

**THE RATIONALE AND SPIRIT OF THE INCEPTION OF JUVENILE
DELINQUENCY AS A SUBJUNCT IN UGANDA'S
CRIMINAL LEGAL SYSTEM**

BY

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF LAW IN PARTIAL
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DECLARATION

I, KANANURA RONNIE ROGERS do hereby declare that the work presented in this dissertation arises out of my own research, save where acknowledged and I certify that it has never been submitted or examined in any university as an academic requirement for any award.

Sign 

Date 25th JUNE 2016.

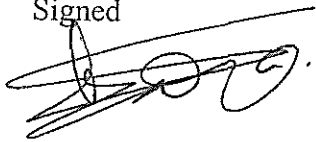
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APPROVAL

This dissertation has been submitted with the approval of

Mr.....as the university supervisor.

Signed



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20/06/2016

DEDICATION

I give praise and thanks to the Almighty GOD for giving me the strength and the capacity to complete this work successfully. For all He has done to me, for His blessings, guidance, wisdom, knowledge, favors and endless blessings throughout my life and this far.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am deeply indebted to my supervisor Mr.....for his overwhelming support and supervision in the compilation of this research.

I also acknowledge my parents for their sincere support and loving kindness in my curricular session and summary of my studies.

Lastly but not least, I owe my gratitude to my classmates and fellow students in the law faculty of KIU, and to all my friends for they have provided me with courage to keep going with my studies despite the challenges.

ABBREVIATIONS

CSM	Child Saving Movements.
FGDs	Focused Group Discussions.
HR	House of Refuge.
KNRC	Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Center.
LCs	Local Councils.
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations.
NRH	Naguru Remand Home.
PO	Probation Officer.
RCs	Rehabilitation Centers.
WFP	World Food Programme.
UNCCR	United Nations Charter on the Rights of a Child.
ACRC	African Charter on the Rights of a Child.

LIST OF STATUTES

The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda as amended.

The Uganda Children Act Cap 59.

The Penal Code Act Cap 120.

The Divorce Act Cap 249

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

African Charter on the Rights of the Child.

ILO Convention on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (ILO Convention No. 138).

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the challenges of rehabilitating the juvenile delinquents in Uganda. In Uganda, juvenile delinquency has become a threat to urban centers and families; with major characteristics of theft, arson, drug trafficking, addiction to commit crimes which altogether have constituted a threat to the general public. By the 1960s, the Government of the Republic of Uganda had realized a threat emanating from the juvenile delinquents and thus came up with the construction of rehabilitation centers among which were Naguru Remand Home and Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centers. Nevertheless, the challenges pertaining to juvenile delinquency has continued to be felt up to date.

In conclusion, the researcher calls upon adults who remain careless upon juveniles after producing them to remember the happiness they have underwent before producing such young generation. The study also calls upon the government to revive its activities such as carpentry which were in rehabilitation centers like Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Center as an endeavor to contain forms of delinquency in the country. By adopting juvenile justice as a criminal subjunct of Uganda's legal system, fully entrenched and with proper execution mechanisms, this can be a positive direction towards checking on the menace caused today by child offenders.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the introduction to the study; it investigates the background to the study; the statement of the problem; the purpose of the study, the scope of the study; the significance; research questions and research objectives; and chapterisation of the research.

1.1 Background of the study

Recent reports from government departments such as the Uganda Police and studies from numerous other stake holders such as the Foundation For Human Rights Initiative (FHRI), Action Aid, and Justice Centres Uganda (JCU) among others, state that crimes by child offenders (juvenile delinquency) are still a great challenge to be reckoned in Uganda today. The pandemic is just worsening and taking a new course, as juveniles are now forming organized criminal gangs just like the "KIFESI CREW" that has of recent become so notorious and has vehemently terrorised Kampala the capital of Uganda. This phenomenon is corroborated by the fact that almost all the remand homes and detention centres visited by a team from Foundation For Human Rights Initiative (FHRI) in 2013, were found to be filled to capacity. According to their report, the streets of Uganda today especially Kampala, are also highly infested with street children. The correlation here clearly speaks out the fact that juvenile delinquency is a big problem in Uganda today.

This chapter covers the background to the study, statement of the problem, the objectives, purpose, the research questions, the significance and scope of the study.

1.2 Statement of the problem

While the concepts of juvenile justice embedded in Uganda's legal system have not been practically achieved or realized to the fullest of intent; rampant juvenile delinquency still exists.

1.3 General objective of the study

This study establishes the causes of juvenile delinquency in Kampala and devises some legal solutions to it.

1.4 Specific objectives

- i. To examine the extent of juvenile delinquency in Kampala Uganda.
- ii. To establish the major causes of juvenile delinquency in Kampala Uganda.
- iii. To establish the effects and consequences of juvenile delinquency and the juvenile justice system.
- iv. To establish the various laws and procedures that are in place to reduce or eliminate juvenile delinquency in Kampala Uganda.

1.5 Research questions

- i. What is the current state of juvenile delinquency in Kampala Uganda?
- ii. What are the likely causes of juvenile delinquency in Kampala Uganda?
- iii. What are the effects and outcomes of juvenile delinquency and what form of juvenile justice is applied in Uganda?
- iv. What are the likely laws and procedures undertaken by the government to overcome juvenile delinquency?

1.6.1 Geographical Scope

The research was carried out in Uganda. It covered juveniles in Kampala and the different Juvenile Remands homes in the country. The study majorly focused on Naguru Remand Home, and Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Center, among others. Juvenile delinquency is a major problem and factor in Uganda. This research therefore focused on establishing the causes of juvenile delinquency in Kampala, as well as attempting to devise some legal solutions to the above pandemic.

