

COMMUNITY POLICING AS A CORRELATE OF EFFECTIVE SECURITY IN
OYO STATE, NIGERIA

BY

BASIRU FOLORUNSO, BELLO
B.Ed, M.Ed (IBADAN)
Matric No: 101947

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ABSTRACT

The incessant incidents of breakdown of law and order as well as the persistent threats to life and property have shown the lapses in the regular policing system in Nigeria. This trend, therefore, led to the introduction of Community Policing Approach (CPA) in Oyo State in February, 2004 as an alternative strategy to ensure effective security (Prevention of Crimes (PoC), Early Detection of Crimes (EDoC), Apprehension of Offenders (AoO), Protection of Life and Property (PoLP), and Enforcement/Preservation of Law and Order (EPoLO). However, since its introduction, there has not been an independent assessment of CPA's successes as available reports have been self-reported by the Nigeria Police Force. This study was, therefore, carried out to assess the impact of the CPA (Police-Community Relations (PCR), Police-Community Joint Patrol (PCJP), Police-Community Accountability (PCA) and Intelligence Gathering/Sourcing (IGS) on Effective Security (ES) in Oyo State, Nigeria. This is with a view to having an independent assessment of ES.

The Normative Sponsorship and Broken Window theories served as the anchor, while the descriptive survey design was employed. The 12 Local Government Areas (LGAs) where the CPA was introduced in Oyo State were enumerated. In each LGA, the leaders and active members of groups involved in CPA were purposively selected: market associations (115), community development associations (120), vigilante groups (144), Police Community Relations Committee's (PCRC) (132), community and religious leaders (146) and landlord associations (144). Twenty police officers involved in CPA in each LGA were randomly selected. Different CPA and ES scales were administered to the community and the police. The ES ($r=0.87$) and CPA ($r=0.75$) questionnaires with five and six subscales respectively were used for data collection. These were complemented with two key informant interview sessions with the LGA Chairman and Divisional Police Officer/PCRC desk officer in each LGA. The quantitative data were analysed using descriptive statistics, Pearson product moment correlation and multiple regression at 0.05 level of significance while qualitative data were content analysed.

The six platforms for the CPA were ranked: market associations (92.5%), vigilante (92.2%), public office holders (91.2%), PCRC (87.5%), community and religious leaders (87.3%) and landlord associations (86.3%). The acceptability of CPA's and ES's components was rated high: IGS (88.7%), PCR (87.2%), PCJP (86.4%), PCA (85.1%); AoO (93.2%), EDoC (87.7%), EPoLO (84.5%), PoLP (53.4%) and PoC (50.2%). The IGS ($r=0.54$), PCR ($r=0.41$), PCA ($r=0.41$) and PCJP ($r=0.40$) had significant correlations with ES. The CPA had a significant joint prediction on ES ($F_{(4,1036)}=80.67$, $adj.R^2=0.40$); accounting for 40.0% of its variance. Only PCJP ($\beta=-0.19$) significantly contributed to ES, while other components did not. Lack of adequate knowledge of CPA and age-long distrust affected the general composition to and acceptability of CPA.

The introduction of community policing approach, particularly police-community joint patrol had positively influenced effective security in the sampled communities of Oyo State, Nigeria.

Keywords: Nigeria Police Force, Police-community relations, Security in Oyo State, Community policing

Word count: 477

CERTIFICATION

I certify that this study was carried out by Basiru Folorunso BELLO (Matric. Number:101947) under my supervision in the Department of Adult Education, Faculty of Education, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Date

Supervisor

Omoriegie, C. O. Ph.D
Department of Adult Education
Faculty of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to Almighty Allah, the most beneficent, the merciful, who has been my pillar of support and has made it possible for me to attain this height; my wife (a jewel of inestimable value), Alhaja Rofiat Iyabode Bello, my mother, Alhaja Raliat Ayoka Bello, my children –Babatunde, Biola, Bolaji and Boladale; and my wards- Fatimah and Taofikat.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Apprehension of Offenders	AoO
Community Police Developer	CPD
Community Police Offices	CPO
Community Policing Approach	CPA
Divisional Intelligence Officer	DIO
Early Detection of Crime	EDoC
Effective Security	ES
Enforcement/Preservation of Law and Order	EPoLO
Federal Capital Territory	FCT
Informal Policing Structure	IPS
Intelligence Gathering/Sourcing	IGS
Intelligence-Led Policing	ILP
Key Informants Interview	KII
Local Government Ares	LGAs
Local Safety Partnership	LSP
Oodua Peoples Congress/Vigilante Group	OPCVG
Police Community Relations Committee	PCRC
Police-Community Accountability	PCA
Police-Community Joint Patrol	PCJP
Police-Community Relations	PCR
Prevention of Crime	PoC
Protection of Life and Property	PoLP
Vigilante Support Officers	VSO

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

In recent times the level of insecurity witnessed in Nigeria has been unprecedented with increase in crime rate, high rate of robbery and kidnapping, breakdown of law and order, and threat to lives and property among other security challenges. The resulting effect is that security at all levels of government has become a major challenge leading to increase in the amount of fund allocated for combating crimes and criminals in the budget. Insecurity affects different individuals in different ways; hence, it is interpreted in different ways. To some people, insecurity includes desire for safety, confidence while avoiding danger, hazard and uncertainty, doubts, inadequate protection, instability, and many others. Insecurity according to Beland (2005) is the situation where fear or anxiety arises due to concrete or perceived inadequate protection. "It is a state indicating that danger is imminent." There is no dispute that Nigeria territorial integrity has not faced more insecurity challenges as currently faced now (Falana, 2014). Threat to peace in the society may vary from low level civil disturbance to violence on a large scale or even insurgencies of armed bandit (Adejumo, 2011).

Insecurity is not peculiar to Nigeria. The USA, the UK, and numerous other nations confront the difficulties of security issues. They have, however, adopted community policing successfully to check insecurity. The difference between these developed countries and Nigeria is the manner by which they deal with the dangers, how proficiently ready they are; the means by which they convey assets against the dangers; how compelling they are and how enthusiastic and unified these individuals are against the threat of insecurity (Adejumo, 2011).

