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**THE EFFECT OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF SHARIA IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION AMONG THE MUSLIM COMMUNITY IN
KAMPALA DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to establish the socio-economic factors affecting the implementation of Sharia in conflict resolution among the Muslim community in Kampala District. The motivation for carrying out this study was that despite numerous attempts to resolve conflicts, the solutions have either been short-lived or come to naught. Guided by three objectives, the methodological approach adopted involved the use of a case study research design in which both quantitative and qualitative approaches were employed. Data collection was done with the help of the questionnaire and interview guide from 100 respondents. The outcome of this study revealed that 76 percent of the respondents stated that sharia should play a key role in resolving the current wrangles among Muslims. It was also established that high devotion to cultural norms reduces the likelihood of believing in sharia law. The major socio economic variables that were significantly ($p < .05$) associated with adherence to sharia in conflict resolution included sex of the respondent and devotion to Islam. Other parameters such as education, childhood place of residence were not significant factors differentiating those who adhere and the non-adherents to sharia law as a solution to the woes of Muslims in Kampala. Lastly, although most respondents believed that sharia can help to minimize the bloody conflicts that are raging in the Muslim community in Kampala, the repercussions of non-adherence to sharia were enormous and have had political, economic and social effects on the Muslims. In view of the findings and conclusions, recommendations were made.