

**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES RECORDED IN KAMPALA
CENTRAL DIVISION–A CASE STUDY OF KABALAGALA POLICE DIVISIONAL
STATION**

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF ECONOMICS AND
MANAGEMENT IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
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INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

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DECLARATION

I , declare that this research report is my original work and has not been presented elsewhere for any academic awards.

Signature


.....

Ikuzwe Benjamin

Date:.....

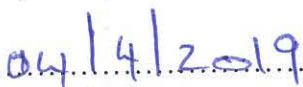
APPROVAL

This research report is submitted for examination with my approval as a University Supervisor.

Sign.....

Madam Nansamba Bitiyali

(Supervisor)

Date:.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research, to the most highest: Lord of Lords, may your grace be upon me and us all. To my mother and family, above all to my friends who provided me with all the necessary support that is financially, morally etc. you are greatly honored and May the Lord Bless you abundantly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all I would like to thank my supervisor whose help, brilliant creativity, and enthusiasm have guided me in this research from its conception to its completion.

I would like also to thank all my friends who have been of great help to me by offering advice where necessary. God bless you.

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CID	:	Criminal Investigation Department
CSOs	:	Civil Society Organizations
DPC	:	District Police Commander
IGG	:	Inspector General of Government
KMP	:	Kampala Metropolitan Police
LC1	:	Local Council
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organization
OC	:	Officer in Charge
OCHA	:	Office of the Coordinator for Humanitarian Agency
R/CID	:	Regional Criminal Investigation Department
RPC	:	Regional Police Commander
UNHCR	:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
URA	:	Uganda Revenue Authority

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ABSTRACT

The general aim of the study was to make a statistical analysis of criminal offences recorded in Kampala Central Division—a study of Kabalagala Police Divisional Station.

The objectives of the study were to establish the criminal activities committed, to ascertain the causes of criminal activities committed, to determine the challenges of eradicating criminal activities and to establish the possible means of eradicating crime in Kabalagala Police Station Area.

Findings on the criminal activities committed in Kabalagala Police Station area revealed that there were quite a number of criminal activities that were committed by people in the area. This indicates that crimes vary depending on the intentions of the offenders.

Findings on the causes of criminal activities committed in Kabalagala Police Station area revealed there were a number of causes that lead to people to law breaking. No single factor is said to lead people into committing felonies.

Findings on challenges revealed that numerous challenges are confronted by police in crime eradication ranging from logistics to man power inadequacy and others from the community.

Findings on the possible means of eradicating crime include both the government and the community support and other stakeholders.

Based, on the findings of the research on community policing in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District, lessons can be drawn. Community policing is a growing strategy for the prevention of crime and management of conflict. However, its implementation must be holistic and community members must work towards one direction if it is to prevent crimes. Secondly, the success of the government in empowering the Police with the resources necessary for the implementation of community policing and the extent to which the police use such resources is important for the success of community policing. Talking into consideration all factors, the contribution of community policing in crime prevention and its impact on the management of conflict and the ushering of relative peace in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District is largely acknowledged by the public. Nevertheless, to achieve the desired full impact, the implementers need to revisit the program, address weakness, work against the threats and utilize as best as possible the available opportunities.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

In ordinary language, a crime is an unlawful act punishable by a state or other authority. The term "crime" does not, in modern criminal law, have any simple and universally accepted definition, though statutory definitions have been provided for certain purposes. The most popular view is that crime is a category created by law; in other words, something is a crime if declared as such by the relevant and applicable law. One proposed definition is that a crime or offence (or criminal offence) is an act harmful not only to some individual but also to a community, society or the state ("a public wrong"). Such acts are forbidden and punishable by law.

The notion that acts such as murder, rape and theft are to be prohibited exists worldwide. What precisely is a criminal offence is defined by criminal law of each country. While many have a catalogue of crimes called the criminal code, in some common law countries no such comprehensive statute exists.

The state (government) has the power to severely restrict one's liberty for committing a crime. In modern societies, there are procedures to which investigations and trials must adhere. If found guilty, an offender may be sentenced to a form of reparation such as a community sentence, or, depending on the nature of their offence, to undergo imprisonment, life imprisonment or, in some jurisdictions, execution.

Usually, to be classified as a crime, the "act of doing something criminal" (*Actus reus*) must – with certain exceptions – be accompanied by the "intention to do something criminal"

While every crime violates the law, not every violation of the law counts as a crime. Breaches of private law (torts and breaches of contract) are not automatically punished by the state, but can be enforced through civil procedure.

When informal relationships and sanctions prove insufficient to establish and maintain a desired social order, a government or a state may impose more formalized or stricter systems of social control. With institutional and legal machinery at their disposal, agents of the State can compel

populations to conform to codes and can opt to punish or attempt to reform those who do not conform.

Authorities employ various mechanisms to regulate (encouraging or discouraging) certain behaviors in general. Governing or administering agencies may for example codify rules into laws, police citizens and visitors to ensure that they comply with those laws, and implement other policies and practices that legislators or administrators have prescribed with the aim of discouraging or preventing crime. In addition, authorities provide remedies and sanctions, and collectively these constitute a criminal justice system. Legal sanctions vary widely in their severity; they may include (for example) incarceration of temporary character aimed at reforming the convict. Some jurisdictions have penal codes written to inflict permanent harsh punishments: legal mutilation, capital punishment or life without parole

There are different types of crimes include larceny (theft), robbery (theft by force) – note: this is also considered a personal crime since it results in physical and mental harm, burglary (penalties for burglary), arson, embezzlement, forgery, false pretenses and receipt of stolen goods

Causes of criminal offenses include victim of unfair rulings and the correction system (prison system), drugs, depression and other social and mental disorders, family conditions, regionalism, TV violence, racism, politics, and poverty. Increase in population is the biggest cause of crime and much of the world's worries. Although population increase is related to each and every cause mentioned here, it still needs to be looked at as a cause of crime. The increase of population triggers off a dynamo effect in society and this leads to the creation of more people with some form of frustration or resentment towards society as such.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There are many criminal activities that are committed in Kabalagala area like robbery, murder, rape, defilement, domestic violence (fighting with a wife), taking of drugs and mob justice. The main causes of criminal activities are due to poverty, peer groups, anger, bandwagon and ignorance. A common reaction is feeling numb, and not believing that this has happened to the victim. The victims may suffer from problems or fatigue, jumpiness headaches, nausea, sleep and repeated thoughts of the event. Crime offenses also cause guilt, fear, anger, sadness, confusion and helplessness.

The study therefore sought to investigate criminal offences recorded in Kampala Central Division—a study of Kabalagala Police Divisional Station.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The general aim of the study was to make a statistical analysis of criminal offences recorded in Kampala Central Division—a study of Kabalagala Police Divisional Station.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

- i. To establish the criminal activities committed in Kabalagala Police Station area.
- ii. To ascertain the causes of criminal activities committed in Kabalagala Police Station area.
- iii. To determine the challenges of eradicating criminal activities in Kabalagala Police station area.
- iv. To establish the possible means of eradicating crime in Kabalagala Police station area.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What are the criminal activities committed in Kabalagala Police station area?
- ii. What are the causes of criminal activities committed in Kabalagala Police area?
- iii. What are the challenges of eradicating criminal activities in Kabalagala Police area?
- iv. What are the possible means of eradicating crime in Kabalagala Police area?

1.6 Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Subject Scope

The study was to make a statistical analysis of criminal offences recorded in Kampala Central Division—a study of Kabalagala Police Divisional Station.

1.6.2 Time Scope

The study covered the period from 2010 to 2018.

1.6.3 Geographical Scope

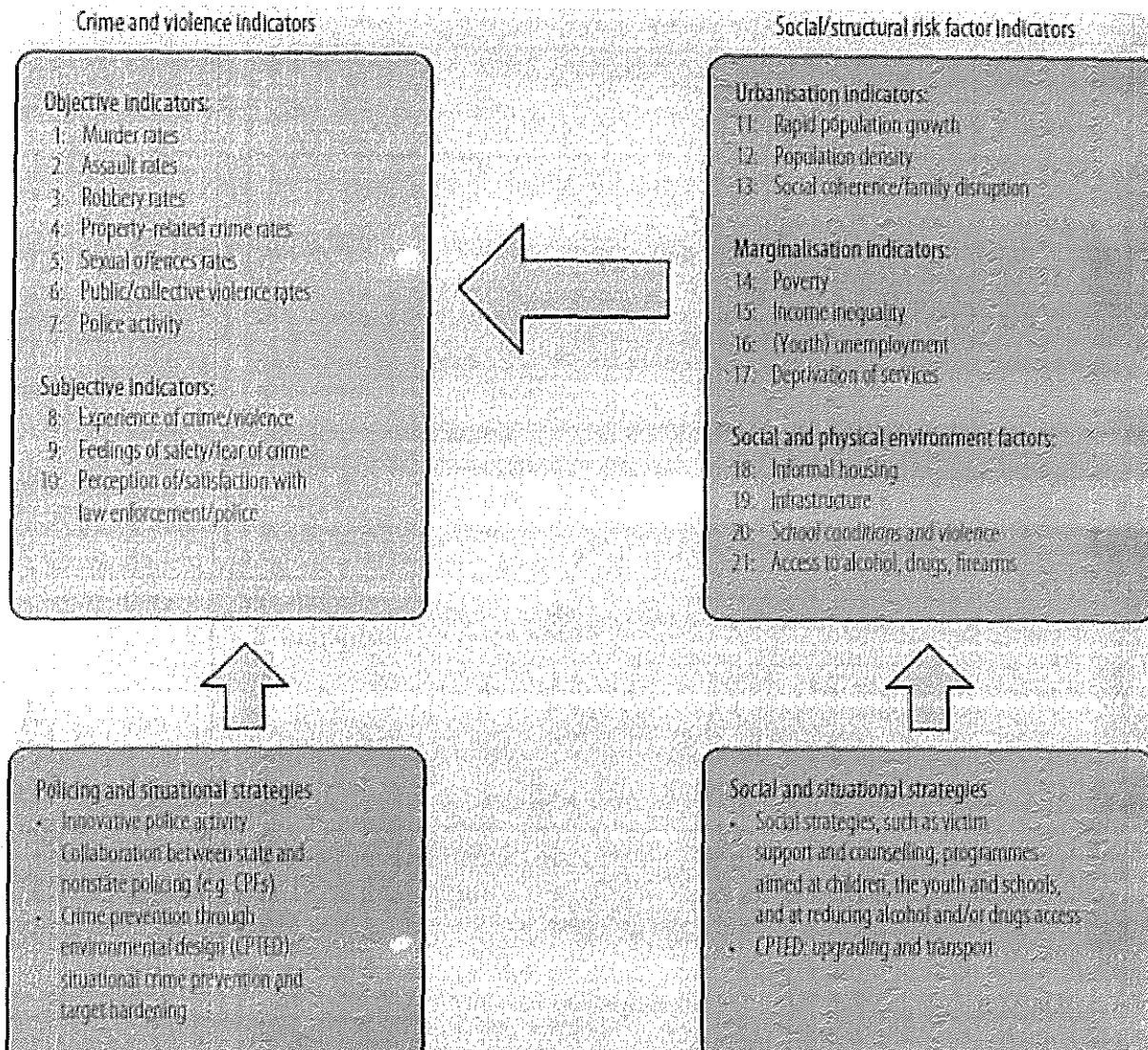
The study was carried out at plot 53 Ggaba road Kabalagala Police Station.

