

**EFFECTS OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON CRIME PREVENTION IN OMU-  
ARAN OF KWARA STATE**

**PROJECT REPORT**

**Submitted by**

**OLADIPO, Kingsley Ayomide**

**20/15SCS007**

**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY IN  
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE AWARD OF B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY  
AND SECURITY STUDIES AT THOMAS ADEWUMI UNIVERSITY OKO-  
IRESE KWARA STATE**

**AUGUST, 2024**

## **DECLARATION**

I declare that, this is an Original project carried out by me in the department of Sociology (Criminology and Security Studies) Faculty of Management and Social Science, Thomas Adewumi University, Oko-Irese Kwara State.

-----

Oladipo, Kingsley Ayomide

-----

Date

## **CERTIFICATION**

This is to certify that this research project was conducted by Oladipo, Kingsley Ayomide, and Matric No 20/15SCS007 to the department of Sociology (Criminology and Security Studies), Thomas Adewumi University, Oko-Irese Kwara State.

### **Head of Department**

DR. J. J OLORUNMOLA .....

### **Project Supervisor**

DR. J.J OLORUNMOLA .....

### **External Examiner**

PROF. DEJI OYENUGA .....

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicated this project to Almighty God, the answer prayer God, the listener of our prayers, the Omnipotent ancient, who blesses beyond man's expectations, and the already who gives result to our prayers.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

All thanks to God Almighty, who made it possible for me to carry out this project. My gratitude and indebtedness go to my beloved parents, Mr and Mrs. Oladipo, whom i am well pleased to have them as my parents. I really appreciate your parenting roles in my life both spiritual, physical and academically. May Almighty God bless all that concerns you sir and ma, Amen! I also appreciate my lovely sister in person of Damilola Oladipo who assisted me to administer this research questionnaire due to school activities as a result of limited time. God bless you!

Secondly, i wish to acknowledge the support of my supervisor and mentor and HOD, Dr. Olorunmola who had been there for me as source of encouragement. I pray may the good lord bless your profession. Special thanks to all the lecturers in my department. God bless you sirs.

Finally, i wish to appreciate all my friends and course mates. You guys are amazing, and supportive. Thanks!!!

**Oladipo Kingsley Ayomide**

## **ABSTRACT**

This study aimed to analyze the impact of community policing on crime prevention in Omu-Aran of Kwara State. The purpose was to examine the effect of community policing in preventing crime and improving police-community relationship of the police and the community. A survey design was employed, and a sample of 400 respondents (members of the public and police officers) was selected using stratified sampling techniques. Data were collected using questionnaires and interview guides. The findings revealed that community policing has been an effective mechanism for crime prevention, although some criminal activities still persist. The study showed that community policing promotes collaboration, problem-solving, and partnership among stakeholders, which in turn contributes to a reduction in crime rates. Based on the findings, it is recommended that community policing be implemented in Omu-Aran to promote collaboration, problem-solving, and partnership among stakeholders. Additionally, the police should increase their visibility and resource allocation to enhance the effectiveness of community policing.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title page.....	i
Declaration.....	ii
Certification Page.....	iii
Dedication.....	iv
Acknowledgement.....	v
Abstract.....	vi
Table of Content.....	vii

### CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	3
1.3 Research Questions.....	4
1.4 Research Objectives.....	4
1.5 Significance of the Study.....	4
1.6 Scope of the Study.....	5
1.7 Operational Definition of Terms.....	6
1.8 Organizational of the Study.....	6

### CHAPTER TWO: LITREATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptualization of community policing.....	8
2.1.1 Historical Overview of the Nigeria Police Force.....	10
2.1.2 The Nigeria Police Force and Community Policing.....	12
2.1.3 The Role of Community Policing.....	13
2.2 The Public Perception of Community Policing.....	14

2.3 Factors that affect community policing.....	15
2.4 The Effectiveness of Community Policing.....	18
2.5 The Challenges that undermines Effective Community Policing.....	20
2.6 Theoretical Framework.....	21
2.7 Gap of Literature.....	22

### **CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY**

3.1 Research Design.....	23
3.2 Study Area.....	23
3.3 Study Population.....	23
3.4 Sampling Size and Sampling Techniques.....	23
3.5 Methods of Data Collection.....	24
3.6 Instrument of Data Collection.....	25
3.7 Methods of Data Analysis.....	25
3.8 Ethical Consideration.....	25

### **CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS OF DATA AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

4.1 Presentation of Data.....	26
4.2 Discussion of Findings.....	46

### **CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

5.1 Summary.....	48
5.2 Conclusion.....	49
5.3 Recommendations.....	50

### **REFERENCES**

### **APPENDIX**





## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of study**

The Nigeria Police Force in 2004, adopted community policing as a practical approach to police reforms (Abdulrahman, 2007). He opined that the stage was indeed set for a clear departure from traditional policing that was reactive and incident-based to a problem-solving-oriented policing that is proactive with the community as the important part of policing objective. However, the effect of crime on society can be grouped into economic, social, psychological, and health effects (Abiodun 2021). In addition, crime is said to be a social problem that decreases the quality of life in society (Mulugeta & Mekuriaw, 2017). This means that, in every society, the role of law enforcement agents including the police is to prevent and detect crime and maintain law and order which is known to be the main reason for recruitment and training of police personnel.

Community policing is a collaborative effort between the police and the community that identifies problems of crime and disorder and involves all elements of the community in the search for solutions to this problem (Skogan, 2006). The perspective of this is that it is a concept that has been defined by various scholars in the field of peace education. Some scholars describe it as a modern-day policy approach in response to the decline in public confidence and trust in the police and the increasing indication that police cannot fight crime by themselves (Skogan 2018).

Community policing is in hand with a systematic relationship between the police and the entire people in the community (Okeshola & Mudiare, 2013) which means that there is probably no other security control organization that immediately deals with the large segment of the Nigerian populace of the police. This means that the police roles and functions are not simply law enforcement but also include tackling a huge range of community problems (Okeshola & Mudiare, 2013). Community policing is a paradigm shift that seeks to focus on constructive engagement with people who are the end users of the police service and renegotiate the responsibility between the people and the

police therefore making the community co-producers of justice and a guilty police force (Friedman 2022).

The cooperation between the community and police towards crime prevention on both formal and informal policing in various towns and villages is called the police-community relationship which often time alienates for certain reasons among which is the claiming of superiority and egoism. In addition, the transition from traditional policing to community policing is a global phenomenon and the Nigerian police cannot be an exception (Mohammed et al 2023). However, community and police relationship as a philosophy and practice is a veritable vehicle for police reforms (Okiro, 2007),

Community policing focuses on crime and social disorder through the delivery of police service that includes aspects of traditional law enforcement, as well as prevention, problem-solving, community engagement, and partnership (MAC, 2022). This view means that the fundamental principles of community policing prescribe that there should evolve a platform whereby members of the public are willing to cooperate and build partnerships with the appropriate authorities and that is achievable by allowing them access to security decisions that impact them (Onweazu & Alabi, 2022). Also, policing requires communal involvement both at individual and organizational levels outside of law enforcement and beyond the public sector (Kiarie 2020). This means that community involvement in community policing is crucial in identifying community issues.

Conclusively, police involvement in community affairs is another strong strategy that allows the police to display themselves as both private citizens and state agents of social control (Ordu, et al 2017). There is a great need to bring the police much closer to the public and vice versa is crucial or decisive to bring about crime-free society for all and sundry whereas, in the past, police-community relationships have been estranged and in shackles, making mutual support very tough. However, the same sour relationship exists in Nigeria and Kwara state particularly, including Omu-Aran is no exception.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Despite the efforts of various police administrations to curb crime in Omu-Aran of Kwara state, crime and social disorder in Irepodun, it is obvious that there is still persistence of crime in such area. The documented cases such as kidnapping, rape cases, robbery, fulani-herdsmen and farmers conflict among others, underscore the urgent need to reactivate the effective role of community policing to address the systematic issues that perpetuate crime in the area. According to Dawn Newspaper (2021), Oluwasolape Onafowora, stated that some believe that, the inability of the Nigeria police to ensure maximum security in the country is as a result of so many social and technical challenges ranging from lack of necessary tools to curb crime in the community and lack of maximum cooperation by the people in the communities. This perspective means that thousands of lives and millions of naira worth of property are being lost as a result of one crime or the other.

In Omu-Aran, the report of criminal cases reveals a concerning number of complaints against crime and criminal activities, citing cases of theft, malicious damage, rape, kidnapping, banditry, and extrajudicial killing (Okeshola & Mudiare, 2013). Community policing is a paradigm shift that seeks to focus on Change (Friedman 2022). These challenges underscore the urgent need to reactivate and proclaim the effective role of community policing to address the systematic issues that perpetuate crime in the area. The high rate of crime in the Omu-Aran. For example, the security report by the Commission for Internal Security and Home Affairs Kwara state (2021), highlighted profiles on major crime trends and magnitudes experienced by Omu-Aran residents in the previous year including kidnapping, banditry, cattle rustling, assaults, violence against women and youth etc. Furthermore, these issues such as banditry, kidnapping, raping etc will contradict towards the economic and social growth of the state entirely.

The high rate of crime in the Omu-Aran in Kwara state has raised a general feeling of insecurity of lives and property and has made residents of the local government cry out for urgent assistance to curb the ugly situation to safeguard the lives and property of community members. It is the light of the above that the study seeks to investigate the effect of community policing on crime prevention in the Omu-Aran of Kwara state.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

To guide the research, the study will seek answers to the following questions:

- i. What are the public perceptions of community policing on crime prevention in Omu-Aran of Kwara State?
- ii. What are the factors that affect community policing on crime prevention in Omu-Aran of Kwara State?
- iii. How effective is community policing on crime prevention in Omu-Aran of Kwara State?
- iv. What are the challenges that undermine effective community policing on crime prevention in Omu-Aran of Kwara State?

### **1.4 Research Objectives**

The main objectives of this study are:

- i. To identify the public perceptions about community policing on crime prevention in Omu-Aran of Kwara State.
- ii. To determine the factors affecting community policing on crime prevention in Omu-Aran of Kwara State.
- iii. To examine the effectiveness of community policing on crime prevention in Omu-Aran of Kwara State.
- iv. To inquire the challenges that undermines effective policing on crime prevention in Omu-Aran of Kwara State.

