

THE EFFECTS OF MORALITY ON CRIME IN UGANDA

A CASE STUDY OF KAMPALA DISTRICT

BY

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DECLARATION

I, Akankwasa Monica do declare that this work is my original and mine alone and to the best of my knowledge it has never been submitted to any other institution or a university for an award.

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LLD/35703/113/DU

Signature.....

Date 31st / OCT / 2010

APPROVAL

This research proposal has been submitted to the school of law for examination with my approval as a supervisor of the university.

SUPERVISOR

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Signature: 

Date 31/10/2012

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my beloved father Mr. Beyendera John and mother Mrs. Beyendera Seforoza, my sister Ahimbisibwe Eve, Kiiza JohnBreans, Tumushabe Beatrice and Nganzi Allen for my high indebtedness to them, owing to their tireless financial support and full commitment towards my academic welfare.

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the effects of morality crime in Uganda and the challenges it face in trying to fulfill its mandated functions. The study was based on the following objectives; to establish the impact of immorality on crime commission so as to control crime and to establish the correlation between morality and crime. The study was conducted through descriptive survey research design; data was collected between August and October 2012, using questionnaires and review of secondary data techniques, data was analyzed using frequency counts and simple random sampling system to determine the level of effects of morality on crime in Uganda and the challenges it faces. The study established that there were low levels of sensitization and illiteracy and found out that there were major challenges facing morality among which were its wide mandate, financial constraints, human right protection in conflict areas and cultural values within the communities. The study recommended that the government should intensify the community policy programmes and policies in order to raise the levels of public awareness.

ACRONYMS

A.G	Attorney General
KCCA	Kampala City Council Authority.
UTODA	Uganda National Taxi operators And Drivers Association.
KOTODA	Kampala Taxi Operators and Drivers Association.
SSDP	Social Science Data Processing
PCA	Penal Code Act Cap 120

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	i
APPROVAL.....	ii
DEDICATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
ACRONYMS	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Background to the study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the problem:	2
1.3 Objectives of the study:.....	2
1.4 Hypothesis of the study:.....	2
1.5 Scope of the study.....	2
CHAPTER TWO.....	4
LITERATURE REVIEW	4
2.1 Introduction	4
2.2 Explanation of effects of morality on crimes.	4
2.3.1 A numbers of factors are perceived to be the effects of morality and they range from political, social to economical factors.....	6
2.3.2 Political factors.	6
2.33 Social factors:	6
2.13 Economical factors.....	7
2.14 Laxity of the laws in Uganda.....	7
2.15 The effects of corruption.	8
2.16 The effect of domestic violence.....	9
2.17 Illiteracy	9
2.28 Low levels of sensitization	9
2.3 Role of the community on morality, crime eradication	10
2.4 Role of government on crime eradication.	10
CHAPTER THREE	11

METHODOLOGY	11
3:0 Introduction	11
3. 1 Research design.	11
3.2 Area of study.	11
3.3 Study population.....	11
3.4 Sample size.....	11
3.5 Study population.....	11
3.6 Sampling technique.....	13
3.7 Methods of data collection	13
3.8 Data Processing	14
3.9 Data Analysis	14
.10 Ethical Considerations	14
3.11 Limitations experienced.	15
3.12 Delimitations.	17
CHAPTER FOUR	19
4.1 FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION.....	19
REFERENCES:.....	21

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This section addresses the background, statement of study, scope of the study, purpose/significance of the study, research questions, and definitions of terms.

1.1 Background to the study.

According to the Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA) reports, Kampala district is in the central part of Uganda, composed of 5 divisions that is Makindye, Nakawa, Kawempe, Rubaga and Kampala central. This research will be focused in Makindye division. In particular Makindye is composed of 6 parishes that is Nsambya West, Nsambya East, Katwe 1 and 2, Makindye East and West. The general activities taking place in Makindye division include: retail shops, bars, prostitution, 'Bodaboda' and restaurants. Given such an environment, the research is put to task to establish whether morality has got any effects on crime in such a society.

The study is going to investigate whether or not the high rate of moral decay has got a wide range of effects on crime and the reverse is to be researched. This is the reason that has warranted the conducting of the above study.