1.7 Significance of the study

The research will be of great importance to various groups of people like to the current researcher, policy makers, future researchers and the management of criminal offenses as below:

- i. The research will be of great importance to me as a researcher because I hope to acquire research skills which I can apply to conduct research in other subjects. Skills like developing questionnaires, interacting with new people and getting the necessary information and analyzing data.
- ii. The research will also help the management of Kabalagala Police Station to discover the causes and prevention of criminal offenses. This will help them come up with better preventative techniques which will result into better community watch and a conducive working environment.
- iii. The research will also benefit the future researchers who will carry out research about the same topic of community policing.
- iv. The study will benefit policy makers like the Uganda Police, Interpol and other government organizations to come up with effective realistic policies of managing public security.

a. 1.8 Conceptual Framework



Source: Adapted from: Uganda Police Force Report (2017).

The conceptual framework above shows the diagrammatic presentation between the independent and dependent variables. It shows the crime and violence indicators and the social/structural risk factors.

The crime and violent indicators are classified into objective and subjective indicators. The social/structural risk factors are grouped into urbanization indicators, marginalization indicators and social /physical environment factors.

Furthermore, the conceptual framework shows the policing and situational strategies, the social and situational strategies on curbing crime activities.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviewed the literature to the related study of criminal offences. It discusses various contributions which have been done by different scholars concerning statistical analysis of criminal offences.

2.2 The level of crime rate in Uganda

The Annual Crime Report covered the period from January 1st, 2017 to December 31st, 2017 where 252,065 cases were registered thereby reflecting an increase in the volume of crime by 3.3%. By the end of 2017; 66,626 cases were taken to court, out of which 18,961 cases secured convictions, 1,419 cases acquitted and 9,613 cases dismissed while 36,633 cases were still pending in court. Bayley, D.H (2017), Community policing, Praeger Publishers:

A total of 77,675 suspects were charged to court of whom 71,680 were males and 5,995 were females. 253,316 persons were victims of crime of whom 164,177 were males and 89,139 were females.

Common assaults, domestic violence, defilements, threatening violence, obtaining money by false pretense, child neglect, criminal trespass, malicious damage to property, thefts of cash, cattle stealing, burglaries, theft of mobile phones and aggravated assaults are among the leading crimes in the period under review.

In 2017, out of every 100,000 people, 667 were victims of crime. This compared to 666 in 2016 showing an increase in crime rate.

On average 21,005 crimes were reported per month in 2017, compared to 20,332 crimes in 2016.

Regions that registered increase in cases reported were North Kyoga, Rwizi, Aswa, East Kyoga, Rwenzori West, Kigezi, KMP South, West Nile, Katonga, Greater Bushenyi, KMP East, Busoga North, Sipi, Mt. Moroto, Ssezibwa, Kiira, Rwenzori East, and CID Head-quarters.

Districts of Lira, Ntungamo, Mbarara, Mpigi, Mbale and Gulu have continued to register highest crimes over the years.

A total of 105,017 cases were carried forward as backlog from 2017 and inquiries of these cases continue into 2018.

Homicide: 4,473 cases were reported compared to 4,315 cases in the year 2016 reflecting a 3.7 % increase. Bayley, D.H (2017), Community policing, Praeger Publishers

Death by shooting: 167 cases were reported in 2017 compared to 171 cases reported in 2016 giving a 2.3 % decrease. Death by shootings was reported highest in the districts of Moyo, Kakumiro, Mayuge, Mbarara, Kira Road Division, Katwe Division, Hoima and Bundibugyo.

Death by Mob Action: 603 cases of death by mob action were reported in 2017 compared to 580 cases in 2016 hence an increase by 3.9%. Most of these killings took place in the Districts of Mbarara, Luwero, Iganga, Masaka, Hoima, Oyam, Mukono, Kamuli and Lira. Alderson, J (2017), *Policing freedom*, Latimer Trend and Co: Plymouth

Death through Domestic Violence reported in 2017 were 361 cases compared to 401 cases in 2016 leading to a 9.9% decrease mainly in the Districts of Kamwenge, Kyenjojo, Mbarara, Rakai, Kagadi, Ntungamo, Sheema and Kyegegwa.

Ritual Murders: In 2017, a total of 10 cases of ritual murders were reported compared to 09 cases in 2016.

Cyber Crimes: 158 cases were reported in 2017 compared to 106 cases in 2016 resulting into a loss of UGX. 169,528,325,550/- Clapham, C. (2017), *African guerillas*, Fountain publishers: Kampala

Defilement: 14,985 cases were reported in 2017 compared to 17,395 cases in 2016, thus giving a decrease of 14 % mainly in the Districts of Lira, Mbale, Gulu, Kibuku, Serere, Kamuli, Mubende, Buyende, Mayuge, Arua and Dokolo.

Rape: 1,335 cases of rape were reported compared to 1,494 cases in 2016 hence a decrease by 10.6% mostly in the Districts of Amuria, Kakumiro, Nwoya, Apac, Kira Road Division, Mubende, Mbale, Mbarara and Omoro.

Breakings: 13,883 cases of breakings were reported compared to 14,643 cases in 2016, reflecting a decrease of 5.2%.

Thefts: 66,539 cases of thefts were reported in 2017 as compared to 43,515 cases reported in 2016, reflecting an increase of 52.9%.

Child Related Offences: 15,093 Child related cases where children/juveniles were direct targets/victims of crime, were reported in 2017 as compared to 14,943 in 2016 reflecting 1% increase.

Trafficking In Persons: 177 reports were registered in 2017 as compared to a total number of 125 reports registered in 2016 giving a 41.6% increase.

1,099 fire emergencies were handled in 2017 compared to 1,356 in 2016 giving a 19% decrease. The causes of fire incidents were mainly attributed to Electrical short circuit and charcoal stoves/candle wax.

Road Traffic Crashes registered a 8.6% reduction in the number of accidents reported in 2016 from 14,474 in 2016 to 13,244 in 2017. 3,051 were fatal, 6,530 serious and 3,663 were minor. (Annual Police Report, 2007).

2.3 The possible means of eradicating crime.

- Review of the National Action Plan for prevention of trafficking in persons which expires in December 2018.
- Develop a Legal Instrument on an appropriate formal National Referral Mechanism on issues of trafficking in persons both at the National and transnational levels.
- Carry out extensive sensitization and Training on the Implementation of the various aspects of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act alongside the newly developed Regulations of the Act.
- Continue with the public Sensitization on Prevention of Trafficking in Persons through all possible ways, including meetings, media talk shows and adverts, display of In-formational educational and communication materials; and social media adverts and alerts, etc
- Continue to strengthen the national coordination systems in the Country through regular consultation meetings
- Mobilize the Key Government Stakeholders to Initiate and Strengthen the required responses and counter measures against the Crime. (Annual Police Report, 2007).
- Mobilize the interested Non-Governmental Organizations to Support the Various Government Efforts against the Crime in a coordinated and orderly manner.
- Continue with Advocacy for formal Regional Cooperation Against the Crime
- Continue mobilizing for continued support for Investigations, Prosecutions and Victim Support. (Annual Police Report, 2007).

2.4 Challenges of Criminal Investigations

- i. Inadequate manpower for the Directorate. Current strength is only 4,350 instead of the approved 14,000.
- ii. Extortion of money from complainants/witnesses/suspects to facilitate investigations and individual use;
- iii. Over detention of suspects. The 48 hour rule is not appropriate to investigate cases.
- iv. Some stations don't have exhibit stores leading to mismanagement of exhibits, sharing of exhibits by detectives and selling of exhibits.
- v. Mismanagement of blood stained exhibits forwarded to GAL/Forensic Laboratory by poor packaging
- vi. Calling of case files by Professional Standards Unit, Regional Offices, Police Head-quarters and taking long time with them.
- vii. The underlined institutions charge fees to access evidence. This has affected and has brought a number of complaints on CID cases example Makerere University/ Uganda Broad Corporation for translation & transcribing, engineering audit in the Late Nsenga's case Police paid UGX 25,000,000, Uganda Registration Services Bureau and Tele-communication companies among others.
- viii. Enforcement of Court Orders at night, Public Holidays, weekends and not verifying the authenticity of the court order some of which are forged.
- ix. Non adherence to the police standing order volume i and ii (equivalent to Standard Operating Procedure).
- 34 Lack of skills in investigating imaging crimes like cyber-crime, human trafficking, terrorism etc. Some newly recruited CIDs have never received any form of training in investigations. Cutcliffe, M (2016), Community policing and residential traffic control. FBI Law Enforcement
- xi. Work overload that leads to poor investigations and case backlog of cases. The recommended cases per year by UN standards is 12:1 (12 case files to one detective per annum however, the current average is 23 case files but this varies where detectives have up to 55 case files.
- xii. Lack of motor vehicles to carry out CID work as well as little or no fuel for Regional CIDs, District/Divisional CIDs and OC CIDs.
- xiii. Little and or no financial resources to carry out CID work at all levels.
- xiv. Lack protective gear, refrigerated containers for transporting samples to GAL, also lack operational tools, like cameras, fingerprint kits and so on.

- xv. There are only two (2) ballistic experts and yet the demand for their services is so high.
- xvi. Police Surgeons are few 12 only, yet we have 147 Districts, coupled with inadequate funds provided to carry out examinations of victims and post-mortems.
- xvii. There are only 4 handwriting experts handling cases from CID, IGG, URA, Banks and other institutions besides attending courts on daily basis countrywide.
- xviii. Some Districts don't have State Attorneys and therefore case files are not perused in time.
- xix. Delay in giving vital forensic evidence/reports which renders some of the cases dismissed for want of prosecution.
- xx. Some Districts don't have Chief Magistrates and Grade II Magistrate leading to too many adjournments frustrating witnesses yet some come from upcountry. (Annual Police Report, 2007).

2.5 Solutions to the above challenges

- i. More Personnel to be recruited and trained in the different specialized areas of investigations to fill the vacant positions.
- ii. Strengthening coordination between Criminal Justice System Stakeholders and sister security organizations to expedite investigations process.
- iii. Capacity building in emerging crimes like cyber, terrorism and human trafficking.
- iv. Training needs assessment in all the crime areas like; basic induction course, homicide investigations, fraud investigations, sexual violence & children offence related investigations, organized crimes investigations.
- v. Intensify supervisions by RPCs, DPCs, R/CIDs & OC CIDs and to revive the Bring up system at different police units.
- vi. Introduce Case conferencing at all levels on Capital; and High profile cases.
- vii. Computerization of CID crime data to his monitoring and supervision of cases Introduce Regional Court Inspectors in order to address complaints in court.
- viii. Provision of adequate resources to enable CID to perform effectively like motor vehicles & funds.(Annual Police Report,2007).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the techniques of research which were used in collecting data during the study, research design, area of the study and study population. It also indicates the sampling procedure and selection, sample size, data collection instruments, validity and reliability of research instruments. Lastly it describes data analysis, ethical considerations and limitations of the study.