### **1.5 Significance of the study**

The Significance of its study has the potential to address a critical issue affecting the community in the Omu-Aran of Kwara state, Nigeria. Crime and criminal behaviors are not just isolated issues; they also have far-reaching complications for societal well-being, public trust, and the overall functioning of the law enforcement system.

This study aims to contribute valuable insights to the existing body of knowledge of community policing on crime prevention in the Omu-Aran of Kwara state.

This study has both theoretical and practical justifications. Theoretically, community policing has not received adequate research in Africa especially in Nigeria compared to the extensive research that has been carried out in the United States and the United Kingdom. for this study will be theoretically justified because its findings will help to close the gap created by the lack of existing literature on community policing as a strategy for crime prevention in the Omu-Aran of Kwara state. Practically, it will be useful for stakeholders, government, law enforcement agencies, and Non-governmental boards.

### **1.6 Scope of the study**

The scope of this study is delimited to Omu-Aran in Irepodun local government of Kwara state, Nigeria, to understand and address instances of community policing. Community policing has been in existence in Omu-Aran as at 2021 but before then, the crime trend before the existence of community policing are communal clashes, land disputes, theft, malicious damage etc. After the existence of community policing, the trend of crimes are, rape, theft, robbery, cultism, terrorism, kidnapping, fulani-herdsmen and farmers conflict among others. The geographical territories in the Irepodun local government area of Kwara state provide a special context for the investigation of local relationships contributing to the issue. More so, this study covered respondents like the Nigerian police, vigilante groups, and other security agents in Nigeria.

This study aims to capture the one-of-a-kind socio-economic, historical, and systematic facts that may be influencing interactions between law enforcement and the community. Furthermore, the scope of the study encompasses recent years with a concentration on reported cases over the past five years. This study acknowledges the fluid nature of community policing, societal dynamics, and effective interactions.

## **1.7 Operational definitional of terms**

**Community policing:** the system of allocating police officers to particular areas so that they become familiar with the local inhabitants.

**Crime Prevention:** is the attempt to reduce and deter crime and criminals. It is applied specifically to efforts made by the government to reduce crime, enforce the law, and maintain criminal Justice

**Crime Control:** in this study, crime control is the means of solving crime problems, arresting suspects, and processing and incapacitating offenders by the members of society, agents, and the criminal justice system.

**Traditional Policing:** principally, they are government agencies responsible for law enforcement and also for detecting and arresting criminals. It is also to mean in this research work the kind of police system used before the advent of the colonial masters, whereby the emirs at the north used palace guards, the oba at the west made use of palace guards and the council of elders of the east uses age-guard to ensure order.

**Irepodun Local Government:** it is the headquarters in the town of Omu-Aran with a population of 148,610 residents. The people of Omu-Aran are yorubas and mostly of ignominy origin with roots in life, oyo, and Ketu.

## **1.8 Organizational of the Study**

This research work is organized in five chapters, for easy understanding, as follows.

Chapter one: This is concern with the introduction, which consist of the (overview, of the study), historical background, statement of problem, objectives of the study, research question, research objective, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, definition of terms and the study organization.

Chapter two: This highlights the conceptual and theoretical framework on which the study is based, thus the review of related literature.

Chapter three: This deals with the methodology adopted in the study. In this study, it explains the use of survey questionnaire to analyze the effect of community policing on crime prevention in Irepodun local government of Kwara State, Nigeria.

Chapter four: This concentrates on the data collection and analysis and presentation of findings.

Chapter five: This gives the summary, conclusion, and recommendations made from the study.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Preamble**

This chapter reviewed some selected literatures which were discussed under the following subheadings;

- Conceptualization of community policing
- Historical Overview of the Nigeria Police Force
- The Nigeria Police Force and Community Policing
- The Role of Community Policing
- The Public Perception of Community Policing
- Factors that affect community policing
- The Effectiveness of Community Policing
- The Challenges that undermines Effective Community Policing
- Theoretical Framework

#### **2.1 Conceptualization of Community Policing**

A community is the small or large social units (a group of people) who have something in common such as norms, values, beliefs, religion, or identity (Mohammed et al, 2023). However, they opined that often but not always communities share a sense of place that is situated in a given geographical area (e.g. country, village, town, or neighborhood). This means that each community has different norms and values such as the Yoruba culture being different from the Igbo culture.

Community Policing as a crime reduction or crime prevention strategy is a security system in which members of the public get involved in the conduct of policing their locality to complement the efforts of the police in crime control by giving useful intelligent information to law enforcement agencies in the neighborhood (Ndukwe, 2018). This statement opined that, through community policing, surveillance is achieved to prevent crime or criminal activities from happening. Furthermore, in community policing, the community is usually expected to engage in the policing role

through volunteer schemes, invading neighborhood support networks, and supporting policing patrol activities (Mohammed et al 2023). Community policing is democracy in action which requires the active participation of local government, civic and business leaders, public and private agencies, residents, mosques, churches, schools, and hospitals (Kabiru & Sale, 2020). In addition, this means that effective community policing should take place, and requires adequate support of everyone in the community to come together to fight against crime and other criminal behaviors.

The term "Community Policing" has been conceptualized in different methods of explanation by different scholars. Ikuteyijo and Rotimi (2012) agree that community policing entails a community partnership in which people take active parts in ensuring a safe and secure environment. Stipok (1994) views community policing as a management strategy that promotes the joint responsibility of citizens and the police for community safety through working partnerships and interpersonal contact. Okafor and Arichie (2018) refer to community policing as a shift from a military-inspired approach to fighting crimes to one that relies on forming partnerships with constituents.

The concept of community policing is as old as police work (Gitoru & Muna, 2019). However, community policing is based on Peel's concept of deterrence and has remained contained by many law implementation groups across the world (Patterson, 2007). In addition, community policing also includes cooperation among community organizations, business communities, individuals, non-government organizations, and the communal mass media for the improvement of approaches to force the community (Kucukugsa & Beyhan, 2011). This means that everybody is responsible for contributing to the effectiveness of community policing irrespective of status.

The concepts of "police" and "policing" are used interchangeably in everyday language but they do not always mean the same thing (Aropet, 2012). Indeed the primary role of the police is policing and the necessity of policing becomes even more evident in modern societies characterized arising from population, heterogeneity, urbanization, industrialization, and ideologies on appropriate socio-political and economic forms of organization (Alemika & Chukwu 2005).

The goal of community policing is to reduce crime and disorder by carefully examining the characteristics of problems in the neighborhood and then applying appropriate problem-solving remedies (Muchira, 2016). However, Moore (et al 1988), opined that the effective mobilization of community support requires different approaches in different communities as establishing trust and obtaining cooperation are often easier in the middle-class and affluent communities than in power communities where mistrust of police may have a long history. Community policing expands police efforts to prevent and control crime that is, the communities are not involved as passive presence by police or source of limited information but as partners in this effort (Muchira, 2016).

The above means that with community policing, the operations of the police are more visible to the public and this in turn, reduces bias, negative perception, and demonizing of the police by the community. In essence overview, NASEM (2018) stated that community policing is a good strategy for addressing the concerns of the communities because it is decentralized, and proactive and deals with crime prevention and fear of crime.

### **2.1.1 Historical Overview of the Nigeria Police Force**

Historically, Nigeria came into being in its present form as a British colonial creation (Obaro, 2014). However, through colonialism and domination on the hand and on the other hand, by neo-colonialism and diffusion, Nigeria's social, economic, and political processes and institutions were reorganized and integrated into the world capitalist system (Odekunle, 1978).

What is today known as the Nigeria police force is the brainchild of the British colonial government and dates back to 1861, following the annexation of Lagos (Tamuno, 1978). However, Newswatch (1986) opined that the British consul charged with the administration of Lagos established a consular guard in Lagos by the Police Act of 1861 to help maintain law and order. However, he further his illustration that in 1863, the 30-member consular guard was renamed Hausa guard, so named after the ethnicity of the men recruited into the unit.

Okonkwo (1966) opined that it was further regularized in 1879 by an ordinance creating a 'Constabulary' for the colony of Lagos. Thus, the Hausa guard became a character though it performed some police (civil) duties. Furthermore, he stated that, on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1896, the Lagos police force was created and armed like the Hausa constabulary while the developments were taking place in Lagos and part of the Yoruba heartland in which the geo-political area now known as south-south, which includes the states of Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, cross river, Delta, Edo, and River States were declared the oil rivers protectorate in 1891 with headquarter at Calabar where an armed constabulary was formed. In addition to his view, the Royal Niger Constabulary played an important role in British campaigns against Bida and Ilorin. Moreover, when the British government in 1900, following the transfer of administration from the Royal Niger Company proclaimed northern and southern Nigeria, the Royal Niger Constabulary was split into the Northern Nigeria regiment. In the south, the Lagos police force and part of the Nigeria coast constabulary became the southern Nigeria police force in 1906 while the bulk of the Niger coast constabulary formed the southern Nigeria Regiments.

The New police forces were in addition to normal civil police duties, responsible for dealing with internal disturbance and external aggression (Obaro, 2014). However, there existed also local government police or (native authority police) which were all merged into the Nigeria police force in 1968 (Alemika & Chukuwma, 2000).

The Nigeria police force performed conventional police functions such as;

- i. Maintenance of law and order
- ii. Prevention and detection of crime
- iii. Arrest
- iv. Investigate
- v. Bail/Prosecute
- vi. Search etc and was responsible for internal security generally. In addition, successive Nigerian constitutions since 1979 have provided for the existence of the Nigerian police force alone as the national police of Nigeria with exclusive jurisdiction throughout the country.

### **2.1.2 The Nigeria Police Force and Community Policing**

The police force is a group of government employees who enforce the law and maintain order (Akinyemi, 2021). However, Rauch and Spuy (2006) opined that the overall operational control of the Nigeria Police Force is vested in the President by section 214 (1) of the 1999 constitution and the Police Act. This statement means that the appointment of the inspector general of police rested upon the president of the federation and the police council where the declaration of appointment is being made. Also know that the police council comprises the following members by section 214 (1) of the 1999 constitution and the Police Act:

- The president of the federation
- The governor of each state of the federation
- The chairman of the police service commission
- The inspector general of police.

The Nigeria Police is vested with the responsibility of protecting life and property; detecting and preventing crime; apprehension offenders; preserving law and order; enforcing of law and regulations with which they are directly charged and performing of such other military duties within and outside Nigeria as may be required of them (Akinyemi, 2021). This statement means that there is no how the Nigerian police could perform their functions properly without the proactive involvement of community policing from one place to another in the sense of working together with the local police and people in the community. Current police policies are based on assumptions that proactive policing strategies will not only deter crime but will also improve police-community relations (Wiley & Esbensen, 2013). It is through this that community policing was introduced to achieve the objective above. This means that such achievements are the sharing of information to promote security and also tackle all sorts of criminal activities in society.