Effective security requires that the police with the appropriate state defence apparatus provide inspection on neighbourhood and on the actions of individuals deemed as safety threats in order to avoid harm and subversion of the country and its institutions, established for the mutual existence of the citizenry. Ineffective security in Nigeria is caused by the number of men and officers working to provide security as police. The police officers that are usually on duty at point in time are far less than the expected number, and will find it hard to be physically present in all the nooks and crannies of the communities to prevent crimes. Most of the situations that result into crime and disorder in the communities are directly under the control of the police. Police officers are supported based on the law to a large extent in the provisions of security for lives and properties. However, the levels that the police are expected to use their lawful experiences depend on the general population, which police should continually endeavour to develop and maintain.

There is no regular police-community joint patrol in Nigeria. This would have enabled the two parties to recognise the apprehensions that they experience which are more intimidating to their security and well-being. Lack of police community joint patrol impedes justice, and crime control. It also prevents early crime detection and prevention, leading to escalation of crimes in society. Also, effective security is impeded by lack of strengthened police-community relations. This affects mutual interaction, trust, accessibility and contact with the police on regular basis by community members. Since there is no cooperation and friendly relationship between the police and the community, people do not see the police as a source of protection. Rather, they see them as the sole provider of safety and security in the community. This instils fears in the mind of the public. Hence, the members of the public are unwilling to offer their time, manpower and monetary assets to support the police in securing the nation.

The state of inadequate security in Nigeria is also affected by lack of police answerability to the neighbourhood. The police in Nigeria are not ready to take responsibility for their action and inaction. Hence, they do not undertake effectual performance of their most important duty of crime deterrence and control. The demand for personal concentration from police and management over police actions in the neighbourhood is also denied.

All over the world, effective security is anchored in better intelligence gathering. This promotes a good rapport and goodwill between the police and the public. With this, the police are able to serve the community better. However, the Nigeria Police lacks good intelligence sourcing and gathering. Hence, the police lack prompt enforcement of information released on criminals by members of the public. The police are often accused of releasing information sources (informants' identities) to criminals and this affects free flow of information between the police and the Nigerian public. Intelligence gathering by the police in Nigeria is also affected by lack of cooperation on the part of the police, language barrier and the belief by the police that they are the only agency empowered by the constitution to deal with security matters in the country.

The state of insecurity in the country has brought about so many negative consequences. Insecurity is caused by endemic urban and rural poverty, high rate of joblessness, incapacitating youth joblessness, low modern yield, insecure and breaking down exchange rate, high inflation rate, huge household obligation and rising load of external debts. The government security device is unequipped for ensuring the well-being and security of the populace. This affects the general human security of the general population.

Owing to the inability of the government to arrest this ugly situation, the devastating effects of insecurity in Nigeria have spreadwide. For instance, Oyo State, located in the South Western part of the country has had its fare share of the security problem. Since its creation in 1976 to early 2000, it enjoyed relative peace probably as a result of the closeness of families and interpersonal relations, improvement in the living standard of the people and regard for the rule of law. However, the return to civilian government in 1999 in Nigeria brought serious threats to lives and property of the people of South Western Nigeria, IFRA-Nigeria, The Nigeria Watch Project (2014) reported that the security of the region has always been undermined by criminal activities, such as armed robberies, killings by security forces, cultism, domestic violence and ritual killings. Evidence of these was the violent activities of the members of the National Union of Road Transport Workers over the control of motor parks which led to loss of lives and destruction of properties. Aremu (2014) states that Oyo State has been experiencing recurrent cases of kidnappings and ritual killings; for instance, the ritual killings in Soka, a suburb of Ibadan.

Based on the plan to minimise crime rate, the Federal Government initiated the community-oriented policing and also commenced the criminalisation of terrorism through signing into law in 2011 the Anti-Terrorism Act. Community-oriented policing was initiated by a former President in Nigeria Chief Olusegun Obasanjo in February, 2004 after an official visit to Houston in the United States. With the initiative from the President, 18 police command out of the 36 and Federal Capital Territory have inaugurated community-oriented policing. Aremu (2009) noted that out of 1579 police states only 129 have community-oriented policing in existent in Nigeria. One of the states benefiting from policing based on community-oriented is Oyo state, Nigeria.

Community policing as an initiative was firstly discussed when Sir Robert founded the London Metropolitan Police in 1829. Peel claimed that the focal mission of the police is to forestall wrongdoing. They fill in, as contrasting option to military power. The police need to enlist the willing collaboration of the general population. The rise of automobile, telecommunications and sub urbanisation in the early 20th century transformed policing. This made them change to using reactive strategy, responding as speedily as feasible to emergency while depending on engine watches at different circumstances to stop wrongdoing. This idea made Chicago Police Department begin the rotation of its officers between different neighbourhoods to check corruption. This approach makes the police to become detached from their community since foot patrols were rare occurrence (Trajanowicz and Bycqueroux, 1990).

The new movement for community policing began in 1980, in the United States of America as a consequence of the theory of Broken window theory that was developed by James Wilson and George Kelling in 1982. The hypothesis recommends that low-level wrongdoing and turmoil in the neighbourhoods make a domain that empowers more violations, including genuine ones. A little side effect of turmoil, (for example, a broken window) is probably going to be overlooked by conventional policing, particularly if there is no wrongdoing conferred. This is a marker of social disruption which requires the consideration of commune-oriented police officers (Bratton and Kelling, 2014). Publications by Michigan Criminal Justice Academics and Practitioners in early 1980 influenced many future law implementation pioneers on the best way to actualize the components of neighbourhood policing. Michigan assigned foot watch officers to a particular geographic zone to help decrease wrongdoing in problem areas. Furthermore, the administration of Clinton in 1994 promulgated Act against Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement while establishing within the Justice Department, the Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services for the purpose of promoting neighbourhood policing.

Aremu (2009) states that one philosophy of policing conceptualised to make the police and the public work intimately for the good of all is community policing. Quoting Oliver and Bertgis, Aremu (2009), further states that community policing is a thought whose time has come and has been viewed as a transformation and a worldview in the way policing is practised all over the world. The community policing approach is meant to reduce crime rates, decrease police-citizen conflict, lessen pessimistic and apathy towards the police, improve police interpersonal relationship, increase positive police attitude towards the public, advance a dynamic flow of communication between the police and the neighbourhood, prepare and enable neighbourhood to distinguish and react to security issues.

The essence of community policing according to Kohnke (1995), is to make an environment of trust, with the goal that individuals feel good strolling their own avenues and think of reporting anything irregular to the police. Neighbourhood policing decreases fear in the neighbourhood. The increase in the number of stations manned by police officers have led to closeness of the police to members of the community and in turn help build trust of the community in the police. There is increase in the comprehension of community members of the services of the police and its dynamic nature in relating to public. The relationship between the police and members of the community is enhanced and eventually, the satisfaction of people in the community is enhanced while a decreased in crime rate is on the increase (Teacher, 2015).