3.2 Research Design

The study used an exploratory and descriptive study design. Both qualitative and quantitative research methods were used in the study. The aim was to enable the study offer and stimulate explanations about statistical analysis of criminal offences recorded in Kampala Central Division—a case study of Kabalagala Police Divisional Station.

The qualitative method is of particular importance to this research because of its ability to penetrate into the different expressions and experiences of respondents to the subject matter. The study used qualitative method because of the experiences of key respondents like NGO officials, police and LC's who handle cases. The quantitative method was used due to the desire of establishing the magnitude of the problems using statistical data and evidence.

3.3 Area of Study

The study was carried out in Kabalagala Police Station in Kampala District. The Division was chosen because offices of a number of civil society organizations that deal with many social problems and defilement are found within the division.

3.4 Study Population

In this study, the target population were the victims of criminal offences committed in Kabalagala police. The population of key informants includes program information officers, programme child healthy officers, social workers, counselors, lawyers, directors of NGOs, local area councilors, volunteers and police officers.

3.5 Sampling Procedure and Selection

Multi/cluster sampling procedure was used to select the sample of the study area. The study used simple random sampling to choose respondents. Victims of criminal offenses in their household were selected and those ones found on spot at the police station and NGOs with fresh cases.

Key informants based on their knowledge were purposively selected in different study areas like administrators/members from the NGOs, LC 1 officials, opinion leaders, police officers and parents were selected.

3.6 Sample Size

The sample size of 100 respondents was selected and this represents the population of the victims of criminal offenses. This was determined in line with Roscoe's (1970) rule of thumb that states sample size between 30 and 500 was sufficient for a study. This number is considered to be large enough to yield reliable data and to guard against non-responses.

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

The following research instruments were used for carrying out the study:

3.7.1 Qualitative Data Collection Instruments

A number of instruments were used to collect qualitative data as indicated below;

3.7.1.1 Interview Guide

This was used to gather information using face-to-face conversation between the researchers and purposely-selected key-informants involved in issues to do with controlling criminal offenses. The key informants were administrators from NGOs, police officers, local council officials working on children's rights, child sexual abuse and defilement.

3.7.1.2 Published/Unpublished Materials

These were used to help in the collection of qualitative information that was used to validate data collected from other sources.

3.7.1.3 Observations

This method was used in the study to help and capture data from the victims of criminal offenses. And also people's attitudes were observed to fill the gap of the data collected

3.7.2 Quantitative Data Collection Instrument

Different quantitative instruments were used in collecting data among which included;

3.7.2.1 Questionnaires

These were employed to help collect the views of the victims of criminal offences, NGO officials, police officers and LC officials. The questionnaires were semi-structured and self-administered questionnaires to which the respondents were required to select from options given. The questionnaires for the key informants were a free response choice to try and balance up the data to give their free opinion without being influenced by the study. Rapport was created with respondents which created a good study environment and for more detailed information.

3.8 Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments

3.8.1 Validity

This refers to the extent to which the measurement techniques or instruments actually measure the attributes that were intended in the research. The instruments were then validated through content validity index.

3.8.2 Reliability

Reliability refers to the level of dependability of the questions in the research instrument. To ensure this, the inter-rater reliability was used to measure the consistency of the research instruments through the use of two experts to gauge the extent to which each instrument was measuring what it is expected to measure.

3.9 Research Procedure

The researcher asked for a letter of introduction from the Research Coordinator, college of Economics and Management seeking for permission to carry out research. After the permission was granted, the researcher proceeded to the selected organizations to identify and select respondents who were to participate in the study.

3.10 Data Analysis

The study used both qualitative and quantitative data, and they were analyzed as below;

3.10.1 Qualitative Data Analysis and management

The first step in analyzing the qualitative data collected is to get familiar with the data collected through reading and re-reading the text of the collected data. Key themes and patterns that address the research questions were then identified and organized into coherent categories to help in summarizing and bringing meaning to the data collected. The outcome was presented in form of content analysis after comparing and crosschecking of the collected data for accuracy and correctness using triangulation and holistic view of the research

3.10.2 Quantitative Data Analysis

The quantitative data through use of questionnaire went through a gradual process of analysis involving editing of collected data, coding and tabulation. Coding involved classifying the answers for each item into meaningful categories. The coded data were recorded, tabulated and then fed into the computer using Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) program and excel computer program for analysis to obtain frequencies and percentages. After which interpretations and useful conclusions that attempt to address the issues raised in the study were arrived at between the variables of criminal offenses and its control.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

The researcher got a letter of introduction from the Department of Statistics, Kampala International University. And the researcher sought permission which was granted from the administration of police stations and LC1s in the areas where research was carried out. Also consent was sought from the victims of criminal offenses. The study of victims of criminal offenses was treated with sensitivity and confidentiality.

3.12 Limitations of the study

- i. Slow response occurred in carrying out this kind of study as respondents tended to doubt as to why information was being collected, although the presence of an introductory letter from the Dean of the Faculty/Department of statistics helped in clarifying the matter.
- ii. Time constraint and lack of funds affected the study since the research is privately sponsored and limited time is given to students to accomplish the project. However, the researcher scheduled and budgeted for available time and funds properly so as to accomplish the project.
- iii. Fitting a suitable time schedule to be used for interviewing targeted respondents was not easy, both on the side of the researcher and the respondents leading to one party not turning up at scheduled time. This is because police officers moved a lot as they followed up cases and even special or abrupt deployment. And also there was a lot of traveling of NGO officials within and outside the country. But the researcher tried to follow up the respondents until when it was convenient for them, hence the researcher was patient for good results.
- iv. Non response, this occurred due to the sensitivity of the research topic .

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on presentation and discussion of the findings got during the field study in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District. The field results are presented in form of graphs, charts and tables. It starts with the socio-economic characters of respondents which are fundamental in examining Statistical analysis of criminal offences recorded in Kampala Central Division—a case study of Kabalagala Police Divisional Station.

4.2 Findings on Demographic Data

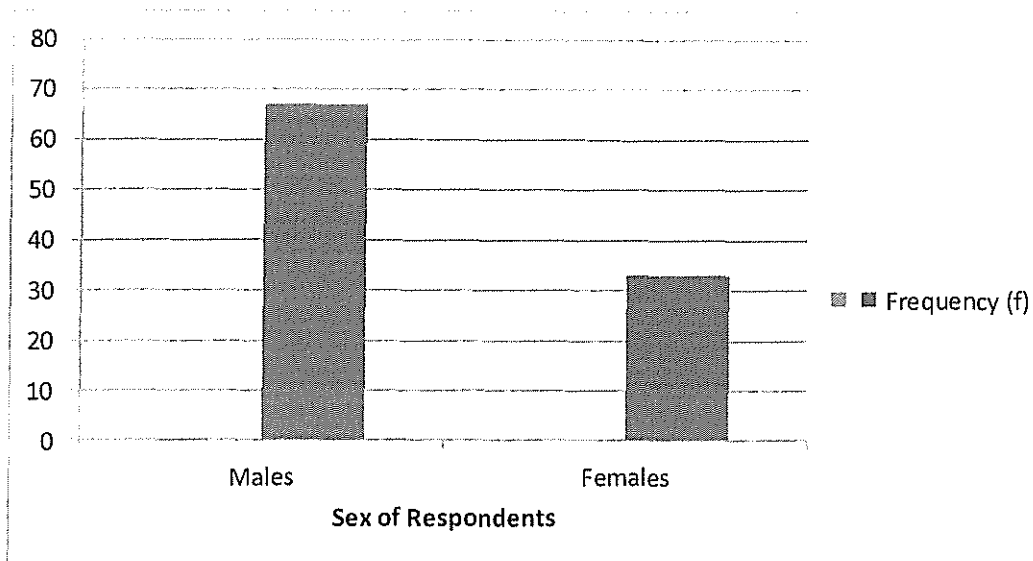
4.2.1 Findings on Gender of Respondents

Sex was one of the characteristics of the respondents in Kabalagala Police station , Kampala District and this is presented in the table below:

Table 1: Sex of Respondents

Sex	Frequency (f)	Percentages (%)
Males	67	67%
Females	33	33%
Total	100	100%

Chart 1: Showing Sex of Respondents



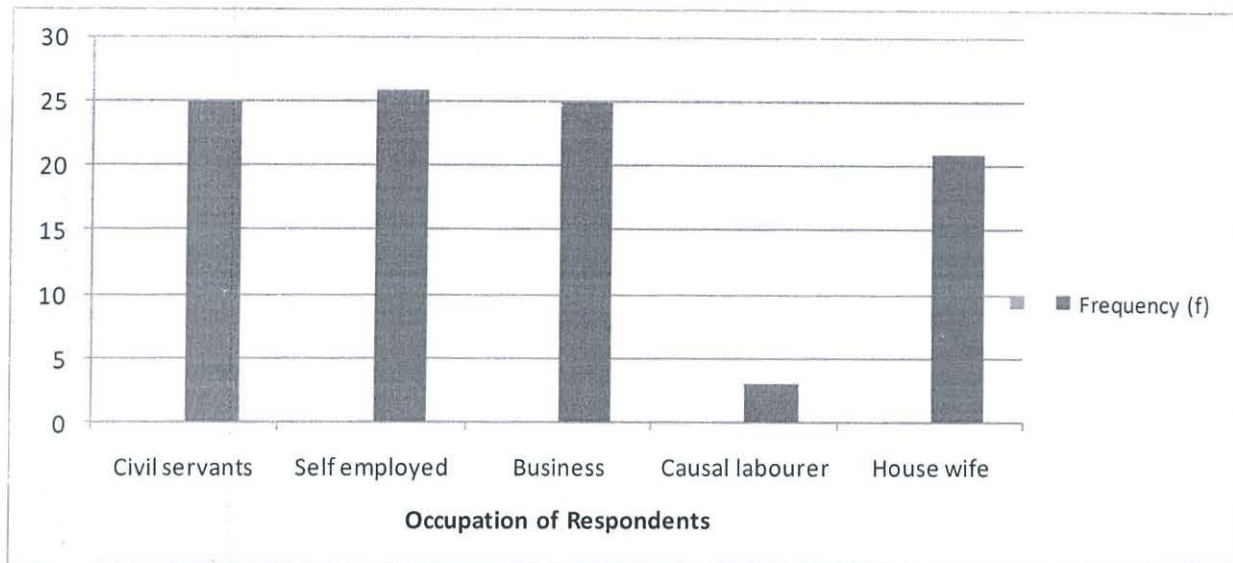
Analysis of the table above shows that 67% of the respondents in Kabalagala Police Station, Kampala District were males. On the other hand, 33% of the respondents were females. The big percentage of males was attributed to the purposive sampling technique that focuses onto the respondents with rich information of the study. According to the findings, it was revealed that men have rich information both in theory and practice compared to women. This could be due to the fact that most men have got gadgets to be used in community policing as compared to women, such as mobile phones and most men always move from place to place (particularly during evenings) compared to women who are mostly occupied by domestic activities.

