

**EXPERIENCES OF JUVENILES OFFENDERS BEFORE AND DURING THEIR
STAY IN REHABILITATION HOMES: A CASE OF NAGURU REMAND HOME**

MARIA GABRIELLA APOLOT

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DECLARATION

I APOLOT GABRIELLA MARIA, hereby declare that the information contained in this research is entirely an original product of my efforts, research, findings and analysis. Therefore, the work has not been produced in any other publication or report for any institution, but for any similarities, they are due to use of same quotations and references which however have been clearly cited out in the reference section of this report.

Signed

Date.....

Apolot Gabriella Maria

S21B15/090

A95356

APPROVAL

This dissertation has been submitted for examination with approval from my supervisor.

Signature

Date:

Mr. Solomon Mwijje

Lecturer School of Social Sciences

Department of Social Work and Social Administration

Uganda Christian University Mukono

DEDICATION

I dedicate this report to the Almighty God who has seen me through this program up to the end. Furthermore, I dedicate this work to my parents Mr. Okou Charles, Mrs., Amuge Teddy, my brothers and sisters and my lecturer Mr. Solomon Mwije who have always been there for me.

May the Almighty God bless you abundantly

I sincerely extend my gratitude and appreciate the staff of Naguru Remand home for enabling me carry out my research in the organization.

Furthermore, I appreciate the administration of social works at Uganda Christian University and my academic supervisor Mr. Solomon Mwije for the support rendered to me during this period.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine the experience of juvenile offenders before and after during their stay at Naguru Remand Home. The study was carried out in government rehabilitation/remand Naguru Remand Home. Specifically, the study sought to examine determinants of the juvenile's behaviors, assess the various services provided to the juveniles at Naguru remand home and to explore the experiences of juvenile at Naguru remand home.

The study consisted of a total population of 168 juveniles. Out of this, the study selected a sample size of 20 respondents. The data for the study was collected using interview schedules, and observation. After data collection, it was analyzed qualitatively then presented in tables, figures and prose form.

The study found out that the rehabilitation center had majority of male juveniles compared to female counterparts. Many of the Juveniles were in remand home because of crimes they committed. Most juveniles were living with their parents and few living with their guardians before coming to remand homes.

The study recommended that the stakeholders should put the necessary efforts to make living conditions more favorable for the children and remand home facilities should be provided to cater for juveniles in remand homes.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

This chapter included the background information for the investigation, the problem statement, the objectives and research hypothesis, as well as a summary of the study's importance and scope.

1.1 BACKGROUND

Juvenile delinquency, also known as juvenile offending, is the act of a minor or someone who is not yet of legal majority participating in illegal conduct. A young person who has committed a criminal offense is referred to as juvenile delinquent in academic literature, albeit the exact definition of this term varies depending on the local jurisdiction.

Anyone who violates a legal definition and/or is declared "delinquent" by a court of competent jurisdiction is considered to have committed an offence in Africa. Although the precise lower and higher age limitations vary from nation to nation, the legal definition in the majority of African countries is often limited to those under the age of 21. For instance, the age limit in most East African countries is eight years. (Ndeleko, 2019)

In the recent years, there has been much media attention and increased law reforms addressing the phenomenon of Juvenile delinquents in Uganda. This has culminated into vulnerable Juveniles from all regions flooding the streets of Cities and all Urban Towns in Uganda for instance the streets of Kampala Capital City have turned into a Thug-like begging street whereas Gulu City streets are a no-go zone for the Holy-like Citizens, for almost 10 out of 50 pedestrian Juveniles are found to be involved in criminality of all kinds and gravity. (Nuwohirwe, 2023)

In its facilities, which include remand homes, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) offers care, protection, rehabilitation, and empowerment to children. Remand houses are designed to assist in the reformation of 12 to 17-year-olds who have run afoul of the law and require care and security. A case study of the Naguru Remand Home, which was founded in 1954 to house 45 juveniles—30 boys and 15 females—is situated on Kampala's Naguru Hill, however the numbers have since increased and stand at 168 due to the increased crime rate among juveniles today. The Naguru Remand Home serves as a temporary detention

facility for juveniles pending a court order about their case resolution.(Ministry Of Gender, 2017-2018)

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Although it is ideal for all children to have a good upbringing from their parents or guardians, some children do not have parents. For example, according to police records from the previous year, 868 juveniles were involved in defilement, 506 in theft, 266 in assaults, 48 in murder, 30 in drug abuse, and 22 in rape. (Businge, 2008). Thus, despite all of the efforts made by the national government as well as local authorities, the rising rates of child crime remain a major problem in the nation.(Ministry Of Gender, 2017-2018) A case in study at Naguru remand home, the initial capacity was 45 juveniles but the number has increased over years and its now 167 juveniles and continues to increase daily as per the remand home intake records and reports, The Naguru Remand Home serves as a temporary detention facility for juveniles pending a court order about their case resolution. (home, 2023) The program emphasizes educational and recreation activities; therefore, this proposed research aspires to study and explore the various experiences of the juveniles before and during their stay at Naguru remand home which include the services provided, challenges faced and general life style changes.

1.3 PURPOSE

The overall purpose was to investigate the different experiences of the juveniles before and during their stay at the remand home.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

- 1) To examine Factors, influence the behavior of juveniles within Naguru remand home environment,
- 2) To analyze Causes of juvenile delinquency in Uganda,
- 3) To discuss Diverse encounters of juveniles with the services offered at Naguru remand home,
- 4) To analyze challenges affecting remand homes in rehabilitating juvenile delinquents,
- 5) To establish the possible measures that can be put in place to curb juvenile delinquency in Uganda

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What factors influence the behavior of juveniles within Naguru remand home environment?

What are the diverse encounters of juveniles with the services offered at Naguru remand home?

What specific difficulties do juveniles encounter during their stay at Naguru remand home?

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1.6.1 CONTENT OF THE SCOPE.

The study was on the various experiences of juveniles before and their stay at Naguru remand home which included the challenges they faced, lifestyle changes. The Naguru Remand Home serves as a temporary detention facility for juveniles pending a court order about their case resolution. The program priorities leisure and education, with an emphasis on the socioeconomic

1.6.2 TIME SCOPE.

For the purpose to allow for additional analysis of the study of the juveniles who were remanded during this time, this study and assessment of the report concentrate on a two-year period, from 2022 to 2024, to examine the juveniles who are at Naguru remand home awaiting court hearing.

1.6.3 GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

According to my area of interest, the study was conducted with young people residing at the Naguru Remand Home in the Kampala District. This facility has a long history of working with juvenile offenders in Uganda and has been in charge of their rehabilitation.

1.7 JUSTIFICATION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

To assess and comprehend young people's underlying experiences, as this is crucial to creating successful rehabilitation and reintegration programs. Global society are deeply concerned about the rising rates of adolescent crime. Unfortunately, understanding the root causes of this concerning trend is essential to creating strategies that effectively prevent juvenile delinquency and foster a safe environment. As a result, the diverse experiences that young people encounter can be extremely important in examining the various facets of change that young people experience in society. For this reason, this study is extremely significant because it identifies the risk factors and protective factors that influence young people's behaviors in society.

1.8 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In relation to this study the social learning theory will be applied, The Social Learning Theory states that individuals learn from observing others within the context of social interactions, experiences, and media influences. (Kendra Cherry, 2022). This theory suggests that behavior is acquired through modelling and imitation of others, as well as reinforcement and punishment mechanisms. It emphasizes the role of cognitive processes such as attention, retention, motor reproduction, and motivation in the learning process. (Saul Mcleod, Social Learning Theory, 2024), the theory has been widely applied in various fields including psychology, criminology, education, and sociology to understand behavior and socialization processes.

Social Learning Theory provides valuable insights into understanding juvenile behavior by emphasizing the influence of social interactions, role models, and environmental factors on behavior acquisition and development. In the context of juvenile behavior:

Observational Learning: Juveniles often learn behaviors by observing and imitating others, including peers, family members, and media figures. For example, they may mimic the actions of delinquent peers or model their behavior after characters in movies or video games. (Saul Mcleod, Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory, 2024)

Reinforcement and Punishment: Juveniles' behavior is shaped by the consequences they observe others experiencing. Positive reinforcement, such as praise or rewards for delinquent behavior, can increase the likelihood of similar behavior in juveniles. Conversely, witnessing negative consequences or punishments for certain behaviors can discourage juveniles from engaging in them. (Bandura, 1977)

Role Models and Social Context: that's today Juveniles are influenced by the behavior of role models within their social environment, including parents, siblings, teachers, and peers. If they observe positive behaviors and attitudes from role models, they are more likely to adopt similar behaviors. Conversely, exposure to deviant or antisocial behavior from role models can lead to the adoption of delinquent behaviors. (Bandura, 1977)