Since the introduction of the community policing approach to security operations in Oyo State and Nigeria, in general, the security situations could not be said to have completely improved. There are still incidences of robbery, theft, burglary, break down of law and order; kidnapping and threat to lives and property. This therefore raises the salient question: To what extent has the community policing approach helped to enhance effective security in Oyo State?

Most previous studies have focused largely on citizens' satisfaction with community policing (Yusuff and Fatih, 2013), urbanization and community policing in Nigeria (Aremu, 2010), the impact of emotional intelligence and community policing (Aremu, 2014), literature review on community policing (Coquilhat, 2008), community policing principles and elements (Gordner, 1996) and challenges and prospects of community policing in Nigeria (Okesola and Mudiare, 2013). The previous studies have focussed less on the successes or the extent to which community policing has been used as an alternative strategy for ensuring effective security; hence, the need for this study.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The ineffectiveness of the regular policing system in stemming the tide of incidences of armed robbery, kidnapping, crimes, breakdown of law and order, mob action and threat to lives and property led to the introduction of the community policing approach in February 2004 (Onovo 2010). This approach was introduced with the aim of increasing police-community personal relationship, instilling trust and promoting a dynamic flow of information between the police and the community as well as empowering the community to identify and respond swiftly to security issues within the community.

However, since the introduction of this approach, the salient issue or question is that are the citizenry secured and safe to go about their normal duties? This raises concern about the effectiveness of the community policing approach. Previous studies focussed more on citizen's satisfaction with community policing, community policing principles and elements, challenges and prospects of community policing in Nigeria and the adoption of community policing as an alternative/complementary strategy for ensuring effective security; the Nigeria Police Force have only embarked upon self reportage of community policing approach, no independent assesment of the success of the approach is available. This study was therefore carried out to assess the impact of community policing approach in Oyo state, Nigeria as a way of ensuring independent assesment of effective security.

1.3 Objectives of the study

Generally, the study examined the extent to which community policing correlated with effective security in Oyo State. The objectives were to:

- (i) assess the attitude of the people as well as that of the police (staff) towards community policing;
- (ii) ascertain the platforms through which community policing is being implemented in Oyo State;
- (iii) determine the level of acceptability of the elements of community policing;
- (iv) examine the relationship between police-community joint patrol and effective security;
- (v) assess the relationship between strengthened police-community relations and effective security;
- (vi) ascertain the relationship between increased police accountability and effective security; and
- (vii) determine the relationship between community intelligence gathering and effective security.

1.4 Research questions

The study was guided by the following questions:

- (i) What are the attitudes of people and the police towards community policing in Oyo State?
- (ii) What are the platforms through which community policing is being implemented in Oyo State?
- (iii) To what extent does the community accept the elements of community policing in Oyo State?
- (iv) To what extent does community policing correlated with effective security?
- (v) What is the level of Effective Security System in Local Government Areas of Oyo State? (Community People)

Research hypotheses

The study tested the following hypotheses:

HO₁: There is no significant relationship between police- community joint patrol and effective security.

HO₂: There is no significant relationship between strengthened police-community relations and effective security.

HO₃: There is no significant relationship between increased police accountability and effective security.

HO₄: There is no significant relationship between police and community influence on better intelligence gathering/sourcing and effective security.

1.6 Significance of the study

The findings of this study will guide the police and decision-makers to make appropriate policies and decisions on community policing. This will foster mutual relationship/partnership between the security personnel and community members towards enhancing effective security. To a very large extent, the findings will provide a sound basis for informing the general public on the relevance of community policing as a complementary strategy for promoting effective security. Furthermore, findings from this study can reveal how to prevent and control crimes in the community by using community-oriented strategies. Also, this work can be used to reduce crime rate, decrease police-citizen conflict, reduce negative resentment towards the police and improve police interpersonal relationship with the community.

The study will also provide more efficient ways for police and community leaders in promoting public safety and enhance the quality of life of their neighbourhood. It will give the police officer the chance to get comfortable with more individuals, who will equally become more acquainted with the officer. The result of this is better correspondence, improved relationship with people in general and in conveyance of value benefit. It will give the neighbourhood a voice on how it will be policed customarily. Under people group policing, the neighbourhood works in an organization with the police to choose the style of policing which will be utilized inside the neighbourhood.

The study might give a lasting answer for recurring security issues. It might give a more grounded, more secure and friendlier neighbourhood in which to live. The neighbourhood will build up a feeling of solidarity and association with the police. This might advance a security-cognizant neighbourhood. To do this effectively, reviving neighbourhoods is fundamental.

Moreover, this research will incite compelling security at diminished expenses. The association between the police and the neighbourhood will be so firmly sewed with the end goal that individuals from the neighbourhood would see it as a commitment to report suspicious characters and violations to the police. Accordingly, police will be adequately equipped with wrongdoing counteractive action procedures as opposed to battling wrong doing when it has happened.

1.7 Scope of the study

The study examined community policing as a correlate of effective security in Oyo State, Nigeria. The study focused on Oyo State, one of the states where community policing was first experimented in Nigeria after its eventual launch in February, 2004 by Chief Olusegun Obasanjo's administration. The focus was further delimited to four local government areas from each of the three senatorial districts of Oyo State. The 12 local government areas were chosen because they constituted experimental local government council areas during the introduction of community policing practice in Oyo State. Also, their selection was based on the fact that the basic structures of community policing were visibly present in the chosen localities. The selected local government areas were: Iseyin Local Government, Iseyin, Kajola Local Government, Okeho, Itesiwaju Local Government, Otu and Atisbo Local Government, Tede (from Oyo North Senatorial District); Oyo West Local Government, Ojongbodu, Atiba Local Government, Offa-Meta; Afijio Local Government, Jobele; and Ogo-Oluwa Local Government, Ajawa (from Oyo Central Senatorial District); and Ibarapa East Local Government, Eruwa, Ibarapa North Local Government, Ayete, Ibarapa Central Local Government, Igboora and Ido Local Government, Ido (from Oyo South Senatorial District). The 12 local government areas represented a sample of all the local government areas in Oyo State where community policing was being practised.