In Makindye town there is profound evidence of prostitution activities taking place which is considered immoral hence affecting peoples behaviour in that area, including the youth who purposely joined these activities which they take to be businesses in order to get money or other material gains, whereupon most of them end up losing their lives at tender ages.

It is on record that most the crimes being committed today in Kampala, are usually committed at night and especially in night club areas and bars, which areas have a very great link to activities of prostitution, theft, and assault among others. The above trend of affairs has continued to ravage Kampala to an extent that illegal gangs are beginning to crop up most especially under the apprenticeship of musicians. This state of affairs has promoted serious

unlawfulness in Kampala, greatly attributable to the gross levels of immorality in the society today.

In Makindye division for example, the environment is predominantly slum areas, of which it is characterized by all sorts of crimes such as rape, defilement among others which are usually termed as offences against morality¹ of which these have really affected the morals of people in that area.

The researcher has therefore picked interest to investigate about to research about the effects of morality on crime in Kampala and come out with measures for the problem mentioned.

1.2 Statement of the problem:

There are high rates of urban crime in Kampala today as a result of gross moral decay within the Kampala communities.

1.3 Objectives of the study:

- To establish the impact of immorality on crime commission so as to help control crime;
- To establish the correlation between morality and crime;
- To establish the accepted standards of conduct in society this may serve to inhibit crime in the community.

1.4 Hypothesis of the study:

What have been the roles of government and entire communities in fighting morality and crime?

What are the causes of immorality in Kampala district?

What is the relationship between morality and crime in these areas?

1.5 Scope of the study

a) Content scope

¹ Penal Code Act CAP 120

The study will aim at establishing the effects of immorality on crime in the study areas in Kampala district.

b) Time scope

The study is commenced this 27th day of August and is expected to run till 18th day of October.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Morality refers to principles of wrong and right or good and bad behavior in a given society. It is a code of conduct put forward by a society, where it is expected that the behavior of individuals is guided by such code. Consequently, conduct which is condoned by the society is considered moral, where as conduct which is abhorred or disapproved of is considered immoral. A rule may be said to be one of social morality when it is accepted by the bulk of a given society as laying down as standard behavior to which its members ought to conform and as justifying severe censure for those who break it²

2.2 Explanation of effects of morality on crimes.

A look at the Uganda penal code³ reveals that the some offenses are defined in relation to moral decadency, for example reference to offences of a sexual nature such as rape, defilement among others. This is in spite of the fact that other forms of behavior that for example violate other peoples' rights, such as the act of theft or that causing bodily harm or injury to other persons are also contrarily accepted standards of behavior and can thus be referred to as immoral.

There are several other code/laws operational in Uganda, inclusive of which is Kampala, all geared towards enforcing morality. These inter alia include the Traffic and Road Safety Act, the Divorce Act, the Marriage Act and so on.

According to **Granville Williams** in his book⁴, he looks at the question of morality, evaluating it against the rates of crime commission, where he came up with an idea of the reasons for punishment of crime, one of them *inter alias* being to reform the person, such that that kind of person may be in position to come back to that given society and effectively fit in such society.

² Card ,Cross and Jones (1992;18)

³Cap 120

⁴Learning the Law 6th Edition.

At this point in time, it appears very clear that punishment is only geared towards curing the immoral conduct and attitude of the offender such that such offender may not repeat the same in case he or she is allowed back into the community.

Supportive evidence to the above fact is to be gathered from **Ayebare Tumwebaze's** book⁵ where it is clearly stipulated that morality has a direct impact on crime rate in society, which even explains the reason as to why our forefathers in the African setting went ahead to excommunicate all those that exhibited immoral conduct. This certifies the reason as why wizards and all those who practiced witch craft in society were normally banished or excommunicated from society. The sole reason for this was to cut off the vice of immorality out of society so that only the rights thinking and upright minded were left in society in order to avert crime. Unfortunately, this idea came under test in the case of **Salvatory Abuuki v AG**⁶, and the constitutional court decided that such punishment was unconstitutional, it should be noted that this was being done pursuant to international standards of natural justice and in the enforcement of **Article 2 and 26 of the 1995 Constitution of the republic of Uganda**. However the question of **morality is one that** ought to be accorded much attention for the fact that even young children who commit crimes as a result of moral degeneration are normally taken to rehabilitation homes, where they are subjected to counseling and social rehabilitation so as to reduce their chances of further committing crime while in society.