1.6.2 Content Scope

The study encompassed on the juvenile activities, causes, and the different laws governing their justice.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The research was completed within a period of one year, including the field work and the contents of the literature review. This study was began in September 2015 and was completed in May 2016.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study is of great importance to all juveniles in the country. In a sense that it is going to educate children on the dangers of juvenile delinquency, and at the same time delves deep into the impact of juvenile delinquency to the country as a whole. It spells out the roles of the family in contributing to the same, as well fighting against the same. According to reports from Save Street Children Uganda (SASCU), Kampala city has got over 10,000 children living on the streets and come from different parts of the country and they end up committing unlawful activities such as theft, murder, among others. Such crimes are unlawful according to the 1995 Constitution of Uganda and the Penal Code Act Cap 120. These juvenile acts are punishable. This research embarks on the causes and effects of juvenile delinquency and enlightens the teenagers about the dangers of unlawful activities.

The research also provides information to the government and other organizations about the different factors and challenges associated with juvenile delinquency in Uganda. The research is focused on helping the government and NGOs in overcoming juvenile injustice and crimes in Uganda.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Juvenile delinquency refers to the commission of a crime by persons who are of capacity age, but below the age of maturity age. By implication, this is between 12 and 18 years for the case of Uganda. This is a very serious issue in Uganda today, as child offenders account for almost 45% of crimes committed in Uganda today, as per the 2014 report of the Judiciary. Offenses committed by such young people usually range from status offenses such as smoking to property crimes and violent crimes as well.

According to the 12th African Child Policy Forum report of 2008, Uganda performed well internationally in terms of its approach to children in conflict with the law. In respect of legal protection of such children, it stated that Uganda had performed well in areas relating to the juvenile justice system. The 2010 African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child congratulated Uganda for efforts made under the framework of taking charge of children in conflict with the law especially in terms of setting up Family and Juvenile Courts, and the establishment of remand homes and the National Rehabilitation Centre.

Uganda has ratified the following international treaties which among others include; the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; African Charter on the Rights of the Child; Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Pornography; Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of Children in Armed Conflict; ILO Convention on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (ILO Convention No. 138) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The principles behind many of these international treaties are enshrined in the Uganda Children Act Cap. 59, which includes a comprehensive outline of the rights of children in conflict with the law in Uganda. Children in conflict with the law in Uganda are principally the responsibility of the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development. The Uganda Police Force and the Judiciary of the Republic of Uganda also play an important role. Detained children are placed in

one of four remand homes of Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Center, Naguru Remand Home and others, if awaiting trial, or in the national rehabilitation centres after they have received orders or sentences.

Juvenile delinquency in Uganda today, may be attributed to several factors which range from personal, social psychological, economic as well as political factors, and may *inter alia* include some of the following;

2.1.1 Individual Causes for Juvenile Delinquency

The majority of juvenile crimes are overwhelmingly committed by males, and typically these juveniles come from backgrounds that support the concept of power and aggression being a characteristic of masculinity. Having a low IQ and poor impulse control are also factors that tend to contribute to an adolescent's involvement in juvenile crime. Research reports from Foundation for Human Rights Initiative show that many juvenile delinquents struggle in school and have difficulty being successful in both academic and work activities. Behavioral disorders such as attention deficit disorder and learning disabilities can also contribute to increased risk taking in youths that can often lead to participation in criminal activity. Having a low self-esteem and problems making friends can also lead minors to develop relationships with individuals and groups that tend to participate in illegal activities. Children with low self-esteem are more vulnerable to peer pressure and may find it difficult to refuse to participate when their friends decide to commit a crime for example gang rapes.

2.1.2 The Family as a Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

Families that are filled with conflict and inadequate supervision are frequently blamed for juvenile delinquency and for good reason. Children that are raised in single parent homes are more likely to be juvenile offenders. Even when living in home with two parents, a juvenile is at risk for delinquency when both parents are too busy or lack the drive to adequately supervise the child. Overly permissive parenting contributes to juvenile delinquency. Children who are given many adult privileges at an early age, such as staying out late, also are more likely to become involved in crime. Not only do permissive parents contribute to juvenile delinquency, but parents who use harsh punishments for discipline are also a known cause of juvenile delinquency. Harsh

punishments often create anger within a child that can cause them to act out. This is especially evident in instances of physical and emotional abuse. This was revealed by the 2014 Uganda Police Force investigations report on child offenses

2.1.3 Social and Cultural Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

Poverty is an often cited cause for juvenile delinquency. The NTV Child Crime Crack Record report of 2011, revealed that poverty can contribute to juvenile delinquency by leading a child to believe that they must steal to survive. According to the same report, theft amongst poverty-ridden youths is fairly common and can be attributed to both a need to survive and a need to belong. For many juveniles, living in poverty also means living in dangerous neighborhoods that are prone to violence and criminal activity. In these types of neighborhoods, committing crimes can often be a normal way of life for the people that live in the community. Some of the hardships associated with poverty can also lead to juvenile delinquency, even when a juvenile is trying hard to maintain good behavior. For example, a juvenile who must work to support their family might miss school on days that they worked late the night before, leading to truancy.

Along with poverty, living in a gang filled community is another social reason behind juvenile delinquency. According to 2013 Uganda Human Rights report of the possible causes of child crime, many children feel a need to belong to a group and gangs are an easy and available way to meet that need. Especially for children with poor family backgrounds, joining a gang can provide them with a sense of family and friendship. For children in dangerous neighborhoods, having the protection of a gang can even be vital to their survival. Unfortunately, gang involvement almost always includes illegal activities involving such crimes as theft, drug distribution and violence. Many of the most violent juvenile offenders claim gang membership.