To the police force, community policing is a means of achieving effective and efficient crime control in a society where investigations are done by professionals and responsible police constables and their success depends mostly on their training, equipment at hand, and competence aided by police cooperation whenever it is possible

(Akinyemi, 2021). He further added that, regarding the prevention of crimes, the police force cannot do much by itself without the community since many factors that cause crimes are beyond their control. In Further line with the above agreement by Akinyemi 2015, shows that community policing involves collaboration between police and community members characterized by problem-solving and partnership to enhance public safety. Moreover, society can live a walk-free life from crime when the three attributes of community policing are applied such as problem-solving, partnership, and collaboration.

Abiri (2011) stated that the necessitated the introduction of community policing strategy as a cardinal initiative in the evolving agenda of police reform since the transition to democracy that is the strategies comprised of community partnerships, organizational transformation, and problem-solving aimed at developing solutions to problems through collaboration partnerships with member of the society, align organizations and systems to support community partnership and ensure the quality of life as it concerns security in the community.

### **2.1.3 Role of Community Policing**

Ikuteyijo and Rotimi (2012) opined that the movement towards community policing has gained momentum in recent years as police and community leaders search for more effective ways to promote public safety and enhance the quality of life in their neighborhoods. This shows that in decade years ago, the police and the community came together to provide solutions to issues affecting the growth of the community by making use of the informal and formal mechanisms of crime control, and such involvement is still in existence to date. However, Kelling (1988) argued that the goal of community policing is to reduce crime and disorder by carefully examining the characteristics of problems in the neighborhood and then applying appropriate problem-solving remedies.

In a similar view, Rhonda (2000) argued that the basic idea behind community policing is that the community must be involved with the police to solve problems, such as partnership, collaboration, and problem-solving. However, there are compelling reasons why law enforcement leaders believe that the time has come to alter the policies and

practices of their organizations (Kabiru & Sale, 2020). In addition, they opined that these reasons are rooted in the history of policing and police research during the last quarter of a century.

In this rapidly changing environment where police cope with an epidemic of drug problems, gang activity, and increased levels of violence among youths, the concept of community policing is taking hold (Tilley, 2008). In Tilley's view, it gives a clue that, despite the adequate works of the police towards effective community policing, there are still obstacles towards such achievement for instance, "crime". However, ikuteyijo (2009) points out that community policing is democracy in action which requires the action participation of local government, civic and business leaders, public and private agencies, residents, mosques, churches, schools, and hospitals. From Ikuteyijo's view of point, socialization also has an effective role to play in achieving the impact of community policing. However, the role of community policing can be known as a result of the following attributes:

- a) Public awareness
- b) Partnership
- c) Collaboration
- d) Problem-solving.

## **2.2 Public Perception of Community Policing on Crime Prevention**

Like other nations of the world, community policing was adopted in Nigeria and Irepodun to overcome the inherent shortcomings of the purely reactive/traditional policing approach (Akinyemi, 2021). Furthermore, she opined that, with many policing concepts in its operation, community policing had the mandate the conduct;

- 1) Massive onslaught against robbers, gruesome murder, assassination and other crimes
- 2) Fast decisive crime/conflict management
- 3) Community partnership in policing and
- 4) Anti-corruption campaign.

The perception of the public about community policing in Irepodun is that, it brought about partnership, problem-solving, and collaboration as well as the goal of conducting a comprehensive training program for officers of the police force and improving the conditions of service of officers (Gbenemene and Adishi, 2017). All community policing comprises three key components:

- a. they create and rely on effective partnerships with the community and other public and private-sector resources
- b. apply problem-solving strategies or tactics to fighting crimes; and
- c. Transform the police organization and culture to support the philosophy of community policing. This means that through community policing the relationship between the people of a given community and the police is built to enhance peace and conflict resolution in the community and also work together to fight against crime and other criminal activities in the community.

Community Policing was initially introduced in Nigeria in 2003 with Enugu state piloting its first operation (Akinyemi, 2021) which gives further explanation that, the pilot project had six goals and was carried out by CLEEN Foundation with support from the USA and UK governments. However, Vander Spug and Ronstsche (2018) opined that, the overall objective of the project was to introduce community policing to the people; foster civil society partnership; improve inter and intra communications with host communities; provide adequate resources and infrastructure towards security; improve leadership and management capacities within the rank and files of the police force and reduce violent crime and fear of crime.

### **2.3 Factors that affect community policing on Crime Prevention**

There are factors affecting community policing generally classified by reference to the situation in which they occur. These factors are:

1. **Inadequate Funding:** poor funding has greatly inhibited the performance of the Nigerian police force towards community policing, a non-governmental organization, CLEEN Foundation has said by Ayodeji Adeboye (2019). The main barriers that have historically prevented spending on the prevention of



crime from being channeled into building up criminal justice systems are a lack of money and inadequate funding (Adewusi, 1990). However, she points out that, to adapt crime control and preventive strategies to increasingly modern crimes, such as organized and multinational crimes funding will be required. Odekunle (2004), stated that crime investigation and detection require a lot of resources.

2. **The Nigeria Police's type of Training and Qualification:** As a result of the nature of their training, many police officers spend much of their time performing monotonous, everyday tasks like filling out paperwork and waiting for something to happen, rather than dealing with crises or firing weapons while performing their duties (Yunus 2022 cities in Tappan, 1960). However, the Nigerian police force is unable to reduce crime rates due to a lack of experience and trained personnel (Swimer, 1974). Alemika (1979) stated that many police departments failed to emphasize during recruitment the qualities necessary for policing such as a high level of intelligence, education, tact, sound judgment, physical courage, emotional stability, impartiality, and honesty, which are typically lacking in police officers during their time on duty due to insufficient education during training and recruitment (Yunusa, 2022).
3. **Lack of Adequate Personnel in the Nigeria Police Force:** it is well known that the Nigeria Police Force consistently lacks manpower in several important sectors (Yunusa, 2022). For instance, the force had 143,204 members altogether in 1993 (Annual Report of the NPF, 1993). However, it is undisputed, according to Okereke (1995) that the Nigeria Police Force is understaffed which means that, workers at different police stations are so overworked that concerns are frequently politely rejected by citing a lack of staff as a hard excuse for the inability to respond promptly or effectively (Yunusa, 2022). This shows that the Nigeria Police Force lacks qualified personnel.
4. **Lack of Appropriate Equipment:** To effectively combat crime, Philip (1999) stated that, radios and telephones are essential tools because the Nigeria Police Force needs more especially quick-moving, reliable patrol cars. This means that

the Nigeria Police Force should try to make use of the rightful equipment to combat crime in society to promote community policing.

5. **Unethical Behavior:** Corruption is one of the major issues preventing socio-economic progress in the Nigeria Police Force (Yunusa, 2022). However, he opined that corruption is pervasive and has practically become institutionalized. The Nigerian police Force has a large-scale corruption and extortion problem which has caused the reputation of the police severely tarnished by their behavior and it has hindered community policing from taking place.
6. **Language Barrier:** Language Barriers are just additional barriers to efficient police in Nigeria (Kunle, 2005). In Nigeria, our mother tongue is known as L1 for daily socialization in a pluralistic semi-illiterate culture (Yunusa, 2022). The language barrier is a case in Nigeria where a Hausa-speaking officer in the country's multilingual police force would find it hard to do his job of preventing social interest in a Yoruba or Igbo-speaking area (Kunle, 2005).
7. **Constitutional issue:** Another factor that affects successful community policing in Nigeria, as seen in the second republic, is constitutional issues (Yunusa 2022). Between 1983 and 1987, disagreements arose about whether a federal organization with a united or decentralized army would be better able to maintain law and order in the country (Report of the Political Bureau, 1987). All evidence points to Nigeria's current policing of overly consolidating police power in the hands of the executive president, who has employed the police to silence any opposing voices (Yunusa, 2022). Furthermore, Odekunle (1979) stated that the police have often taken sides with certain groups and worked with them based on who stands to gain.
8. **Police Brutality and Harassment of Helpless Citizens:** these are additional significant factors that stand in the Nigeria Police's way of ensuring the safety of people and their property as well as the maintenance of law and order (Yunusa, 2022). However, Ismail (2008) opined that the police frequently broke the law with the support of autocratic leaders and oppressive laws. Most of the time, police have acted as if they were the law, killing innocent people and arbitrarily detaining people without consequences (Yunusa, 2022). This means that

students, and human rights activists have always been subjected to disproportionately high rates of police brutality, kidnapping, unlawful search, unlawful arrest, invasions of privacy, extrajudicial killing, bodily harm, intimidation, and harassment as well as loss of personal freedoms (Alemika, 1993).

9. **Inadequacies in Resources and Management:** these have also affected the effectiveness and behavior of the police (Yunusa, 2022). In conclusion, the following are some of the Nigeria Police Force's critical shortcomings according to Alemika (1997) Osoba (1994), and Balogun (2002):

- i. Lack of manpower, particularly in terms of quality than quantity
- ii. Low commitment due to low pay and working conditions
- iii. Improper resource allocation
- iv. Lack of trust
- v. Use of outdated and insufficient technology

## **2.4 The Effectiveness of Community Policing towards Crime Prevention**

In an era where the relationship between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve is under intense scrutiny that is the concept of community policing emerges as a beacon of hope and a transformative approach to law enforcement (Manresa, 2023).

The effectiveness of community policing towards crime prevention are:

- a) **Build Trust and Encourage Community Compliance:** Establishing trust within the community that you are policing is crucial to the success of law enforcement but unfortunately, many people fear law enforcement and do not trust them to keep them safe because community policing lays the foundation for building trust and a profound sense of security by creating open lines of communication and collaboration between law enforcement officers and residents (Manresa, 2023). Furthermore, he opined that many communities refuse to be witnesses of crimes or pretend not to have seen anything because they do not trust law enforcement to protect them because members of the community do not have confidence in law enforcement's ability to stop crime.

More so, community policing is about more than just showing up when a crime has occurred. It is about being present in the community always helping members and participating in events so that the community sees the officers as people who have their best interest at heart rather than patrol officers. Manresa points out that, fostering a mutual trust that is vital for effective crime prevention and a lasting sense of security.