On the question of *Good vs. Right* Rawls in his book⁷ was of the view that a person's good is that which is needed for the successful execution of a rational long-term plan of life given reasonably favorable circumstances. *"The good is the satisfaction of rational desire."*⁸, and that each person has his or her own plan of life. By this Rawls was of the view that if human conduct is not guided by good will, conscious and personal conviction, then what ever is done is bound to result into social dissatisfactions and crime as well. This gives a valid explanation of the role played by morality in curbing crime in society. Consequent to his theory the 1995 constitution of the Republic of Uganda goes ahead to lay down duties and obligations of the citizen, which ought to

⁵ Barrister's Reference Book Series.

⁶ CONST APPEAL No. 1 OF 1998

⁷ A true Theory of justice. (Section 15) of *Rawls principles*.

be adhered to by all citizens. One of the reasons for this is to ensure that unified standard of conduct is established in society.

Natural law scholars like Cicero, in his book⁹ argued that that law is a creature of right reason and that it comes into action by commanding. He further asserted that it is a creature of nature and driven therefore by personal conscience and right thinking. The natural scholars of law insist that there is no disjunction between law and morality, in that morality should have the capacity to influence the conduct of any given society and vice versa. This at the end of day also extends to commission of crime too.

2.3.1 A numbers of factors are perceived to be the effects of morality and they range from political, social to economical factors.

2.3.2 Political factors.

Political discontent especially by those on the opposition side of government have severally seen citizens move to the streets in protest actions, which have at the end of the day seen peoples' shops broken into.

Some sections of the opposition have also been blamed for malicious activities of intentionally hiring especially the youth to commit crime. This explains why the activities of **Action 4 Change (A4C)** were summarily declared illegal by the government, after an assistant superintendent of police by the name Aryong was killed in a demonstration in Kampala.

2.33 Social factors.

Social factors have played the greatest part in enhancing immorality in Kampala, due the mode/life style that people in Kampala have chosen to adopt. This includes excessive drinking, smoking narcotics and so on, which at the end of the day influence them to commit crime.

⁹ Encyclopedia De' republica

Additionally, the social aspect of cultural rituals has also escalated the levels of immorality in Kampala today. Take the case of **Kato Kajubi v Ug**¹⁰ a witch doctor with one of his shrines in Makindye-Kiwempe, who killed a young child in cold blood, all in the name of cultural rituals.

2.13 Economical factors.

Many people today have committed crimes, just in the name earning money. Take the rampant child sacrifice cases experienced in Kampala today, all have a bearing on an anticipation of economic gains. The other case is the question of prostitution, which has become a serious issue in Makindye division today.

Economic rivalry has also seen many commit crime. Peculiar cases have been sited, where several members of the business fraternity have been rampantly killed in Kampala in the recent wake, and where upon several people have attributed such killings to commercial/business misunderstandings.

Furthermore, there have been business factions in Kampala today which have committed several crimes in the name of protecting their business interests. This was profoundly observed when clashes broke out between the competing factions that were collecting passenger tax fair due taxes in Kampala, namely Uganda National Taxi Operators and Drivers Association (UTODA) and Kampala Taxi Operators and Drivers Association (KOTODA), clashed in the interest of which body was to collect the stipulated revenue.

2.14 Laxity of the laws in Uganda.

The legal spectrum of Uganda is one that is characterized of weak or redundant laws in a sense that the enforceability of laws in Uganda is nearly a myth since the law enforcers do not usually take up serious steps to ensure that the laws that are set down or prescribed are strictly enforced or adhered to. This may be observed from the fact that even when the government came up with strict laws on the enforcement of the use of safety/seat belts in cars, this ran for only a short period and the scheme was finally abandoned. The same applied with case of life jackets enforcement on water ways, as well as the enforcement of the application of speed

¹⁰SCCA NO.7 2012.

governors in cars. The above situation is also practically true when it comes to case deterrence of moral degeneration in society, for the fact much as the laws prohibiting behavior promoting moral degeneration are well placed in our legal framework, little or no efforts at all have been taken to ensure that such laws are fully operational. This may be evidenced from the fact that much as prostitution was illegalized under Ugandan laws way back, it still remains a prominent business venture on a number Ugandan streets while the authorities just sit back and watch.