2.2 Family socialization and juvenile delinquency

Understanding the nature of relationships within the family, i.e. family adaptability, cohesion, and satisfaction, provides more information for understanding youth behavior (Cashwell & Vacc 1996). Cohesiveness of the family successfully predicts the frequency of delinquent acts for non-

traditional families¹. Family behaviors, particularly parental monitoring and disciplining seem to influence association with deviant peers throughout the adolescent period².

Juby and Farrington (2001) claim that there are three major theories that explain the relationship between disrupted families and delinquency-trauma theories, life course theories, and selection theories. Trauma theories suggest that the loss of a parent has a damaging effect on children, most commonly because of the effect on attachment to the parent. Life course theories focus on separation as a long drawn out process rather than a discrete event, and on the effects of multiple stressors typically associated with separation. Selection theories argue that disrupted families are associated with delinquency because of pre-existing differences in family income or child rearing methods.

Broken homes and early separations are also risk factors for offending. Broken homes in the Newcastle thousand family study, (Kolvin et al 1990) reported that parental divorce and separations up to age 5 predicted later convictions up to age 33. McCord (1991) carried out the study of the relationship between homes broken by the loss of the natural father and later serious offending. She found that the prevalence of offending was high for boys reared in broken homes without affectionate mothers(62%) and for those reared in the united homes characterized by parental conflict(52%) irrespective of whether they had affectionate mothers.

The importance of the cause of the broken homes is also shown in the British National longitudinal survey of over 5000 children born in one week of 1946 (Wadsworth 1979). Boys from homes broken by divorce or separation had an increased likelihood of bearing convicted or officially cautioned up to age 21 in comparison with those from homes broken by deaths or from un broken homes. Remarriage (which happened more often after divorce or separation than after death was associated with an increased risk of offending.

However, one will assume a thorough research and study without looking at both sides of the research; a question is still pending of whether all juveniles are only boys hence creating a gender bias. Wadsworth (1979) made a thorough study on the boys in the broken homes yet

¹ Defence for Children International (2009) Juvenile Justice Newsletter No. 13

² Ibid

when one critically studies the present world, everyone' young or old male or female is exposed to crime. This leads to an assumption that the number of male offenders might tally with that of female offenders. Research has to be carried out again to encompass both sexes for both female and male is prone to delinquency; after that the reader will be comfortable with the study³.

In a study conducted by Stouthamer-Loeber, (2008), it was determined, in longitudinal studies that socialization factors such as lack of supervision, parental rejection of the child, child rejection of the parent and lack of parent/child involvement were found to be the strongest indicators of delinquency. Parental dysfunction, such as criminality, substance abusers and poor marital relations were mid-level predictors and parental health and actual absence of parent were weak predictors. In concurrent comparative studies, the strongest correlate of problem behaviors in children were the child's rejection of the parents and the parental rejection of the child. The importance of effective parental discipline was higher in the comparative studies than in the longitudinal studies. The overall effect of these risk factors appeared to be the same for both boys and girls. What needs to be addressed in this case is the parental rejection of their children rather than children's rejection of their parents as the one of the family causes of delinquency.

While parents have a significant influence over whether a juvenile heads down the path of crime, siblings are also an important factor to consider when assessing the reasons behind juvenile delinquency. Having a sibling that exhibits aggressive or criminal behavior makes it more likely for a child to also participate in that behavior. Wayward siblings have also been known to coerce younger brothers and sisters to participate in committing crimes. The impact of a sibling can sometimes work in the opposite direction, as when a child attempts to set their self apart from a well-behaved sibling by taking part in negative behavior (Wright & Wright, 1994).

2.1.3 Social and Cultural Causes for Juvenile Delinquency

Several authors cite poverty as a major cause for juvenile delinquency for example Loeber and Stouthamer (1986), stress that poverty can contribute to juvenile delinquency by leading a child to believe that they must steal to survive. Theft amongst poverty-ridden youths is fairly common and can be attributed to both a need to survive and a need to belong. For many juveniles, living

³ Uganda 2009. The Population Council Inc

in poverty also means living in dangerous neighborhoods that are prone to violence and criminal activity. In these types of neighborhoods, committing crimes can often be a normal way of life for the people that live in the community. Some of the hardships associated with poverty can also lead to juvenile delinquency, even when a juvenile is trying hard to maintain good behavior. For example, a juvenile who must work to support their family might miss school on days that they worked late the night before, leading to truancy

Along with poverty, living in a gang filled community is another social reason behind juvenile delinquency. In his book "the grapes of wrath", John Steinbeck (1990), clearly enumerates that many children feel a need to belong to a group and gangs are an easy and available way to meet that need. Children with poor family backgrounds, joining a gang can provide them with a sense of family and friendship. For children in dangerous neighborhoods, having the protection of a gang can even be vital to their survival. Unfortunately, gang involvement almost always includes illegal activities involving such crimes as theft, drug distribution and violence. According to the findings of the Foundation for Human Rights Initiative research team's report, many of the most violent juvenile offenders claim gang membership.

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Juby and Farrington (2001) claim that there are three major theories that explain the relationship between disrupted families and delinquency these include; the trauma theories; life course theories; and selection theories, which practically have a bearing on one's criminal life cycle. Trauma theories suggest that the loss of a parent has a damaging effect on children, most commonly because of the effect on attachment to the parent. Life course theories focus on separation as a long drawn out process rather than a discrete event, and on the effects of multiple stressors typically associated with separation. Selection theories argue that disrupted families are

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However, one will assume a thorough research and study without looking at both sides of the research; a question is still pending of whether all juveniles are only boys hence creating a gender bias. Wadsworth 1979 made a thorough study on the boys in the broken homes yet when one critically studies the present world, everyone' young or old male or female is exposed to crime. This leads to an assumption that the number of male offenders might tally will that of female offenders. Research has to be carried out again to encompass both sexes for both female and male is prone to delinquency; after that the reader will be comfortable with the study.