Occupation was yet another characteristic of the respondents as presented on table 2 as follows

Table 2: Occupation Distribution of Respondents in Percentages

Occupations	Frequency (f)	Percentages (%)
Civil servants	25	25
Self employed	26	26
Business	25	16
Causal labourer	03	03
House wife	21	15
Total	100	100

Chart 2: Showing occupation of respondents



According to table two, 25% of the respondents were civil servants and majority of whom were the police men and women whose role is to ensure the implementation of community policing. 26% of the respondents were self-employed who involve in petty business, shop attendants, drivers. According to the study, these are the most affected by criminal activities as well as the most beneficiaries of community policing. This is because most raiders and robbers target their business premises.

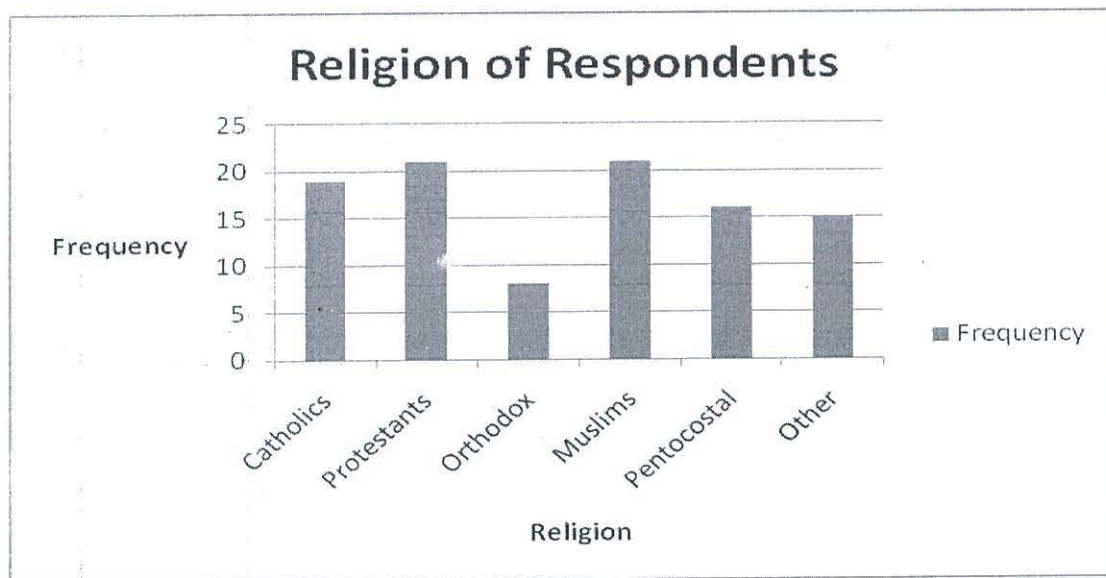
The business groups are also affected by the criminal activities and they also form the majority group in urban centers that benefit from community policing. It is therefore not surprising that being victims of crime, all the above categories of traders, civil servants and businessmen, showed a keen interest in community policing, participating in related programmes to reduce crime and promote conflict management especially at Local Council level since they are among the categories affected by criminal activities.

Another feature of the respondents in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District was religious affiliation as it is presented in the table and graph below.

Table 3: Showing the Religion of Respondents

Religion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Catholics	19	19
Protestants	21	21
Orthodox	8	08
Muslims	21	21
Pentecostal	16	16
Other	15	15
Total	100	

Chart 3: Showing the Religion of Respondents



Analysis of the above bar graph reveals that the respondents claimed to be religious people and since all religions teach about good neighborliness and condemn criminal acts such as defilement, robbery and rape; community policing easily germinates in such religious background. According to the respondents, religious leaders have welcomed community policing programmes during church services and have gone ahead to preach crime prevention peace and reconciliation. One of the respondents noted the Church's emphasis on dialogue as a means to peaceful and crime free co-existence. Like what the police do in accordance to conceptual frame work, the religious leaders carry out sensitization to congregations. While in group discussions, it was noted that they had been

quick in alerting the police in case of violence. The universality of such beliefs could also be an indicator of a consensus that crime and conflict affects all equally and crime prevention and conflict management is to the benefit of all irrespective of creed.

4.2 The Nature of Community Policing in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District

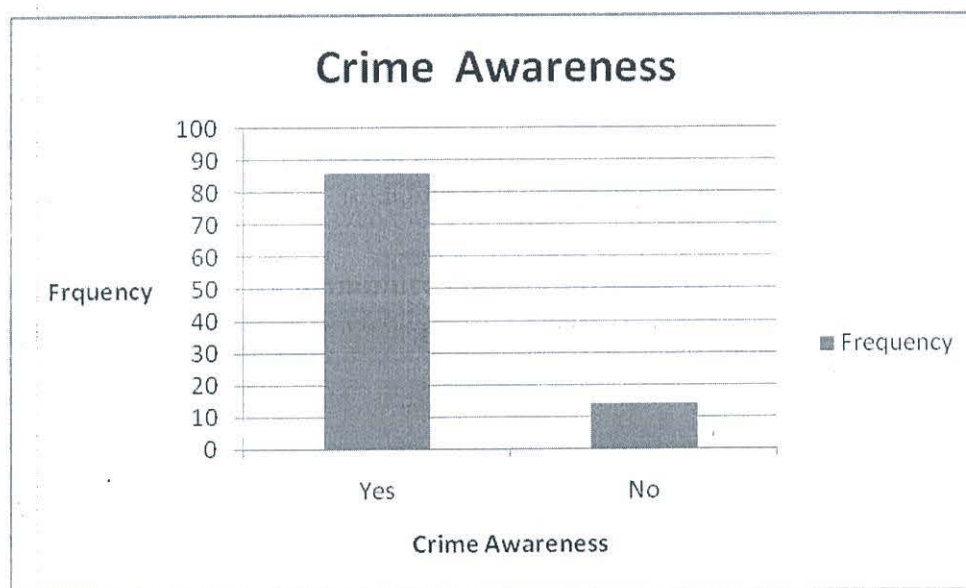
Respondents were asked whether they have ever heard about the concept of community policing and the response presented in Bar-graph as shown below:

Table 4: Showing the response on Community Policing awareness

Crime Awareness	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	86	86
No	14	14
Total	100	

Source: Primary Data.

Chart 4: Showing the response on Community Policing awareness.



According to the chart above, 86% of the respondents, who were a bigger percentage, were able to explain how community policing works. It was revealed that community policing in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District is a pro-active strategy in nature where the police act immediately when it has been called by the community about the crimes committed or about incubating criminal activity. Respondents mentioned that this is done through mobile phones and the response by the police has been appropriate albeit some weaknesses which the people attributed to the government rather than the police as an institution.

Respondents were interviewed to explain how community policing works and most related it to door to door policing. In this regard, respondents noted that the police officers move from place to place in groups of two constables or above as they carry out policing. It was revealed that the movements of the police from place to place makes individuals who would like to engage in criminal activities get scared and thus abandon the thought.

The Police were also reported to be very involved in the media including TV shows, radio talk-shows and articles on the local newspaper, daily newspapers, as a tool to encourage public participation. Respondents noted that the police routinely sensitize the masses through radio stations and through community gatherings. On the local FM radio stations, communication is done mostly through the local languages in order to make the local people who do not know English language to understand the concept. Respondents noted that the people are given chances to ask about the concept for further clarification. In community gatherings, respondents noted that sensitization has been done through and in coordination with the local councils. They also noted that community sensitization has been done through the church where the police officers liaise with the church leaders to give them time to discuss issues pertaining community policing during or after the service.

Respondents also noted that the police have endeavored to involve the community into community policing in their areas. Mob justice which was the only option after someone has been caught committing a crime has been largely reduced and the people now opt to report to the police. This has improved security in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District.

Although 86% of the respondents agreed that they understand community policing, it was found out that 14% of the respondents noted to have never heard about community policing. When asked how law and order is maintained in their region, respondents noted that this has been under the work of local councils rather than the police force in their area. They noted that they have never seen the police carrying out community policing nor could they have information about community policing. While interviewing about radio programs, respondents noted that they do not have radios to listen to such programs.

4.3 Analysis of the respondents who have ever committed an offense

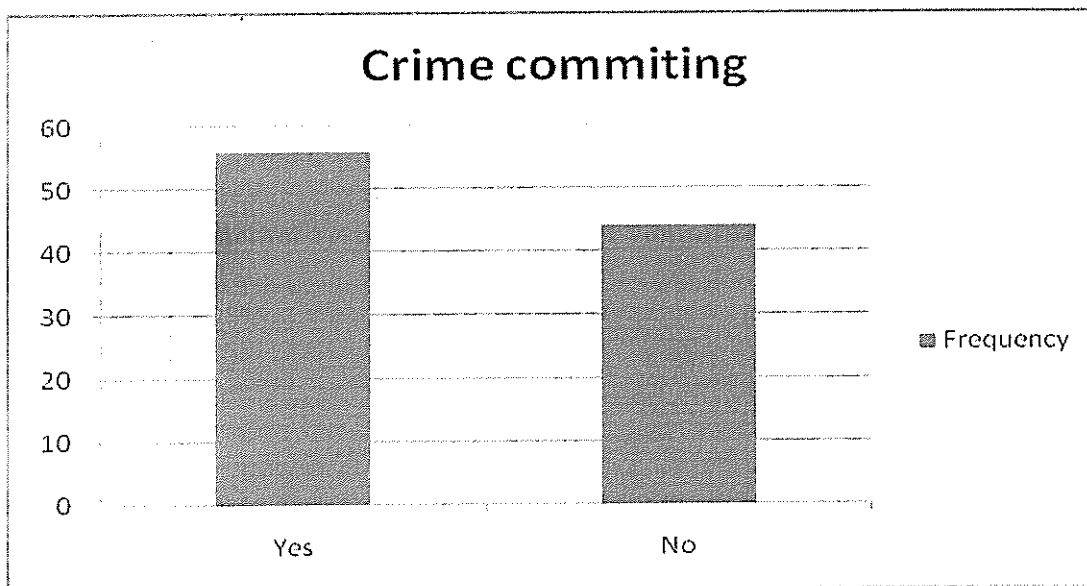
Respondents were asked whether they have knowledge about the police force and 100% of them noted that they have it. By definition respondents in general noted that the Police Force is a group of people responsible for keeping law and order in the country. Respondents were also interviewed whether they have ever been taken to Police for any offense committed or suspected to have been committed. It was found that 64% of the respondents had ever been reported to the police. This represents a high number of people reported to the Police and it could imply accessibility of the Police and confidence in the institution. The responses are presented on the Table below:

Table 5: Response whether respondents have ever committed an offense

Responses	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Yes	56	64
No	44	36
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data