Additionally, the notion of drug abuse has recorded drastically high tolls and contributes to one of the major causes of moral degeneration, consequently contributing to high crime commission rates in Kampala. This due to the fact well as drug abuse is prohibited under the Ugandan legal frame work, the law enforcement mechanisms remain very weak and inefficient that people have taken it upon themselves to rampantly deal in drugs as well as consume them without any legal interference. This may be observed from the fact several musicians such as **Sentamu Kizito** alias '*Bobi Wine*' have delighted in publically consuming drugs, with no one pointing a finger at them. They have gone to the extent of forming notorious drug dealing gangs like the '*Ghetto*,' of which **Sentamu Kizito** alias '*Bobi Wine*' has claimed presidency over. These sorts of arrangements have promoted gross moral degeneration in society, which at the end of the day led escalated levels of crime in Kampala.

2.15 The effects of corruption.

Corruption has become slowly but surely killing virus eating up our communities. It is not therefore surprising to learn that a report from the survey carried out by the **AFRO BARROMETER** in 2010, showed that the Uganda police was the most corrupt of all the government institutions in East Africa. This is a very deadly threat to the wellbeing of the Ugandan society in that the body charged with the duty of enforcing law and order in the country is at the same time grossly involved in the commission crime, since corruption is also crime of its own. Secondly, this alone means that criminal are able to easily get away with crimes committed, since the status of their wallets has turned out to the cost of their liberty. even when they have actually committed crimes. This at the end of the day has made such criminals develop a permanent immoral attitude, with the view that the wallet is their immunity, hence escalating crime rates especially in Kampala.

2.16 The effect of domestic violence

This has also served as one actor in the promotion of moral degeneration as well as promoting the commission of crime in society. Majority of the street children involved in commission of crime on streets that I had the opportunity to interview, revealed to me that they had been forced to go on the streets due to the challenges that they faced back at home, which majorly revolved around violence. For instance, many of them were normally battered by their parents, well as others could not stand the image of the cruel fights that they experienced between their parents. The biggest problem posed by this at the end of the day is the fact that the moral aptitude of such has been total devastated, where upon they have at the end of the day developed some kind of immoral '*I don't care attitude*,' which has made the commission of crime an adventurous ordeal to them, without minding the consequences thereto.

2.17 Illiteracy

This has had a very drastic bearing of its own on the toll of moral degeneration in society, as well the level/rate at which crime is committed. In the first place many people act out of ignorance of what they could be doing yet at the end of it all they end up committing crimes. This kind of conduct unfortunately is un excusable under the law, for the fact that ignorance of the law does not afford an offense under **section 6 of The Penal Code Act¹¹**. None the less the effect of illiteracy should not be down played for the fact in many occasions those who commit crime, may actually have not done so, had they only to know that what they were doing or intended to would actually amount to an offense.

2.28 Low levels of sensitization

The Ugandan communities are heavily characterized of very low levels of sensitization. This firstly due to the very high levels of illiteracy as already observed, and also due to the fact the people in Uganda, especially within the Kampala suburbs do not mind much about leaning what is going on within their communities, even when there is currently a programme spear headed by government, known as community policing. This attitude has rendered the levels of

¹¹ Cap 120

informedness of particularly the Kampala dwellers so low to the extent that it has dug deep to affect the moral aptitude of society.

2.3 Role of the community on morality, crime eradication

The community is under duty to act as watch dogs against crime, and has the mandate to arrest any law breaker and deliver him or her to the nearest police station. Failure to do so may amount into an offense, such as misprision of treason and many others. However, our communities today have become so polluted with immorality that they now condone crime by harboring criminals, grossly involving itself in crimes like mob justice among others, as usually observed on *AgatalikoNfuufu* on *Bukedde television*.