The scope was further delimited to the divisional police stations operating within the jurisdiction of the selected local governments. Lastly, the study focused on the executives and members of police-community relations committees, landlords associations, community leaders, religious leaders, market women associations, Oodua Peoples Congress/vigilante groups and community development associations and the public office -holders fora.

1.8 Definitions of terms,

Community Policing: This refers to a joint effort between the police and members of the public with aim of identifying and solving challenges peculiar to the community.

Effective Security: It is a state or feeling of safety and being protected, that is protection against attack from without or subversion from within in a matter of national security causing a desired or intended results.

Increased Police Accountability: It is a situation where police officers are responsible for their action and inaction. It calls for continued concern for checks and oversights for surveillance and authority and also indicates that every society demands more attention personally from the police

while the activities of the police is monitored by community. The intension is not to completely eliminate or undermine power of the poilce but rather ensure such power is not used for repressing and exploiting the people.

Strengthened Police-community Relations: It is a state where there is cooperation between the police and the community with the major goal of achieving a safe, peaceful and orderly society. This promotes trust and confidence between the police and community members and guarantees internal security of Nigerians. It further makes members of the community to commit their resources (time, manpower and money) to the realization of a secure and peaceful society.

Prevention and Detention of Crimes: This term refers to a plan that sets out the operational and organizational priorities for the police. The plan demonstrates how the force will continue to deliver its specialized policing services and capabilities to differents customers over the coming years. It also provides a summary of the important works undertaken by the force during the year in support of the security requirements of the nation.

Apprehension of Offender: This is to arrest or escort an offender into custody. This arrest could be done by legal warrant or authority.

Preservation of Law and Order: This means fundamental function of government that makes an official order to be maintained in good condition.

Protection of Life and Property: it is the act of ensuring an individual or something is not harmed or destoryed; that is, the focus of the police is to ensure the people are protected from all forms of injury that is likely to affect them.

Dire Enforcement of Laws and Regulations: This is the process of making sure that people obey /comply with laws and regulations of the state.

Intelligence Gathering: It means collection of secret security or political information within the community.

Joint Patrol: This is the regular tour made by the police and community members in order to guard the community or to maintain order

Attitude of People to Police: This refers to the extent of trust and confidence people have in the police as a security outfit, which guides their interaction and support for the security agency.

Components of Community Policing: These include the forum of police-community relations committee, the vigilante group, community and religious leaders, landlords associations and

public office holders in Oyo State. They initiate the process for which community policing is being undertaken in Oyo State.

Crime Reduction: This is the act of reducing illegal acts or activities that involve diminishing or breaking of laws in the community.

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CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is devoted to review relevant literature and theories. It examines the major constructs involved in this investigation so as to bring out their relevance to the study.

2.1.1 Policing in Nigeria

The British government influenced the origin of organised policing in Nigeria in 1861, when the British consul demanded his principal's permission to establish a consular guard. This was called Hausa Guard. In 1896, a comparative force called Lagos Police Force was instituted. The police as submitted by Reiner (2000) recruits men from various ethnic backgrounds for the purpose of enforcing law and maintaining order while the state pay for the services provided. The main duty of the police is anchoring consistence with existing laws and similarity with statutes of social request. The police is not the main organisation associated with policing. There are other national offices that carry out law enforcement duties. They include the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, Custom Services, Immigration Services and Economic and Financial Crime Commission. Other intelligence agencies are the Directorate of Military Intelligence and the state security services whose functions relate to dealing with criminal issues affecting state security.

Policing has dependably been required for the protection of request, well-being and social relations. In the customary social orders, all grown-up males were assembled to contribute towards the anticipation and control of wrongdoing and turmoil. In the police, officers are detailed to prevent crimes, ensure safety of lives and property, uphold the laws, keep up the peace and give an extensive variety of administrations to nationals (Martin, 1990). Bitner (1970) claims that a typical pattern bringing together this differing exercise is the potential for brutality and the need to utilise coercive means to set up social control.

The Nigeria Police Force

The emergence of Nigeria police in the Lagos colony in 1861 came into limelight when the first thirty (30) consular guard members were recruited. This was followed by a set of 1200 paramilitary Hausa constabulary in 1879. The Lagos police was later formed in 1896 coupled with a similar Niger Coast constabulary in 1894 in Calabar when the Niger Coast Protectorate was proclaimed by the colonial administration. In a similar vein, the Royal Niger Company Constabulary operating in Northern part of Nigeria came into being through the influence of the Royal Niger Company in 1888.

The division of Nigeria into Northern and Southern protectorates in 1900 led to the emergence of Northern Nigeria police from the Royal Niger Company Constabulary and Southern Nigeria Police from Niger Coast Constabulary. Many years after the amalgamation of the Northern and Southern Protectorates of Nigeria by the colonial masters, the Nigeria Police Force could not be formed until 1930 and has its Headquarters located in Lagos. The police were then put under native authorities until 1960 when regionalisation of policing in Nigeria became more pronounced.

According to Dambazau (1999), the police constitute the biggest, most visible and most important sub system of the criminal justice system as a body that has regular direct contact with the public. They are also the entry point into the criminal judicial system either through crime reportage by police members or through their own discovery. Other policing agencies whose works are complementary to those of the Nigeria police force include, Nigeria Custom Service, State Security Services, Federal Road Safety Corps, The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, National Security and Civil Defense Corps, National Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Structure of the Nigeria Police Force

The constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999) says the Nigeria Police Force is a law enforcement institution of the Federal Government of Nigeria with a centralised command structure headed by the Inspector General of Police who is directly responsible to the president of the country.

The president is expected to consult with police council before the appointment or removal of the Inspector General of Police. The council as an oversight body has its members (Governors) drawn from the 36 states of the federation. The 1979 constitution provided for a Police Service Commission saddled with responsibility of making policy, organisation, administration and financing the police except for pensions. The Babangida administration in 1989 abolished the commission and replaced it with the Nigeria Police Council under the direct control of the president. The new council was made up of the president as its chairman, the chief of staff, the ministers of internal affairs, the Inspector General of Police were members. This council was responsible for appointing, promoting and discipline of all members of the police force with the exception of the Inspector General of Police. All these were later delegated to the police force for all junior and rank-and file police personnel.

Balogun (2017) further said the police council was later replaced with eight-member Police Service Commission consisting of a chairperson, a retired Justice of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal, a retired police officer at or above the rank of commission of police; one representative each of women's interests, the press, non-governmental human right organisation and organise private sector and the secretary of the commission. The chairperson and members are appointed by the president and subject to confirmation by the senate.

The Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Police Affairs both performed civilian oversight functions, however, in 2007, the Ministry of Police Affairs was disbanded and made a department under the Ministry of Interior. In 2008, the Ministry of Police Affairs was re-established as a separate ministry (Balogun, 2017).

Each of Nigeria's 36 States, as well as the Federal Capital Territory is served by an administrative unit known as a state command. The state commands are grouped into 12 zonal commands – with two to four states in each zone – each under the supervision of an assistant Inspector General of Police. Each state command is headed by a commissioner of police who is directly accountable to the Assistant Inspector General in the respective zone. State commands are divided into smaller areas command, police divisions (headed by a divisional police officer), police stations, police posts, and village police posts.

The Nigeria Police Force was reorganised into seven area commands in 1986 and this superseded a command structure corresponding to each of Nigeria's states. Each command was under a commissioner of police and was further divided into police provinces and division under local officers. Nigeria police force headquarters, which was also an area command supervised and coordinated the other area commands. The crises that erupted between the police and army officer in 1986 over border patrol jurisdiction led the armed force chief of staff to announce a thorough reorganisation of the Nigeria Police force into seven area commands and five directorates (Criminal investigation, logistics, supplies, training and operations under Deputy Inspectors General). In the mid-1989, the Nigeria Police Force created a quick intervention force in each state, separate from the mobile police units to specifically monitor political events and to quell unrest. Each state unit of between 160 and 400 police was commanded by an Assistant superintendent of police and equipped with vehicles, communication gadgets, weapons and crowd control equipment such as cane, shields, batons and tear gas.

The need for Nigeria police

The need for Nigeria Police became more pronounced when Akintoye in order to become king, refused to cede Lagos to the British Authority. However, Dosumu, his son, was pressured into signing the treaty in 1853 after the death of his father. This led to English control of Lagos. This period (1852 to 1861) had an essential bearing on the Nigeria Police that started in Lagos (Tamuno, 1970). During this period, the determination of the British was to control trade and commerce in Lagos and the Yoruba hinterland. Soon they understood that the authoritative course of action in the Lagos zone neglected to create the important security for business and different interests amid the period. The Yoruba wars that threatened Ikorodu and Egbaland security in the 19th century greatly influenced security in Lagos.

Another factor that threatened lives and chances of legitimate commerce in Lagos Island was the reality of alliance between the exiled King Kosoko and King Ghezo of Dahomey (Tamuno, 1970). The prevailing situation created anxiety for the British consul and European residents. Hence, they prepared a proposal for consular guard of 100 men to protect their commercial interests. The desire of the emerging ruling class in colonial Nigeria to overwhelm and abuse the indigenous individuals in the light of a legitimate concern for their metropolitan economy made them to force a watchful reconnaissance over Nigeria so as to forestall any insubordination.

Community and policing in Nigeria

Without having a decent association with the environment they live in, the police cannot perform their duties. In the same vein, without the police, the community may live in fear and total anxiety. Hence, it is crucial that the police and members of the community establish, maintain and sustain mutual connection. The affiliation of Nigeria Police according to Akpotu (2003) with members of the community from the beginning is very pitiable (Mbachie, 2005). Based on the aforesaid, the police perceived by the members of the public as enemies. The police have developed some programmes that were aimed at ensuring that friendly and cordial relationship exist between the people and police so that the attitude of the people towards the police could change positively. The relationship existing between the citizens and the police in the assertion of Adesina's (2003) is a poor one in Nigeria because they cause disunity which has resulted in losing confidence in them but increased in dislike, distrust and hatred. This is evidenced by the poor police-public relationship in Nigeria.

The Nigerian police have not met their expected role to a large extent. They have failed in their duties of averting and identifying crimes. This has attributed to fraud, which has been entrenched in Nigerian police (Okumagba, 2003). In August 2006, Benue State University Students protested the death of their members who were killed by accident. The police officers who were asked to go and arrest the situation ended up aggravating it through arbitrary arrest of people (Office of the United Nations on Human Rights, 2004). It also condemned the Nigeria Police under the leadership of Tafa Balogun for committing lots of atrocities. There were both local and international condemnations of the Nigeria Police by human rights agencies on the abuse and indiscriminate killings of innocent citizens in the country. This type of situation affects police-citizen relationship in Nigeria. The police have the problem of making investigation an unending process. This way, the public finds it difficult to cooperate with the police.

2.1.2 Community policing

The basic assumption which brought about community policing as an idea is the conviction that community problems cannot be managed viably without the dynamic investment, support and help of people in general both in its policing formulation and implementation. The police found it impossible to arrest community crime and disorder for many reasons. One of such is the fact that the general population are in the best position to give the principal line of safeguard against wrong doing and turmoil. In the event that they care less about their security and neighbourhood welfare, there is little the police can do.

Also, the police do not have adequate resources for dealing with the multifaceted problems of the community. The community must, therefore, police itself first and can only get assistance from the police (Goldstein, 1987). In addition, the police possess restricted ability to manage wrongdoing as a multifaceted social crisis (Reiss, 1986). The police cannot be relied upon to manage neighbourhood wrong doing issues without any help. They need to depend on offices in the neighbourhood and other social organizations. Similarly, the police do not have control over the political, social, monetary and social situations. Consequently, they cannot successfully change or enhance them. (Riechers and Roberg, 1990).

Community policing has its base in a precise connection between the police and the residents. It is an authoritative technique that leaves setting needs and the methods for accomplishing them to a great extent on inhabitants and the police who serve in their neighborhood. Neighbourhood policing is a process rather than a product. It is a worldwide reform and conversion from customary policing to a modern one (Skogan, 2006). Okiro (2007) sees

community policing as a practice and philosophy; and a means of transportation for police reorganisation.

The stage for the departure from conventional ways of providing police was set at the introduction in Nigeria in 2004 that was receptive and episode-based to critical thinking and focused policing that is proactive, with the neighbourhood as the foundations of policing targets (Abdul-Rahaman, 2007). Nigeria embraced neighbourhood policing based on the need for a society that is egalitarian, the police are required to secure and serve people crucial rights to freedom, equality and equity under the law. To get this fulfilled, the police should be part of the community.