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

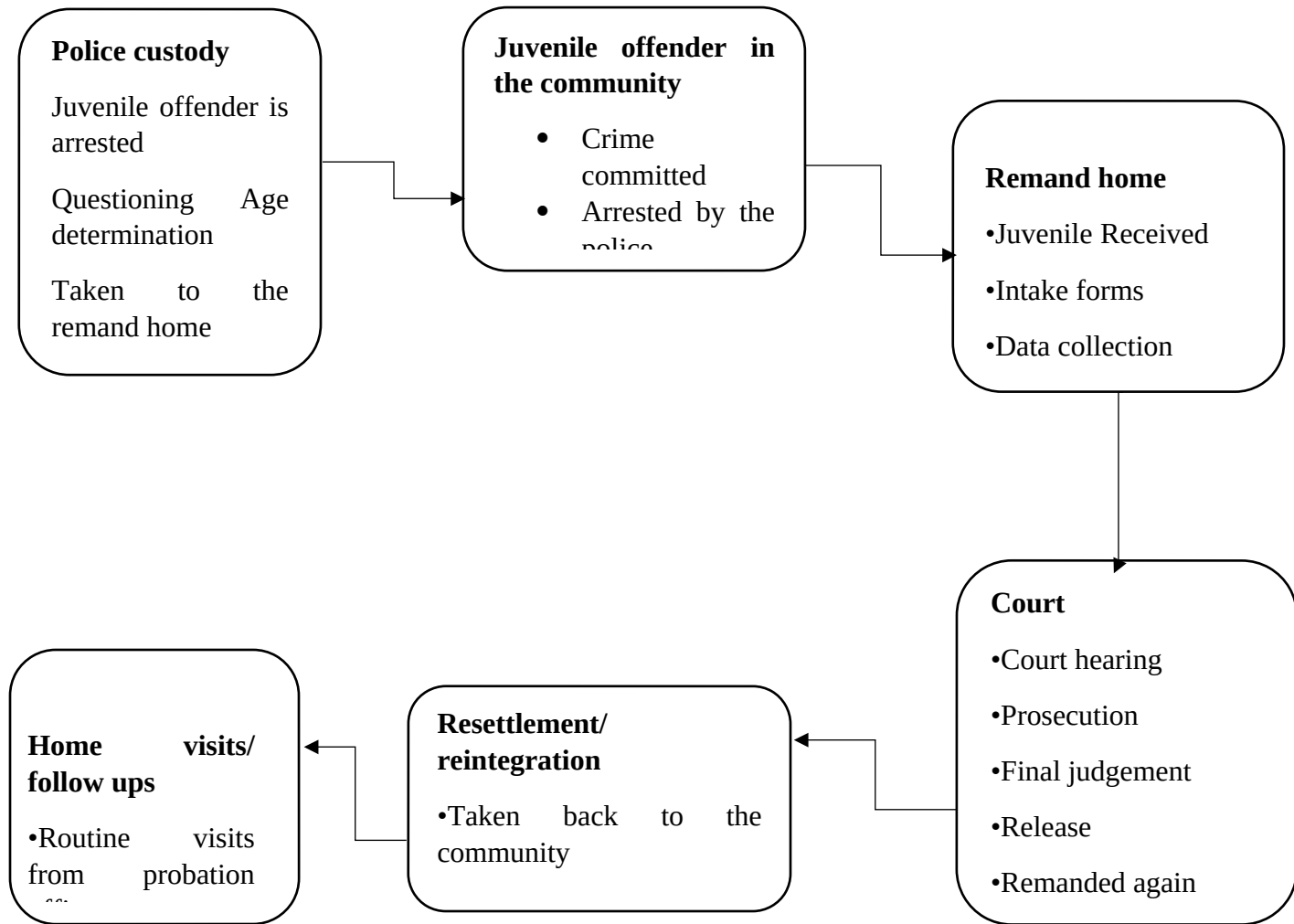


Figure 1: Conceptual framework of juvenile offenders' remand procedures

Source. (Moore, Juvenile detention in Uganda, 2010)

A juvenile commits a crime such as aggravated defilement in the community, the community members such as persons affected report the issue to the police, who arrest the juvenile offender and is thereafter taken to the police station and is under police custody. The offender is questioned regarding the offence if he is she is guilty, thereafter asked to provide personal information about themselves such as name, parents names, contacts and other vital information

which is recorded in the police books. After this process the age bracket is determined while carrying out questioning and if he or she is between 5-17 years is thereafter remanded to Naguru remand home. (Moore, Juvenile Detention in Uganda, 2010)

The juvenile offender is taken to the remand home by the police officer and handed over to the probation officer who receives him or her, the juvenile offender is then registered in the intake book where he or she is asked various questions like name, age, parents contact.

Through the remand home, the juvenile offender is presented to court for further investigation and judicial proceedings and final hearing is made and the juvenile is released to the community or sentenced. The juvenile offender is released to the community if not found guilty and resettled back home to their families. (Children Act 1997), The probation officer at the remand home carries out routine checks on the juvenile to monitor their behavior and progress in the community.

1.9 Key Definitions to terms used above:

Juvenile: Is a child or young person who is not yet old enough to be regarded as an adult.

Delinquent: Is a juvenile who has committed an illegal act.

Juvenile delinquent: Refers to any young person who commits an offence that is illegal to the courts of law.

Remand Home: Is an institution to which juvenile offenders are to be committed by the court for temporary detention.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction to literature review

literature review was crucial in studying the experiences of juveniles after they join a remand home because it provides a comprehensive understanding of existing research and insights into the topic. It helps researchers identify gaps in knowledge, theoretical frameworks, and methodologies used in previous studies, guiding the direction of their own research. Additionally, a literature review allows researchers to contextualize their findings within the broader academic discourse and contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the field.

Many articles have already been written about juvenile delinquency by various authors at various times, in various locations, and in various circumstances, both in Uganda and abroad. However, the majority of researchers and authors who have written about juvenile delinquency provide the research for this particular paper with an overview of juvenile delinquency in general. These authors and researchers include;

According to Otim, he addressed the treatment of juvenile offenders in Uganda explicitly in his book. While in prison, children are often subjected to degrading and inhuman punishment. Despite of the rationale for juvenile justice, juvenile in Prisons face problems such as extreme overcrowding, malnutrition, lack of medical care or legal advice (Otim, 2010),. He goes into great detail of the reasons behind juvenile criminality and possible remedies. Otim also believes that there are insufficient institutional resources for the treatment of juvenile offenders, particularly at the Naguru Remand Home and Kampiringisa Rehabilitation Centre. My goal is to address these shortcomings by determining the reasons behind the deficiencies at the Naguru Remand Home and identifying potential remedies.

He also wrote on crimes against children, but he did so from the viewpoint of the victims, even though he explicitly mentioned those accused of crimes against children. "-----such offenses include child abduction, defilement torture, indecent assault neglect and dissertation." (John Mascolo, 2023)However, john does not address how juveniles are treated when they are in remand homes or rehabilitation facilities. For this reason, this research paper also addresses how

juveniles are treated at remand homes. Furthermore, the researcher will discuss offenses committed by juveniles rather than offenses against juveniles.

2.1 Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

Family Dysfunction: Family instability, neglect, or abuse can significantly impact a juvenile's behavior. For example, a child growing up in a household where parental substance abuse is prevalent may be more likely to engage in delinquent behavior to cope with stress or emulate parental behavior. (Nicewicz, 2021)

Peer Influence: Peers play a significant role in shaping juvenile behavior. For instance, a teenager who joins a gang due to peer pressure may become involved in criminal activities like vandalism or theft to gain acceptance or protection from the group. (Nicewicz, 2021)

Socioeconomic Factors: that's to say poverty and inequality can contribute to delinquency. For example, a teenager living in a disadvantaged neighborhood with limited access to education and employment opportunities may turn to crime as a means of survival or to attain material possessions. (Nicewicz, 2021)

Substance Abuse: Substance abuse can impair judgment and increase the likelihood of delinquent behavior. For instance, a teenager experimenting with drugs or alcohol may engage in reckless behavior such as driving under the influence or theft to support their addiction. (Nicewicz, 2021)

Mental Health Issues: Untreated mental health disorders, such as depression or conduct disorder, can lead to delinquency. For example, a teenager struggling with undiagnosed ADHD may exhibit impulsive behavior, leading to conflicts with authority figures or involvement in violent altercations. (Nicewicz, 2021)

Community Environment: that's to say Growing up in a community plagued by violence or lacking positive recreational opportunities can increase the risk of delinquency. For example, a teenager living in a neighborhood with high rates of crime may feel compelled to join a gang for protection, leading to involvement in criminal activities like drug trafficking or assault. (Nicewicz, 2021)

2.1.1 Services provided in Remand Homes

Remand homes typically provide a range of services aimed at addressing the needs of juveniles during their stay. These services may vary depending on the specific facility and jurisdiction, but common services provided in remand homes may include:

Accommodation and Basic Needs: Remand homes offer shelter, food, clothing, and basic amenities to juveniles under their care. (Ministry Of Gender, 2017-2018)

Education: Many remand homes provide educational services, including formal schooling or educational programs aimed at improving literacy, numeracy, and vocational skills. These programs help juveniles continue their education while in detention and prepare them for reintegration into the community. (Bella, 2010)

Healthcare: Remand homes typically provide access to medical and mental health services to address the physical and psychological needs of juveniles. This may include routine medical check-ups, treatment for illnesses or injuries, and counseling services. (Royle, 1957)

Recreation and Leisure Activities: To promote healthy development and positive social interaction, remand homes often offer recreational and leisure activities such as sports, arts and crafts, cultural events, and hobbies. (Hamilton L, 2022)

Counseling and Support Services: Juveniles in remand homes may have access to counseling and support services to address issues such as trauma, substance abuse, anger management, and family conflicts. These services aim to help juveniles address underlying issues contributing to their delinquent behavior and develop coping skills. (Hamilton L, 2022)

Legal Assistance: Remand homes may provide legal assistance or access to legal resources to help juveniles understand their rights, navigate the legal system, and prepare for court proceedings. (Royle, 1957)

Life Skills Training: Some remand homes offer life skills training programs to help juveniles develop essential skills for independent living, such as budgeting, cooking, job readiness, and conflict resolution. (Ministry Of Gender, 2017-2018)

Family and Community Engagement: To facilitate successful reintegration into the community, remand homes may involve families and communities in the rehabilitation process through

visitation programs, family counseling, and community outreach initiatives. (Ministry Of Gender, 2017-2018)

All in all, the goal of these services is to provide a supportive and rehabilitative environment that addresses the diverse needs of juveniles in detention and helps them transition successfully back into society upon release.

2.2 CHALLENGES FACED IN REMAND HOMES

Remand homes face various challenges in providing effective care and rehabilitation for juveniles. Some of these challenges may include:

Overcrowding: that's to say Limited capacity in remand homes can lead to overcrowding, which can compromise safety, hygiene, and the ability to provide individualized care and support to juveniles. (Gumbihi).

Inadequate Staffing and Training: Remand homes may struggle with understaffing or a lack of properly trained personnel, which can hinder the quality of care and supervision provided to juveniles. (Ministry Of Gender, 2017-2018)

Limited Resources: Remand homes often operate with limited resources, including funding, facilities, and equipment, which can affect the range and quality of services available to juveniles, this poor condition of rehabilitation infrastructure in the institutions was attributed to lack of policy on regular maintenance of structures and inadequate funding for the maintenance needs. (Ministry of East African Community(EAC), 2017)

Safety and Security Concerns: Maintaining safety and security within remand homes can be challenging, particularly in facilities with high-risk juveniles or in communities with high levels of violence and crime. (Ministry of East African Community(EAC), 2017).

Healthcare and Mental Health Needs: Meeting the healthcare and mental health needs of juveniles in remand homes can be difficult due to limited access to medical and mental health services, as well as stigma surrounding mental health issues. (Awolugutu, 2011).