2.4 Role of government on crime eradication.

Ordinarily, the government is faced with the sole duty to fight crime; it is empowered to come with policies that are supposed to be passed into laws, which laws are to primarily avert crime. This explains the reason why the government intends to come up with the public order management bill to regulate demonstrations and other processions.

In makindye division which have been caused by high rates of immoral behaviors, the government has got to pass and implement stringent laws.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3:0 Introduction

The chapter presents the methods which have been used in the research like the research design, sample size, sampling procedures, study population, methods of data collection, data processing, analysis, ethical considerations and the area of study.

3.1 Research design.

Both qualitative and quantitative methods of collection of data will be used.

3.2 Area of study.

The study has been conducted in selected areas within Kampala, particularly in Makindye. This area has been selected, from which the representative population of sections of Kampala has selected, in order to give birth to accommodative study results of the entire sub region.

3.3 Study population.

The study will include adults between the ages of 19-40 years.

3.4 Sample size

The research information has been obtained from 20 adults selected from each division.

3.5 Study population.

The study covered 20 adults who have been able to give the required information.

Sample frame work

List	Age	No
1	19-28	10
2	29-35	5
3	36-40	5
Total		20

Data Source: primary source of data.

a) Primary source.

In the data collection process, the researcher directly contacted individual people in a one on one dialogue interview, from whom she obtained views and ideas about the problem caused by immorality in the areas from which they hailed, and how this has escalated crime rates in their areas.

The researcher also employed the use of questionnaires with open ended questions, which I took two weeks after the commencement of study, to various areas, and thereafter collected them after they had been duly filled in and signed by the various persons she had delivered them to.

The researcher also made several phone calls to people from whom I intended to get information from, but whom she could not readily access physically. For instance she talked to the community policing stationed at Kabalagala police.

b) Secondary source

In the due course of the researchers study, she also heavily relied on newspapers, law libraries. internet, court recordings and police records, from which she harvested plenty of information which proved helpful and relevant to her study.

3.6 Sampling technique.

In the process of obtaining information from the selected representative population, the researcher employed the simple random sampling technique so as to give each element an equal chance of being included in the sample

3.7 Methods of data collection

In the process of obtaining information for study, the researcher employed several techniques. which among others include the following;

Sampling, the researcher did this using the simple random sampling method, whereby, the researcher chose the elements of my representative sample at random. This was to ensure that all elements had an even chance of having them included in the sample size, in order to make such sample be a representative one.

Observation. Under this the researcher employed both non participatory and participatory observation techniques as follows;

Participatory observation. The researcher personally went on ground and visited the areas from which she was collecting information from, where upon she took part in most of the activities that were being carried out in those respective areas, which included dancing in the disco halls among others.

None participatory observation. In this way the researcher simply went to some areas from which she collected information, where upon she took keen interest in watching the activities being carried out in those areas, but without necessarily taking part in any activity that was being carried out in such areas, a part passively observing them.

Questionnaires. the researcher also distributed some questionnaires to some people, which they filled and returned back to me hence enabling me obtain the necessary information that she was in need of. These questionnaires were characterized basically of open ended questions.

Interviews. The researcher also went out to the field and personally engaged the representative population in one on one interactive dialogue, and managed to obtain the necessary information that was required for the successful completion of my study.

Phone calls. The researcher made several phone calls to distinguished personalities, whom she was able to interview on line so as to obtain some vital information which was necessary for

the completion of my study. Most of these were personnel whom she could not readily access for one on one oral interview.

Law libraries. The researcher visited several libraries within the area, which included university libraries such as that of Kampala International University, The Law Development Centre and other public libraries around Kampala, from which she sourced vital information which I used during my study.

The internet. The researcher made use of the internet, from which she searched for a lot of information that she made use of in during the course of carrying out her study.

News papers, news journals and magazines. the researcher also sourced for information from several news papers such as the Daily Monitor, the New Vision and other several other news journals and magazines such as the Independent. Which sources proved so resourceful to me during the time of carrying out of her study?