- b) **Creates a positive perception of law enforcement for children:** With community policing, police officers are active in the community and not just by patrolling but by spending time with community members and getting to know them
- c) **Reduce Crime:** Another extremely beneficial component of community policing is its effectiveness in reducing the crime rate. Police officers are tasked with a large duty; keep communities and community members safe. Another way in which officers benefit from community policing again is by having the community collaborate in reducing crime in the community (Manresa, 2023).
- d) **Promotes accountability in policing: Promotes accountability in policing:** Community Policing promotes accountability in police officers by establishing a strong foundation of transparency, interaction, and collaboration with the communities they serve. By getting to know the community members, it forces police officers to pay more attention to how their actions affect the People they serve (Manresa, 2023).
- e) **Community Partnership:** The most essential element in community policing is the partnerships within the community that support law enforcement efforts to reduce crime and the fear of crime. However, these partnerships can be used by law enforcement professionals to decentralize and defer responsibilities to other stakeholders, professionals, and organizations who are subject-matter experts in their respective fields rather than placing that responsibility solely on law enforcement, which may have the tools to provide sustainable solutions to community problems (Shawn, 2021)
- f) **Problem-solving:** Problem-solving and community policing are strategies and concepts that seek to redefine the ends and the means of policing (Moore, 2022).

However, he opined that problem-solving policing focuses police attention on the problems that lie behind incidents only. Community policing emphasizes the establishment of working partnerships between the police and communities to reduce crime and enhance security. The prevalent approach that emphasizes professional law enforcement has failed to control or prevent crime has failed to make policing a profession and fostered an unhealthy separation between the police and the community they serve.

## **2.5 The Challenges that Undermine effective community policing**

Though community policing remains an important strategy for crime control in the world, it has never been free from challenges (Akinyemi, 2021). She opined that critics of the strategy claim that it is difficult to implement community policing because of its two-way traffic position, that is, it needs the effort from the police force as well as the community if it is to be successful (Reisigi, 2010).

Johnson (2010) stated that the failure of community policing emanates from the history of the police force which has been interpreted as its past mistakes and creating a new policing strategy has become a problem. This is because many police activities have been regarded as nuisances (Ikuteyijo, 2009). Bennet (1994) further noted that not all police departments and officers make community policing part of their occupational culture but they tend to use community policing for their gains while disgusting to be keeping law and order. In doing so, some police constables involve themselves in bribery, robbery, and corruption practices yet at the same time claim to be carrying out community policing (Human Rights Watch, 2010).

Greene (1993) observed that one of the strategies issues that were resolved in implementing community policing is the renewal and re-organization of the police force. However, despite the relevance of community policing in modern policing practice and the fact that there is much literature on the subject by Nigerian authors, community policing is not taken so seriously in the country (Akinyemi, 2021). Chene (2021) acknowledges that though policing has become a widespread model of policing in the United States, Canada, and other advanced nations, Nigeria has only embraced it in principle. According to Abir, (2011) stated that, while reporting on the outcome of

the pilot project of community policing in the country, observed that the challenges experienced with implementation were majorly political as the whole process of the project was politicized and members of the police force were not supportive of the program.

In study of police corruption in Nigeria by Oluwaniyi (2011) observed that many Nigerians do not want to join the Police Force on the ground that the conditions of service of the police Force do not allow for honesty; officers are ineffective in combating the reason for insecurity in the country and instead of protecting life, they take it. Also, the delay in the criminal justice system as well as the injustice that provides the judicial system, has caused the lack of confidence that Nigerians have in the system (Human Development Initiative, 2014).

## **2.6 Theoretical Framework**

This study is based on the broken window theory (BWT). The broken window theory suggests that lawlessness grows in a society when societies begin to tolerate relatively minor violations of public order and deliberate efforts needed to crack down on this menace are not in place (Abrian, 2011). Using the analogy of a broken window in a building that if left unrepaired projects to their members of the society that no one cares and so breaking more windows will not result in official sanction; so also is minor crimes that if not properly handled cumulated into a menace (Akinyemi. 2021). She opined that a relationship between higher rates of deviance and the increased complexities of urban life and that disorder and crime are linked in a developmental sequence.

This theory emphasizes that the police and criminal justice system alone cannot carry the heavy burden of security hence, the need to involve the community (Olusegun, 2016). Also, a scholar like Rosenbaum (1987) argues that if crimes are the result of social disorganization then police departments should work to improve social control by strengthening community ties and encouraging behaviors that will provide the basis for regulating individual conduct within the society.

Akinyemi (2021), argues that, there is a direct relationship between higher rates of deviance and the increased complexities of urban life and that disorder and crime are linked in a developmental sequence. She opined that this approach to community policing requires that citizens assume the responsibility of controlling crime by reporting any deviant behavior promptly to the police and also by cooperating a witnesses when the crime occurs. Also Lombardo (2007), further argued that this approach to crime prevention will allow community policing programs to increase the informal social control mechanisms inherent in the community which had in the past been lost to crimes and disorders. Also, policing is one of the major formal devices disregarded to bring about the regulations and control of behavior in a community (Akinyemi, 2021).

## **2.7 Gap in Literature**

This study has been carried out by some scholars but such as not been done in Irepodun Local Government of Kwara State. Also this study is to bring the positive change and trust building between the police and the people to join hand in hand towards community policing to prevent crime.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Preamble**

This chapter presents the methodology that was used to carry out this study and collect data. It shows the research design that was employed, study area, target population, sample size and sample techniques, data collection method, data analysis and ethical issues.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The study will employ the mixed method approach, wherein researchers collect and analyze quantitative and qualitative data within a single study. The choice of survey design was justified because it allows the researcher to gain a depth and breadth of understanding of a specific concept and because it is appropriate to the study objectives which are concerned with obtaining opinions, attitudes and beliefs of a group of people (sample).

#### **3.2 Study Area**

The location where this study will be carried out is Omu-Aran, a ward in Omu-Aran of Kwara state Nigeria with a total population of 20,439 residents. The relationship between the study area (Omu-Aran) and the study is to exploit, explain and describe the effect of community policing on crime prevention in Irepodun local government of Kwara State, Nigeria.

#### **3.3 Study Population**

This study was conducted in Omu-Aran, Irepodun local government, Kwara State. Omu-Aran is a rural area. Being the head region, residence in Omu-Aran, Irepodun are mainly civil servants and private sector workers and as such their major occupation and profession are mainly found within the public sector. The region has an area of 737km and a population of 155, 200 residents as at the 2006 census (NPC, 2006).



### **3.4 Sample Size**

The study would employ both qualitative and quantitative methods. A descriptive survey design would be employed as data would be collected using a questionnaire method. Questionnaires will be distributed to a total sample of (400) respondents who will be selected for the study using a simple random sampling technique. The stratified sampling method allows the researcher to divide the entire target population into sub-groups, or strata, and then randomly select proportionally from different strata (Dejo et al 2013: 88). This is a technique that allows the researcher to divide the area of study into various units or strata for easy accessibility and also to have a cross view of respondents from a different point of view.

Similarly, 3 respondents will be selected for the key informant interview. The participants include top personnel in the Nigeria police force and two community leaders. This research took its sample from one ward in the local government that is considered to be more populated, where social and economic activities are most prevalent. This research will take its sample from one specific ward in the local government that are believed to be highly populated and where social and economic activities are prevalent. The ward in question is Omu-Aran and will be selected due to their high levels of economic and social activities within the local government.

### **3.5 Data Collection Methods**

The purpose of this research is to collect questionnaires in the collection of primary data. Schindler (2006) recommends the use of questionnaires in descriptive studies because self-administered surveys typically cost less than personal interviews and sample accessibility was easy 400 questionnaires were circulated to be identified sample population. Questionnaire were used because they are convenient and require little supervisor. Questionnaires selected explain were selected through simple random sampling whereby several households were mapped and coded with numbers.

The qualitative method is used to get information from the Nigerian Police Force and the Community members using key informant interview.

### **3.6 Instruments of Data Collection**

The instrument used for this study is questionnaire. This was constructed and validated by the supervisor. The questionnaire was made up of five sections with a total of 30 questions. These two sections are:

SECTION A: Focused on the demographics data of the respondents (research personal data)

SECTION B: Factors affecting Community Policing

SECTION C: Effectiveness of Community Policing towards Crime Prevention

SECTION D: Challenges that Undermine Effective Community Policing

SECTION E: Public Perception on Community Policing

### **3.7 Data Analysis Techniques**

Before processing the responses, the completed questionnaires were edited for completeness and consistency. The data was then coded to enable the responses to be grouped into various categories. Data collection was purely quantitative, qualitative and it was analyzed by descriptive analysis.

### **3.8 Ethical Consideration**

According to Wallen (1993), ethical issues in research refer to those rules, guidelines and regulations that should be observed by an investigator so as to help reconcile conflicts when undertaking a study. The researcher obtained permission from the relevant authorities so as to carry out this study. Information collected from respondents was kept with a lot of confidentiality.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS OF DATA AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

#### 4.0. Introduction

This chapter presents and analyzes the data collected from 400 respondents in Omu-Aran Kwara State, Nigeria, using a structured questionnaire. Of the administered questionnaires, 380 were completed and accurately filled, while 20 were returned but incomplete. The researcher's analysis and discussion of findings are based on the 380 complete questionnaires. Data interpretation employed frequency, tables, and percentages.

#### 4.1. Presentation of Data

Under the presentation of data, results were presented in the following tables starting with the socio demographics of the respondents

**Table 4.1: Response Rate Distributions**

<b>Administered</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Retrieved</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>95%</b>

#### **Section A: Socio-Demographic Data of the Respondents**

**Table 4.1.1 Sex Distribution of the Respondents**

<b>Sex of Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Male	250	65.9%
Female	130	34.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: field Survey 2024*

According to Table 4.1.1, the sex of respondents shows that 65.9% (250) of the respondents are male and 34.2% (130) are female. The results indicate that the majority of the respondents in the study area are male, which suggests that male participants were more readily represented a larger proportion of the population at the time the questionnaires were distributed.

**Table 4.1.2 Age Distribution of the Respondents**

Age of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18 – 35yrs	145	38.2%
36 – 53yrs	125	32.9%
54 – 71yrs	65	17.1%
72 and above	45	11.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field work 2024

Table 4.1.2 on the age of respondents indicates that 38.2% (145) of the respondents fall within the age bracket of 18-35; 32.9% (125) of the respondents fall within the age bracket of 36-53; 17.1% (65) of the respondents fall within the age bracket of 54-71; 11.8% (45) of the respondents fall within the age bracket of 72 and above. The majority of the respondents fall within the age bracket of 18-37. This means that, the majority of the respondents are youths matured enough to clarify relevant information about the subject under study.