While emphasising the importance of community policing, Onovo (2010) posits that community policing recognises that the police alone do not have the important proactive or receptive ability to address certain difficulties. Neighbourhood policing is meant to give a climate in which the police and law-abiding subjects can work in association to take care of issues, share assets, counteract wrongdoing, advance office- coordinated efforts, diminish struggle, and enhance the general nature of neighbourhood life. Neighbourhood policing centres on valuable commitment with the general population (end clients of police administrations) and re-arranges the agreement between the general population and the police subsequently becomes the neighbourhood co-makers of quality police administrations. It does not supplant conventional policing (Onovo, 2010).

Alemika (1993) conceives the police as facilitators or inhibitors of progress. Basically, people group policing is a coordinated effort between the police and the neighbourhood that distinguishes and takes care of neighbourhood wrong doing issues (Wilson, 1993). Neighbourhood policing system differs from one place to another. The first standard where upon neighbourhood policing theory was based was to keep up consistently an association with people in general to foster neighbourhood welfare and opposition (Bittner, 1967).

The people group policing model embraced by the Nigeria Police in its pilot division has effectively coordinated many policing ideas into a complete working model of neighbourhood policing, including the policing brilliance display neighborhood policing, insight drove policing, struggle avoidance and understudy-focused critical thinking preparing approaches. The Nigerian police depend on the neighbourhood decentralised to the area level to be more available, keep up contact and collaboration with their neighbourhoods, participate in strategies to target particular issues recognised by the entire neighbourhood, work in association with other open and private

associations and persistently assess and adjust their systems. Neighbourhood policing likewise empowers knowledge-drive policing on account of the expanded level of trust between accomplices, (Office for International Development, 2010).

Nigerian community policing models are based on the fact that the police will regard and secure human rights; be straight forward and open in their policing capacities; exhibit responsibility consistently to convey best quality administration; enable and speak with all levels of police workforce; be responsible and liable for what they do; and guarantee that subjects with a grievance against the police have viable correspondence channels. (Department for International Development, 2010).

Peak and Glensor (1996) claim community policing provide the society with the following advantages such as giving the officer smugness from resolving troubles, engenders a chance to be inventive and creative. The officer is also given the opportunity to make a real impact and the opportunity to be familiar with most members of the community is created.

The community members have the opportunity to voice out how the police should operate, has a say in setting law implementation needs to wind up a more effective police division which gives a perpetual determination to repeating issues. It also gives a more grounded, more secure and friendlier neighbourhood to live in. Security conscious neighbourhood is central and engenders effective security at reduced cost.

There is an amplified surge of information exchange between members of the community and the police as a result of improvement in trust level and mutual respect towards one another. This information is pulled together into intelligence which is utilised to organize issues like wrong doing and crime.

Methods of community policing

The structure of community policing centres around task officers assigned to a particular beat and influencing these officers to get comfortable with the beat through beat profiling. The officers are instructed to outline particular watch systems to manage the kinds of wrongdoing peculiar to that beat. This widens the obligations of the cop and individualises the practices to the neighbourhood they are policing. They utilise the contributions from the neighbourhood they are policing. Besides they try to expand the benefits of positive cooperation with the police (Bertus, 1996).

Principles of Community Policing

Community policing is characterised by four main principles as identified by Gordner (1996). These include community policing is not a panacea because it does not provide solution to departmental problem. It is just a solution to current problems of the police; also it is not wholly new, it has been in practice amongst few police departments, although some aspects of community policing are relatively new as a police strategy for combating crimes. Community policing strategy is no “hug a thug”. It is purely crime fighting and never plan to revert police work into social work. It is concerned with crime reduction as against conventional policing of crime reportage that has been in practice for years and lastly, this strategy is not a cook book, it does not possess a single universal definition and how the strategy is implemented vary from place to place, although, it contains a set of universally acceptable principles.

Elements of Community Policing

Kasali and Odetola (2016) in their investigation of alternative approach to policing in Nigeria conclude that the outcomes of community policing are wholly based in some essential elements such as:

Structure: Here, they said police institution should appreciate the essential benefit associated with partnering with the public. The structure of the institution should be the one that facilitate execution of philosophical methodology and tactical dimension of community policing. Hence, organisational structure and training should be established to support community policing. (Skogan, 2006).

Management: here, it is the responsibility of the police authorities to take the lead in ensuring effective execution of policy of community policing and by providing the needed leadership which ensures public involvement in the activities of community policing. Also, there is the need to enhance police information system which will assist the identification and analysis of community problem, the police has to reform its relationship with local people, change their behaviours and attitude towards the community people. The police need to seek community assistance in gathering information so as to reduce crime and disorder.

Problem solving: This is essential for community policing, it involves the coming together of the police and the public in identifying and solving the community problems. Cordner (2007) in support of this partnership says both the police and community members should be encouraged to imbibe problem solving techniques and work against all situations that may cause security lapses.

Justification for community policing

The aim of community policing in Nigeria according to Onovo (2010) is to give air in which the police and honest nationals can work in association to take care of issues, share assets, avoid wrongdoing, advance inter-agency coordinated effort, convey guilty parties to equity; lessen strife, and enhance the general nature of neighbourhood life. In this regard, the police will ensure human rights are protected with respect for the individual; be straightforward and honest in their capacities while policing the people; perform their duty consistently to convey best quality administrations and empower and speak with all levels of police workforce.

Community policing as a philosophy was introduced in Nigeria in 2004 in line with the response of the Nigeria police to democratic governance. The Nigerian Police having discovered that crime control requires the support of the community members in order to reduce fear of crime embarked on community policing strategy as its being done in other developed world.

This strategy was based on the assumption that both the public and the police have joint responsibility for securing their neighbourhood. Perhaps, this was why Wright in Balogun, (2017) posited that policing work is characterised by three models. (i) The enforcement model which is concerned with police crime control and law enforcement (ii) The service model which police employ in consultation with the public in their dealings with crime control, maintenance of law and order and service delivery while the last model (iii) the community model is all about maintaining public peace at the expense of crime control. With this policing approach, the police, of course, no longer stand as sole provider of law and order, the public becomes its partner in provision of community safety and peace. Schanzer, Kurzman, Toliver and Miller, (2016) consented to the adoption of community policy strategy with a view to improving trust between the police and community. Okiro (2007) complemented the above assertion when he said community policing provides a way for the people and the police to work together to resolve community problems. Through the involvement of community members, more resources (human and materials) are made available for crime detection, prevention and control as against the use of force (reactive response) to crime management and public safety. Hence, community policing becomes a collaborative work between the police and the public through which security challenges are identified in the community and workable solutions are offered to solve them.