Chart 5: Response whether respondents have ever committed an offense



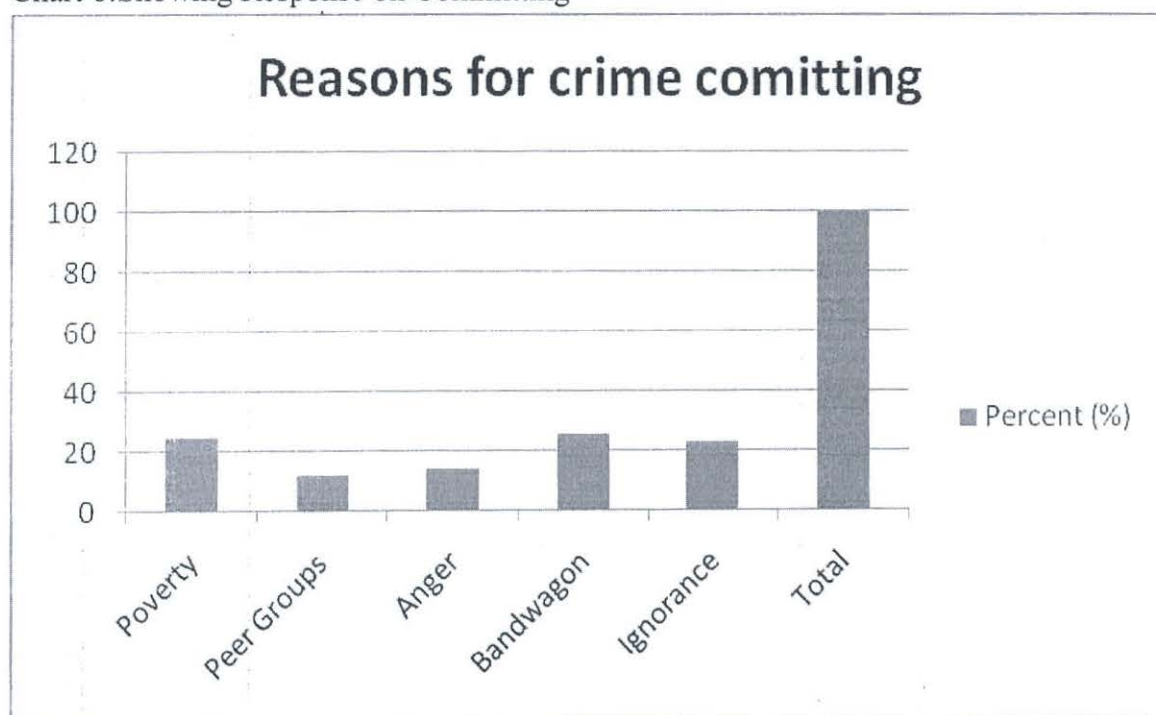
Of the 56% of the respondents who admitted having been reported to the Police, the reasons for being reported were varied and are presented in the bar-chart above.

4.4 Response on reasons for committing crime

Table 6: Showing Response on reasons of committing crime

Response	Percent (%)
Poverty	25%
Peer Groups	12%
Anger	14%
Bandwagon	26%
Ignorance	23%
Total	100%

Chart 6: Showing Response on Committing



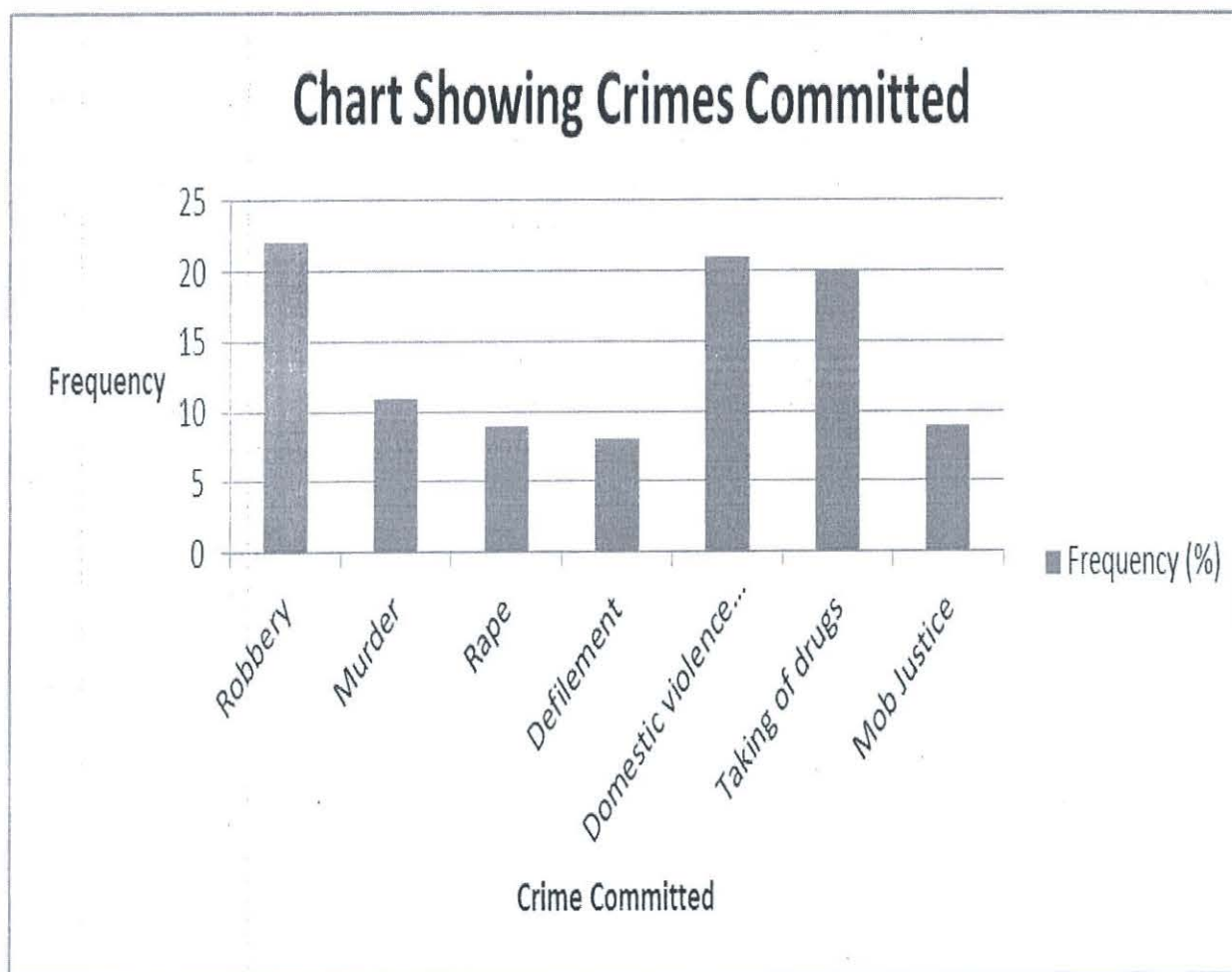
Findings on reasons of committing crime revealed that poverty (25%), peer groups (12%), anger (14%), bandwagon (26%) and ignorance (23%) as shown in the chart above.

4.5 Response on Crimes Committed in Makindye Division, Kampala District.

Table 7: Crimes Committed in Makindye Division, Kampala District.

Crime Committed	Frequency (%)
Robbery	22%
Murder	11%
Rape	09%
Defilement	08%
Domestic violence (fighting with a wife)	21%
Taking of drugs	20%
Mob Justice	09%
Total	100

Chart 7: Crimes Committed in Makindye division, Kampala District in Frequencies



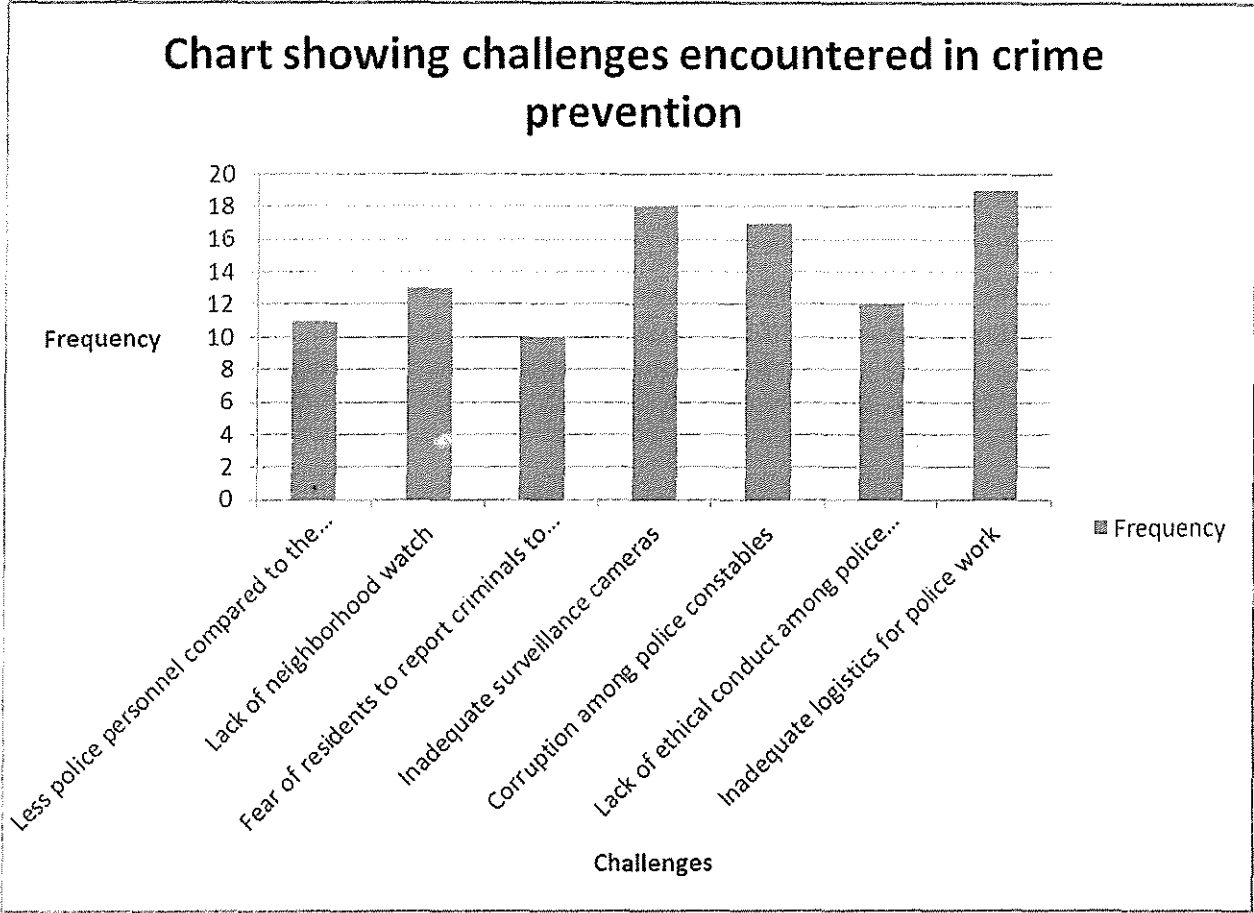
Findings on crimes committed in Makindye Division, Kampala District revealed that Robbery was (22%), murder was (11%), rape was (09%), defilement was (08%), domestic violence (fighting with a wife) was 21%), taking of drugs was (20%) and mob justice was (09%).