Educational and Vocational Opportunities: that's to say providing meaningful educational and vocational opportunities for juveniles in remand homes can be challenging, especially in facilities with limited resources or staff expertise in education and training. (Maseno)

Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programs: Developing and implementing effective rehabilitation and reintegration programs that address the diverse needs of juveniles can be challenging, particularly without adequate resources and support services in place. (Gumbihi)

Legal and Policy Constraints: Remand homes may face legal and policy constraints that limit their ability to provide certain services or interventions, particularly in jurisdictions with strict juvenile justice laws or inadequate support for rehabilitation efforts. (Ministry Of Gender, 2017-2018)

Social and Cultural Factors: Socioeconomic disparities, cultural differences, and social stigma associated with juvenile delinquency can pose challenges to effectively addressing the needs of juveniles in remand homes, particularly in diverse or marginalized communities. (Ministry Of Gender, 2017-2018)

Therefore, addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach that involves adequate funding, staff training, community engagement, collaboration with relevant stakeholders, and a focus on evidence-based practices in juvenile justice and rehabilitation.

2.2.1 Theories of juvenile delinquency control

Delinquency is explained by control theories that take into account both social and self-control. The roots of these beliefs are found in traditional criminology. They state that people who lack self-discipline frequently engage in criminal activity, particularly when there is little social supervision present.

From a sociological standpoint, society's structures encourage young people to be excluded from a variety of interactions, and this exclusion eventually results in delinquency (e.g., work, marriage, etc.). Delinquent behavior, such as that of gangs and young cliques, is a result of exclusion from mainstream, legal prospects for social and economic progress.

Theories of delinquency causation and the selection of strategies and initiatives for its management are directly related. When this link is understood, it becomes clear why police officers have a tendency to base their decisions on the traditional school and court system, while

correctional staff members employ the positive school—that is, individual treatment, social reform, punishment, or a mix of these approaches.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH METHOD

The research design, demographic and geographic area, sample size and sampling techniques, data sources, data collection tools, data quality control, variable measurement, data analysis methodologies, study protocols, and study constraints were the main topics of this chapter.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

This research employed the case study research design to expansively explore the experiences of juveniles before and during their stay at Naguru Remand Home.

A case study research design involves and in-depth exploration of a specific case. In the context of studying the experiences of juvenile offenders before and during their stay at Naguru remand home, researchers would select a small number of individuals and thoroughly their experiences before and during their stay. This could involve interviews, analysis of documents or records.

This case study design allows researchers to gain deep understanding of the experiences of these juveniles within the specific context of the remand home. It enables the exploration of complex issues and factors that may influence their behaviors and outcomes.

Researchers can gain rich, detailed data that can provide insights into the challenges faced by juvenile offenders and the effectiveness of interventions or support systems within Naguru remand home.

3.2 RESEARCH APPROACH.

The research will employ the qualitative research approach to broadly explore the experiences of juveniles before and during their stay at Naguru remand home.

The qualitative approach focuses on understanding experiences, perceptions, and meanings through in-depth exploration and analysis of textual or visual data. For studying the experiences of juvenile offenders before and during their stay at a remand home, a qualitative approach would involve methods such as interviews, focus groups, and document analysis.

The qualitative approach will be applied to this research in the following ways;

Research Questions: Start by formulating research questions that explore the experiences of juvenile offenders, such as:

What factors influence the behavior of juveniles within the remand home environment?

What are the diverse encounters of juveniles with the services offered at the remand home?

What specific difficulties do juveniles encounter during their stay at the remand home?

Participant Selection: Identify and recruit juvenile offenders who have been through the remand home system. Consider factors like age, gender, type of offence, and length of stay for diversity in perspectives.

3.3 AREA OF STUDY

The study will focus on Naguru remand home located on Naguru hill in Kampala district, examining and understanding the lived experiences of juveniles who have been in contact with the justice system.

This encompasses a multidimensional exploration of the circumstances, behaviors, emotions, and interactions that shape their journeys through the criminal justice system.

3.4 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

By applying primary and secondary sources of information, researchers can gain a comprehensive understanding of the experiences of juvenile offenders both before and during their stay at remand homes.

a) Primary sources

Interviews: Directly speaking with juvenile offenders, themselves, as well as staff members at the remand home, can provide firsthand information of their experiences.

b) Secondary sources

Case files: Reviewing official documents, such as court records and social service reports, can offer insights into the backgrounds and circumstances of juvenile offenders before they were remanded.

3.4 POPULATION AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

The population in this context would be juvenile offenders who are in the remand home.

Non-probability sampling is a method of selecting a sample from a population in which not every individual has a known chance of being included. Sampling techniques employed in this research may include:

Purposive Sampling: Selecting participants based on specific criteria relevant to the research question. For example, choosing juvenile offenders with varying lengths of stay in remand home to understand how duration impacts their experiences.

By intentionally choosing individuals with different durations of stay, researchers can gain insights into diverse experiences within the population.

Snowball Sampling: Initially selecting a few participants who meet the criteria and then asking them to refer other individuals who fit the study's requirements. This technique is useful when the population is difficult to access directly.

Given the difficulty in directly accessing the population of the juvenile offenders in remand homes, snowball sampling becomes valuable. Since these participants might have networks within the remand home system, they can provide valuable referrals, allowing researchers to reach individuals who might otherwise be inaccessible.

3.5 PROCEDURES OF DATA COLLECTION

3.5.1 Procedures for data collection.

To collect data on the experiences of juvenile offenders before and during their stay at Naguru remand home, several procedures can be implemented:

Literature Review: Start by reviewing existing literature on juvenile offenders' experiences, particularly focusing on studies related to remand homes and rehabilitation programs. This will provide context and help in developing research questions.

Research Design: Determine the appropriate research design, such as qualitative, based on the research objectives and the nature of the data required.

Participant Selection: Identify a representative sample of juvenile offenders who have been or are currently in Naguru remand home. Consider factors such as age, gender, offence type, and length of stay.

Informed Consent: Obtain informed consent from participants or their legal guardians before data collection, explaining the purpose of the research, potential risks and benefits, and their rights as participants.

Ethical Considerations: Ensure that the research adheres to ethical guidelines, including obtaining informed consent from participants or their legal guardians, ensuring confidentiality, and minimizing harm.

3.6 DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT

To carry out research on the experiences of juvenile offenders before and during their stay at Naguru remand home, you might consider using qualitative data collection instruments:

Interview guides: While conducting semi-structured interviews with juvenile offenders who have stayed at Naguru remand home can provide rich qualitative data about their experiences. You might use a questionnaire, voice recorder or transcription equipment to capture and analyze the interviews.

These interview guides could help to guide you through the interviews so as to collect relevant and systematic information.

Documents: Reviewing official documents, reports, and records related to Naguru remand home and juvenile offenders can supplement your research findings. This might include policy documents, court records, and program evaluations.

Focus Groups: Conducting focus group discussions with groups of juvenile offenders can allow for in-depth exploration of specific topics or themes related to their experiences. A voice recorder or transcription equipment can be used to capture the discussions.

3.7 QUALITY /ERROR CONTROL

Quality control measures will include pilot testing of instruments, training for interviewers, inter-coder reliability checks for qualitative data analysis, and regular team meetings to address any discrepancies or errors.

3.8 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS.

Data will be transcribed, coded, and analyzed using thematic analysis for qualitative data.

Thematic analysis is a qualitative research method used to identify, analyze, and report patterns (themes) within data. It involves systematically organizing and interpreting data, often through coding, to uncover meaningful insights related to a particular phenomenon or research question

Triangulation will be used to integrate findings from different methods for a comprehensive understanding.

3.9 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The study will adhere to ethical guidelines, ensuring voluntary participation, confidentiality, anonymity, informed consent, and minimal harm to participants. Institutional review board approval will be sought where necessary.

3.9 METHODOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS.

Challenges may include access to participants, ethical considerations regarding vulnerable populations, potential bias in self-reported data, and limitations in generalizing findings due to the specific context of Naguru remand home.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 INTRODUCTION DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter presented the results and findings of the study based on the data collected. It is structured based on the flow of the research questions of the study which were; To examine Factors influence the behavior of juveniles within Naguru remand home environment, To analyze Causes of juvenile delinquency in Uganda, To discuss Diverse encounters of juveniles with the services offered at Naguru remand home, To examine the difficulties remand homes have in rehabilitating young offenders and to determine potential policies that could be implemented to reduce juvenile delinquency in Uganda

4.1 Demographic Information of the Respondents.

Data regarding the juveniles' gender distribution, admission age, and length of stay at Naguru Remand Home were provided in this section. The way these were presented was as follows.

4.1.1 Distribution of juveniles according to gender.

The researcher distributed juveniles according to gender during the interviews and the results were as follows

The ratio of boys to girls was twelve male juveniles and eight female juveniles were in Naguru remand home. Looking at the results from a gendered perspective, there were more boys than girls.

This implied that more boys were involved in delinquency than girls this is related to the literature in the following ways;

According to Uganda Police Crime Reports, boys are more likely to be involved in crimes like theft, burglary, and assault, which often lead to remand home placements.

Studies, such as those by UNICEF and local NGOs, highlight that socio-economic factors, family breakdown, and lack of educational opportunities contribute significantly to boys' involvement in crime.

The higher number of boys in Naguru Remand Home reflects broader societal issues. Addressing this requires a multifaceted approach that includes legal reform, education, and community-based interventions. Understanding and mitigating the underlying causes of juvenile delinquency among boys can lead to more balanced juvenile justice outcomes.

4.1.2 Ages of the juveniles at the time of admission.

When the minors were first accepted to the schools, questions about their ages were raised. This was the reply that was given.

The study found out that majority of the juveniles who were at rehabilitation center were at 16 – 17years basing on the response rate were majority and minority were aged between 14 – 15 years.

The demographics of Naguru Remand Home show a predominance of children aged 15-17, reflecting broader trends seen in juvenile detention facilities. The following statistics illustrate the situation:

Population Statistics: As of 2023, Naguru Remand Home housed approximately 300 juveniles, with majority aged between 15-17.

Gender Disparity: The facility reports that around most of the detainees are male, a common trend in many juvenile facilities.

There are different Crime Types accused of these people like Theft, assault, and drug-related offenses constitute the majority of crimes committed by this age group.