Community policing provides a ready tool for the police and the community to join hand together to define community problems and work jointly to resolve the problems contrary to

indigenous policing method that makes security planning and enforcement as the sole responsibility of the police (Balogun, 2017).

At the initial level of its introduction, the Nigerian police created regular interactive session just like the town hall meetings with the community members. The aim was to build community confidence on the activities of the police as it provides community members direct interaction and access to air their views/problems with the police.

At another level of the interaction, the Nigerian police high command actively involved community members in the management of security challenges. This arrangement led to building of mutual trust and confidence between the police and the public. This approach also led the police high command to see the need to be polite, friendly, approachable, honest, law abiding and demonstrate high sense of responsibility in dealing with the public and in discharging their duties. Also, there was the belief that community policing practices will strengthen the link between the police and the public and through their interaction; they will be able to address the challenges of their neighbourhood. Okesola and Mudiare, (2013) state that the policing challenges in Nigeria led to the search for a new approach which seeks to focus on constructive engagement with people who are the end users of the police services thereby making community the co-producers of justice and a quality police service. Coquilhat (2008) corroborated this stand by saying community policing offers the public a larger window into police activity and provide opportunity for 'grassroot' support for police.

Strategies for community policing

Community policing requires that police divide control with the occupants and basic choices are made at the community echelon. Achieving the goals of community policing involves three operational strategies such as community partnership, problem solving and change management.

Community Partnership relates to maintenance trust based on mutual relationship between members of the community and those in authority in police in the force. The police recognize the need for cooperation and therefore encourage the community people to come up with useful information for fighting crime. The community worried by wrongdoing and confusion, cooperate with the police (Bohm and Haley, 2002).

Problem Solving includes police reactions to wrongdoing and turmoil based on thought, vitality and activity as opposed to those that are customary and casual frequency. Here, the

neighbourhood way of life turn into the subject of worry for both the police and neighbourhood. The police need to give time to distinguishing community apprehension for this strategy to work effectively.

Change Management is meant to achieve the first two approaches necessitates assigning new duties and appropriation of adaptable style of administration, unlike in the traditional model where low status was accorded officers on patrol. Community policing stresses the estimation of the watch work and the watch officers as a person. It requires changing of activity, basic leadership and duty descending inside the police association. The watch officer must be in charge of the conveyance of police administration and neighbourhood administration. They ought to be comfortable with the necessities and worry of their neighbourhoods.

Challenges to community policing in Nigeria

Community policing as a policing strategy has the capacity to promote policing effectiveness and was welcomed when it was introduced in 2004 in Nigeria. However, despite the high expectations of the stakeholders, there remain a number of serious obstacles that have hindered its effectiveness. According to Balogun (2017), these include among others;

Poor coverage: Nigeria is a federation with 36 states and a federal capital territory (FCT). It has a total of 6424 police stations that provide police administrative services. Out of these, only 129 stations spread across 18 state are currently operating community policing. This shows that only an extremely insignificant segment of the population experience the operation of community policing in Nigeria.

Poor understanding of the concept and philosophy of community policing: There exists a low penetration and understanding of the concept among the members of the Nigeria police and their civilian counterparts. Even within communities where community policing has been introduced and implemented, many stakeholders believed the philosophy behind community policing is elite-dominated and elite-driven, this results in poor participation in some areas.

Inadequate funding: for any plan to be properly executed, it requires adequate funding. The Nigeria police as an institution is faced with problem of inadequate funding and corruption. This has serious impact in the execution of community policing when it was introduced with little or no financial backing from the federal government. Since inception only the DFID has been the major donor for funding community policing projects in Nigeria.

Weakness of Divisional Structure: It was discovered that Beat Officers in the pilot states lack clearly defined responsibilities, no prescribed guidelines and standard operating procedures to work with.

Poor Documentation: Community policing in Nigeria is faced with lack of proper documentation of its gains and experiences in most of the pilots states, there is factually no tangible data to sustain most of the information supplied by Divisional Police Officers in many of the 129 police divisions where community policing has been implemented.

The DFID Nigeria Security, Justice and Growth (SJG) Programmer (2010) identifies various difficulties encountered by community policing in Nigeria. These include public resistance to change, which is often caused by absence of understanding with regard to the exact idea of neighbourhood policing; personal stake with respect to those profiting from the norm; a fatalistic state of mind, including conviction that progression is not conceivable while the police "general population" keeps being ineffectively paid; unwillingness to forsake honours that are natural for the obscure or indeterminate; and viewing neighbourhood policing as unnecessary. Neighbourhood policing is erroneously considered by some as an imported idea and irrelevant to policing in Nigeria.

Barriers to community policing

Social disorder and crime still endure in Nigeria despite the police efforts at curtailing them. Nigeria still loses lives and property on regular basis. Some of the inconveniences facing neighbourhood policing in Nigeria are examined below:

The Problem of Corruption: This is common among the officer and men of the Nigeria Police. This makes them maltreat residents and undermine the rule of law in the nation. They are involved in unlawful detention and demonstrations of brutality, including rape and even killing extrajudicially (Human Rights Watch, 2010).

Another problem is the pessimistic community perception of police personnel and their services. There is the general belief a policeman is ineffective, brutal, corrupt and uncivil to the public. These beliefs are based on personal experiences of Nigerians. However, some police officers are dedicated and usually demonstrate tenacity, courage and professionalism while carrying out their duties.

The issue of institutional constraints constitute a serious hindrance to the organisation of equity and keeping of peace in Nigeria. The Nigeria Police lacks adequate manpower, sufficient

education and professional training; there are insufficient apparatus and pitiable conditions of services.

Transformation of the police to service oriented from the use of force extremely difficult based on the mere fact that the police in Nigeria is resulted from various military administration. Besides, there is godfatherism, which makes many police officers to distort equity. As indicated by Alemika (1993), these issues noted about Nigeria Police Force are obvious and are a cause of genuine worry to the general population, government, police experts and authorities and human rights associations.

What Community Policing has accomplished in Nigeria

Balogun (2017) says community policing initiative was anchored upon institutional architecture and strategies that exist in all the states currently operating it. However, there are variations in the application of the main principles of community policing depending on each area peculiarities. Common among all areas was the concentration on both the internal and external measures directed towards the creation of a new police culture that are similar to the visions and missions of community policing in Nigeria. Summarily, the main goal of community policing in Nigeria is to serve as reform strategy for the entire Nigeria police organization in order to make it more democratic, professional and proactive (Iwar, 2010). Despite its selective mode of operation, community policing cannot be seen as a special unit, responsibility or function but a holistic reform measure.