**Table 4.1.3 Educational Qualification of Respondents**

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No Formal Education	75	19.7%
Primary Education	85	22.4%
Secondary Education	98	25.8%
Tertiary Education	122	32.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Survey 2024

Table 4.1.3 on the educational qualification of respondents indicates that a majority of the respondents hold a Tertiary Education, resulting for 32.1% (122) of the total respondents, while those holding a No Formal Education make up 19.7% (75) of the respondents. The educational distribution of the respondents shows that the majority of the respondents are tertiary holders.

**Table 4.1.4 Religion of Respondents**

<b>Religion</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Christianity	220	57.9%
Islam	160	42.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Survey 2024

Table 4.1.4 on the religion of respondents indicates that a majority of the respondents identify as Christians, resulting for 57.9% (220) of the total respondents, while those identifying as Muslims make up 42.1% (160) of the respondents. The religion distribution of the respondents shows that the majority of the respondents are Christians.

**Table 4.1.5 Marital Status of Respondents**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Single	185	48.7%
Married	150	39.5%
Widow	25	6.6%
Divorce	20	5.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Survey 2024

Table 4.1.5 on the marital status of respondents indicates that a majority of the respondents are single; resulting for 48.7% (185) of the total respondents, while those who are married make up 39.5% (150) of the respondents.

## **PART B: Public Perception on Community Policing**

**Table 4.2.1: Respondents' Perception on whether Partnerships, collaborative and problem-solving are goal of conducting comprehensive community policing**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	210	55.3%
Agree	95	25%
Neutral	45	11.8%
Strongly Disagree	15	3.9%
Disagree	15	3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Survey 2024

Table 4.2.1 on the respondents' perception on whether partnerships, collaborative and problem-solving are goal of conducting comprehensive community policing indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that community policing has helped in partnership, collaboration and problem-solving, resulting for 55.3% (210) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that it has had a positive impact, making up 25% (95) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.2.2: Respondents' Perception on whether increase in community involvement can promote community policing**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	120	31.6%
Agree	175	46.1%
Neutral	45	11.8%
Strongly Disagree	18	4.7%
Disagree	22	5.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.2.2 on the respondents' perception on whether increase in community involvement can promote community policing indicates that a majority of the respondents Agree that community policing has increase in community involvement to promote community policing resulting for 46.1% (175) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Strongly Agree that it has had a positive impact, making up 31.6% (120) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.2.3: Respondents' Perception on whether promoting accountability provide urban judges with information that would be readily accessible in small town courthouse**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	95	25%
Agree	85	22.4%
Neutral	150	39.5%
Strongly Disagree	35	9.2%
Disagree	15	3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Survey 2024

Table 4.2.3 on the respondents' perception of whether promoting accountability provide urban judges with information that would be readily accessible in small town courthouse indicates that a majority of the respondents Neutral that promoting accountability provide urban judges with information that would be readily accessible in small town courthouse, resulting for 39.5% (150) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Strongly Agree that they have been effective in doing so, making up 25% (95) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.2.4: Respondents' Perception on whether crime prevention is not a substitute for police but for members of the community.**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	106	27.9%
Agree	138	36.3%
Neutral	55	14.5%

Strongly Disagree	46	12.1%
Disagree	35	9.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.2.4 on the respondents' perception on whether indicates crime prevention is not a substitute for police but for members of the community that a majority of the respondents Agree that crime prevention is not a substitute for police but for members of the community, resulting for 36.3% (138) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Strongly Agree that they have been effective in achieving this goal, making up 27.9% (106) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.2.5: Respondents' Perception on whether there must be participation in decision making**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	175	46.1%
Agree	115	30.3%
Neutral	55	14.5%
Strongly Disagree	10	2.6%
Disagreed	25	6.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.2.5 on the respondents' perception of the effectiveness participation in decision making indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that, there must be effectiveness in participation of decision making, resulting for 46.1% (175) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that they have been effective in achieving this goal, making up 30.3% (115) of the total respondents.



**Table 4.2.6: Respondents' Perception on community participatory initiatives are supposed to build durable links between the community, local government and police**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	180	50%
Agree	98	25.8%
Neutral	65	17.1%
Strongly Disagree	15	3.9%
Disagreed	22	5.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.2.6 on the respondents' perception on community participatory initiatives are supposed to build durable links between the community, local government and police indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that community participatory initiatives are supposed to build durable links between the community, local government and police, resulting for 50% (180) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that they have been effective in achieving this goal, making up 25.8% (98) of the total respondents.

In an interview, a policeman shared his views on the community participatory initiatives are supposed to build durable links between the community, local government and police, stating:

*"As a police officer, I believe that community participatory initiatives are crucial in building lasting connections between the community, local government, and law enforcement. Through these efforts, we can establish trust and understanding between the three parties, making us more accountable to the community and enabling us to work together to prevent crimes and maintain law and order. By fostering open communication and collaboration, community participatory initiatives allow us to gather timely intelligence and respond*

*effectively to community concerns, ultimately reducing crime and promoting a safer and more harmonious environment. (ASP, Male, 42)*

### **PART C: Factors that affect Community Policing in Omu-Aran Irepodun LGA**

**Table 4.3.1: Respondents' Perception on whether lack of inadequate funding a greatly inhibited to the performance of Nigerian Police Force towards community policing?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	170	44.7%
Agree	105	27.6%
Neutral	65	17.1%
Strongly Disagree	15	3.9%
Disagree	25	6.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Survey 2024

Table 4.3.1 on the respondents' perception whether lack of inadequate funding a greatly inhibited to the performance of Nigerian Police Force towards community policing indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that lack of inadequate funding a greatly inhibited to the performance of Nigerian Police Force towards community policing, resulting for 44.7% (170) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that it has been a challenge, making up 27.6% (105) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.3.2: Respondents' Perception on whether insufficient education during training and recruitment factors that affects community policing.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	200	52.6%
Agree	98	25.8%
Neutral	50	13.2%
Strongly Disagree	22	5.8%
Disagree	10	2.6%

<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>
--------------	------------	------------

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.3.2 on the respondents' perception of the insufficient education during training and recruitment factors that affects community policing indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that insufficient education during training and recruitment factors that affects community policing, resulting for 52.6% (200) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that it hinders effective community policing, making up 25.8% (98) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.3.3: Respondents' Perception on whether has lack of appropriate equipment really affects community policing?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	110	28.9%
Agree	170	44.7%
Neutral	45	11.8%
Strongly Disagree	25	6.6%
Disagree	30	7.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.3.3 on the respondents' perception of the factors faced in lack of appropriate equipment really affects community policing indicates that a majority of the respondents Agree that lack of appropriate equipment really affects community policing, resulting for 44.7% (170) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Strongly Agree that it undermines their ability to engage with communities, making up 28.9% (110) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.3.4: Respondents' Perception on whether does the constitutional issue a disagreement towards community policing?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	125	32.9%
Agree	150	39.5%
Neutral	45	11.8%
Strongly Disagree	15	3.9%
Disagree	45	11.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.3.4 on the respondents' perception of the factors of constitutional issue a disagreement towards community policing indicates that a majority of the respondents Agree that constitutional issue a disagreement towards community policing, are hindrances to successful implementation of community policing, resulting for 39.5% (150) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Strongly Agree that they are hindrances, making up 32.9% (125) of the total respondents.

The interview officer also made a comment on the constitutional issue a disagreement towards community policing, stating:

*"I believe that community policing is a crucial approach to building trust and preventing crime, but it's not without its challenges. One of the biggest hurdles we face is the constitutional issue of individual rights versus community needs. Some community members may feel that our efforts to gather intelligence and build relationships with them infringe upon their individual rights, leading to a lack of cooperation and trust. Additionally, there may be disagreement among community members about what constitutes effective community policing, with some advocating for more proactive approaches and others pushing for a more hands-off approach. As an officer, I believe it's essential to balance the needs of the*

*community with the rights of individuals, and to engage in open and respectful dialogue to address these concerns and build a stronger, more effective partnership between law enforcement and the community." (ASP, Male, 42)*

**Table 4.3.5: Respondents' Perception on whether has police brutality and harassment of helpless citizens a negative impact on community policing?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	175	46.1%
Agree	125	32.9%
Neutral	40	10.5%
Strongly Disagree	25	6.6%
Disagree	15	3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.3.5 on the respondents' perception of the factors faced in police brutality and harassment of helpless citizens a negative impact of community policing indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that police brutality and harassment of helpless citizens a negative impact of community policing , resulting for 46.1% (175) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that it has been a serious factor, making up 32.9% (125) of the total respondents.

In an interview, the community leader shared their views on police brutality and harassment of helpless citizens a negative impact of community policing, stating:

*"As a community leader, I've seen firsthand the devastating impact that police brutality and harassment can have on our most vulnerable citizens. The reality is that community policing, which is intended to build trust and strengthen relationships between law enforcement and the community, has been marred by a pattern of police brutality and harassment against innocent people, particularly communities of color and low-income communities. This has created a toxic environment of fear and mistrust, where many citizens feel powerless and helpless in the face of police aggression. The lack of accountability and transparency in*

*these incidents has only exacerbated the problem, leaving many wondering if anyone is held responsible for their actions. As a result, we see communities becoming more divided, with many people turning away from the very institution that is supposed to protect them. To truly build trust and make community policing work, we must confront the root causes of this problem head-on, including systemic racism, implicit bias, and the lack of accountability. We must work towards creating a culture of transparency, justice, and respect for all individuals, regardless of their race, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status." (Community Leader, B, 53)*

**Table 4.3.6: Respondents' Perception on whether has lack of trust, use of outdated and insufficient technologies are factors that affect community policing?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	190	50%
Agree	95	25%
Neutral	25	6.6%
Strongly Disagree	35	9.2%
Disagree	35	9.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.3.6 on the respondents' perception of the lack of trust, use of outdated and insufficient technologies are factors that affect community policing indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that lack of trust, use of outdated and insufficient technologies are factors that affect community policing, resulting for 50% (190) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that it has been a serious challenge, making up 25% (95) of the total respondents.