4.6 Challenges of eradicating criminal activities in Makindye Division.

Table 8: Showing Challenges of eradicating criminal activities in Kabalagala Police Station area.

Challenge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less police personnel compared to the population	11	11
Lack of neighborhood watch	13	13
Fear of residents to report criminals to police	10	10
Inadequate surveillance cameras	18	18
Corruption among police constables	17	17
Lack of ethical conduct among police officers	12	12
Inadequate logistics for police work	19	19
Total	100	

Chart 8: Chart Showing Challenges of eradicating criminal activities in Kabalagala Police Station area.



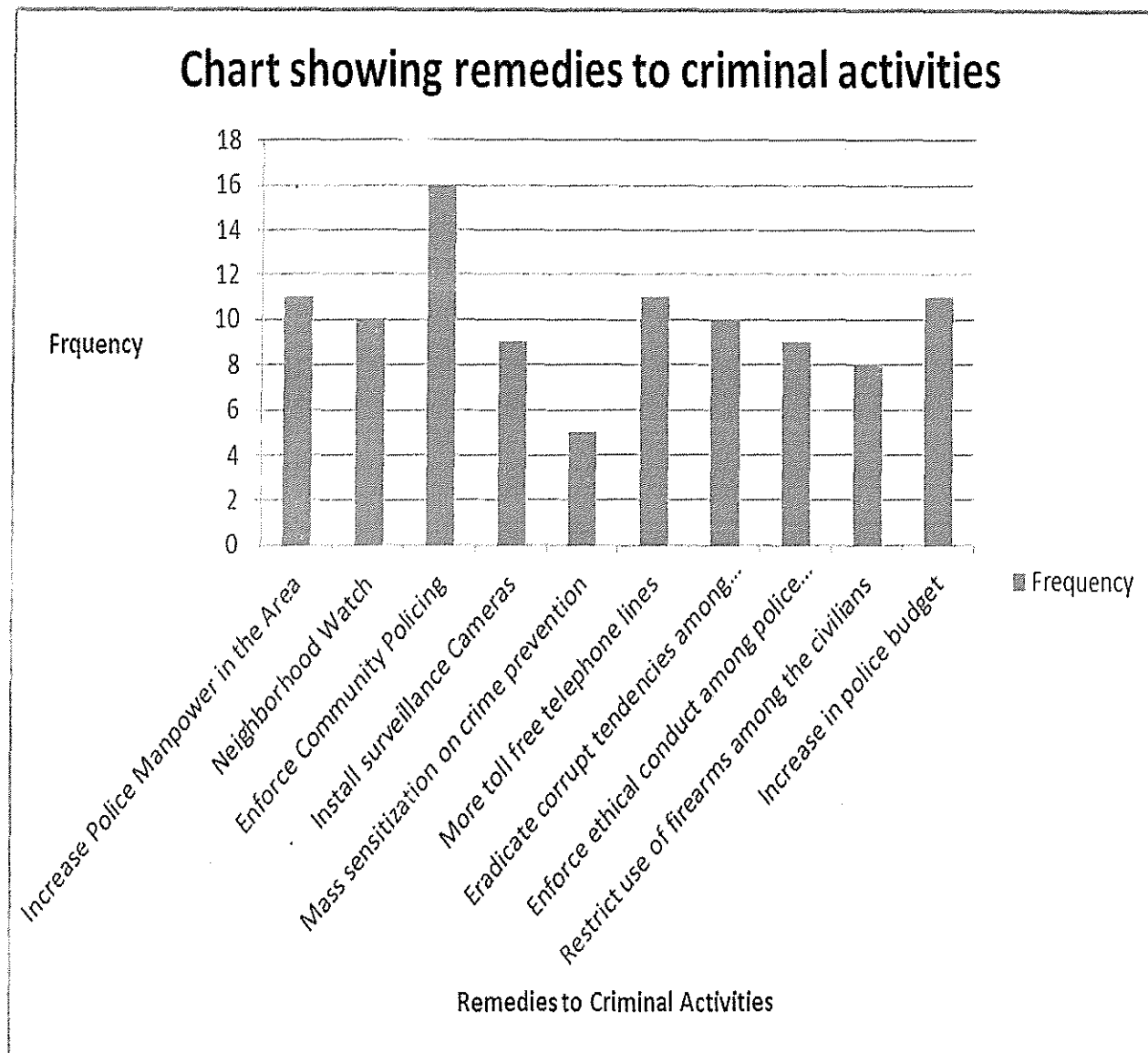
Findings on challenges of eradicating criminal activities in Makindye Division revealed that less police personnel compared to the population was (11%), lack of neighborhood watch was 13%), fear of residents to report criminals to police was (10%), inadequate surveillance cameras was (18%), corruption among police constables was (17%), lack of ethical conduct among police officers was (12%) and inadequate logistics for police work was (19%).

4.7 Possible means of eradicating criminal activities in Kabalagala Police Station area

Table 9: showing possible means of eradicating criminal activities in Kabalagala Police Station area.

Remedy to Criminal Activities	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Increase Police Manpower in the Area	11	11
Enhance Neighbourhood Watch	10	10
Enforce Community Policing	16	16
Install surveillance Cameras	09	09
Mass sensitization on crime prevention	05	05
More toll free telephone lines	11	11
Eradicate corrupt tendencies among police constables	10	10
Enforce ethical conduct among police officers	09	09
Restrict use of firearms among the civilians	08	08
Increase in police budget	11	11
Total	100	

Chart 9: showing possible means of eradicating criminal activities in Kabalagala Police Station area.



Findings on Possible means of eradicating criminal activities in Kabalagala Police Station area revealed that increase police manpower in the area was (11%),enhance neighbourhood watch (10%),enforce community policing was (16%),install surveillance cameras was (09%),mass sensitization on crime prevention was (05%),more toll free telephone lines was 11%),eradicate corrupt tendencies among police constables was(10%),enforce ethical conduct among police officers was (09%),restrict use of firearms among the civilians was (08%) and increase in police budget was (11%).

4.8 Different activities carried out by the police during community policing

Table 10: Frequency scores of rating by respondents of different activities carried out by the police during community policing

Activity		Ranking in percentages								Tot
	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%		
		Frequencies								
Maintenance of law and order	-	-	-	74	11	11	05	-	100	
Patrol around the village	31	12	31	20	6	-	-	-	100	
Patrol around urban Centers	22	31	36	18	34	9	-	-	100	
Detect and detain criminals	9	44	50	12	15	15	5	-	100	
Observe human rights	11	4	60	22	10	3	40	-	100	
Steal peoples' property	134	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Rape and defile females	101	-	26	23	-	-	-	-	100	
Receive bribes	11	2	10	48	51	28	-	-	100	
Involve in drug trafficking	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Involve in child trafficking	144	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Remain vigilant for our	23	7	-	20	100	-	-	-	100	
Involve in murder	121	-	3	3	20	3	-	-	100	
Friendly to the public										
Cooperate with other	11	3	30	77	39	-	-	-	100	
Organizations										
Cooperate with the army	30	3	3	3	24	25	-	-	100	

Source: Primary Data

Key: 30% represents poor performance to community policing 100% Represents good performance

Respondents were also asked to rank the methods used by the police during community Policing.

From Table above it can be deduced that during community policing; the police has various activities (both good and bad) that it engages in; which make the people perceive its work differently. The table reveals that the police endeavors to keep law and order (as 99 respondents supported the assertion with 60%, 11 respondents gave the assertion 70%, 11 respondents gave the assertion 80% and 29 respondents gave it 90%) which is on a positive note to the public. It also reveals that few members of the Police Force engage in Village patrolling (evidenced by 81 respondents who gave the assertion 30%, 12 respondents gave it 40%, 31 respondents gave it 50%, 20 respondents gave it 60 % and six respondents gave 70%). This means that little effort by the Police force is put in village patrolling. On stealing peoples 'property 134 respondents out of 150 supported the assertion with the least percentage of 30%; signifying that the Police Force in Kabalagala Police station , Kampala District does not steal the property of the people, instead they provide security to such properties. 121 respondents attribute 30% to Murder and since the percentage is low it can be interpreted that the Police Force does not involve in murder. On crimes of rape and defilement of females, majority of the respondents supported the assertion with the least percentage as well as 100 respondents and 144 respondents on drug and child trafficking.

Although the Police Force does not involve in such ills, it was revealed that the ills are most practiced in villages where the work of patrolling is limited. Respondents noted that some males are found of stealing people's goats, sheep and some gangs engage in robbery at nights. During the process of robbery, they also engage in murder since they possess some guns. On responding about the sources of arms which groups and individuals possess to commit atrocities, varied responses were given.

On average note, respondents believe that the police patrol the urban areas, detect and detain criminals, observe human rights, remain vigilant to the security of the people, they are friendly to the public, cooperate with the other organizations and the army. During the study, it was revealed that the police patrol to the urban areas is higher compared to the villages because the Police Force expects more crimes in urban areas compared to the villages. While discussing with the police constables, it was revealed that most criminals stay around suburbs in the cities because they expect to get people with money to rob.

4.9: Response on different methods used to carry out community policing by the police

Table 11: Frequency scores of respondents to different methods used to carry out community policing by the police

Methods	Ranking in percentages								Total
	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	-
	Frequencies								
Foot patrols	-	10	4	56	44	5	31	-	100
Vehicle patrols	3	17	17	20	69	24	-	-	100
Use of mobile phones	-	1	16	8	77	40	8	-	100
Computers	137	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
The people call the police	-	7	-	5	15	94	25	4	100

Source: Primary data

According to Table 11 above, it can be deduced that during community policing in Kabalagala Police, Kampala District, the Police Force depend on foot patrol, vehicle patrol, the use of mobile phones and calls from the people yet computers are not used. According to the police constables interviewed, the people monitor and control crimes better than any other professional police. They revealed that the police work is to intervene and boost the people or community's role. In addition to the approaches above, the public cited media, meetings and workshops as key methods for carrying out community policing. Calls to the police for assistance is a major mode of seeking help, while foot patrols although a factor, does not attract much acknowledgement as a main method of community policing.

4.10: Frequency Scores of Respondents to Partners of the Police Force in Community Policing

Table 12: Frequency Scores of Respondents to Partners of the Police Force in Community Policing.