The overrepresentation of 15-17-year-olds in Naguru Remand Home is a multifaceted issue that requires a comprehensive approach involving education, family support, legal reforms, and community engagement. Addressing the root causes of juvenile delinquency can help reduce the number of older adolescents entering the criminal justice system and improve outcomes for those already in detention.

4.1.3 Religious affiliation of the juveniles at Naguru Remand home

A notable number of respondents/juveniles were affiliated to protestant, several respondents were Muslim while a hand full of the respondents were affiliated to Catholics being the lowest among the respondents during the study. This shows majority of the juveniles at Naguru Remand homes are protestant, followed by Muslims and the list being Catholics.

4.1.4 Education level of the juveniles at Naguru Remand home

Most of the respondents had obtained between P1 – P7, minority of the respondents had obtained between S1 and S4, and a hand full of the respondents did not go to school.

Majority of Respondents:

Educational Level: Obtained between P1 and P7

Interpretation: This suggests that the majority of respondents have some level of primary education. They have spent between 1 to 7 years in school.

Minority of Respondents:

Educational Level: Obtained between S1 and S4

Interpretation: A quarter of the respondents have attended secondary education, ranging from the first to the fourth year of secondary school.

Least of Respondents:

Educational Level: Did not attend school

Interpretation: A small portion of the respondents have no formal education.

Analysis and Interpretation

Educational Distribution:

Majority with Primary Education (P1 - P7):

This large percentage indicates that most respondents have basic literacy and numeracy skills, which are typically covered in primary education. It highlights that primary education access is relatively widespread among the group.

Significant Minority with Secondary Education (S1 - S4):

A quarter of respondents progressing to secondary education suggests that there are barriers preventing further educational attainment beyond primary school. This might indicate socio-economic challenges, lack of access, or the need to work at a young age.

Minority with No Formal Education:

The few who did not attend school reflect extreme educational deprivation. This could be due to socio-economic factors, family responsibilities, or living in remote areas with limited access to educational facilities.

Implications for Interventions:

Focus on Bridging Gaps:

Educational programs could target the transition from primary to secondary education, addressing the drop-off between P7 and S1. This could involve providing scholarships, creating awareness about the importance of continued education, and developing more accessible pathways for students.

Literacy and Vocational Training:

For those who did not attend school, literacy programs and vocational training could be implemented to equip them with essential skills for employment and self-sufficiency.

Support for At-risk Youth:

Tailored interventions for those at Naguru Remand Home can focus on rehabilitation and education, ensuring that these young individuals have opportunities to reintegrate into society with adequate skills and education.

Narrative and Recommendations

The data from Naguru Remand Home indicates a strong foundation in primary education but a notable decrease in secondary education participation. Addressing this gap could significantly impact the community by:

Increasing Educational Access: Improving infrastructure and resources for secondary education.

Providing Scholarships: Financial assistance for students transitioning from primary to secondary education.

Implementing Community Programs: Raising awareness about the value of education and providing support systems for students.

Developing Vocational Training: Offering alternative education pathways for those who did not attend school.

The educational landscape at Naguru Remand Home reveals crucial insights into the community's needs and areas for improvement. By understanding these patterns, stakeholders can develop targeted strategies to enhance educational outcomes and provide better opportunities for young individuals.

4.1.5 Background of the juveniles

Where did you live before coming to the remand home?

Most of the juveniles were living in their families (home) as indicated by most asserted that they were living on the street with few from foster care. This indicates majority of the children in Naguru remand home were living in the families. One of the respondents asserted that “*He was staying with his siblings and his father in Luweero before being arrested for the crime committed.*”

Majority of Juveniles:

Living Situation: Living with their families at home.

Interpretation: The majority of the juveniles in the Naguru Remand Home were living in a traditional family setting before their detention. *All the respondents asserted that they were treated well by their caregivers such as parents and none have faced any abuse such as emotional, physical or sexual.*

According to the respondents, they were studying while under the caregivers supervision for instance most stated that they had acquired education to a certain level such as primary 7, senior 1, primary 5, primary 3. Whereas a few stated that they had never gone to school since they didn't have guardians however they were working to earn a living and participated in income generating activities like building through which they were able to attain food and their basic needs.

Furthermore, all respondents asserted that they were of sound mind before coming to the remand home and thus didn't have any medical conditions or mental issues while in the community.

This study conclusively demonstrated that most of the respondents lived a relatively normal lifestyle and were not influenced by medical or mental conditions to commit the crime that caused them to be remanded.

Minority of Juveniles:

Living Situation: Living on the streets.

Interpretation: A significant portion of the juveniles were homeless, which might have contributed to their involvement in activities leading to detention.

Few of Juveniles:

Living Situation: Living in foster care.

Interpretation: A smaller percentage of juveniles were under foster care, indicating that some had been placed in alternative family arrangements prior to detention.

Analysis and Interpretation

1. Living Situation Distribution:

Majority Living with Families:

This indicates that almost half of the juveniles had access to family support, which could suggest potential social or behavioral issues rather than purely environmental factors leading to their detention. The traditional family setting could also mean varied family dynamics, from stable to dysfunctional. One of the respondents asserted that *“He was staying with his siblings and his father in Luweero before being arrested for the crime committed.”*

Significant Number Living on the Streets:

The large number of juveniles living on the streets highlights the vulnerability and potential exposure to criminal activities. Street life often involves survival mechanisms that might include illegal activities, putting these juveniles at risk of coming into conflict with the law.

Juveniles in Foster Care:

A portion of the population being in foster care reflects attempts to provide stable environments for children who may not have access to family care. However, it also points to possible issues within these settings that might contribute to behavioral challenges or delinquency.

2. Implications for Interventions:

Family Support and Rehabilitation:

Programs focused on supporting families and improving home environments could address issues leading to juvenile detention. Interventions could include family counseling, parenting workshops, and community support systems.

Street Outreach and Support:

Initiatives targeting street children could focus on providing shelter, education, and mentorship. Outreach programs can help transition juveniles from street life to more stable and supportive environments.

Enhancing Foster Care Systems:

Strengthening foster care services to ensure nurturing and supportive environments can prevent issues that may lead juveniles to delinquency. This might involve training foster parents and improving oversight and support for foster families.

The data from Naguru Remand Home offers critical insights into the living situations of juveniles and highlights areas for targeted interventions. By understanding these dynamics, stakeholders can implement effective strategies to support juveniles and reduce the risk of reoffending, ultimately fostering a more supportive and rehabilitative environment.

4.1.6 Who was your primary caregiver before coming to the remand home?

Primary caregiver before coming to the remand home?

A large number of the juvenile in the remand home were living with their parents, while seven were living with guardian.

Large number of Juveniles:

Living Situation: Living with their parents.

The majority of juveniles in the Naguru Remand Home were living in a household with their biological parents before their detention. This suggests a relatively conventional family structure for most juveniles in this setting.

A few of Juveniles:

Living Situation: Living with guardians.

A significant minority were living with guardians, indicating that they were not under the direct care of their biological parents. This could be due to various factors, including parental absence, death, or other family issues.

Analysis and Interpretation

1. Family and Guardian Living Distribution

Majority Living with Parents:

This indicates that two-thirds of the juveniles had access to a traditional family structure, suggesting that the majority have some level of parental support or influence in their lives. However, this does not necessarily mean these environments were stable or supportive.

Juveniles Living with Guardians:

This group comprises those living with extended family members, foster families, or other non-parental guardians. The presence of guardianship might reflect family disruptions, socio-economic challenges, or other social issues leading juveniles to live with non-parental caregivers.

2. Implications for Interventions

Enhancing Family Support:

The high percentage of juveniles living with parents indicates a potential need for support systems aimed at strengthening family bonds, improving communication, and addressing any underlying issues that may contribute to juvenile delinquency.

Addressing Guardian-Related Challenges:

For juveniles living with guardians, there may be unique challenges such as lack of emotional support, financial instability, or issues of trust and belonging. Interventions can focus on providing additional support to guardians and addressing the specific needs of these juveniles.

4.1.7 Circumstances leading to remand

What were you accused of doing to be brought to the remand home?

Most of the juveniles were brought to remand home because of other reasons such as murder, rape. A handful of the juveniles confirmed that were brought to remand home because of assault and few were due to theft.

The Serious Offenses (Murder/Rape/Other):

This category accounts for the largest portion of juveniles. It indicates that a significant number of juveniles are involved in serious criminal activities. Respondents were asked about the circumstances that led them to be remanded, and positively expressed their feelings about the situation and all that transpired during, before and after their arrest. They went ahead and shared stories of what transpired that led to them being brought to the institution. One respondent asserted that; *“I was staying in bunga with my boss and I was working as a maid, so one day my boss went to work and left me home with her 7months old baby, our house is ever hot during the day so we put the baby in a basin that has water and she plays from there, So I put her in the basin and stepped out to go pick toilet paper, I came back and found her with her face in the water and she was upside down, I quickly rushed to remove her from the water and noticed she wasn’t moving, crying or breathing, I quickly pressed her chest and she brought out little water from the mouth. I rushed her to a neighboring clinic where I was told to take her to kirudu hospital since her case was complicated, I called her mother and I took her to the hospital but when I got there, they told me they couldn’t work on her because she was already dead, on arrival of her mum she immediately called the police who arrested me and was in their custody and later brought here.”*

Assault:

Some of the juveniles are involved in assault cases, which is a significant number and reflects issues related to violent behavior among juveniles.

Theft:

A small number of the juveniles were brought in for theft, which, while the smallest category, still represents a substantial number of juveniles engaging in criminal behavior. *Most of the*

respondents asserted that they had been accused of stealing scrap, mobile phones and others were pick pocketing.

The high percentage of serious offenses highlights the need for targeted interventions aimed at addressing violent behavior and preventing crime among young individuals.

Rehabilitation Programs:

Implementing effective rehabilitation programs focusing on anger management, conflict resolution, and social skills may help reduce the recurrence of such offenses.

Community Support:

Community involvement and support are crucial in providing juveniles with positive role models and opportunities to engage in constructive activities.

4.2 Factors influencing the behavior of juveniles within Naguru remand home environment

Respondents who were juvenile offenders listed several behavioral changes, beginning with social and economic shifts. According to carers, these shifts are essential in demonstrating that certain behaviors have been altered and reunifying juvenile offenders with their family. These include being grateful for the guidance provided in the rehabilitation centre, being open to interacting with other young offenders and the carers, and being willing to confess about prior experiences. *In addition, a few participants mentioned that they had given up smoking, a long-standing habit that had controlled their life.* People who once detested education have gone back to learn. *Respondents who were juvenile offenders also mentioned that they were no longer stealing the clothes of their friends or using opium, which was once a prevalent habit among them and on the streets.* The caretakers' admission that some of the young offenders they spoke with had fully changed from their previous behaviors served as justification for this.

