
**HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND LAW ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS IN UGANDA: A CASE
STUDY OF MAKINDYE DIVISION**

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ABSTRACT

The major objective of this study lied in finding out whether there was a relationship between Human Trafficking and Law Enforcement Mechanisms in Makindye Division. Other objectives included: To find out the level of Human Trafficking practice in Makindye Division, Uganda and to find out the extent at which the Law Enforcement Mechanisms implemented in Makindye Division, Uganda. The study adopted a descriptive and observational research design and simple random probability sampling technique were used to obtain a sample size 80 respondents of from Makindye Division using solvin's formula. Microsoft Excel was used to analyze the data, and graphs, distribution of frequencies tables, and pie charts were used to illustrate the results. The study's data were analyzed using SPSS software. The results showed an extremely strong positive correlation among the trafficking of people and the enforcement the processes at $r = 0.994$, and since the sig. value (.000) was much lower than 0.01, the threshold for declaring a statistically significant connection between human transporting and law enforcement mechanisms, this indicates that if the level of human transporting is high, the level of law implementation mechanisms is also high, and if the level of human trafficking is low, the level of law enforcement the processes is also low. According to the investigator, the authorities should enact strict rules against human trafficking, and all security institutions in Uganda, including the army (UPDF), must carry out these laws. The investigator advises residents to only work with licensed recruiting firms that are authorized to help Ugandans find jobs abroad. These firms must additionally maintain track of the people they represent.

Key words: human trafficking and law enforcement mechanisms

Background of the study

The notion of trafficking in individuals is organized as a criminal offense in which people are viewed as belongings to be manipulated and abused, according to Africa Centre for Strategic Investigations (2015). Trafficking in human beings is the practice of entangling individuals in a web of violence, lies, or compulsion in order to exploit them for one's own or another's advantage (Rahman, 2011). The illegal act of obtaining or trafficking in individuals for the purpose of prostitution, compelled labor, or other types of maltreatment is known as trafficking in human beings (Asiimwe, 2014). According to Aaronowitz (2009), human trafficking is the act of obtaining individuals by coercion, fraud, or deception and using them as subjects for the purpose of exploitation for financial gain.

Dr. Chris Dolan (2020) recognized Uganda as a source, transit, and ultimate destination for human trafficking. In Uganda, there is both domestic and international human trafficking. Internal victims of human trafficking are typically moved from underprivileged and rural regions to large cities where they are used for domestic work, street begging, sexual slavery in commerce, compelled marriage, and labor exploitation, particularly in the farming industry. Uganda is home to a variety of international smuggling. Despite grave allegations of continuous human trafficking-related exploitation in a situation a sizable number of Ugandan citizens leave their country every year, mostly moving to the Middle East and other Gulf nations due to extreme levels of poverty and joblessness.

According to a study by Katooke Ismail (2013) conducted in the Makindye district of Uganda, it was discovered that although the Ugandan government has developed significant legislative and policy frameworks to combat human trafficking, there are still gaps in these structures, and their execution is inconsistent. In accordance with

the 2009 anti-trafficking statute, the government announced 145 smuggling examinations, indictments of 52 suspects in 50 instances, and convictions of 24 traffickers in 2017. In 2016, there were 114 examinations, 32 investigations, and 16 convictions. The number of investigations and imprisonment may have included incidents involving sacrificing kids and unlawful adoption, but more information was lacking.

Statement of the problem

The problem lied in finding out whether there was a relationship between Human Trafficking and Law Enforcement Mechanisms in Makindye Division.

Specific objectives

- 1. To find out the level of Human Trafficking practice in Makindye Division, Uganda.*
- 2. To find out the extent at which the Law Enforcement Mechanisms implemented in Makindye Division, Uganda.*
- 3. To find out the relationship between Human Trafficking and Law Enforcement Mechanisms in Makindye Division.*

Research questions

- 1. What is the level of Human Trafficking practice in Makindye Division, Uganda?*
- 2. What is the extent at which the Law Enforcement Mechanisms implemented in Makindye Division, Uganda?*
- 3. What is the relationship between Human Trafficking and Law Enforcement Mechanisms in Makindye Division, Uganda?*

Methodology

Research design

The study employed a descriptive research design and was used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena and to describe what exists with respect to variables or conditions in a situation (Anastas & Jeane W, 1999). The researcher used this design to obtain and describe answers to some research questions in order to collect a more in-depth data from the field.

Target population

This grouping of components is where the sample is really drawn from (Babbie, 2004). One hundred inhabitants of the Makindye division were the study's population of choice. This was used in conjunction with Slovenes' technique for calculating sample size to create an 80-person sample population for the study. Community people from the Makindye division, rescued victims of trafficking in people, a minister of international affairs, and the chair of the Uganda Human Rights Commission were among the target population.

The investigator also conducted a pre-survey, which was intended to obtain a pre-survey report before to the actual gathering of data stage. The pre-survey report allowed the investigator to obtain background knowledge before beginning to collect data from the individuals who were selected.