3.8 Data Processing

After the whole process of collecting her data the researcher embarked on a data ascertaining and verification process, by which I checked through the information collected, by editing it among other things in order to ensure that no errors are contained in it.

3.9 Data Analysis

The researcher entered the field data in the frequency to the questionnaires and there after went ahead to use the responses to compute percentages in different attributes of the study. The researcher then went ahead to deduce the similarity in the percentages in order to arrive at the conclusions. The researcher did this with the help of a computer package-special package for social sciences data processing (SPSS), which practically helped me in analyzing the data that she had collected.

.10 Ethical Considerations

Before going to the field, the researcher obtained a letter from the faculty of her university, which served to introduce me to the community as well as commissioning me to go and carry out a study with a purpose. She then ahead and booked the respondents to ensure they have

free time to answer my interviews. The researcher further requested some of them to take copies of my questionnaires, which they filled in at their own free time, and of which she later collected.

3.11 Limitations experienced.

a) Language barriers.

While conducting the research, the researcher encountered several communication difficulties, particularly arising from the fact that most of the areas she visited, that is to say Kiwempe, Katwe and Nabisaru are places that are profusely dominated by illiterates, given the fact that they are basically slums and therefore inhibiting dwellers categorically dominant of the low and uneducated class of persons. This made communication between me and such parties so technical especially when it came to the aspect of the use of questionnaires, since majority of them could not read and write, and yet those could do so, also faced a lot of hard ship in interpreting what she had written down.

b) Poor/negative attitudes from the people.

Owing first of all to the socio dynamics within these areas, majority of the people the researcher kept on approaching were to reluctant to give clear and credible information to her, owing to the fact that most of them feared to avail information, which to them they thought would not automatically go without exposing some of the culprits perpetuating such immoral conduct and committing crime at same time. This to them would expose them to eminent danger from such people would think that they had been exposed or betrayed. So for fear of endangering their lives, majority of them decided to with hold back vital information, which was very much necessary for the proper or smooth success of the research.

Political affiliations.

Many people that the researcher approached to seek for information proved hesitant to give any vital information to me, thinking that I a politically oriented cause which at the end of the day they thought would cause trouble to them.

Secondly, many of the local political leaders that I came across, especially those that are pro the ruling regime, also had a negative attitude towards releasing any information to her, fearing that my study would have a very reaching negative bearing upon the government institutions such as the police, an earlier by the **AFRO BARROMETTER** had already tarnished the image of police. Additionally, such local leaders also feared that they localities would be exposed has manifesting gross levels of immoral conduct, as well having very high incidences of crime, hence tarnishing the image and name of their localities a whole, at same time also tarnishing their personal names and images.

High economic expectations from the communities.

Most of the people the researcher came across to gather information from had very high economic expectations, in that they were not willing to freely let out any information without attaining any economic benefit in exchange. In essence, they were only willing to trade out the information that they possessed, which at the end of the proved a very huge challenge and limitation to me during the research process.

Unfamiliar geographical location.

Owing to the fact that the area in which the researcher was conducting my study is not my original area of origin, she with no doubt faced problems of effectively mapping out my way in order to arrive at her intended geographical areas of data collection.

Bad weather.

Given the fact that the period in which researcher conducted her study is a wet season in Uganda, that is to say the month of august and October. This made me experience a lot of difficulties in traversing the field, for the fact that there always constant down pours, which made my mobility practically hard in the field, and posed a great threat to the destruction of my documents (paper work.)

h)Financial limitations.

The study required the investment of huge financial resources especially in the form transport costs, typing and printing the work, air time for making phone calls, welfare costs in terms of

refreshment, feeding (lunch) while in the field. At some point the researcher was forced to hire some people who would act as interpreters for between the researcher and the members of the society she was collecting information from, as well as hire guides who took her around strange areas as well as ensuring her security in those areas. This also proved to be a very serious limitation to the successful a completion of her study.