The respondents mentioned that, in order to avoid their parents, they used to go to video shows and dance clubs at night. However, since being admitted to the Rehabilitation Centre, this has stopped being a problem.

Fighting was also listed as one of the main behaviors that young people used to engage in, and this resulted in strained relationships with their adolescent selves. Juvenile offenders did, however, observe that they have chosen to live a quiet life and no longer fight. *A few respondents*

mentioned that they had discovered a worship culture that they had never considered prior to the Rehabilitation Centre. Some responders disclosed that while they had lived in ignorance of God, they had come to understand that there is a supreme being above all living things, including humans, as a result of religious services held at the Rehabilitation Centre. The respondents claim that this has caused a fear of God, and according to the material that has been preserved, a fear of God is the root of both inner peace and global peace. *Male juvenile delinquent responders mentioned that they could no longer live alongside young girls at the rehabilitation centre without upsetting them. at the past, this had the potential to lead to defilement and rape. Respondents who were juvenile offenders mentioned that they could use foul words to insult anybody, even the elderly. Nevertheless, throughout their stay at the rehabilitation centre, this has altered, and they now respect their elders, including the facility's carers.*

In an effort to prepare for delinquency, *several delinquent respondents admitted that they had been observed to isolate themselves from the public; but, thanks to the Rehabilitation Centre, they have begun interacting with the carers.* In addition, they have the ability to form relationships with members of the public, including other young offenders. Additionally, they have been observed interacting with classmates and teachers throughout their time in school.

Regarding the conduct of the juveniles in the Naguru remand home environment, different reactions were also expressed. *While some said they like living in the rehabilitation centre, others complained, saying they did not enjoy living in the rehabilitation centers.* The majority of young people who enjoy rehabilitation centers, in the opinion of those providing care, are those who lack a place to go and are primarily from the streets; the rest of the youth who do not enjoy rehabilitation centers do not. Adolescents discussed how essential guidance and counseling have always been to them. The carers claim that this has been the most successful strategy for influencing juvenile offenders' behavior. It was also noted that they would not have become delinquent if they had received the kind of direction and counseling that they receive at the Rehabilitation Centre. Regretfully, it was shown that neither their guardians nor parents participated in guiding and counseling activities within their households, which turned out to be a significant contributing factor to delinquency. A few young offenders also disclosed that they have a close relationship with their carers, which, in the words of one of them, has helped him develop social skills in comparison to his time spent at home.

Juveniles also mentioned that food had contributed to some juvenile offenders' liking of the Rehabilitation Centre. Caretakers said that the majority of juvenile offenders who enjoy food at the Rehabilitation Centre are those who come from extremely low-income homes where eating is a daily ritual. Another activity that was identified as making juvenile offenders like Rehabilitation centers was playing football. They mentioned how much they enjoy playing football there. This is because football has taken over the space where rehabilitation centers once stood—where people went to bars to consume alcohol and plot how to steal their dads' money.

One more thing that juvenile delinquent respondents regarded as the best service they received was education. Respondents stated that they were not receiving this kind of instruction while living on the streets. However, because the Rehabilitation Centre is not their home, the respondents stated that they dislike it. They made it clear that they were not permitted to leave the rehabilitation centre once they were there. During an interview at Naguru Remand Home, a juvenile offender stated, "East or west, the home is the best." The fact that the carers cane the respondents made them dislike the Rehabilitation Centre as well. Focused Group Discussion participants stated that most of the time, juveniles are not advised rather, they are beaten. Because of this, many come to despise the Rehabilitation Centre and choose to return home or live on the streets.

According to the responses, the Rehabilitation Center's requirement that respondents dig and fetch water makes them dislike it. For some young offenders, these kinds of activities were reserved for the house boys and girls in their homes. Even when there is abuse, juvenile offenders stated that their homes are better. They feel as though they are missing their house companion, as well as some of their guardians and parents.

4.3 Causes of juvenile delinquency in Uganda

1) Abuse of children

According to the interviews that were completed, the most common factor contributing to juvenile delinquency at the visited Naguru Remand Homes was child abuse. Numerous young people loiter about Naguru Remand Home, engaging in minor offences that include delinquency. A fifteen-year-old boy used to spend his evenings on Kampala's streets and would provide information in exchange for cash. He claimed to be from Makindye Division and that he ran

away from home to find himself at Naguru Remand Home because he was fed up with his alcoholic father punishing him every night. When asked how he makes ends meet, he answered, "Nze Nkuntula Dilu," which translates to indicate that he deals in illicit activities including pickpocketing and the sale of illegal drugs like marijuana.

1) Poverty

According to the research, delinquency has been significantly impacted by poverty, particularly for girls. Prostitution has been used as a way of subsistence for people who are impoverished. Upon surrendering 4,000 shillings, a group of respondents who had been remanded for prostitution offered information. The females in the group, both older and younger than eighteen, all identified poverty as the root of their problems. Due to financial difficulties, the mother of one of them—who appeared to be a juvenile—dropped out of school in her second year of study.

She turned to prostitution, which is considered delinquent behavior, as her only means of living after her child's father abandoned her. Furthermore, as fact-finding relies on both primary and secondary data, Tibananya Mwene Mushanga's *Crime and Deviance* was consulted. In it, he argues that poverty is a contributing factor to crime, with the poor being mostly responsible for small-scale thefts, break-ins, and burglaries. According to Clinard (1968), poverty may be seen as a type of abnormality in a society where there have been enormous gains in national income as a result of increasing industrialization, technology, and the potential for social planning.

Parental abuse or neglect, parental conflict or separation, the degree of parental supervision, the manner in which parents discipline a kid, and the presence of criminal parents or siblings are all family factors that might have an impact on criminal behavior. and the nature of the bond between parents and children. When the degree of parental supervision and the attachment a child feels to their parent(s) are taken into consideration, children in single parent households are no more likely to offend than other children. However, children raised by lone parents are more likely to begin offending those who live with two natural parents. 10° Parental conflict is also far more strongly associated with criminality than raising a child alone by a lone parent, claims that a youngster is far more prone to offend if they have little parental supervision. Lack of supervision has been reported by many kids to be strongly correlated with offending, and it seems to be the most significant parental influence on offending.

Association with adult criminals

Juvenile delinquency is associated with interactions between hard-core criminals and juvenile offenders. This was theorized by Professor Edwin Sutherland in his differential association theory, which holds that interactions with other criminals teach criminal tendencies. "A person becomes delinquent because of an "excess" of definitions favorable to breaking the law over definitions unfavorable to breaking the law," he argues, citing the principle of differential association. To put it another way, criminal behavior develops when a person is exposed to more prosocial than prosocial social messages. The issue of several "Bibanda" theaters and garages being a contributing factor to adolescent criminality in their communities was brought up by the policy makers. *According to one respondent, hard-core criminals who smoke marijuana, chew mairungi, and sniff petrol interact with young lads who visit these movie theaters, both school-going and not. These young, naive children are exposed to delinquent behavior by these adult criminals. He suggested closing movie theaters that welcome patrons under the age of eighteen.*

2) Lack of education

This was another factor brought up as a cause of juvenile delinquency. Children who choose not to attend school can do so voluntarily or involuntarily due to poverty. According to research, four out of ten juveniles do not attend school. These non-schooling children, in keeping with the proverb "An idle mind is the workshop of the devil," hang around the slums we visited in search of food.

4.3 Diverse encounters of juveniles with the services offered at Naguru remand home

Naguru Remand Home, located in Uganda, serves as a juvenile detention facility for children who come into conflict with the law. It aims to rehabilitate young offenders through various programs and services. Here's an overview of the diverse encounters' juveniles might have with the services offered at Naguru Remand Home:

- **Education Programs**

Naguru offers educational opportunities to ensure juveniles continue their studies. Classes are tailored to different levels of education, allowing children to sit for national examinations and gain academic qualifications.

Vocational Training: The facility provides vocational skills training in areas such as carpentry, tailoring, and agriculture. This helps juveniles acquire practical skills that can aid in their reintegration into society.

- **Counseling and Psychological Support**

Individual Counseling: Psychologists and counselors provide one-on-one sessions to address emotional and psychological issues faced by juveniles, such as trauma, anger management, and behavioral challenges.

Group Therapy: Group sessions encourage peer support and help juveniles share experiences, fostering a sense of community and understanding among them.

- **Rehabilitation Programs**

Behavioral Interventions: Programs focused on behavior modification aim to instill discipline and respect for the law. These include life skills training, conflict resolution, and decision-making exercises.

Restorative Justice Programs: Emphasizing reconciliation and healing, these programs involve the juveniles in understanding the impact of their actions and engaging in activities that promote accountability.

- **Recreational Activities**

Sports and Physical Activities: Sports such as football, volleyball, and athletics are organized to promote physical health, teamwork, and discipline. These activities provide a positive outlet for energy and stress.

Arts and Music Programs: Creative outlets like drawing, painting, and music allow juveniles to express themselves and develop new talents.

- **Health Services**

Medical Care: Access to healthcare services ensures that juveniles receive necessary medical attention. Regular health check-ups, vaccinations, and treatment for illnesses are provided by on-site medical staff.

Nutrition Programs: Balanced meals are offered to ensure proper nutrition, essential for the physical and mental development of the children.

- **Legal Assistance**

Access to Legal Aid: Legal support is provided to help juveniles understand their rights and navigate the legal process. This includes assistance from legal aid organizations and representation in court when needed.

- **Family and Community Engagement**

Family Visits and Counseling: Maintaining family connections is crucial. Naguru facilitates regular family visits and offers family counseling sessions to help reintegrate juveniles into their communities.

Community Service Initiatives: Juveniles participate in community service projects, fostering a sense of responsibility and contribution to society.

- **Special Programs for Vulnerable Groups**

Support for Girls: Special programs cater to the unique needs of female juveniles, including addressing issues related to gender-based violence and providing sanitary supplies.

Programs for Children with Disabilities: Tailored programs and facilities are available to support juveniles with physical and mental disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and equal opportunities.