Partners to the Police Force	Ranking in percentages								Total
	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	
		Frequencies							
The Parliamentarians	144	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
The Local Councils	-	-	-	1	12	42	90	5	100
The family unit	-	-	-	-	31	19	11	89	100
Individual persons	3	34	2	21	44	10	34	-	100
NGOs and CSOs	-	27	12	6	61	44	-	-	100
Legislators and advocates	8	121	21	-	-	-	-	-	100
The army	33	16	2	90	9	-	-	-	100
Religious affiliations	-	-	39	12	47	61	1	-	100
Schools	-	11	23	4	3	73	17	23	100

Source: Primary Data

4.11 The Role of Different Actors in Community Policing

The Police Force was mentioned as the most important group in security, order and law enforcement in Kabalagala Police station , Kampala District. It was revealed that whenever the police have been deployed, they have developed good relationships with families, communities, local councils and NGOs.

Respondents noted that the Police Force has sensitized the masses through Radio stations in order to make the public understand community policing and the role of the Police Force in the post conflict Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District. It was also revealed that the Police Force often uses the church as one of the places to make the public understand the message about community policing.

Respondent also noted that the Police Force involve in foot patrol. They move from place to place as part of policing and according to the police constables, foot patrols act as scare-crow to those who would otherwise indulge in crime. In their explanations, the police constables noted that although they are few in number compared to the number of the population in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District and the people to whom constant policing has been carried on, their attempts to move from place to another made the people realize that the government caters for their life albeit some individuals going ahead to commit crimes during their absence.

The Police constables also carry out meetings with their communities in villages and talk to them. These meetings are particularly on the local council level and respondents noted that it is the work of the local councils to ensure that the turn up of the people is appropriate and that people are organized.

The police have also established centers in some villages as an attempt to extend services to the people. According to the police constables, the establishment of such centers has beefed up security and peace in the villages although people noted that the numbers of the police constables need to be increased in order to make community policing effective.

However, there was a general agreement among the people that there are some police constables who indulge themselves in crimes such as corruption and bribery. Some indicated police brutality in dealing with suspects and other members of the community as having created a bad impression to the public. Furthermore, some respondents noted that the poor image of the police is related to the intensity of crime in a particular area.

4.12 The Role of the Local Councils (LCs) in Community Policing

The local people in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District had indigenous mechanisms to prevent, mitigate, manage, and resolve conflicts that helped in stability and peace. According to the LCV chairman, these methods included negotiation or compromising mechanisms; reconciliation administered by the community elders. These were additional to formal judicial, administrative and political mechanisms. He further observed that religious adjudication lays a very key role in social and especially political life in the district. It is noted that indigenous mechanisms can be used for the prevention and resolution of conflicts with government; with the peoples living in their neighborhood; and within the people themselves.

Many respondents acknowledged the part played by indigenous mechanisms stating that they are popular and widely used. advantages including, but not limited to their ability to quickly respond to crisis, they contribute to reduction of the regular court caseloads, they are complementary to the

modern government structures and are not substitutes or competitors, they give access to many people who do not find the modern system of conflict resolution and policing comfortable, affordable or suited to their need. Many think that parties are satisfied with their operations and view their outcomes as fair because these mechanisms give a chance to the parties to actively participate in handling their affairs. Indeed given the shortage of judges who work in the regular courts and budget constraints, they contribute to saving of public money.

According to many of the police constables interviewed, Uganda has passed through a process that could maintain peace, order, harmony and prosperity through the local councils. They asserted that security, justice and order in villages of Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District is determined by local councils because the police is not enough to guard every part of the District. They revealed that no single institution has been influential in keeping law and order as local councils (LCs) in villages and partly in the urban centers. The local people acknowledged that all adults automatically become members of their village (or urban zone) council and directly elect committees to administer communities 'affairs.

Respondents noted that the duties of the local council in community policing include the mobilization of the local community to listen to the police constables who at times come to teach the community about the concept. They have taken the administrative work of their villages which is not only enshrined in the local office but much more to the policing of their localities. They gather and record criminal data that is subjected to their courts at a lower level.

Whenever the interviews were carried upon the local people about the role of the police, it was common to hear them say that they turn first to the LC1 (local council I) for protection from disorder and criminals (often in terms of night patrols, although these are sometimes only activated during periods of insecurity) before approaching the police. When interviewed to mention where people go to solve the problems related to crimes and domestic violence, 85% of the respondents mentioned that people first go to the local councils and 15% of the respondents mentioned that they first go to the police stations. Respondents were also asked how the local councils have made life better in the post conflict Kabalagala Police station , Kampala District; 35% of the respondents mentioned that the local councils have led to peace and security and 22% mentioned problem solving while the rest mentioned protection.

Respondents noted that people turn first to the local council in case of breach of the law and order among members or incase one of them has decided to commit a crime. It was revealed that even the bigger farmers take fights between their workers to the local councils first. In the local council

Courts, people have access to justice in case an issue cannot be resolved by the family or clan. In addition, respondents revealed that the LCs patrol homes and always offer a framework to justice. Although they have less education, respondents noted that some members of the local council behave in a way which is better than that of the educated members of their communities and some police constables inclusive. According to the respondents, the local councils have made the community get involved in the control of crime rather than waiting for the police to intervene. They inform the people to report rather than waiting for the police or instead of resorting to mob-justice.

The local councils also report to the police about the crimes in their regions and such form of communication precipitates the pro-active response by the police against criminals. Reporting is either done by the use of mobile phones, notification in form of writing and face to face communication. It was further revealed that face to face communication is more effective compared to the rest of the forms of communication.

The local councils also preside over cases and forward others to higher offices. They also monitor security in their villages with the help of one of their members responsible for security. In so doing, they find themselves actively engaged in community policing.

As part of community policing, the local councils have to identify any new comer to settle into the area of their jurisdiction. While discussing with some of the Local councils, it was revealed that identity is a dimension that reflects the degree to which members share similar demographic traits, solidarity to them is based on religion, tribe and profession. The respondents noted that such characteristics are common values that equate a person with another group and make the local councils to come to a conclusion about certain individuals. It was revealed that as a measure to curb down crimes, local councils have attempted to network with their neighbor communities in order to foster ties across the areas of their jurisdiction. It was revealed that such networking has endeavored to reduce conflicts that would have emerged between the two communities and has encouraged interdependency and exchange dynamics within the local communities.

4.13: The Role of the Family in Community Policing

During the study, it was revealed that the family has got an important role to play during community policing. Respondents noted that members of the families particularly females have reported their sons who engage into acts of murder, robbery, defilement, rape, gambling, and drugs etc. It was also revealed that they do not fear to report their husbands who engage them into forced sex as well as domestic violence. As a result, it was found out that females are good players in community policing.

Females were also mentioned to have gone ahead to report their sons and daughters who refuse to go to schools. While in group discussions, it was revealed that in the post conflict Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District, females have got an important role to look upon their families and they feel that their children must strive for their future despite all challenges in life. Besides that, females believe that failure to go school is one of the major causes of crimes among the young generation. All these are reported to the local councils that proceed to report to the police in case they find difficulties in handling such community problems.

Respondents noted that the members of the families have endeavored to remain vigilant to peace of their neighbors 'households. In the post conflict Kabalagala Police , Kampala District, this has remained the work of the elders and females who are very important in counseling the youth about the day to day affairs. It was revealed that women and the elders are more listened to and heard by the youth compared to males in their families. Through discussion with the local councils, it was revealed that most youth listen to the females because females are often in a position to provide basic needs of their families as compared to the males.

4.14: The Role of the NGOs and CSOs in Community Policing

According to the respondents, the Non-Government (NGOs) such as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Office of the Coordinator for Humanitarian Agency (OCHA) and the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) increase confidence among the people to work for their security in the region. They have encouraged the masses to be bold under whatever situation and report it rather than leaving it. They discuss and coordinate security issues with the police constables and especially during crisis or insecurity; they have got the roles of intervening to help the children as well as women. They also provide additional facilitation such as provision of transport to police especially in emergency situations.

4.15: The Role of Religious Organizations

Respondents noted that religious affiliations liaise with the Police constables in order to preach the message of community policing in the region. It was revealed that the priests invite the police constable during the Sunday service in order to explain the concept of community policing among the Christian believers. While discussing with some priests in Kabalagala Police , Kampala District Church of Uganda, it was revealed that such discussion between the police and the Christians always take place on Sunday after the service. The priest revealed that the content of community policing is more of a Christian faith and they noted that Christians have embraced it since it calls upon the believers to disassociate from immoral practices such as defilement, murder, rape,

domestic violence and robbery which all are against Christian faith and morals. The faith also promotes a spirit of forgiveness.

It was also reported that religious leaders are also agents to community policing. To them, they have mixed up community policing with the gospel to be preached during the missions and gatherings such as the youth and the mothers gathering. It was revealed that during such gatherings, the police constables are called to inform congregations especially mothers and the youth to be the agents of community policing in their respective villages.

It was also noted that religious organizations are involved in charity activities including social activities like youth centers at the county level. These serve to not only provide welfare support, but also gainful employment thus keeping potential criminals particularly the youth from mischief.

4.16: The Role of the Army

Respondents observed that during community policing, the army carries out operations and sometimes imposes curfews and restrictions on public movement. They also noted that during these exercises, soldiers sometimes brutalize the masses. It was revealed that others indulge themselves in rape, beatings, and detention, arrest and torture members of the community. While this was a major assertion of the people, some individuals noted that those who are brutalized and tortured by the army; are suspects linked to insecurity and political crime. The Army was therefore not seen by many as a contributor to community policing.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter includes the summary of findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

5.2 Discussion of findings

The researcher in his study based the discussions on the objectives of the study.

5.2.1 The criminal activities committed in Kabalagala Police Station area.

The researcher when assessing the criminal activities committed in Kabalagala Police Station area found out the following: robbery was (22%), murder was (11%), rape was (09%), defilement was (08%), domestic violence (fighting with a wife) was (21%), taking of drugs was (20%) and mob justice was (09%). It was concluded that robberies were the highest crime committed.

5.2.2 The causes of criminal activities committed in Kabalagala Police Station area.

The researcher when assessing the causes of criminal activities committed in Kabalagala Police Station found out the following: poverty (25%), peer groups (12%) anger (14%) and bandwagon (26%) and ignorance (23%). It was concluded that there were various causes of criminal activities and bandwagon was the major cause.

5.2.3 The challenges of eradicating criminal activities in Kabalagala Police station area.

The researcher when assessing the challenges of eradicating criminal activities in Kabalagala Police station area found out the following: less police personnel compared to the population (11%), lack of neighbourhood watch (13%), fear of residents to report criminals to police (10%), inadequate surveillance cameras (18%), corruption among police constables (17%), lack of ethical conduct among police officers (12%) and inadequate logistics for police work (19%).

5.2.4 Means of eradicating crime in Kabalagala Police station area.

The researcher when assessing the means of eradicating crime in Kabalagala Police station area found out the following: increase police manpower in the area (11%), neighborhood watch (10%), enforce community policing (16%), install surveillance cameras (09%), mass sensitization on crime prevention (05%), more toll free telephone lines (11%), eradicate corrupt tendencies among police constables (10%), enforce ethical conduct among police officers (09%), restrict use of firearms among the civilians (08%) and increase in police budget (11%).