3.12 Delimitations.

In spite of all the numerous challenges that the researcher faced during study, which actually stood as limitations to her study, she had to devise mechanisms to overcome the above challenges as follows;

a) For the case of language barrier, the researcher would at times drop some of such persons in favor of those who properly under stood the language that she was communicating in. However, in the interest of coming up with a balanced and accurate population sample, the researcher would hire interpreters in some incidences, who would interpret for the languages. This was to enable me collect the views of even those who were illiterate.

b) For the case of poor/negative attitude, the researcher labored so much to explain to them so as to have them understand the whole purpose of what the study was about, where most of them actually changed their attitudes and actually willingly released information to me. For those who total refused to deviate from their positions, her dropped them in favor of other, for fact that they could even have ended up giving me biased information.

c) The researcher handled the issue of political affiliation by specifically putting it straight forward to all those that were having politically affiliated worries that her study was politically disoriented, and managed to convince many of them on that note, which made them many of them to comply as they accepted to release the necessary information required for the successful completion of the study.

d) As regards the issue of high economic expectations from the community, the community tried my level best to convince the people that she was dealing with that the above study was basically in the interest of the community, and that any efforts to frustrate it by way of demanding for money before revealing any information, would be a true sabotage of the

community at large. This induced several of them to desist from their attitude, hence willingly availing information.

e) The researcher dealt with the issue of unfamiliar geographical jurisdiction by hiring expert ‘**Bodaboda**’ men, who were well versed with the geographical mapping of the sub region. These played a great role in enabling me to access all the areas that she was not aware of, since they were highly knowledgeable of the geographical location of the area.

f) The researcher contained the problem of bad weather by acquiring a rain coat as well as an umbrella, which she used to effectively shield off the bad weather during the time she was carrying out the study. She also acquired water proof files which she used to secure my documents during the study.

g) In line with the problem of financial limitation, the researcher managed to solicit as well lobby for some funds from friends and well wishers, and also made research financing proposals, whereupon she was in position to raise funds which she used to settle the impending financial burdens of my study.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

At the end of the study, the researcher came up with the following findings, as being the major contributing factors to moral degeneration in Kampala;

Economic push factors have played a great role in eroding moral values in society, as people do things that are not morally acceptable in society, just for the sake of gaining moral value out of them.

The social spectrum as well as life style has contributed to moral decay in society, especially where the populates in Kampala attempt copy and adopt the fancy western style cultures. This has forced many of them to be spending most of their time in bars and night clubs, an aspect that has fostered moral decay in society today.

High levels of lawlessness and permissiveness have also contributed a lot to moral decay in our societies today. This is due to the fact that even when people commit crime in our society today especially in Kampala, the law always keeps silent, while people continuously commit crime. This has forced them to treat crime as a day today affair.

Corruption is yet another factor which has contributed to moral degeneration in Kampala for the fact that in the event of commission of crime, the offenders usually bribe their way liberty. This has built a state of confidence in the offenders who are sure to bribe the authorities in order to circumvent justice.

Domestic violence also has a very big bearing on moral degeneration in society. This has led to the split up of families in society. These families that split normally breed street children whose moral aptitude is normally so low, inducing them to easily commit crime.

Illiteracy has also played a great role in promoting high levels of gross immorality in Kampala. This is due to the fact of ignorance, where people act out of lack of knowledge and understanding.

Low levels of sensitization have also promoted high levels of gross immorality. This also contributes to low levels of informedness as well as ignorance. This at the end of the day leads to escalated levels of gross moral decay in society.

Low man power levels are yet another cause of gross moral decay in society. This is particularly evident in the police force, making law enforcement so difficult. It is upon the above back ground that the inspector General of police **General Kale Kayihura** humbly petitioned the speaker of parliament, seeking for more facilitation in order to boost up the police force so that it is in position to meet the current crime standards.

3.14 Recommendations.

The government should intensify the community policing programmes and policies, in order to raise the levels of public awareness.

The government should further institute in place mechanisms geared towards combating corruption, for example by strengthening the office of the Inspector General of government, and also strengthening the professional standards unit of police. This in one way or the other may help solve the problem of moral decay in community.

The government should also pass and implement stringent laws, which should be abided by the general public in order to help avert crime.

The government should through the ministry of Ethics and integrity, provide for particular set standards of behavior in society, for example by banning some activities such as strip teasing as well as banning some songs.

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