Naguru Remand Home plays a crucial role in the rehabilitation and reintegration of juveniles in Uganda. Through diverse programs and services, it aims to provide a supportive environment for young offenders to transform their lives and contribute positively to society. Continued efforts to address challenges and improve services will enhance the impact of the facility on the lives of the children it serves.

4.4 challenges affecting remand homes in rehabilitating juvenile delinquents.

The research study conducted at Naguru Remand Home indicates that key informants and juveniles have cited a variety of issues. These difficulties have an impact on the carers as well, and the final result is inappropriate behavior in the young people.

Juveniles' anti-social behaviors continue to be a significant obstacle for some of their fellow juveniles as well as the carers who assist in their rehabilitation.

Certain young characteristics have stayed unbridled, as disclosed by both juvenile offenders and their guardians. Some young offenders have the personalities of beasts because of their extended stays on the streets and their lack of hope for the future. At night, they create noise, damage property, and get into fights with other young offenders.

RCs are facing increasing challenges because to a shortage of personnel resources despite the daily influx of young offenders. Because of this, the carers have chosen juvenile offenders to lead particular groups and the dorms where the younger people reside. Conflicts and animosity have arisen among juvenile offenders as a result of the caretakers' election of juvenile offenders who consistently abuse and beat their fellow kids.

Another difficulty has been the length of time young offenders spend at the Rehabilitation Centre before being brought before a judge or jury. Due to limited facilities provided to juvenile offenders, this raises the number of juvenile offenders in the Rehabilitation Centre.

As a result, the Rehabilitation Centre now has fewer amenities, which has led to inadequate clothes and nutrition. In addition, it causes an increase in illnesses because of traffic and a shortage of medical professionals. Most of these illnesses are socially transmitted, and the majority of young offenders pick them up while living on the streets.

A fuel shortage has caused the Rehabilitation Centre to be unable to transport juvenile offenders to court. It was discovered that this problem occasionally causes juvenile offenders to overstay in the Rehabilitation Centre.

Another issue that has been brought up about the Rehabilitation centre is the lack of temporary workers. Because of this, the caretakers are compelled to employ juvenile offenders to perform tasks like cleaning the dormitories, the compound and the lavatory in order to maintain a clean environment. For a long time, Rehabilitation Centers have faced challenges due to subpar building conditions. *The caretakers claim that the buildings at Naguru Remand Home have not been updated since the 1960s, despite the fact that the structures themselves are quite ancient. The damaged ion-sheets provide justification for this; Broken-down antique electric poles next to run-down buildings and restrooms. Additionally, it was noted that spaces designed for tasks*

related to carpentry and tailoring have evolved into the ideal locations for little birds to build their nests

The caretakers also report that it is still difficult to find schools where juvenile offenders can be enlisted. It was discovered that head teachers reject male offenders owing to their delinquency out of concern that they may annoy the other students. In the Rehabilitation centre, this has led to a rise in idleness and redundancy.

Reaching juvenile offenders' parents, guardians, and relatives has also long been a problem, especially for those young people taken from the streets. It was discovered that minors, unless they had been brought up by parents or other family members, do not disclose the truth about their history. Their extended stay at the Rehabilitation Centre is partly due to this. In addition, carers disclosed that although parents, guardians, and relatives hold the Rehabilitation Centre in high regard for the morality of their juvenile delinquents, they have not been successful in fostering a friendly environment for their charges at home. There is not enough food to feed the growing number of young criminals. It was discovered that the World Food Program (WFP), which had previously provided food to the centers, had withdrawn because of the growing food shortage in Southern Sudan and Northern Uganda. One of the carers observed that the food supply had decreased once the WFP handed over management to the government, despite the fact that children must eat healthily for rehabilitation to be successful.

4.5 To establish the possible measures that can be put in place to curb juvenile delinquency in Uganda.

The term "delinquency prevention" refers to all initiatives meant to keep young people away from crime or other anti-social behavior. Governments are realizing more and more how crucial it is to devote funds to delinquency prevention. Communities and governments are collaborating more to prevent juvenile delinquency because it is frequently challenging for nations to provide the financial resources required for effective prevention. Activities include drug abuse education and treatment, family counseling, youth mentorship, parenting classes, educational support, and youth sheltering are all included in prevention services. Furthermore. The complete realization of children in legal trouble having access to justice and rehabilitation has been significantly

hampered by the delay in staffing and operationalizing juvenile detention centers. Therefore, it seems that Uganda was not sufficiently prepared for the 1998 establishment of the family and children court, which is now unnecessary.

Family: The needs and welfare of the family unit and all of its members should be given top priority in any community. Governmental and societal initiatives to maintain the integrity of the family, including the extended family, should be undertaken since the family is the primary socialization unit for children. It is the duty of society to support families in their role as guardians and providers of care, as well as to guarantee the physical and emotional well of children. Enough plans, such as creche, ought to be offered.

The education system should prioritize the needs of the poorest students, giving them special attention not only in their academic and vocational programs but also in the areas of basic values education, respect for the child's cultural identity and customs, the social values of the nation in which the child lives, human rights, and fundamental freedoms, as well as the promotion and development of young people's personalities, talents, and mental and physical abilities to the fullest extent possible.

Where they already exist, community-based services and programs that address the unique needs, issues, interests, and concerns of young people and provide them and their families with appropriate counseling and guidance should be expanded upon. For instance, Missouri closed its sole big training school in 1983 and replaced it with a sophisticated network of community-based residential and nonresidential programs as well as regional, small-scale correctional facilities. Additionally, the state switched from a model of incarceration to one of rehabilitation. Missouri approved cash in 1994 to build 200 secure beds, provided that no facility could have more beds than 50. All juvenile detention facilities in Missouri had 33 beds or fewer by 2001; only three had more than 85 beds. In order to give juvenile justice professionals standardized protocols for screening, evaluating, and giving dispositions to juvenile offenders, Missouri also developed an objective decision-making technique.

Because of these reforms, three-fourth of youthful offenders committed to Missouri's Division of Youth Services (DYS) are assigned to nonresidential community programs, group homes, and

less secure residential facilities. Youth who are committed to the state's medium-and high security facilities enter a bright, no institutional environment that provides extensive, 24-hour-per-day therapy, quality education programs, strong family outreach and counseling, well qualified and highly trained staff, and extensive aftercare support

(Mendel, 2001).

When juvenile offenders are in critical phases of their physical, emotional, and mental development, the community must make sure that these developmental processes are not impeded by the provisions of the Children Act. As a result, the Children Act needs to be reviewed to include this type of treatment for juvenile offenders if the interests of the youth are to be sufficiently safeguarded. Human rights legislation must be viewed in the context of the nation's overall political, social, cultural, and economic environment. In order to uphold the legal rights of juvenile offenders, the juvenile justice system in the nation must be adjusted to reflect the economic development of the nation. Since there is no global legislation that is suitable for all nations, each nation must create its own set of rights. Laws, especially the kids' Laws that represent their own reality.

Mass media: It is important to support the mass media in their efforts to give youth access to content and information from a variety of domestic and foreign sources. It is important to support the mainstream media's portrayal of youth's constructive contributions to society. It is important to push the media in general—and television and film media specifically—to reduce the amount of violence, drugs, and pornography. In several nations, the idea of juvenile justice as a social service is thought to have fallen short of the initial plans and aims. Numerous factors, including a fast-growing youth population, a lack of resources, and intensified social and economic upheavals, have severely impacted the juvenile justice systems' ability to handle the wide range of personal and societal issues that define juvenile delinquency.

The community must gain from the activities of the Law's perpetrators in society, according to contemporary global tendencies in community policing. Because of this, the traditional punishment of incarceration is becoming less and less common, especially in situations when the perpetrator is found guilty of a less serious offense. It is also recommended that the guilty

individual's ordinary domestic rights and obligations not be taken away from family members, particularly if the convicted person is the family's only source of income.

Upon visiting Naguru Remand Home, it was discovered that the facility is insufficient to house the growing number of young offenders. It was discovered that, because there are insufficient infrastructures, a cell designed to hold up to 50 convicts really holds over 100. According to a warden at the Remand Home, they often get thirty juvenile offenders each day. Because they lack facilities to house them, there is a backlog of inmates in the little cells that are available.

The warden went on to say that the increase in adolescent criminals experiencing homosexuality is a result of traffic congestion. This is due to the fact that many offenders these days are involved in crimes involving sex, like rape and defilement. It is said that in order for a law to effectively handle Uganda's juvenile delinquent problem, extensive consultations and the provision of funding for the infrastructures needed to enable its enforcement should precede its creation. This was essentially absent from Uganda's legislative process, as seen by the Children Act, which seemed to anticipate that the government and donor organizations would step in quickly to improve the situation in this area, but in vain.

The Children Act aims to create provisions that comply with worldwide normative requirements for the upholding and enforcement of juvenile legal rights; however, it has not been able to keep up with the times, since the society itself is changing and the Act's provisions are becoming redundant. There have been several social and economic developments since the Act was passed. The government must take the required actions to ensure that the law is implemented in a way that fulfills the purpose for which it was passed, for as by offering free legal assistance to offenders.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter primarily covered the summary, analysis, and recommendations pertaining to the experiences of juvenile offenders both before to and during their stay in rehabilitation facilities. These were derived from the study's findings and analysis, which had the following goals: Juveniles' behavior in the home setting of Naguru Remand is influenced by various factors. Ugandan juvenile delinquency causes, Juveniles' varied experiences with the services provided at the Naguru detention home, the difficulties remand homes have in helping juvenile offenders get back on track, and to determine the potential actions that Uganda can use to reduce juvenile delinquency

5.1 Summary of Key Findings

It has been evident over the last few decades that adolescent delinquency is an issue that is becoming more widespread globally. Based on the field data, the problem is a persistent hazard for the future years for the current generation of young adults. There are undoubtedly a million different theories regarding the true causes of juvenile and teenage criminality. However, they all

appear to be ultimately connected to inadequate parenting and a lack of concern from their loved ones. Although there is no indication that this issue will be resolved anytime soon, parents should take this simple advice to heart: cherish the people you have brought into the world and make sure they are not victims of the culture around them.