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problem behaviors in children were the child's rejection of the parents and the parental rejection of the child. The importance of effective parental discipline was higher in the comparative studies than in the longitudinal studies. The overall effect of these risk factors appeared to be the same for both boys and girls. What needs to be addressed in this case is the parental rejection of their children rather than children's rejection of their parents as the one of the family causes of delinquency (Howell J. C. 1995).

Poor parental disciplining for example beating instead of punishing and poor child-parental ties predict a child's future behavior for these lose a child's vigor with their parents; in the end they happen to live as enemies under the same. The children living under the fear and the aggressiveness from their parents make them migrate away from their homes to solicit for places of comfort. This study will further study this factor and how it influencing today's societies in Uganda.

Criminal, anti-social, and alcoholic parents also tend to have delinquent sons, as Robins (1979) found. In her follow-up study for example of over 200 black males in St. Louis (Robins et al 1975), arrested parents tended to have arrested children, and the juvenile records of records and children showed similar rates and types of offences. McCord (1977) with her 30 years follow-up study of about 250 boys in the treatment group of the Cambridge-Somerville study reported that convicted fathers tended to have convicted sons. Whether there is a specific relationship in her study between types of conviction of parents and children is not clear (Howell T.C, 1995)

Howell J. C concluded that family dysfunction and poor parental supervision and socialization are major influences on children's subsequent delinquency. The family is thus the most natural environment for human development but it is however important not to over-idealize the former, at least in its assumed traditional stable form, since it now seems to be in crisis, as can be seen from statistics worldwide (Bernard van Leer Foundation, 1984). For instance, "In the family system of every human society, incomplete families emerge due to various reasons - demographic, economic or social: such as the death or divorce of a spouse, partition of the family, or migration".

The society did not take action on these earlier findings, thus it has only been recently that the impact of family factors has received much attention or research funding. The implications of

existing research are that the family environment can either protect children from subsequent delinquency or put them at greater risk. It is predicted, that depending on the level of functioning, families can negatively impact a child's development. The law ought to be coined in such a manner it strictly obligates family members to personal change and responsibility in shaping the morals of children.

When young people are exposed to the influence of adult offenders they have the opportunity to study delinquent behavior, and the possibility of their engaging in adult crime becomes more real. The "criminalization" of the family also has an impact on the choice of delinquent trajectories. A study carried out in prisons in the Kampala reveals that families involved in criminal activities tend to push their younger members towards violating the law. More than two-thirds of those interviewed had relatives who were incarcerated; for 25 per cent it was a father and for another 25 per cent a brother or sister. Moreover, the juveniles who were interviewed; one who tried harder drugs and those of theft cases had their parents as drug addicts and thieves which gave a great influence on juvenile delinquency. Judges should while passing sentence to criminals always take into account the family background and ties of such persons, and law should also be drafted with emphasis on the above, so as to deter the public from adopting behavior based on family orientations.

Changes in Family Structure and Functioning - The prevalence of divorce and the increasing number of women in the workplace have reduced the number of adults who provide interaction, structure and supervision in a child's life. For instance, of the children interviewed, 9 children had their parents working with good jobs; 2 had their parents as civil engineers, 1 as nurse, 4 with parents who worked in NGOs (non government organizations) and the rest had their parents as doctors. All these were full time workers in the places of work. Along with this, institutions have not kept pace in providing alternative programs for unsupervised kids. Add to this new parenting expectations that come with single parent and step-parent families and you now have a confusing, often inconsistent and/or unreliable home base for children. The Children's Act Cap 59 should specifically be amended to provide for at least particular hours that a parent ought to spend with a child. Three (3) of delinquents interviewed are from single parent households, delinquency is fostered by a lack of parental/juvenile interaction. Monitoring the child is also a major contribution towards the creation of delinquency. By spending time with a juvenile as a

family through family activities, it not only provides that necessary supervision for being aware of the whereabouts of the child, how the child is functioning emotionally and how he or she is doing as an adolescent, it creates positive interaction with the parents that is needed for a healthy upbringing.

Children, regardless of whether they are a product of a single parent or dual parent household, are more likely to become juvenile delinquents if there is a minimum amount of quality time spent with the guardians (Wright & Wright, 1914). Guardians actually need to be "parents" rather than just provide for the child. "Parents" provide structure which entails rules, encouragement, and any type of consistent adult behavior that a juvenile can use as guidelines throughout his or her own adolescent years. In fact the Penal Code Act Cap 120 provides for the offense of child neglect, which also to be found in one of the provisions of the Children's Act Cap 59.

When interviewed, it was found out that nine children came from broken homes, that is; three lived with biological mother with step father and six lived with biological father and step mother. This was also noted to have an influence on juvenile delinquency. The connection seems self evident, since a child is first socialized at home and from the beginning learns appropriate behavior, values, and beliefs from parents. Any disjunction in an orderly family structure should have a negative impact on the child's life. Family break-up increases an effected adolescent's experience with such delinquency-promoting factors as greater autonomy. Despite the strong hypothetical case linking broken homes to delinquency, the bulk of empirical research on the matter has been inconclusive. In addition to broken and disrupted homes, a number of other family factors have been related to the onset delinquent behavior⁴. In order to check on such situations, the Divorce Act as well as the Children's Act Cap 59 have provisions that allow divorced partners to visit their children and or even spend some time with them.