#### **PART D: Effectiveness of Community Policing towards Crime Prevention**

**Table 4.4.1: Respondents' Perception on Trust within the community that policing is crucial to the success of law enforcement**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	150	39.5%
Agree	100	26.3%
Neutral	60	15.8%
Strongly Disagree	40	10.5%
Disagreed	30	7.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.4.2 on the respondents' perception on the trust within the community that policing is crucial to the success of law enforcement the indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that trust within the community that policing is crucial to the success of law enforcement, resulting for 39.5% (150) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that it has been a crucial factor, making up 26.3% (100) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.4.2: Respondents' Perception on Time well spent promotes community policing**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	180	47.4%
Agree	100	26.3%
Neutral	65	17.1%
Strongly Disagree	15	3.9%
Disagree	20	5.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.4.2 on the respondents' perception on the time well spent promotes community policing indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that it is necessary for time well spent promotes community policing, resulting for 47.4% (180) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that it has been a crucial means, making up 26.3% (100) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.5.3: Respondents' Perception on Police officers is ineffective in combating for insecurity instead of protecting life**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	160	42.1%
Agree	95	25%
Neutral	55	14.5%
Strongly Disagree	42	11.1%
Disagree	28	7.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.5.3 on the respondents' perception of Police officers is ineffective in combating for insecurity instead of protecting life indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that Police officers is ineffective in combating for insecurity instead of protecting life, resulting for 42.1% (160) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that it has been a crucial means, making up 25% (95) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.4.4: Respondents' Perception on whether developmental sequences are causes of disorder and crime.**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	150	39.5%
Agree	165	43.2%
Neutral	35	9.2%
Strongly Disagree	10	2.6%
Disagree	20	5.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024



Table 4.5.4 on the respondents' perception of Developmental sequences are causes of disorder and crime indicates that a majority of the respondents Agree that Developmental sequences are causes of disorder and crime, resulting for 43.2% (165) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Strongly Agree that it has been a crucial challenge, making up 39.5% (150) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.5.5: Respondents' Perception on whether lack of improvement of social control encourage crime rates**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	150	39.5%
Agree	102	28.8%
Neutral	65	23.2%
Strongly Disagree	30	7.9%
Disagree	33	8.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.5.5 on the respondents' perception on Lack of improvement of social control encourage crime rates indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that Lack of improvement of social control encourage crime rates, resulting for 39.5% (150) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that it has been a crucial factor, making up 28.8% (102) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.6.6: Respondents' Perception on violations of public orders cracks down menace.**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	195	51.3%
Agree	102	26.8%
Neutral	45	11.8%
Strongly Disagree	15	3.9%
Disagree	23	6.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.4.6 on the respondents' perception on violations of public orders crack down menace indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that Violations of public orders crack down menace, resulting for 51.3% (195) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that it has been a crucial means, making up 26.8% (102) of the total respondents.

In an interview, the community leader shared their views on factors that affect community policing, stating:

*"Well, I think one of the biggest hurdles is the balance between individual rights and community needs. As a community leader, I've seen some residents feel that our efforts to gather intelligence and build relationships with them infringe upon their individual rights. This can lead to a lack of cooperation and trust. Additionally, there are differing opinions among community members on what constitutes effective community policing. Some advocate for more proactive approaches, while others prefer a more hands-off approach." (Community Leader, A, 57)*

## **PART E: Challenges that Undermine Effective Community Policing.**

**Table 4.5.1: Respondents' Perception on whether to implement community policing needs the effort from the police as well as the community if it is to be successful**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	150	39.5%
Agree	135	35.5%
Neutral	55	14.5%
Strongly Disagree	15	3.9%
Disagreed	25	6.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.5.1 on the respondents' perception on implement community policing needs the effort from the police as well as the community if it is to be successful indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that implement community policing needs the effort from the police as well as the community if it is to be successful, resulting for 39.5% (150) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that it has been a crucial factor, making up 35.5% (135) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.5.2: Respondents' Perception on Bribery, corruption practices are claim to be carrying out by police officers**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	180	47.4%
Agree	100	26.3%
Neutral	60	15.8%
Strongly Disagree	5	1.3%
Disagree	35	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.4.2 on the respondents' perception on the bribery, corruption practices are claim to be carrying out by police officers indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that Bribery, corruption practices are claim to be carrying out by police officers,

resulting for 47.4% (180) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that it has been a crucial means, making up 26.3% (100) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.5.3: Respondents' Perception on community policing promotes accountabilities in police officers by establishing a strong foundation of transparency and interaction**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	160	42.1%
Agree	98	25.8%
Neutral	56	14.7%
Strongly Disagree	30	7.9%
Disagree	36	9.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.4.3 on the respondents' perception of public awareness indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that it is necessary to promote community policing accountabilities in police officers by establishing a strong foundation of transparency and interaction, resulting for 42.1% (160) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that it has been a crucial means, making up 25.8% (98) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.5.4: Respondents' Perception on problem-solving and community policing are strategies concepts that seek to redefine the ends and the means of policing.**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	150	39.5%
Agree	165	43.2%
Neutral	35	9.2%
Strongly Disagree	10	2.6%
Disagree	20	5.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.4.4 on the respondents' perception of problem-solving and community policing are strategies concepts that seek to redefine the ends and the means of policing indicates that a majority of the respondents Agree that problem-solving and community policing are strategies concepts that seek to redefine the ends and the means of policing , resulting for 43.2% (165) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Strongly Agree that it has been a crucial means, making up 39.5% (150) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.5.5: Respondents' Perception on participate in maintaining public safety, fosters mutual trust that is vital for effective crime prevention.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	150	39.5%
Agree	102	28.8%
Neutral	65	23.2%
Strongly Disagree	30	7.9%
Disagree	33	8.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.4.5 on the respondents' perception of participate in maintaining public safety, fosters mutual trust that is vital for effective crime prevention indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that participate in maintaining public safety, fosters mutual trust that is vital for effective crime prevention, resulting for 39.5% (150) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that it has been a crucial factor, making up 28.8% (102) of the total respondents.

**Table 4.5.6: Respondents’ Perception on fostering community collaborative in reducing crime in the community is benefited by the police officers.**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	195	51.3%
Agree	102	26.8%
Neutral	45	11.8%
Strongly Disagree	15	3.9%
Disagree	23	6.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Work 2024

Table 4.4.6 on the respondents’ perception on fostering community collaborative in reducing crime in the community is benefited by the police officers indicates that a majority of the respondents Strongly Agree that there should be collaborative in reducing crime in the community is benefited by the police officers, resulting for 51.3% (195) of the total respondents, while a significant proportion of the respondents Agree that it has been a crucial means, making up 26.8% (102) of the total respondents.

In an interview, the police officer shared their views on the challenges of community policing in Omu-Aran, Irepodun LGA Kwara State, stating:

*"I think one of the biggest challenges is accountability. Without transparency and openness in our operations, it's difficult for the community to trust us. We need to ensure that officers are held accountable for their actions and decisions, and that the community has a clear understanding of our policies and procedure. Secondly, i believe we need to establish clear channels for reporting incidents and addressing complaints. This can include regular town hall meetings, interactive sessions, and online platforms for reporting concerns. By doing so, community members can feel safe in reporting crimes and holding us accountable. We need to address these issues through training programs that promote diversity, equity, and inclusion. We also need to hold officers accountable for any discriminatory behavior or language." (ASP, Male, 42)*

#### **4.6 Discussion of Findings**

This section presents the findings of the study, which examined the effects of community policing in Omu-Aran, Irepodun Local Government Area of Kwara State. The study aimed to investigate the public's perception of community policing and efficacy in combating crime, as well as the relationship between the Nigerian police and community members.

One of the important objectives of the study is to find out the public perception on community policing in Omu-Aran, Irepodun Study area. Table 4.2.2 shows the majority of the respondents (46.1%) of (175) agree that, the increase in community involvement can promote community policing, and at least (31.6%) of (120) strongly agree such statement. Table 4.2.6 shows the majority of the respondents (50%) of (180) who strongly agree that, community participatory activities are supposed to build durable links between the community, local government and police. This finding can be supported by the interview of one of the officers on duty, who stated that, community participatory initiatives are crucial in building lasting connections between the community, local government and law enforcement which can build trust and understanding between the three parties.

The second objectives of the study was to determine the factors affecting community policing on crime prevention in which the majority on table 4.3.1 of the respondents (44.7%) of (170) strongly agree that, lack of inadequate funding has a greatly inhibited to the performance of the Nigerian police force towards community policing. This finding means that, the ineffectiveness of community policing has a greater contribution due to lack of proper funding. Table 4.3.4 shows the majority of the respondents (39.5%) of (150) agree that the constitutional issue is a disagreement towards community policing. According to the interviewed officer, who made a clear comment, stated that, although community policing is a crucial approach to building trust and preventing crime but one of the biggest hurdles face by the Nigerian police force is the constitutional issue of individual rights versus community needs. Table 4.3.5 shows the majority of the respondents (46.1%) of (175) strongly agree that, police brutality and harassment of helpless citizens has a negative impact on community policing, and at least (32.9%) of (125) agree to such factor. According to the interviewed community

leader who shared their views on police brutality and harassment can have on our most vulnerable citizens which have been a pattern against innocent people.

The third objectives of the study were to examine the effectiveness of community policing towards crime prevention. Table 4.4.1 shows the majority of the respondents (39.5%) of (150) who strongly agree that, trust within the community is crucial to the success of law enforcement, and at least (26.3%) of (100) agree such statement. Table 4.6.6 shows the majority the respondents (51.3%) of (195) strongly agree that, violations of public orders cracks down menace, and at least (26.8%) of (102) agree.

When asked about the main challenges when it comes to community policing, the interviewed police officer mentioned “Accountability” as one of the biggest challenges of community policing. Regarding the challenges of community policing in crime prevention, opined that, the findings on table 4.5.2 which stated that, bribery and corruption practices are claim to be ineffective towards community policing.



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter consists of the summary of the study, and the conclusion of the research findings, it also includes recommendations based on the research findings which if properly implemented will help to a greater extent, in solving the problems of community policing in Omu-Aran, Irepodun local government of kwara state in particular and the country in general.

#### **5.1 Summary**

The study followed a university-approved sequential format of five chapters. It examined the extent to which community policing has been used to ensure crime prevention in Omu-Aran Irepodun Local Government Area, Kwara State. The first chapter began with a background to the study, the gap it aimed to fill, which is the statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, the justification of the study, and the scope of the study. Relevant terms were carefully defined according to their usage in the study under operational definitions of terms and as well as organizational of the study to ensure a better understanding of the strength and relationship among the core variables and concepts used in the study.