5.1.1 Factors influence the behavior of juveniles within Naguru remand home environment

Fighting was also listed as one of the main behaviors that young people used to engage in, and this resulted in strained relationships with their adolescent selves. Juvenile offenders did, however, observe that they have chosen to live a quiet life and no longer fight. *A few respondents mentioned that they had discovered a worship culture that they had never considered prior to the Rehabilitation Centre. Some responders disclosed that while they had lived in ignorance of God, they had come to understand that there is a supreme being above all living things, including humans, as a result of religious services held at the Rehabilitation Centre. The respondents claim that this has caused a fear of God, and according to the material that has been preserved, a fear of God is the root of both inner peace and global peace.* Male juvenile delinquent responders mentioned that they could no longer live alongside young girls at the rehabilitation centre without upsetting them. at the past, this had the potential to lead to defilement and rape. Respondents who were juvenile offenders mentioned that they could use foul words to insult anybody, even the elderly. Nevertheless, throughout their stay at the rehabilitation centre, this has altered, and they now respect their elders, including the facility's carers.

Juveniles also mentioned that food had contributed to some juvenile offenders' liking of the Rehabilitation Centre. Caretakers said that the majority of juvenile offenders who enjoy food at the Rehabilitation Centre are those who come from extremely low-income homes where eating is a daily ritual. Another activity that was identified as making juvenile offenders like Rehabilitation centers was playing football. They mentioned how much they enjoy playing football there. This is because football has taken over the space where rehabilitation centers once stood—where people went to bars to consume alcohol and plot how to steal their dads' money.

One more thing that juvenile delinquent respondents regarded as the best service they received was education. Respondents stated that they were not receiving this kind of instruction while living on the streets. However, because the Rehabilitation Centre is not their home, the respondents stated that they dislike it. They made it clear that they were not permitted to leave

the rehabilitation centre once they were there. During an interview at Naguru Remand Home, a juvenile offender stated, "East or west, the home is the best." The fact that the carers cane the respondents made them dislike the Rehabilitation Centre as well. Focused Group Discussion participants stated that most of the time, juveniles are not advised—rather, they are beaten. Because of this, many come to despise the Rehabilitation Centre and choose to return home or live on the streets.

5.1.2 Causes of juvenile delinquency in Uganda

Child abuse was the front-runner in causing juveniles delinquency in the visited Naguru Remand Homes.

Delinquency has been significantly exacerbated by poverty, particularly in the case of girls. Prostitution has been used as a way of subsistence for people who are impoverished. Upon surrendering 4,000 shillings, a group of respondents who had been remanded for prostitution offered information.

Parental abuse or neglect, parental conflict or separation, the degree of parental supervision, the manner in which parents discipline a kid, and the presence of criminal parents or siblings are all family factors that might have an impact on criminal behavior. and the nature of the bond between parents and children. When the degree of parental supervision and the attachment a child feels to their parent(s) are taken into consideration, children in single parent households are no more likely to offend than other children. However, children raised by lone parents are more likely to begin offending those who live with two natural parents. 10°

interactions between serious offenders and young offenders. This was theorized by Professor Edwin Sutherland in his differential association theory, which holds that interactions with other criminals teach criminal tendencies. "A person becomes delinquent because of a "excess" of definitions favorable to breaking the law over definitions unfavorable to breaking the law," he argues, citing the principle of differential association. To put it another way, criminal behavior develops when a person is exposed to more prosocial than prosocial social messages.

Children who choose not to attend school can do so voluntarily or involuntarily due to poverty. According to research, four out of ten juveniles do not attend school. These non-schooling children, in keeping with the proverb "An idle mind is the workshop of the devil," hang around the slums we visited in search of food.

5.1.3 Diverse encounters of juveniles with the services offered at Naguru remand home

Naguru offers educational opportunities to ensure juveniles continue their studies. Classes are tailored to different levels of education, allowing children to sit for national examinations and gain academic qualifications.

Vocational Training: The facility provides vocational skills training in areas such as carpentry, tailoring, and agriculture. This helps juveniles acquire practical skills that can aid in their reintegration into society.

Psychologists and counselors provide one-on-one sessions to address emotional and psychological issues faced by juveniles, such as trauma, anger management, and behavioral challenges.

Group sessions encourage peer support and help juveniles share experiences, fostering a sense of community and understanding among them.

Programs focused on behavior modification aim to instill discipline and respect for the law. These include life skills training, conflict resolution, and decision-making exercises.

Emphasizing reconciliation and healing, these programs involve the juveniles in understanding the impact of their actions and engaging in activities that promote accountability.

Sports such as football, volleyball, and athletics are organized to promote physical health, teamwork, and discipline. These activities provide a positive outlet for energy and stress.

Creative outlets like drawing, painting, and music allow juveniles to express themselves and develop new talents.

Access to healthcare services ensures that juveniles receive necessary medical attention. Regular health check-ups, vaccinations, and treatment for illnesses are provided by on-site medical staff.

Balanced meals are offered to ensure proper nutrition, essential for the physical and mental development of the children.

Legal support is provided to help juveniles understand their rights and navigate the legal process. This includes assistance from legal aid organizations and representation in court when needed.

Maintaining family connections is crucial. Naguru facilitates regular family visits and offers family counseling sessions to help reintegrate juveniles into their communities.

Juveniles participate in community service projects, fostering a sense of responsibility and contribution to society.

Special programs cater to the unique needs of female juveniles, including addressing issues related to gender-based violence and providing sanitary supplies.

Tailored programs and facilities are available to support juveniles with physical and mental disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and equal opportunities.

5.1.4 Challenges affecting remand homes in rehabilitating juvenile delinquents.

Certain young characteristics have stayed unbridled, as disclosed by both juvenile offenders and their guardians. Some young offenders have the personalities of beasts because of their extended stays on the streets and their lack of hope for the future. At night, they create noise, damage property, and get into fights with other young offenders.

RCs are facing increasing challenges because to a shortage of personnel resources despite the daily influx of young offenders. Because of this, the carers have chosen juvenile offenders to lead particular groups and the dorms where the younger people reside. Conflicts and animosity have arisen among juvenile offenders as a result of the caretakers' election of juvenile offenders who consistently abuse and beat their fellow kids.

As a result, the Rehabilitation Centre now has fewer amenities, which has led to inadequate clothes and nutrition. In addition, it causes an increase in illnesses because of traffic and a shortage of medical professionals. Most of these illnesses are socially transmitted, and the majority of young offenders pick them up while living on the streets.

The caretakers also report that it is still difficult to find schools where juvenile offenders can be enlisted. It was discovered that head teachers reject male offenders owing to their delinquency out of concern that they may annoy the other students. In the Rehabilitation centre, this has led to a rise in idleness and redundancy

5.1.5 Possible measures that can be put in place to curb juvenile delinquency in Uganda.

The education system should prioritize the needs of the poorest students, giving them special attention not only in their academic and vocational programs but also in the areas of basic values education, respect for the child's cultural identity and customs, the social values of the nation in which the child lives, human rights, and fundamental freedoms, as well as the promotion and development of young people's personalities, talents, and mental and physical abilities to the fullest extent possible.

Where they already exist, community-based services and programs that address the unique needs, issues, interests, and concerns of young people and provide them and their families with appropriate counselling and guidance should be expanded upon. For instance, Missouri closed its sole big training school in 1983 and replaced it with a sophisticated network of community-based residential and nonresidential programs as well as regional, small-scale correctional facilities.

Mass media: It is important to support the mass media in their efforts to give youth access to content and information from a variety of domestic and foreign sources. It is important to support the mainstream media's portrayal of youth's constructive contributions to society. It is important to push the media in general—and television and film media specifically—to reduce the amount of violence, drugs, and pornography. In several nations, the idea of juvenile justice as a social service is thought to have fallen short of the initial plans and aims. Numerous factors, including a fast-growing youth population, a lack of resources, and intensified social and economic upheavals, have severely impacted the juvenile justice systems' ability to handle the wide range of personal and societal issues that define juvenile delinquency.

5.2 Recommendations

The government must provide full funding to Rehabilitation Centers in order for them to effectively address the issues related to delinquency. In order to equip the Rehabilitation Centers

to provide advice on how to transport minors to court, the government must hire additional professionals in the sector.

To prevent reminders about staying in the remand home while police investigations are ongoing, police personnel should undergo refresher training on their authority to caution, release, or release on bond, as well as the requirement to notify the child's parents or guardian upon arrest in the remand home.

To ensure that parents can see their children at the police station and obtain a police bond for them without worrying about being detained, police should conduct community sensitization campaigns to explain how they function and to underline that they would not automatically arrest parents or guardians.

An impartial auditor should keep an eye on children being held in police cells to make sure they are kept apart from adults and that their incarceration doesn't last longer than 24 hours.

Enhancing the effectiveness of the Family and Children Court can be achieved by providing legal aid funds, increasing the number of social and welfare officers employed, and providing training for judges.

A plan for the children's remaining time on remand should be based on the social welfare report that was written at the start of the detention period. In the event that the child is moved to the national rehabilitation centre, the report and the ensuing plan must go with them. At Kampiringisa, this ought to serve as the foundation for a more thorough sentence plan, and guardians and social workers ought to assess their development in relation to it.

The children and family courts, not the High Court, should hear all issues involving children. Hire personnel for the National Rehabilitation Centre and other open roles. To prevent the issue of staffing shortages in the remand home, an independent auditor should keep an eye on the number and quality of personnel at the facility.

All guardians and social workers who work with children in jail should receive training on child safety and how to offer psychological support to underage clients.

Detention or a prison sentence should only be utilized as a last resort in cases where a youngster has been found guilty of a criminal offence. When alternatives such as community service may be implemented, jail sentences ought to be avoided. According to the Children Act, a minor who has been arrested or given a prison term shouldn't be held among adults in a detention facility. Children who are female should be housed apart from those who are male.

In order to prevent similar tragic events from happening in industrialized nations, where students have shot and killed instructors and classmates on school property (e.g., the Ohio School Shootings), the government should act quickly. These crimes were not committed by street children, but rather by teenagers leaving their homes. Preventive steps should be implemented to ensure that such incidents do not occur in Uganda.

All of the children in the Remand home need to have enough uniforms and spares, and their conditions need to be closely monitored. The Ministry of Gender should examine the resources that are available at each location and redistribute them as needed.