Sampling procedures

Sampling procedure refers to choosing part of a population to use to test hypotheses about the entire population (Jowin, 2003). The procedures included simple random sampling and purposive sampling and they were used to select respondents in the study.

Sample size

(George & Mallery, 2003) A sample is a relatively tiny portion of the entire population.

The study sample consisted of eighty participants out of the overall sample of 100, including a minister for foreign affairs and the chairman of the Uganda Human Rights Commission. Of the 80 participants, 50 were local residents and 28 were victims of human trafficking who had been rehabilitated.

Sampling methods

Ahuja Ram (2010) defines selecting as the act or procedure of choosing an appropriate sample of the population in order to determine the features and features of the entire population. These sampling approaches can be probability-based or non-probability-based.

Simple random sampling

The respondents in this study were community members and rescued victims for human trafficking, while a minister for foreign affairs and Chairperson for Uganda Human Rights

Commission was used as the key informants in the study. Simple random sampling was used to select respondents in the group of community members and rescued victims for human trafficking and specific attention was paid to inclusion of both male and female respondents in the study area.

Purposive sampling

A approach known as "judgmental sampling," in which specific situations, people, or events are purposefully chosen in order to convey crucial information that cannot be learned from other options, is known as "purposeful sampling."

A foreign affairs commissioner and the chair of the Uganda Human Rights Commission were among the units chosen for the sample using a purposeful sampling

technique.

This method was employed by the investigator because it is extremely helpful in circumstances when you must quickly achieve a specified sample and where sampling for symmetry is not the major issue.

Data collection methods and Instruments

Data collection is a process of gathering data and measuring information on variables of interest in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes (Syed Muhammad, 2016). Both the use of secondary and primary data methods was used by the researcher to collect qualitative and quantitative data information. Thus, different two methods were used to collect data which included questionnaire and interview method. These were used to collect data from all rescued victims for human trafficking and community members in Makindye division.

Questionnaire

In order to gather the majority of the main data for this study, the investigator used a survey to collect information. The investigator created fifty surveys for community people, 28 for victims of human trafficking who had been rescued, and additional forms for important respondents like a foreign affairs secretary and the head of the Uganda Human Rights Commission. Since English is the primary medium of instruction in the majority of institutions, all were written in it. There were closed-ended inquiries and additional comment area under the survey. Since the surveys followed the format of established objectives and succeeding research questions, they were all instructed. The private nature of the data they submitted to the investigator, which was solely to be used for academic purposes, was guaranteed to the participants.

Interviewing method

In this method, informed members were selected to inform the researcher about specific issues regarding the study. The instrument employed a key informative guide which includes questions on the specific objectives of the study. This helped in capturing of qualitative information needed in this study.

Interview guides

Kabir S.M.S. (2016) describes the interview method as a data gathering method that entails posing questions to study respondents and receiving their responses. There are many different types of interviews, including one-on-one and group interviews that take place in person. The use of the telephone or other technological devices, such as machines, can mediate queries and answers. Unstructured, semi-structured, and structured interviews are all possible. To gather information on the connection between human trafficking and law enforcement practices, the investigator used face-to-face interviews in addition to questionnaires.

Data analysis

The statistical package for social science (SPSS) tool was used by the investigator to compute percentages, frequency, and tabulate responses, as well as to employ both quantitative and qualitative types of data. To find and correct mistakes made by participants, data was modified. The answers provided to the questions were then coded into several categories. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics like distribution of frequencies and percentages. The responses were all grouped accordingly to their theme categories and the information they contained were evaluated for qualitative information using content analysis techniques. Presentation materials included tables, charts, and figures. Software from the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to assist with data analysis.

RESULTS

Response rate

Questionnaire return rate

All the 80 questionnaires were given out, 50 were returned, thus representing 62.5% response. The study was considered good because according to Peil (1995), questionnaire return rate above 50% is considered good for a study.

Personal information of respondents

Information regarding to the personal background of the respondents included their age, gender, marital status, occupation, and education level.

Age of the respondents

Information regarding the age of the respondents was added to questionnaires during the piloting process. The following information regarding the ages of the respondents was analyzed using SPSS Software and presented in form of grouped data as shown in the table 1

AGE OF RESPONDENTS					
Frequency		Percent	Valid	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	0-10	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
	10-20	4	8.0	8.0	16.0
	20-30	3	6.0	6.0	22.0
	30-40	13	26.0	26.0	48.0
	40-50	16	32.0	32.0	80.0
	50+	10	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Consequently, based on the mean (4.2600), it was determined that 32.0% of the participants who took part in the study were from an older demographic group, i.e., they were between the ages of 40 and 50. Individuals in this age range are able to

think critically and fight regarding human trafficking. This led to the conclusion that the researched adult brains were responsible for the correctness and dependability of the knowledge that was gathered. Also, from the table

1, the researcher found out that 8.0% of the respondents were aged between 0-10 years, 8.0% of the respondents in Makindye Division were aged between 10-20years, 26.0% of the respondents were aged between 30-40years and 6.0% were aged between 20-30years and 20.0% were aged 50 years and above. The range was 5.00 and Std. Deviation was 1.48200.