More so this research found out that when children reach adolescence, conflict between parents and teens normally increases as teens need to distance themselves from parental identity to establish their own identity. The authoritarian parent tends to emphasize rules and very harsh consequences. There is little room for discussion or negotiation. The indulgent parent tends to

⁴ Saneul Kalibala and Lynne Elson (2010) Protecting Hope: Situation Analysis of Vulnerable Children

spoil the child and expects little or no responsibility at home, choosing instead to clean up after the child both at home and in his social misbehavior. The indifferent parent is so preoccupied with his/her own life and activities that little time and energy is given to either involvement or appropriate structure.

The type of parenting that does work is simply called authoritative parenting. This type of parent assumes a role of authority in the child's life, but the rules and structure are sensible and flexible to accommodate the child's growth toward adolescence and young adulthood. The parent's intelligent explanations of the rules plus reasonable enforcement help to maintain a steady reduction of control as the child matures.

It was found out that children need a warm, close, supportive relationship with their parents. Youths who lack closeness with fathers or mothers or perceive a lack of family cohesiveness are more likely to engage in delinquent acts and status offences. It is closeness to the mother and the father that regulates delinquent activity. Both parents and children have independent impressions of family attachment and that perceived detachment from either party can be used to predict delinquent behavior. A stable unbroken home characterized by loving, supportive parent-child relationships will help insulate a youngster from delinquency. It is inter alia upon this background that both the UN Charter and the African Charter on the rights of children, do stress the right of a child to belong to a family. This position is also enshrined in the provisions of the Children's Act Cap 50. However, many Ugandans today have violated these provisions by deliberately neglecting their children.

The quality of family life, including attachment to parents, and discipline, are far more important predictors of delinquent or conforming behavior than measures of family structure (such as absent parents, large families or family income). While negative parent-child relationships are generally associated with delinquency, it is difficult to assess the direction the relationship takes. While it is often assumed that pre-existing family problems cause delinquency, it may also be true that acting-out children put enormous stress on the family, causing the problem to occur. In other words the behavior of parents influences the behavior of children, which in turn influences the

behavior of parents, and on and on in an endless loop⁵.

Parents of beyond control youngsters have been found to be inconsistent rule-setters, less likely to praise, encourage and show interest in their children, and display high levels of hostile detachment. For instance 40% of the children interviewed had had quarrels a number of times with their parents and guardians and others spend a long time without talking to their parents due to lack of corporation in between.

⁵ Ibid

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

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

3.1 Area of study.

The study has been conducted in selected areas within Kampala, which include Makindye, Nakawa, Kawempe, Rubaga and Kampala central. The areas have been selected, from which the representative population of sections of Kampala has selected.

3.2 Study population.

The study included both children and adults between the ages of 12-40 years.

3.3 Sample size

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

b) Sample size.

The researcher collected information from 83 adults from the various institutions and the general public as listed below.

3.4 Sample framework.

Figures showing Number of Respondents and their location.

List	Institution	Number of persons.
1	Kampiringisa Remand Home	15
2	Naguru Remand Home	25
3	The judiciary	10
4	The Uganda police force	8
5	The Uganda people's defense force	5
7	Community members	20
Total		83

Data Source:

a) Primary sources.

In the data collection process, I directly contacted individual people in a one on one dialogue interview, from whom I 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.

I 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 I had delivered them to.

I also made several phone calls to people from whom I intended to get information from, but whom I could not readily access physically. For instance I talked to the spokesperson of the Uganda police force Mr. Enanga Fred on phone.

b) Secondary sources.

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

3.5 Methods of data collection

In the process of obtaining information for study, I employed several techniques including;

Sampling: I did this using the random sampling method, whereby, I 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.

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

c) Interviews: I 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.

d) Phone calls: I made several phone calls to distinguished personalities, whom I 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 I could not readily access for one on one oral

interviews.

e) Law libraries: I 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 I sourced vital information which I used during my study.

f) The internet: I made use of the internet, from which I searched for a lot of information that I made use of in during the course of carrying out my study.

g) Newspapers, news journals and magazines: I 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 my study.

3.6 Data Processing.

After the whole process of collecting my data I 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.

3.7 Data Analysis.

I 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. I then went ahead to deduce the similarity in the percentages in order to arrive at the conclusions. I 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 I had collected.

3.8 Ethical Considerations.

Before going to the field, I obtained a letter from the faculty of my university, which served to introduce me to the community as well as commissioning me to go and carry out a study with a purpose. I then ahead and booked the respondents to ensure they have free time to answer my interviews. I further requested some of them to take copies of my questionnaires, which they filled in at their own free time, and of which I later collected.

3.9 Limitations of the study.

a) Language barriers.

While conducting the research, I encountered several communication difficulties, particularly arising from the fact that most of the areas I visited, that is to say Makindye, Nakawa, Rubaga and Kampala central, 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 I 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 I kept on approaching were to reluctant to give clear and credible information to me, 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 withhold back vital information, which was very much necessary for the proper or smooth success of the research.

c) Political affiliations.

Many people that I approached to seek for information proved hesitant to give any vital information to me, thinking that I had 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 me, fearing that my study would have a very reaching negative bearing upon the government institutions such as the police, an earlier study by the “**afro barometer**” (2015) had already tarnished the image of

police. Additionally, such local leaders also feared that their localities would be exposed as manifesting gross levels of immoral conduct, as well as having very high incidences of crime, hence tarnishing the image and name of their localities as a whole, at the same time also tarnishing their personal names and images.

d) High economic expectations from the communities.

Most of the people I 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 proved a very huge challenge and limitation to me during the research process.

e) Unfamiliar geographical location.

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

f) Bad weather.

Given the fact that the period in which I conducted my 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 constantly rains, 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 of 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 I was forced to hire some people who would act as interpreters for between me and the members of the society I was collecting information from, as well as hire guides who took me around strange areas as well as ensuring my security in those areas. This also proved to be a very serious limitation to the successful completion of my study.