The second chapter provided a comprehensive review of past but relevant literature on community policing and crime prevention. This was done to link the present study with past studies, highlighting the gap that it filled. A review of one adopted theory (Broken Windows theory) and their implications for the study was also conducted to determine the extent to which community policing has been used to prevent crime in Omu-Aran Irepodun Local Government Area.

The study employed a mixed-methods research design, covering the study population, sample, and sampling techniques, research instrument (quantitative and qualitative), instrument of data collection, data collection procedure, data analysis method, and ethical consideration. The collected data were analyzed and presented in tables using simple percentages, bar charts, and frequency counts for respondents' bio data.

The study established several major findings: the public's perception of community policing's; factors affecting community policing; effectiveness of community policing;

challenges of community policing in Omu-Aran Irepodun Local Government Area; most preferred measures to enhance community policing effectiveness; and problems/challenges faced by community policing in crime prevention in Omu-Aran Irepodun Local Government Area of Kwara State.

The final chapter (Chapter Five) presented a summary of the entire study, conclusion, and recommendations. It addressed contributions to knowledge, limitations of the study, and suggestions for further research.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

Based on the findings of this research;

The most important component of community policing is the reliance on the community itself. Improving the police and coordination among other services to the community could go a long way in building a cordial relationship between the police and the public, even if nothing changes in the community itself. Social and ethnic tensions that result in group crime or immigration frictions that result in individual crime are just a few examples of the extent to which, even when services are available (which should not be taken for granted), the underlying problems in the community continue to generate conditions that breed criminal behaviour. The potential of community policing is promising, given the positive relationship between the police and the community they serve.

This study highlights the challenges faced by the Police Force in administering Community Policing. Specifically, lack of training for officers on community engagement philosophy and methods, inadequate information sharing about crime with communities, limited involvement in initiative design, implementation, and monitoring, and lack of cooperation are key obstacles hindering the effective administration of Community Policing. The findings suggest that both police officers and the community's understanding of the role of community policing in crime prevention is at a moderate level. This implies that there is a need for further education and awareness campaigns to enhance their understanding of the importance of community policing in crime prevention in Omu-Aran, Kwara State.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

In furtherance of our quest to contribute to the body of knowledge, we make the following recommendations:

- i. To foster better relationships with the community, the Nigeria Police Force should adopt a more decentralized organizational structure, allowing for greater autonomy and flexibility at the local level. This would enable better deployment of officers, more effective use of resources, and a swifter response to citizen needs. A flatter rank structure would also allow officers to focus on their work without feeling pressured to climb the ranks, leading to improved personnel quality and reduced bureaucracy. Moreover, incorporating more civilians in auxiliary and liaison roles would facilitate community engagement and free up police officers to focus on their core duties.
- ii. To improve communication and collaboration within the police force, it is essential to facilitate information exchange at all levels, breaking down hierarchical barriers and encouraging open dialogue between officers and supervisors. Additionally, officers should be granted greater autonomy and discretion in their decision-making, enabling them to respond more effectively in non-enforcement situations. This would empower officers to take ownership of their work, fostering a sense of trust and accountability among the community.
- iii. Effective police deployment should strike a balance between reactive and proactive approaches. While swift response to incidents is crucial, it is equally important for the police to engage in long-term preventive measures in collaboration with other agencies and community members. To achieve this, the recruitment process should prioritize candidates with higher educational levels and a people-oriented, service-focused mindset. This would help shift the police force's image and attract individuals who view policing as a profession that prioritizes mediation and community service, rather than just adventure or the use of force. By doing so, the police can become a respected and esteemed institution, on par with other social service.

## REFERENCES

- Abdul Raheem, Y. (2007). Preface in Community Policing. Nigeria Police Force Operational Handbook. Retrieved 2024
- Abiodun, A. (2021). What you need to Know about Southeast Security Outfit. Available at: <https://thenation/ineng.net/what-you-need-to-know-about-Southeast-security-outfit/>
- Abiri, B. (2004). Models of Community Policing: What Worked and What did not. CLEEN Foundation Experience Retrieved 2024
- Abiri, B. (2011). Models of Community Policing: What Worked and What did not. CLEEN Foundation Experience. A paper presented at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial National Conference on Community Development in Nigeria, Nov 22, 2011, Grand Hotel Asaba, Delta State. Retrieved 2024
- Akinyemi, O.E. (2021). Community Policing in Nigeria: Implications for National Peace and Security. International Journal of Management, Social Science, Peace and Conflict Studies (IJMSSPCS). Vol.4 No 1 March 2021. Pg469-488;ISSN:2682-6135 Retrieved 2024
- Alemika, E.E and Chukwma, I. (2000). Police-Community Violence in Lagos. Lagos: Center For Law Enforcement Education. Retrieved 2024
- Alemika, E.E. and Chukwma, I.C (2005). Analysis of Police and Policing in Nigeria. Lagos: CLEEN Foundation. Retrieved 2024
- Alemika, E.E.O (1993). Criminology, Criminal Justice, and the Philosophy of Policing in T, N. Tamuno;I.L. Bashir; EEO Alemika and A.O. Akano (eds). Policing Nigeria: Past, Present, and Future. Malthouse Press Limited. Retrieved 2024
- Alemika, E.E.O.(1997). Police, Policing and Crime Control in Nigeria. Nigerian Journal of Policing and Strategy. 12(1&2): 71-98. Retrieved 2024
- Aropet, O.G. (2012). Community Policing as a Strategy for Crime Prevention in Uganda. Muk:Makerere. Retrieved 2024
- Balogun, A.T. (2002). Crime Control Strategy. 8 Point Strategies of the Nigerian Police Force Program Action to Serve and to Protect with Integrity; Yalian Press Ltd. Retrieved 2024
- Bennet. T. (1994). Recent Development in Community Policing. Macmillian: London Retrieved 2024

- Chene, M. (2012). Community Policing as a Tool Against Corruption. Anti-corruption Resource Centre, Transparency International Retrieved 2024
- CLEEN Foundation (2019). Criminology: Tactics and Prevention. Thisdaylive, com. Available at: <https://www.premiumtimesng.com> Retrieved 2024
- Friedman, R.R. (2022). Community Policing Comparative Perspective and Prospects: New York: St.martins Press. Retrieved 2024
- Gbenemene, K. and Adishi, E. (2017). Community Policing in Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects. International Journal of Social Sciences and Management Research 3(1). [www.iiardpub.org](http://www.iiardpub.org) Retrieved 2024
- Gitoru, K.J and Muna, W. (2019). Effects of Community Policing on Crime Prevention in Kakameca Country, Kenya. International Academic Journal of Law and Society. Volume 1, Issue 2, pp 312-327. Available at: <https://www.iajournals.org/articles/a:ajls> vi2 312-327 pdf. Retrieved 2024
- Greene, H.T (1993). Community Policing in Floride. America Journal of Police 12(3). Retrieved 2024 <https://www.hrm.or/report/2010/08/17/everyone-game-corruption-on-human-rights-abuse-by-the-Nigeria-police-force> Retrieved 2024
- Human Rights Development Initiative (2014). Impunity in Nigeria: Knowledge Attitude and Perception. Lagos- [www.hdinigeria.org](http://www.hdinigeria.org) Retrieved 2024
- Human Rights Watch (2010). “Everyone’s in on the Game”: Corruption and Human Rights Abuses by the Nigeria Police Force. Available at
- Ikuteyijo, L. (2009). “The Challenges of Community Policing in Nigeria”, International Journal of Police Science and Management. Vol.11 No 3. Retrieved 2024
- Ikuteyijo, L. and Rotimi, K. (2012). “Community Partnership in Policing: The Nigeria Experience”. Obafemi Awolowo University. Print Press, Ile-Ife, Nigeria. Retrieved 2024
- Ikuteyijo, L.O and Rotimi, M. (2021). Challenges of Community Policing in Nigeria. International Journal of Police Science and Management. 11(3). Available at: <https://www.meritresearchjournal.org/assh/index.html>. Retrieved 2024
- Ikuteyijo, L.O. (2009). Challenges of Community Policing in Nigeria. International Journal of Police Science and Management 1(3). Available at <https://www.ojp.gov/iibyary/abstracts/challenges-community-policing-nigeria> Retrieved 2024

- Ismail, O. (2008). Youth in the Interface of Development and Security. *Journal of Conflict Security and Development* 7(1): 3-26. Retrieved 2024
- Johnston, L. (2003). From Pluralistic to the police extended family on the Governance of Community Policing in Britain. *International Journal of the Sociology of Law* Vol 31 Retrieved 2024
- Kabiru, A.G and Sale, A.M. (2020). An Assessment of the Effectiveness of Community Policing on Crime Prevention and Control in Bauchi State Metropolis. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, Published by Cambridge Research and Publications. Retrieved 2024
- Kelling, G.L. (1988). *The Evolving Strategy of Policing Perspective on Policing*. Washington DC: US Department of Justice, Office Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice; and John. F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. Retrieved 2024.
- Kiarie, J. (2020). Factors Influencing the Implementation of Community Policing Program A case of Think a Municipality in Kiambu Country. Nairobi. Retrieved 2024
- Kucukugal, B. and Beyhan, E. (2011). Contingency Theory Approach for Effective Community Policing. *SDU Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Journal of Social Sciences*, 23, 259-268. Retrieved 2024
- Lombardo, R. (2007). Community Policing: Broken Window, Community Building and Satisfaction. *Criminal Justice and Criminology Faculty Publication and Other Works. The Police Journal* 80(2). Available at: <https://dx.doc.org/10.1350/pojo.2070.80.2.117> Retrieved 2024
- Model Academic Curriculum (2020). Model 2: Community Policing. Asu Center for Problem Oriented. Available at: <https://popcenter.asu.edu>. Retrieved 2024
- Mohammed, M. Liman, A. and Zamani, A. (2023). Study of the Impact of Community Policing in Crime Prevention in Nigeria. *Journal of Public Administration Finance and Law*. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.47743/jopa-1.2023-29-31> Retrieved 2024
- Moore. M.H (2022). *Problem-Solving and Community Policing*. Crime and Justice Vol 15 University of Chicago
- Muchira, J.M. (2016). *The Role of Community Policing in Crime Prevention*. Institutional Repository. Available at: <https://erepository.mku.ac.ke/handle/123456789/5486>. Retrieved 2024