There is an urgent need for a broad, national guiding principle on the prevention of juvenile delinquency. This could be achieved by bringing together different government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other multisectoral institutions like religious organizations that would contribute positively to moral and spiritual rehabilitation. These policies and initiatives would create plans for improving public perceptions of civil, economic, social, and cultural values. Effective mechanisms for increased coordination are required in order for NGOs, government agencies, and local governments to fully engage in subjects pertaining to the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

In an ideal world, the Ministry of Gender and Ministry of Health would employ a dedicated medical officer to oversee health services in the detention facilities, including disease prevention and testing, treating illnesses, and sending kids to the right hospitals. Dedicated sick bays for isolating sick kids would be useful, as would a supply of basic medicine.

Officers in charge of juvenile justice should have specialized training in juvenile case management in order to guarantee the efficacy of the system and to ensure that children's rights are upheld throughout trials as required by law. It is true that educating judicial officials costs a lot of money; thus, if the children act's objectives are to be met, the government must be ready to

take on these obstacles. Since child delinquency is a national concern, more research should be done, especially on the factors that contribute to these phenomena in order to develop better preventive strategies, as opposed to putting all of one's hope in the legal system, which should only be consulted as a last resort. Whenever feasible, problems involving juvenile offenders should be handled and resolved at the community level. Community sensitization should therefore be implemented as a primary instrument in this regard. The local community should be given proper sensitization on children concerns, instructions on how to handle juvenile matters, and technical advice wherever requested.

5.3 Conclusion

The study's conclusions can be used to teach the following lessons: some young offenders are taken to rehabilitation facilities by the police from the streets. Delinquency is not innate; rather, it develops over time and depends on an individual's surroundings to eventually make them into juvenile offenders. The majority of parents choose to have children when they think the time is right and are content with their current family. Juveniles are therefore conceptionally and born normally, but most of the time, the harsh and unwelcoming environment in which they grow up turns them into social misfits.

Force and other methods are employed while bringing young offenders to rehabilitation centres, yet upon release from treatment, the conditions that fostered their criminality once more accept the young offenders. At this stage, rather than focussing on juveniles, one would call on the police and other relevant parties to address the environment that gave rise to delinquency.

Juvenile offenders should strive for a culture of peace and pro-social behavior, which may be expressed by comparing it to one's own birth. A newborn cries at birth due to environmental changes, but parents employ many techniques to improve the surroundings so the infant grows up with a calm mind and positive social skills. While this kind of environmental rehabilitation helps young people develop into morally upright adults, environmental changes during these formative years also contribute to the rise in juvenile crime. Given this context, it makes more sense to work towards the environment's rehabilitation alongside young people than it does for them alone.

It was discovered from the study that there has been a great deal of research done on the topic of juvenile delinquency in Uganda. Social scientists have conducted the majority of this study in an effort to identify the factors that lead to criminal behavior in young people. Legal study in this area is still lacking, nevertheless. Juveniles' rights continue to be abused in this nation as a result. The Ugandan government's attempts to establish juvenile justice are also hindered by the commitment; as a developing nation, resources are redirected towards infrastructural development, and Uganda cannot afford to apply the international standards.

Without a strong economic foundation and national strategy to support them, willingness to observe and enforce these criteria are too idealistic to guarantee that the intended outcome is realized. It has been observed that there are differences in the rates at which laws are being passed and additional mechanisms for their implementation put in place. This includes the government allocating sufficient resources to the creation, application, and enforcement of the legislation. Due to its inability to keep up with contemporary changes in Uganda's social, cultural, political, and economic development, the legislation protecting juvenile offenders has remained insufficient. The Children Act must be put into practice, and pertinent sections of the Ugandan constitution must be followed, as these laws place a high priority on the welfare of children.

5.4 Suggestions for further study

After carrying out the research study on experiences of juvenile offenders before and during their stay at naguru remand home, challenges of rehabilitating juvenile delinquents in Uganda the researcher suggests that studies should be carried out on the culture of peace in families as a strategy to juvenile delinquency in Uganda. The researcher also suggests a study to be carried out to establish reasons why most juvenile delinquents are males

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APPENDICES

Interview Guide

Introduction:

Begin by introducing yourself and explaining the purpose of the interview.

Ensure the interviewee understands that their participation is voluntary and that they can withdraw at any time.

Assure confidentiality and explain how the data will be used.

Background Information.

Start by asking the interviewee to provide some basic information, such as age, gender, and educational background.

Experiences Before Arrival at Naguru Remand Home:

Can you please share with me what circumstances led to your involvement with the justice system?

What were your experiences like in the community before being remanded to Naguru Remand Home?

Were there any challenges or difficulties you faced prior to your stay at the remand home?

Experiences During Stay at Naguru Remand Home:

Can you tell me about your experiences during your time at Naguru Remand Home?

What services were provided to you at the remand home, such as accommodation, education, healthcare, and counselling?

Did you encounter any challenges or obstacles during your stay? Were there any positive experiences or support you received?

Coping Mechanisms and Future Outlook:

How did you cope with the challenges you faced while at the remand home?

What are your aspirations and goals for the future, including plans for reintegration into the community?

Are there any support systems or resources you feel would be helpful in achieving your goals?

Closing

Thank the interviewee for their participation.

Offer them the opportunity to ask any questions or share additional information.

Reiterate confidentiality and provide contact information for further inquiries or support.

Informed Consent Form

Introduction:

I Gabriella Maria Apolot a student/researcher from UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, MUKONO. I am conducting research on the experiences of juvenile offenders before and during their stay at Naguru Remand Home. Your participation in this interview will provide valuable insights into this topic. Please read the following information carefully before deciding whether to participate.

Description of the Study:

The purpose of this study is to explore the experiences of juvenile offenders before and during their stay at Naguru Remand Home. The interview will involve discussing your experiences prior to your arrival at the remand home, as well as your experiences during your stay. The interview will last approximately [estimated duration] minutes.

Voluntary Participation:

Participation in this interview is entirely voluntary. You have the right to refuse to participate or to withdraw from the interview at any time without penalty. Your decision to participate or not will not affect any services or programs you are currently receiving.

Confidentiality:

Your identity and the information you provide during the interview will be kept confidential. Your responses will be anonymized in the research report, and no identifying information will be disclosed without your explicit consent. Only the researcher and authorized personnel involved in the research project will have access to the data.

Potential Risks:

There are minimal risks associated with participating in this interview. However, discussing sensitive topics related to your experiences may cause emotional discomfort. If you experience any distress during the interview, you may choose to end the interview or take a break.

Benefits:

Your participation in this interview will contribute to a better understanding of the experiences of juvenile offenders and may help improve support services for individuals in similar situations in the future.

Contact Information:

If you have any questions or concerns about the research, you may contact Gabriella Maria Apolot at ghabieapolot@gmail.com , 0779001604.

Consent:

By agreeing to participate in this interview, you acknowledge that you have read and understood the information provided in this consent form. You voluntarily consent to participate in the interview and understand that you may withdraw at any time without penalty.

Participant's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Researcher's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Please provide a signed copy of this consent form for your records.

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

PERSONAL INFORMATION OF RESPONDENT

1. Age:
2. Gender:
3. Tribe:
4. Religion:

5. Level of education:

BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF RESPONDENT

1. Where did you live before coming to the remand home? (Family home, street, foster care, etc)
2. Who was your primary caregiver before coming to the remand home? (Parent, guardian, etc.)
3. Have you ever been in a similar institution before? If yes, which one?

CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO REMAND

1. What were you accused of doing to be brought to the remand home? (Theft, assault, etc)
2. Do you admit to committing the offense? (Yes/No)
3. Were you with anyone when the incident happened? (Friends, family members, etc.)
4. Did you receive legal representation during your initial court appearance? (Yes/No)

EXPERIENCES BEFORE REMAND

1. Did you experience any form of abuse (physical, emotional, sexual) before coming to the remand home? (Yes/No)
2. Were you engaged in any form of education or employment before coming to the remand home? (Yes/No)
3. Did you have any medical conditions or mental health issues before coming to the remand home? (Yes/No)

EXPERIENCES IN THE REMAND HOME

1. How long have you been at the Naguru Remand Home?
2. What is your daily routine like in the remand home? (School, work, leisure activities, etc.)
3. Have you experienced any form of mistreatment or abuse while in the remand home? (Yes/No)

4. Have you received any counseling or therapy while in the remand home? (Yes/No)
5. How do you feel about your stay in the remand home? (Happy, sad, frustrated, etc.)

SUPPORT SYSTEMS

1. Do you have any family members or friends who visit you at the remand home? (Yes/No)
2. Have you made any friends while in the remand home? (Yes/No)
3. Do you feel supported by the staff at the remand home? (Yes/No)

FUTURE ASPIRATIONS

1. What do you want to do when you leave the remand home? (Go back to school, find a job, etc.)
2. Do you have any goals or dreams for your future? (Yes/No)
3. Do you feel like you have the support and resources to achieve your goals? (Yes/No)

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

1. Is there anything you would like to share about your experiences before or during your stay at the remand home?
2. Do you have any suggestions for how the remand home could be improved?

APPENDIX 1

TELEPHONE: 041-4 347814
SWITCHBOARD: 041-4 347855
PERMANENT SECRETARY: 041-4 343572
FAX: 041-4 256374
E-MAIL: ps@mglad.go.ug
WEBSITE: <http://www.mglad.go.ug>
In any correspondence on
this subject please quote No

ADM 140/174/01



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Gender, Labour
and Social Development
P.O. Box 7136,
Kampala,
Uganda.

26th June, 2024

Ms. Apolot Gabriella Maria
Bachelor of Arts in Social Work & Social Administration
Uganda Christian University
0779001604

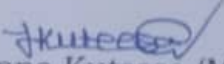
**REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT RESEARCH AT
NAGURU REMAND HOME**

Reference is made to your letter dated 13th June, 2024 regarding the
above subject.

I am pleased to inform you that your request for authority to conduct
research at Naguru Remand Home on "**Experiences of Juveniles
before and during their stay at the Remand Home: A case study
in Naguru Remand Home**" has been granted.


While at the Ministry, you should adhere to the Standard Operating
Procedures. You are also advised to restrict yourself to the research
area and the information obtained should only be used for academic
purposes. Please share with us the findings as we believe they will
be helpful to us.

By copy of this letter, the Ministry Headquarter and the institutions
there under are hereby requested to offer you all the support you
require to enable you collect the necessary information.


Juliet Katana Kuteesa (Mrs)
FOR: PERMANENT SECRETARY

Cc: In Charge, Naguru Remand Home

APPENDIX 2

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