

The issues in east african ethnic groups and its impacts on crime

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It was reported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) that the tribal and ethnic conflict has involved cattle raids and raids on pastoral communities which is usually associated with the proliferation of small arms. There was inadequate representation for these tribal groups in government. As a matter of fact, the security services for them are inefficient due to underpaid and understaffed social agencies and poor civil administration. This has led the tribe people to lose livestock, livelihood, and lifestyle.

Mbuba identified the factor of why crime reporting is unpopular among tribe people. These communities are described as transitional communities at which there is a “ somewhat inevitable developmental stage of society that intervenes between fully functional social relations characterized by the rule of law, on one hand, and the informal traditional arrangements...” It was also reported that there is tranquillity in policing transitional societies.

Apparently there is “ law enforcement monopoly whereby the police administration is routinely reluctant to embrace any mechanisms for sharing with the rest of the community members the responsibility for ensuring safety for all” (Marks, Shearing, & Wood, 2009). The authority of Chief and Sub-Chiefs in crime prevention is so crucial that a separate law was made in order to specify, elaborate, and clarify the limit of power of the two tribe officers.