3.10 Delimitations.

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

a) For the case of language barrier, I would at times drop some of such persons in favor of those who properly understood the language that I was communicating in. However, in the interest of coming up with a balanced and accurate population sample, I 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, I 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, I dropped them in favor of other, for fact that they could even have ended up giving me biased information.

c) I handled the issue of political affiliation by specifically putting it straight forward to all those that were having politically affiliated worries that my 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, I tried my level best to convince the people that I 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) I dealt with the issue of unfamiliar geographical jurisdiction by hiring expert 'boda boda' 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 I was not aware of, since they were highly knowledgeable of the geographical location of the area.

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

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

CHAPTER FOUR

SAFEGUARDING OF CHILDREN

4.0 Introduction

International guidance states that children who are vagrant, roaming the streets or runaways should be dealt with through the implementation of child protective measures⁶ rather than through the criminal justice system. However Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre held 103 such children, 63 boys and 40 girls, alongside young offenders at the time of this review⁷. Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre has a history of holding young people in need of care and protection. It was established in 1952 under the Ordinance Act as an Approved School⁸ catering for boys aged 6 to 16 who: had committed offences, were in need of care and protection, or who were beyond parental control. This was changed in 1997 when the Children Act stipulated that the school was opened for children who had been convicted of offences as a place for the detention, rehabilitation and retraining of children⁹ aged between 12 and 18⁸. However in 2002 the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development initiated a programme designed to “decongest” Kampala of street children and housed them alongside offenders in the centre. The intention was that street children would be taken to the centre for up to three months pending resettlement with their families⁹.

4.1 Street Children

The government does not provide alternative accommodation for children in need of care and protection, nor do they give dedicated resources to them at the centre, they just give a set amount every quarter and so the street children are not planned for¹⁰. The children range in age from as little as one year old and are housed with and looked after by much older offenders¹¹. The site visit for this review corroborated FHRI findings that the children in the centre are separated only for the purposes of sleeping and that „in their daily activities children at the centre mix freely and

⁶ United Nations (2007) Convention on the Rights of the Child General Comment 10: Children’s rights in Juvenile Justice

⁷ Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre interview and site visit - 9th August 2010

⁸ Government of Uganda (1997) The Children Act Cap 59

⁹ Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (2009) Juvenile Justice in Uganda

¹⁰ Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre interview and site visit - 9th August 2010

¹¹ Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (2009) Juvenile Justice in Uganda

participate equally in scheduled programs". However, it appeared that in the case of the girls, the street children and offenders were also sleeping in the same quarters. This close proximity potentially puts the street children at risk of harm or exploitation from the offenders. Although we were shown a plot of land that had allegedly been set aside for a centre for street children, and although FHRI were told that the government had identified a site for the centre, we were unable to corroborate this with the government¹². In light of the fact that few organisations are offering targeted support to street children and children from very poor families, addressing the needs of this vulnerable population is crucial. Ensuring that these children do not become tomorrow's offenders should be a priority for the government. International guidelines allow for the institutionalization of children who have been neglected, abused, abandoned or exploited, however it is advised than any such institution set up for the care and protection of children should be separate from the detention of children in conflict with the law¹³.

4.2 Child protection

Child protection is an important element of preventing children from coming into conflict with the law. The framework for child protection has been established in Uganda; however more work is required to ensure that it is fully resourced and coordinated. A total of 4,821 cases where children were the direct targets/victims of crime were reported and investigated in 2009 by Uganda Police Force¹⁴. This compares with a total of 3,760 cases reported and investigated in 2008¹⁵. In 2004 the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development developed the National Orphaned and Vulnerable Children Policy, aimed at improving the quality of life for poor and vulnerable children. In 2009 it was reported that up to 96% of children in Uganda have some level of vulnerability, and that 51% are considered moderately or critically vulnerable¹⁶.

In collaboration with the government, organisations such as Save the Children have set up Child Protection Units (CPUs) within most police stations. These units ensure that children are not

² Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (2009) Juvenile Justice in Uganda

³ United Nations (1990) Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency www.theriyadhguidelines.com available at 25/06/2012

Uganda Police Force (2009) Annual Report

Ibid

Saneul Kalibala and Lynne Elson (2010) Protecting Hope: Situation Analysis of Vulnerable children in Uganda. 2009. The Population Council Inc.

detained with adults¹⁷, sensitize the community, children and families as to what constitutes child abuse, and provide training. Judges, Police, and probation and welfare officers are the frontline actors in identifying child protection concerns and assisting vulnerable children. Probation and social welfare officers are supposed to be in place in all districts, however a number of key positions remain unfilled. In some cases police officers individually support vulnerable children and some street children are being taken off the street but are sleeping in police stations¹⁸.

In 1996 the government announced a policy for vulnerable children that favored family and community-based care, with institutional care as a last resort. According to the government's National Strategic Plan the nuclear and extended family should be the first line of response to the needs of vulnerable children, followed by members of the community. However, it is understood that the family can become a serious source of abuse of children and misuse of donated resources or inherited properties of the children¹⁹. Also, community leaders are not usually able to identify or help children in the community who may not have a home or are in a home where they are being neglected and abused: communities and extended families are often too poor to be able to help; everyone expects government and NGOs to look after vulnerable children. In addition, some abusive families may seek to detain children they find a burden. FHRI found that some of the children in the offender category [at Kampiringisa] had not been found guilty in a court of law but had been brought to the centre directly by their parents²⁰. If a parent informs a probation officer about his or her child's unruly nature, the case may be heard by a magistrate and a Care and Protection Order be made which detains the child in Kampiringisa Rehabilitation Centre.