Gender of Respondents

The study investigated the gender of the respondents and the findings were as shown in the table

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Table 2: Gender of respondents

Frequency		Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	24	48.0	48.0
	Femal	26	52.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	

From table 2, it was found out that, majority of the respondents were females with 52.0%

compared to males with 48.0%.

Occupation of the respondents

Information regarding the occupation of the respondents in Makindye division was collected and presented in table 3

Table 3: Occupation of respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Trader	28	56.0	56.0	56.0
	Civil servant	12	24.0	24.0	80.0
	Farmer	10	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

The bigger percentage of the respondents lied in trading (56.0%), 24.0% were Civil Servants and followed by farmers (20.0%).

Marital status

Information regarding the marital status of the respondents in Makindye Division was collected and presented in table 4

Table 4: Marital status of respondents

MARITAL STATUS					
Frequency		Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Single	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Married	29	58.0	58.0	78.0
	Divorced	11	22.0	22.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

From table 4, it was found out that, majority of the respondents were married with 58.0%, 20.0% of the respondents were singles and only 22.0% had divorced.

Educational level of the respondents

Information regarding the academic background of respondents in Makindye Division was obtained and tabulated as shown in table 5

Table 5: Educational background of the respondents

EDUCATION LEVEL

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative
Valid	Primary and	21	42.0	42.0	42.0
	O level	9	18.0	18.0	60.0
	A level	5	10.0	10.0	70.0
	Certificate	12	24.0	24.0	94.0
	None	3	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

According to table 5, an analysis of the surveys and interviews revealed that more than half of those who participated (42.0%) only achieved their primary level of schooling and had never gone on to complete their higher schooling, while 18.0% accomplished their O level, 10.0% accomplished their A' Level, 24.0% had finished their certificate level, and 6.0% had not previously completed any level of higher learning. The statistics show that Makindye Division's education is deficient and urgently needed.

The level of Human Trafficking practice in Makindye Division

This Section describes the independent variable (Human Trafficking). The independent variable was addressed in Section B of the questionnaire for respondents.

Table 6: The level of human trafficking**Statistics****LEVEL OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

Valid	50
N	
Missing	0
Mean	10.5667

Based on the mean, determined by 1, the extent of slavery and human trafficking in the Makindye Division was examined. The high mean reflects the area's high level of trafficking in individuals. Distributions of frequencies were used to analyze the level of human trafficking. The proportions showed that 54.0% of the participants agreed that the level of human trafficking in Uganda is high, citing a large number of complaints from Ugandans living abroad, particularly in Arab nations, who complain about discrimination and the trafficking of their body parts. 20.0% claimed that the level of human transporting is at a medium level, and 26.0% claimed that the level of human transporting is at a low level.

The extent at which the Law Enforcement Mechanisms implemented in Makindye

Division

This Section describes the dependent variable (Law enforcement mechanisms). The dependent variable was addressed in Section C of the questionnaire for respondents.

Table 7: Extent of implementing law enforcement mechanisms**Statistics****EXTENT OF IMPLEMENTING LAW ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS**

Valid N	50
Missing	0
Mean	3.5667

Based on the mean, which was 3.5667, the extent of applying the law enforcement procedures was examined and assessed. The low mean indicates that just minimal enforcement measures have been put in place. The extent of the implementation of legal enforcement the processes was also investigated and understood using frequency graphs and proportions, and the investigator discovered that the extent is high because 53.3% of the study's total population agreed that the enforcing of the law is high, and this is explained by the large number of recruited police officers. Only 21.7% of respondents said that Makindye Division's use of law enforcement procedures is at a low level, compared to 25.0% who said it is being used to a medium amount.

Relationship between Human Trafficking and Law Enforcement Mechanisms

Table 8: Showing Pearson Correlation between Human Trafficking and Law Enforcement Mechanisms

Correlations		Human Trafficking	Law Enforcement Mechanisms
Human Trafficking	Pearson Correlation	1.00	.994
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	50	50
Law Enforcement Mechanisms	Pearson Correlation	.994	1.00
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	50	50

**** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).**

Source: SPSS output page

Table 8 shows a very substantial correlation between human trafficking and beneficial outcomes.

Law Enforcement Processes at $r = 0.994$ and the sig. value (.000) was significantly lower than

The threshold for determining the importance of the connection between human trafficking and law enforcement processes is 0.01, which means that if there is an elevated level of trafficking in human beings, there is also a high different levels of law enforcement processes, and vice versa if there is a low level of trafficking in human beings.

Conclusion of the findings

The investigator determined from what she discovered that there is a significant

level of human trafficking practices. This is because many Ugandan expats, particularly those in Arab nations, have complained about abuse and trafficking of their body parts.

The investigator came to the conclusion that there is a significant positive link between criminal justice practices and the trafficking of people ($r = 0.994$ at the 0.01 level of probability).

Recommendations of the study

The researcher recommends that the government should set up strict laws against human trafficking and these laws have to be implemented by the police of Uganda and all security agencies including the army (UPDF).

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