5.3 Summary of the findings

5.3.1 Findings on the criminal activities committed in Kabalagala Police Station area.

Findings on the criminal activities committed in Kabalagala Police Station area revealed that there were quite a number of criminal activities that were committed by people in the area. This indicates that crimes vary depending on the intentions of the offenders.

5.3.2 Findings on the causes of criminal activities committed in Kabalagala Police Station area.

Findings on the causes of criminal activities committed in Kabalagala Police Station area revealed there were a number of causes that lead to people to law breaking. No single factor is said to lead people into committing felonies. These were poverty, peer groups anger, bandwagon and ignorance.

5.3.3 Findings on the challenges of eradicating criminal activities in Kabalagala Police station area.

Findings on challenges revealed that numerous challenges are confronted by police in crime eradication ranging from logistics to man power inadequacy and others from the community.

5.3.4 Findings on the possible means of eradicating crime.

Findings on the possible means of eradicating crime include both the government and the community support and other stakeholders.

Based, on the findings of the research on community policing in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District, lessons can be drawn. Community policing is a growing strategy for the prevention of crime and management of conflict. However, its implementation must be holistic and community members must work towards one direction if it is to prevent crimes. Secondly, the success of the government in empowering the Police with the resources necessary for the implementation of community policing and the extent to which the police use such resources is important for the success of community policing. Talking into consideration all factors, the contribution of community policing in crime prevention and its impact on the management of conflict and the ushering of relative peace in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District is largely acknowledged by the public. Nevertheless, to achieve the desired full impact, the implementers need to revisit the program, address weakness, work against the threats and utilize as best as possible the available opportunities.

5.5 Community Policing

Community policing demands working together of the police force, the community stakeholders and the government. In other words, its success must come not only from one mans' effort but from the effort of the stakeholders. Yet according to the findings, some stakeholders such as the youth have low profile participation. Besides that, the police force which is the central implementer of community policing have been partly involved in unprofessional conduct and activities which make it to be perceived negatively by some members of the community. There is therefore a need to clean up this image through its works and performance. There is also a need to engage the youth so as to maximize on the opportunities of community policing. This is because the police force is at the centre of community policing in the prevention of crime.

5.6 The Study Findings

The study therefore explored community policing as a strategy of crime prevention and conflict management in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District and the study findings reveal that the police force is the central institution in its implementation. As a matter of the fact, the findings reveal that police has sensitized the general public on crime and crime prevention. It has also endeavored to participate in community policing both directly as done through foot and mobile patrols, and through empowering other stake holders through the media, meetings, and workshops. It has remained reactive to the calls for help from the public. These among others have contributed much to crime prevention and in the process of settlement conflicts or provision of an enabling environment for its management by other stake holders in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District. However, it was discovered that there are few police constables directly engaged in community policing while some police personnel engage in activities such as corruption, abuse of human rights etc. Additionally, the police remain burdened with the legacy of brutality and abuses resulting in public skepticism.

The findings also reveal that some community members have participated in community policing by calling the police to take action in cases of a crime. These are both males and females. They have sometimes gone extra miles to contact the local councils to intervene in the crime or feud and in doing so the local councils have used their position to solve crime and manage conflict. Although both males and females have participated in community policing, the participation of the youth is seemingly low and yet they have remained the major perpetrators of crime and major participants and stake holders in conflict. Besides that, females are the most affected group and yet their participation and involvement in crime prevention and conflict management processes remains subdued.

Various actors were mentioned and discussed as participants in the prevention of crime and management of conflict in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District. The army has endeavored to work together with the police against crimes. The NGOs, CSOs and the church have worked alongside family units and the police against crime and to nurture a harmonious environment. Nonetheless, all the actors have faced challenges which have hindered their contribution to community policing. NGOs and CSOs have remained near town in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District yet most of the domestic crimes are committed by the rural dwellers.

In spite of the above positive findings, it is clear that the police in implementing community policing worked in an environment of difficulty, the police are glaringly short of the resources to adequately carry out their activities. This has meant inadequate geographical coverage due to the vastness and terrain of the district. Absence of sufficient welfare support also affects its capacity and morale to deliver services and support community policing activities.

It is difficult to implement community policing in an environment of insurgency and cattle-rustling, as this creates an unstable condition in which levels of crime and free from want. For community policing to be effective, a certain level of stability and law and order is necessary.

Nevertheless, the presence of the police executing community policing in a conflict and post conflict scenarios help to establish law and order, restores confidence and brings about relative peace. Ultimately, better conflict management is realized and results in a crime free community in which crime and conflict is minimized thereby taking the community closer to peace and stability. In post conflict environment, community policing then becomes a critical factor in the prevention of crime and management of conflict. In this process, the police are not only key proponents and participants, but also educators.

5.7 Recommendations

One of the recommendations in the implementation of community policing is that there is a need to make it an inclusive and gendered program. According to the findings, the participation of women has had challenges yet they are the group most affected by crime and conflict.

There is therefore a need to empower them in both communication and sensitization approaches. They need to be made more aware of community policing because in the post-conflict transformation, women are the best players of programs that can bring crime prevention and conflict management. Besides that, the involvement of the youth has remained low yet according to the findings it is the major group involved in crimes.

The youth therefore need to be involved in activities associated to community policing in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District. These activities include sensitizing the masses, self-help activities, sports, security protection of the villages, and training them on how to intervene in cases that could cause crimes.

There is a need to increase the number of the police to cater for the whole District. In so doing, foot patrol shall be enhanced and the role of the police in community policing shall be boosted. The findings further revealed that the police as the main agency of community policing have had challenges in fulfilling this lead role.

The government needs to address the resource and welfare challenges faced by police units and personnel. More resources would enable the police to react within the shortest time possible. For example, there is need for enough fuel in the police patrol vehicles in order to reach crime scenes in time.

There is also a need to enhance the existing communication system between the police and the community. This is particularly on phones communication which can easily lead the public to call the police at any time of need.

The police should continue to train and sensitize key actors as well as the community members in detecting and addressing early signals of crime in the community.

The legal system needs to be clear and not compromising. The public needs to be given basic legal tuition and offenders of crimes should be tried expeditiously and conclusively so that justice is not just done but is clearly seen to be done. This strategy of community policing has laid a firm foundation for crime prevention and conflict management for sustainable peace, for current and future generations in the District.

It is also observed that part of the poor police image stems from the use of individuals with a poor history in its operations and in community policing activities. Such relationships raise the distrust of the public and have an impact on the success of community policing programmes. Moreover such individual may abuse the relationship for their own selfish purposes.

It is observed that in a conflict and post conflict setting, the army plays a major role. To avoid contradictory approaches in dealing with the public, is essential that the two organizations work closely. There is a need to clearly understand and respect each other's role. While the army has an

interest in dealing with insurrection, the responsibility of the police in maintaining law and order needs to be taken into account and the two need to perform their duties with accountability and cooperate in a manner that promotes the rule of law.

There is a need in this regard to bring the local legislators on board albeit while avoiding politicization of the community strategy not only by them but by all those involved. There is a need for the police to build on these relationships and most especially ensure that all these partners are coordinated in their efforts. Ultimately the success of community policing as a strategy for crime prevention rests on all. This is especially pertinent in a post-conflict setting as peace can only be realized in an atmosphere of security, and enduring security can be achieved if the public has a stake in it and are willful participants in support of the prevention of crime.

5.8 Suggestion for Further Studies

After carrying out the research into statistical analysis of criminal offences recorded in Kampala Central Division—a study of Kabalagala Police Divisional Station., the researcher recommends the following for further study.

Firstly, the researcher suggests a study of measures to address involvement of the youth in crime in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District.

The researcher also suggests for a quest for a viable framework for the involvement and effective participation of all stake holders in crime prevention and conflict management in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Self-Administered Questionnaire

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am Ikuzwe Benjamin, a student of Kampala International University- Reg No:1162-05144-05392 conducting an academic survey on the statistical analysis of criminal offences recorded in Kampala Central Division—a study of Kabalagala Police Divisional Station.

The question items in this questionnaire are specifically about this study. You have been selected to participate in this research by helping in filling this questionnaire which is purely academic.

The information given will be treated with all the confidentiality it deserves and all the analyses are never to be treated personal.

Section A: BIO-DATA

Sex Age

Occupation Religious affiliation.....

Place of residence

Section B:

2. Have you ever heard about Community Policing a, Yes ☐ b, No ☐

(i) If Yes, mention;

Where did you hear about it.....

When did you hear about it.....

How does it work?

.....

(ii) If no,

How is the law and order maintained in your area of residence?

.....

3. (i) Have you ever heard about the Police Force? a, Yes b, No

If Yes; what is it?

4 (a) List some of the crimes committed.

(b) Give reasons for committing the mentioned crime

.....

5. (a) Rank the following activities in the table below on the Police Force in your Area

Activity	Ranks in percentages								
	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	
Involve In Community									
Policing									
Patrol around the Villages									
Detect and detain criminals									
Observe human rights									
Steal property of the people									
Rape and defile females									
Involve in corruption									
Take bribes									
Involve in crimes									
Remain vigilant for our									
Security									
Kill people									

(b) Rank the following methods used by the Police to enforce the above activities

Methods	Ranks in percentages							
	30	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Foot patrols								
Vehicle patrols								
Mobile phones								
Computers								
People call them								

(c) Mention other methods used by the police

.....

6. (i) Rank the following in accordance to their importance in helping police to control crimes

Entities	Ranks In Percentages								
	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	70%	80%	90%	100
The Parliamentarians									
The Local Population									
Families									

Individual Persons									
Local Council Members									
NGOs									
CSOs									
Advocators									
The army									

(ii) Mention how the following help the Police in your area.

7. (i) What are the problems that you face in this Kabalagala Police ?

.....

(ii) How has the police attempted to solve them?

.....

(iii) What suggestions do you have for such problems?

.....

Appendix 2: Interview guide to Key Informants

Section A:

- 1 Sex
- AgeOccupation
- Religious affiliationPlace of residence

Section B

2. a) Describe the nature of Community policing in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District
b) How has Community Policing contributed to peace and stability in the District?
3. a) Mention groups that have participated in Community Policing
b) How has the mentioned groups contributed to Community Policing?
4. a) What have been the outcomes of Community Policing in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District?
b) In your opinion, do you believe that Community Policing is an appropriate approach to conflict management?
5. a) Explain the attitudes of the people towards Community Policing
b) How has the mentioned attitude affected the effectiveness of Community Policing?
6. What have been the challenges of Community Policing in the District?
7. How have you used your position to make Community Policing Effective?
8. What suggestions can you give to make Community Policing an effective approach for conflict management?

Thank you for your Cooperation

Appendix 3: Interview Guide to Focus Group Discussions

- i. What have been the conflicts in Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District? explain the social, economic, cultural and political effects as well as crime rates
 - a) What is the nature of policing in the Kabalagala Police station, Kampala District?
 - b) What methods do they use in efforts to curb down conflicts and crimes?
- ii. Have the police played any roles in managing the conflict? Explain the roles played by the police
- iii. What challenges do police forces face in managing conflicts?
- iv. What recommendations can be made for the effectiveness of the police in managing conflicts?

Thank you for your cooperation