Provision for children leaving detention is a particular need. For example one child housed at Mbale Remand Home was abandoned by her parents. She lived with her aunt who was brutal to her so she ran away to live with someone in Soroti where she fell in with a man²¹. It is possible that this man was sexually exploiting her and he reported her for stealing a mobile phone. She has nowhere safe to go if she is released from custody. There is no welfare alternative to family for such children and they would have to come back to the remand home. International guidelines advise that special facilities should be set up to provide adequate shelter for young

¹⁷ Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (2009) Juvenile Justice in Uganda

¹⁸ Ibid 57

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (2009) Juvenile Justice in Uganda

²¹ Mbale Remand Home interview and site visit - 7th August 2010

persons who are no longer able to live at home or who do not have homes to live in.

4.3 Social welfare report

Children in conflict with the law are often vulnerable children with child protection needs. As one warden explained, “many of the children come from broken families, poor families”. The children steal because their families are struggling economically²². A recent child consultation for a situation analysis of vulnerable children also revealed that the perception was that children came in contact with the law „through theft, gambling, “fornication”, rape, defilement, drug abuse, sex work, use of vulgar language, fighting, homosexuality, poverty, peer pressure, poor home atmosphere, and lack of guidance.

According to the Commissioner for Youth and Children, all children who are undergoing trial for an offence should have a social welfare report prepared by a probation and social welfare officer to ensure that the welfare needs of children are considered in sentencing. This report is designed to give a full picture of the young person and their background and should give a recommendation to the judge as to what solution would be most desirable for the child. The social welfare report should be taken into account by the court before making the order/sentence. A copy of the report should be given to the child and their legal representative and include the social and family background, the circumstances in which the child is living and the conditions under which the offence was committed²³. There was a varying level of success in terms of the completion of the social welfare report in the remand homes. Fort Portal Remand Home claimed that the reports were always written for the children²⁴. Gulu Remand Home also stated that the social welfare report is written and used by the staff to argue the case for the young people²⁵. However in Naguru and Mbale remand homes the social welfare reports do not appear to be regularly written. In Naguru five children’s files were shown at random, none of which contained a social welfare report. It was stated that the probation and welfare officers rarely come to do the appropriate interviews with the children and therefore the reports are not completed.

²² Gulu Remand Home interview and site visit - 3rd August 2010

²³ Government of Uganda (1997) The Children Act Cap 59

²⁴ Fort Portal Remand Home interview and site visit - 11th August 2010

²⁵ Gulu Remand Home interview and site visit - 3rd August 2010

4.4 Conclusion

Overall, there is both good practice and elements of concerning practice in Ugandan detention facilities. The majority of children appear to be well looked after, and Fort Portal and Gulu remand homes can be particularly praised in this regard. There are generally good basic facilities and enthusiastic staff in all the facilities, who unfortunately struggle with a lack of resources and provision. There are some concerning elements that deserve the governments immediate attention however. The removal of children in need of care of protection from Kampiringisa Rehabilitation Centre, the provision of some form of education and vocational training for all children, and training for staff to ensure that they do not administer corporal punishment is crucial. In turn the government would benefit from employing an independent auditor to ensure any changes implemented are closely monitored, staff is present at their posts, and resources are adequate and being maintained. Above all, a closer eye by the government through an auditor would ensure that the welfare of the children in conflict with the law in Uganda is upheld.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The following lessons can be drawn from the study findings. The police get some juvenile delinquents from the streets to rehabilitation centers. The study also shows that delinquency is not in-born; it is acquired and gradually grows within an individual turning him or her into juvenile delinquents with time, depending on the environment which he lives. Most parents produce children out of choice, when they feel the time is right and are both happy about having them. So juveniles are conceived and born normal children but in most cases the unfriendly and cruel environment in which they are raised changes them to social perverts. On taking juvenile delinquents to RCs, force and various approaches are used but after rehabilitation; the environment that led to the growth of delinquency once again welcomes juvenile. At this point, one would call upon the police and all the stake holders to put their approaches onto the environment that led to the birth of delinquency rather than juveniles.

Such rehabilitation of environment makes juvenile grow well as an upright human being but the change of environment in the period of growth lead to the growth of delinquency among juveniles. It is from such background that one should strive to rehabilitate the environment together with juveniles rather than juveniles alone.

5.1.1 Rehabilitation of juveniles

Rehabilitation as an approach to delinquency among juveniles demands a friendly environment that can restore justice, order, comfort, dignity and the culture of peace among juveniles. It deals with the restoration of hope to the once hopelessness juveniles and inculcates the spirit of love and self recognition. In order to do this, rehabilitation centers need to be modernized in a shape beyond family environment of juveniles. Such approach calls for the government and other stake-holders intervention.

5.1.2 Study findings on the challenges of rehabilitating juvenile delinquents.

The study examined the challenges of rehabilitating juvenile delinquents and the extent to which Rehabilitation Centers shape juvenile behaviors in Uganda. The role of Rehabilitation Centers therefore, is significant in making the once hated juveniles to be called the loved ones. From the study finding, it was revealed that rehabilitation centers such as KNRC and NRH have got activities that can make the delinquents forget the anti social characters such as playing football, dancing, singing and counseling. Such activities need to be taken to the home environment of juvenile delinquent.

After Counseling and having realized that the acts of delinquency are no longer there, the care-takers then take some juveniles back to schools but those who found that they cannot go back to school remain in rehabilitation centers with nothing to do since activities involving carpentry and tailoring which were meant to be in RCs such as KNRC are no longer there. This means that such groups remain idle in Rehabilitation Centers and the anti-social behaviors can once again develop since an idle mind is a workshop of the devil. It thus remains important for the government to revive such activities in order to make the work of rehabilitation more effective and universal.

