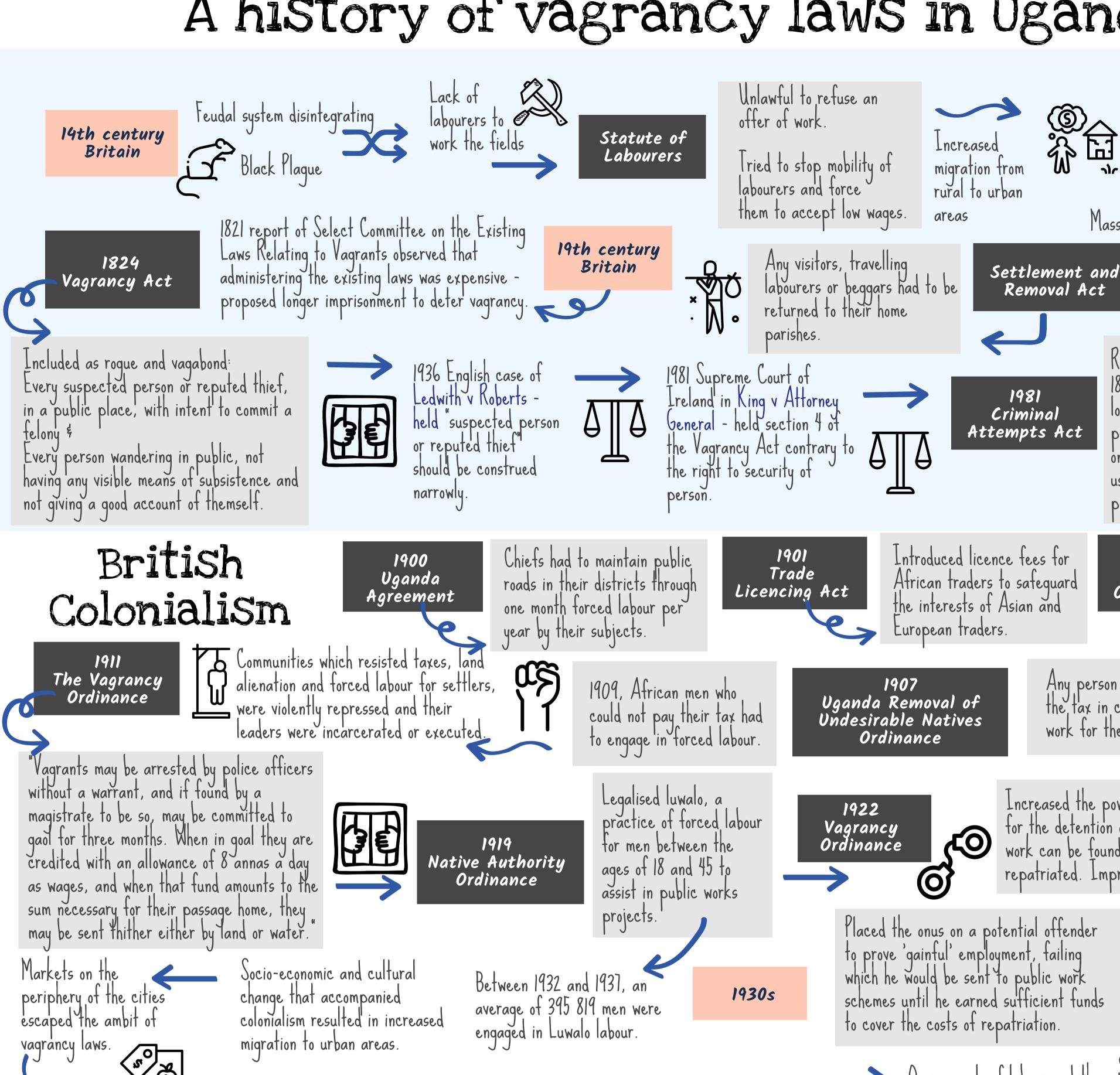
A history of vagrancy laws in Uganda



di Amin launched the Keep

lò eliminate parasites, the

lazy ones and undesirables

Uganda Clean campaign

oninyira were

run by female.

traders at night.

largely open markets

Vagrancy Law

1950

Penal Code

1940

Kingdom of

Buganda

Copied the Vagrancy

vagabond provisions

Act of 1824's roque and

Over-supply of labour and the development of structural unemployment. Unemployed youth.

Any officer in charge of a police station may arrest or cause to be arrested any person within the limits of that station who has no ostensible means of subsistence or who cannot give a satistactory account of himself or herself.

Uganda hosts organisation of African Unity's annual conference in 1975.

Mass removal of using idle and and vagabond

Decriminalised section 168 of the Penal Code as applied to children

Women drew the wrath of the police and politicians who felt that unmarried and unemployed women did not belong in the

cities and promoted anti-social behaviour.

1996 Children Act

1942

Markets Act

1977 Amin extended the decree. Allowed officials to arrest anyone over the age of 12 who was wandering about without any visible means of subsistence.

1975 Self-Help

Projects

Decree

Only a municipal or town

council can establish and

Expanded the borders of

maintain a market

1970s

Kampala.

Aggressive response

to urban migration

In 1973, local chiefs

issued an order to all

single women living in

Kampala to vacate

the city.



Allowed local authorities to launch clean-

up campaigns and mandated the fine or imprisonment of those who did not comply with the mandatory labour required.

Allowed State to resettle any "unemployed able-bodied person" on a community farm. The decree mandated anyone with access to land to use it productively or risk conviction of an offences.

=disorderly and roque

1975 Community Farm Settlement Decree











Attempts Act

Kepealed section 4 of the 1824 Vagrancy Act on loitering by "suspected persons or reputed thieves" on the basis that police used the law to target persons based on race.

17th century

Britain

Massive unemployment

1905 Poll-Tax

Ordinance

Any person who was unable to pay the tax in cash "shall in lieu thereof work for the period of one month".

Increased the powers of arrest, allowed for the detention of adult vagrants until work can be tound or they are repatriated. Imprisoned if refused work.

to prove 'gainful' employment, failing which he would be sent to public work schemes until he earned sufficient funds

1950s

1950 Criminal Procedure Code

1925

Vagrancy

Ordinance

Street trading an

important source of

with accelerating

urbanisation.

income which expanded

vagrants from the city offences.