- Mulugeta, E. and Mekuriaw, D. (2017). Community Policing Practice Roles, Challenge and Prospects in Crime Prevention in East Gojjam Administration Zone Social Criminology. 5: 160. Doi:10.4172/2375-4435.1000160
- National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine (2018). Chapter 6: Community Based Proactive Strategies: Implications for Community Perceptions and Cooperation Washington DC. National Academic Press. Available at: <https://www.nap.edu/catalog/24928/proactive-policing-effective-on-crime-and-communities>. Retrieved 2024
- Ndukwe, C. (2018). Community Policing and Crime Prevention in Ebonyi State, Nigeria. Department of Public Administration, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Nigeria World Applied Sciences Journal, 36(9): 1043-1052. Available at Doi: 10.5829/idosi.wasj.2018.1043.1052. Retrieved 2024
- Newswatch, (1986). The police Friend or Force? Lagos 30 June. Pp. 13-20-Nigeria
- police Force (2013). Retrieved from: <https://www.nff.gov.ng>
- Obaro, O.A. (2014). The Nigeria Police Force and the Crisis of Legitimacy: Redefining the Structure and Function of the Nigeria Police. European Scientific Journal. Vol 10 No 8 ISSN:1857-7881. Retrieved 2024
- Odekunle, F. (1979). The Nigeria Police Force; A Preliminary Assessment of Functional Performance. International Journal of Sociology of Law. 7:61-83. Retrieved 2024
- Odekunle, F. (2004). Overview of Policing in Nigeria: Problems and Suggestions in Crime and Policing in Nigeria. Challenges and Options. Retrieved 2024
- Odekunle, O. (1978). "Capitalist Economy and the Crime Problem in Nigeria". Contemporary crisis. Pp.86-94. Retrieved 2024
- Okafor, J.C and Aniche, E.T. (2018). Policing and Community or Community Policing: Implication for Community Development in Nigeria. Research on Humanities and Social Sciences. 8(12). [www.iiste.org](http://www.iiste.org)
- Okereke, O.G. (1995). Police Officers Perceptions of the Nigerian Police Force Journal of Criminal Justice. Vol 23 No 95. Retrieved 2024
- Okeshola, F.B and Mudiare, P.E.U (2013). Community Policing in Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects. American International Journal of Contemporary Research vol 3 No 7 Retrieved 2024

- Okonkwo, C.O (1966). *The Police and the Public in Nigeria*; London: Sweet and Maxwell
- Olusegun, O. (2010). Community Policing in South-west Nigeria: Finding a nexus Between the police and the people. *Journal of Education and Practice* 7(23) [www.iiste.org](http://www.iiste.org) Retrieved 2024
- Oluwaniyi, O.O. (2011). Police and the Institution of Corruption in Nigeria, Policing and Society. *An International Journal of Research and Policy* 21(1):67-83 DOI: 10.1080/10439463.2010541245 Retrieved 2024
- Onweazu, O.O. and Alabi, A.J. (2022). Residents Perception on Community Policing in Ilorin Metropolis, Kwara State Nigeria. *Ife Social Science Review*. Vol 30 No 2 Available at: <https://issr.oauife.edu.ng/index.php/issr/article/view/1193>
- Ordu, G.E.O (2017). Community Policing in Nigeria: A Critical Analysis of Current Development. *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.528//zendo.345716> Retrieved 2024.
- Patterson, J. (2007). Community Policing: Learning the Lessons of History, *Lectric Law Library*. Available at: <https://www.lectlaw.com/files/cjs07.htm> Retrieved 2024
- Reisig, M.O. (2010). Community and Problem Oriented Policing *Journal of Crime and Justice* 39(1). Available at: [https://www.jster.org/stable/10\\_1086/652384](https://www.jster.org/stable/10_1086/652384) Retrieved 2024
- Rosenbaum, D.P (2003). Evaluating Multi-Agency Anti-crime Partnership: Theory Design and Measurement Issues in Crime Prevention Study. *Journal* Vol 14 Retrieved 2024
- Shawn (2021). Community Policing: How Moving from ‘us’ and ‘them’ to ‘we’ Results in Effective Policing. *Lexipol Media Group* Retrieved 2024
- Skogan, W. (2006). *Advocate: The Promise of Community Policing in Police Innovations*: researchgate.net. Retrieved 2024
- Skogan, W. (2018). *Advocate: The Promise of Community Policing in Police Innovations: Contrasting Perspective* (ed). Braga. Cambridge University Press. Retrieved 2024



- Sule, A. (2021). Importance of Community Policing in Crime Reduction: Lagos Case Study International Journal of Research Publication and Review. Available at: [www.ijrpr.com](http://www.ijrpr.com) ISSN 2582-7421
- Swimmer, G. (1974). The Relationship between Police and Crime. *Criminology* 12(November). Pp 293-314. Retrieved 2024
- Tamuno, T., N. (1978), The police in Modern Nigeria (1861-1965). Origins, Development and the Role, Ibadan: University Press. Retrieved 2024
- Tappan, P.W. (1960). Crime, Justice and Correction. McGraw. Hill Book Co. Retrieved 2024
- Tilley, W. (2008). "Modern Approaches to Policing: Problem-Oriented and Intelligence led in T. Newburn (ed) Handbook of Policing. Cullomton: Willian. Retrieved 2024
- Vander Spuy, E. and Lever, J. (2011). Crime Prevention and Community in Africa Global Consortium on Security, Transformation, Working Paper Series (6) Retrieved 2024
- Yunusa, E.(2022). Obstacles to Effective Policing Nigeria. International Journal of Social and Humanities 10(03):310-326. DOI: 10-5281/zenido.7010030 Retrieved 2024

## **APPENDIX i**



### **CONSENT FORM FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE STUDY**

STUDY TITLE: EFFECT OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON CRIME PREVENTION IN Omu-ARAN OF KWARA STATE.

I am a 400 level student of Criminology and Security Studies programme, Sociology Department of Thomas Adewumi University Kwara State. As part of the fulfillment of my studies, I am to conduct a study with the Title: Effects of Community Policing on Crime Prevention in Omu-Aran of Kwara State.

Your participation in this study will help me determine the effects of community policing on crime prevention in Omu-Aran.

Kindly understand the following:-

- i. Participation is entirely voluntary.
- ii. Confidentiality will be maintained.
- iii. Refusal of any participation in the study will not attract any penalties.
- iv. No risk will be incurred while participating in this study.

**OLADIPO, KINGSLEY AYOMIDE**

**20/15SCS007**

## QUESTIONNAIRE

**INSTRUCTION: Please tick ( ☒ ) the option that suits you best.**

### PART A

#### Socio-demographic of the respondents

1. Sex of respondents      Male ( ☐ )      Female ( ☐ )
2. Age of respondents 18-35yrs ( ☐ )    36yrs-53yrs ( ☐ ) 54-71yrs ( ☐ ) 72 and above ( ☐ )
3. Educational Qualification    WAEC/GCE/NECO ( ☐ ) NCE/ND ( ☐ ) HND/BSC ( ☐ ) OTHERS ( ☐ )
4. Religion      Christianity ( ☐ ) Islamic ( ☐ ) Traditional ( ☐ )
5. Marital Status      Single ( ☐ ) Married ( ☐ ) Divorce ( ☐ )
6. Year of Working Experience 1-5yrs ( ☐ ) 6-10yrs ( ☐ ) 11-15yrs ( ☐ ) above 15yrs ( ☐ )

### PART B: Public Perception on Community Policing

S/N		SA	A	N	SD	D
7	Partnerships, collaborative and problem-solving are goal of conducting comprehensive community policing					
8	Increase in community involvement can promote community policing					
9	Promoting accountability provide urban judges with information that would be readily accessible in small town courthouse					
10	Crime prevention are not a substitute for police but for members of the community					
11	There must be participation in decision making					
12	Community participatory initiatives are supposed to build durable links between the community, local government and police					

### **PART C: Factors that affect Community Policing**

S/N		SA	A	N	SD	D
13	Has lack of inadequate funding a greatly inhibited to the performance of Nigerian Police Force towards community policing?					
14	Does insufficient education during training and recruitment factors that affect community policing?					
15	Has lack of appropriate equipment really affect community policing?					
16	Does the constitutional issue a disagreement towards community policing?					
17	Has police brutality and harassment of helpless citizens a negative impact of community policing?					
18	Has lack of trust, use of outdated and insufficient technologies are factors that affect community policing?					

### **PART D: Effectiveness of Community Policing towards Crime Prevention**

S/N		SA	A	N	SD	D
19	Trust within the community that you policing is crucial to the success of law enforcement					
20	Time well spent promotes community policing					
21	Community policing promotes accountabilities in police officers by establishing a strong foundation of transparency and interaction					
22	Problem-solving and community policing are strategies concepts that seek to redefine the ends and the means of policing					
23	Participate in maintaining public safety, fosters					

	mutual trust that is vital for effective crime prevention					
24	Fostering community collaborative in reducing crime in the community is benefited by the police officers.					

**PART E: Challenges that Undermine Effective Community Policing .**

SN		SA	A	N	SD	D
25	To implement community policing needs the effort from the police as well as the community if it is to be successful					
26	Bribery, corruption practices are claim to be carrying out by police officers					
27	Police officers are ineffective in combating for insecurity instead of protecting life					
28	Developmental sequences are causes of disorder and crime					
29	Lack of improvement of social control encourage crime rates					
30	Violations of public orders crack down menace					

## APPENDIX II

### INTERVIEW GUIDE



Department of Sociology,  
Thomas Adewumi University,  
Okol, Kwara State.

Dear Respondent,

I am, Oladipo, Kingsley Ayomide, a student of the Department of Sociology (Criminology & Security Studies), Thomas Adewumi University. I am conducting a research titled: Effect of Community Policing on Crime Prevention in Omu-Aran of Kwara State.

I shall be grateful if you can answer the questions asked during the course of this interview correctly and promptly. I shall be thankful if this interview can be recorded as it will assist me during transcription of the data gotten from the interview. Your response will assist in the successful completion of my research work, which is a part of the requirements for the award of B.Sc. degree in Criminology and Security Studies.

Thank You

#### PART A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Year of Experience \_\_\_\_\_

#### PART B: SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

- i. What are the public perceptions of community policing on crime prevention in Omu-Aran of Kwara State?
- ii. What are the factors that affect community policing on crime prevention in Omu-Aran of Kwara State?
- iii. How effective is community policing on crime prevention in Omu-Aran of Kwara State?
- iv. What are the challenges that undermine effective community policing on crime prevention in Omu-Aran of Kwara State?