In the process of rehabilitating juveniles, courts of the law are involved in order to judge juveniles cases. Although Rehabilitation Centers face challenge to transport the delinquents from KNRC (Mpigi District) to Kampala District where there are the courts of law, the practice of taking juvenile delinquents to the courts of the law has remained sounding since it brings justice to juveniles. However, due to the increased number of the delinquency among juveniles it would be better if the government can set up a court responsible for delinquency. Such courts of law should allow juvenile delinquents to defend themselves, using Act 34 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda that talks about the rights and who is a child. Act 28 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda talks about the rights to fair hearing which should be embraced in such courts of law rather than judging juvenile delinquents without defending themselves as it was revealed from the study findings.

Lastly, the findings of the study reveal that delinquency starts from troublesome environment at homes of juveniles. This means that rehabilitation of home environment rather than juvenile delinquents would be better solution to curb down delinquency. In such circumstance, the government should get involved into the affairs of various homes that have proved to be sources

of delinquency. To juveniles who claim to have lived without parents, relatives need to be engaged into such affairs. This means that the government should increase services to its people.

5.2 Recommendations

In order for Rehabilitation Centers to successfully address the issues pertaining delinquency, there is a need for the government to facilitate the centers to full capacity. The government needs to employ more practitioners in the field in order to make the centers such that RCs can advise means to transport juveniles to the courts of law.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda is good enough in stipulating the rights of the children, a lot is desired in the Acts. The government needs to streamline its structure on the child growth and development starting from homes up to the society rather than mentioning the rights only. In this, there is a need to explain who and how to observe such fundamental rights and the penalty to the offenders should be well stipulated in the Constitution.

The study shows that in KNRC, there was carpentry and tailoring activities in its initial stages but one wonders how such activities became a buried issue to the extent that rooms where such activities were carried out, have remained vacant for a period. Such activities are good to make juveniles independent on their return to their former homes. Therefore, there is a need to revive the technical studies in the Rehabilitation Centers to occupy juveniles who are not interested in pursuing formal education such that on their resettlement to their former families they are useful persons and independent.

There is a need to train more probation officers and magistrates to work in the circles of juvenile delinquents. In this, the conditions for the growth and development of juveniles in the families should be embraced by the majority and such group of professionals should organizing trainings and workshops for the children growth and development related issues

There is a need to rehabilitate the troublesome environment in families by the parents, community and the government. In such works, the government should have the rights and responsibility to cater for a certain number of children per family in Uganda. In this, family planning methods should be employed in case the government takes up the responsibility of certain number of children per family. This does not mean that parents should stop producing beyond such certain number of children which are to be catered by the government. If parents want to produce beyond the government normal line, they must take responsibility of extra

children and in any case of irresponsibility a visible penalty should be placed onto him/her. In such families, the major emphasis should be the culture of peace

Close-knit societies can influence and address the problems facing the youth in particular area and give them the support they need to reject negative peer pressure. Proper justice measures help to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents and so children should not be deemed justice, rather pay attention to offering justice to them. Not all juveniles should be taken to RCs. Juveniles who do not pose a threat to the public safety should be better punished through community services.

In order to do a way completely with the issue of juvenile delinquents, there should be early childhood interventions because it is a strategy which is aimed at nurturing well behaved children as they grow. This makes best in their first five years of age. Parents should teach their children manners and they should not tamper them when they are in wrong.

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RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE.

A research questionnaire presented by KANANURA RONNIE ROGERS to the public for the purpose of collecting research information from the same, in furtherance of the completion of a research study, leading to the award of a Bachelors of Law Degree at Kampala International University. It should be noted that the information availed on this questionnaire is strictly for purpose of aiding me in my study process, and shall be treated with utmost privacy.

1. Are you a child?

- a. Yes.
- b. No.

2. Do you understand the term juvenile delinquency?

- a. Yes
- b. No

3. If your answer in 2 above was Yes, is juvenile delinquency a big problem in Uganda today?

- a. Yes.
- b. No.

4. If your answer in 1 above was yes, are you a juvenile offender?

- a. Yes.
- b. No

5. If your answer in 4 above was No, have you ever been a child offender?

- a. Yes
- b. No.

6. If your answers in 4 and 5 above were Yes, briefly state the experience of being one.

.....
.....

7. In case your answer to question 1 was No, what is your occupation, and what is your level of interaction with children?

.....
.....

8. Have you ever helped a child offender to reform?

- a. Yes.
- b. No.

9. If your answer in 8 above is Yes, briefly explain how you did so.

.....
.....

10. What in your opinion do you think is the major cause of juvenile delinquency in Kampala?

.....
.....

11. What do you think are the effects of juvenile delinquency in Kampala?

.....
.....

12. Do you know of any operational laws in Uganda today, that have a direct bearing on juvenile justice?

- a. Yes
- b. No

13. If your answer in 12 above was Yes, in your opinion does juvenile justice system of Uganda conform to the recommended international standards?

- a. Yes.
- b. No.
- c. Not sure.

14. If your answer in 13 above was No, would you recommend for an over haul or reform of the juvenile justice system of Uganda?

- a. Yes
- b. No

15. If your answer in 14 above is No, give a reason why?

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.....

16. If your answer in 14 above was Yes, briefly elaborate on the nature of reforms you would recommend for, and how you wish to have them implemented.

.....
.....

17. In your opinion, do you think juvenile delinquents can be reformed?

- a. Yes
- b. No

18. If your answer in 17 above was Yes, suggest some solutions to the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Recipient's Name.....

Sign.....

DISCALAIMER

The researcher does not, and shall at all times not guarantee the authenticity of all the information and views contained in this questionnaire, as these are opinions of the recipient, voluntarily obtained from the same, in which context the researcher relies on the same.