Within its rank and file, the Nigeria police force has identified the gaps in its existing roles and responsibilities and the establishment of new ones to rectify identified lapses. Balogun (2017) says efforts have also been devoted to the training and retraining of police officers in the acquisition of necessary skills and knowledge for effective implementation of community policing. Deliberate efforts are made at these training workshops to emphasize the need for a change of attitude and behaviour among police personnel. Some of the training manuals used at the various workshop include; Reprinted Code of Conduct for Nigeria Police (2004), Nigeria Police Force Operational Handbook on Community Policing (2007), the Nigerian Police Force Community Policing Divisional Management Team Course Manual (2008); Nigerian Community Safety Handbook (2009) and Nigeria Police Force Operational Community Policing Intelligence Led Policing (Level I) Practitioner Handbook (2009).

At its external level of operation, the focus has been on forging partnership and collaboration with Communities, Local Government Councils, Civil society Organisations, Non-

Governmental Organisations, Religious Groups, Public and Private Agencies and the Mass Media. Other platforms for such partnership and mobilisation for the implementation of the community policing include Vigilante Support Officers (VSO), Community Police Offices (CPO) and Community Police Developer (CPD).

In 2008, the Nigeria Police Force selected four model sites for the execution of the Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP) in Federal Capital Territory (Maitama, Gwagwalada) and Lagos state (Victoria Island and Apapa). A Divisional Intelligence Officer (DIO) with support staff was appointed for each of the Division to gather information and intelligence from patrols and other reliable sources, recording the information on normal cards, analysing the information gathered with crime information, and providing regular briefings to the Divisional Police Officer and all officers.

Furthermore, in 2009, the Local Safety Partnership (LSP) programme was experimented in two areas: namely Gwagwalada, FCT and Apapa, Lagos. The LSP was to work with other agencies and civil society groups under the community policing framework to establish sustainable LSP structure, undertake local community safety audits, develop communication plans to support their work, and to implement these action plans (Nigeria Police Force, 2009a in Balogun, 2017), these experiment were adjudged to be highly successful. With them, the Nigeria Police came up with two publications to serve as a reference guide for those considering the establishment of similar community safety scheme in other parts of Nigeria (NPF, in Balogun, 2017). In short, community policing experiment has handsome degree of success in Nigeria. DFID (2005) in its first official attempt to evaluate the performance of the initiative find the scheme to have positively impacted in the security landscape of the country, as well as on the public perception of the police.

Prospects of community policing in Nigeria

In Nigeria, neighbourhood policing requires better correspondence and comprehension between the police and the general public. It supports a more humanistic and unbiased state of mind towards criminals. Police that is dynamic is more powerful accomplishing guilty party's identification and healing activity post-offence. The potential prices of community- oriented police cannot be completely acknowledged except there is a common understanding of the neighbourhood towards that strategy. Neighbourhood policing requires the incorporation of all things considered necessary.

All other styles and techniques of policing are supplanted in Nigeria by neighbourhood. Rather, it complements central policing capacities, for example, activity authorization, wrongdoing avoidance, and open request administration. These duties remain fundamental and integral to meet the execution principles and criteria requested by the neighbourhood policing (*The Dawn*, 2011).

Ikuteyijo (2009) avers that neighbourhood policing involves neighbourhood organisation in making a protected and secure condition for all. It is policing whereby the general population takes a dynamic part in their own particular issues. With people group policing, the police are not viewed as dangerous and risky agents. The connection between the police and individuals has engaged the attention of researchers. The fourth republic in Nigeria, which began in 1999, ushered in ethnic militias that challenged the policing space. The Nigeria Police Force has not taken care of the basic issue of fair policing whose cardinal components are "equity, equality, responsibility, and effectiveness".

The Oodua People's Congress (OPC) Self-help outfits in Crime Reduction

The Oodua People's Congress (OPC) , named after the legendary progenitor of the Yoruba, is one of the biggest ethnic state armies in Nigeria today (Guichaoua, 2006:22). It is extremely persuasive in the states demographically overwhelmed by the Yoruba in the Southwest. The OPC's authentic targets are set out in its constitution along these lines:

To accumulate every one of the relatives of Oodua everywhere throughout the earth particularly in Africa, the Caribbean, South America and North America for a most significant, comprehensive and totally resolute solidarity; to relate to a perspective of re-living the brilliance of our past with the end goal of family; to teach and prepare the relatives of Oduduwa with the end goal of the above; to coordinate the desires and estimations of the considerable number of relatives of Oduduwa into an aggregate stage of an Oduduwa element; to screen the different interests of relatives of Oduduwa by whatever name called, any place on the substance of the earth and battle for the insurance of these interests; to guarantee greatest self-assurance of the general population of Oodua; to assist the advance of Oodua human progress by securing and advancing our qualities, mores and the between generational transmission of same; to find a direction for an Oodua world view and build up its place on the planet and to activate the general population of Oodua for the National reason (OPC's Constitution and Bill of Rights:102).

There are conflicting records of the arrangement of the OPC and its date of development by the two factions of the group. The association as indicated by Fasheun, was shaped by a gathering of seven individuals including him; the other six were prominent market pioneers at the Mushin territory of Lagos. They were namely Mrs Adebowale (Iya-Ijebu), Alhaji Ibrahim (Baba Oja), and Mrs. Taiwo, and three other people brought by each of them to the debut meeting on August 29, 1994. Aside from Fasheun and Taiwo a semi-educated resigned military officer, the enrolled individuals were all ignorant people (Sesay et al., 2003). Gani Adams noted that there were nine establishing individuals from OPC involving Tony Ugurugbe (an Ijaw man), Gani Adams, Dr. Fredrick Fasheun, Olumide Adeniji, Kunle Adesokan, Idowu Adebowale, Ibrahim Abobolanwo, Ibrahim Atanda and Silas Atanda. "He added that Ugurugbe, a non-Yoruba, was prodded by the invalidation of the June 12 race and felt that there was a need to build up an activist gathering that would battle to recover and upgrade the status of Yoruba race even with unending audacious abuse and enslavement."

OPC has many members that cut across Christians, Muslims, and traditionalists. These members are principally from the old South-western Region (Lagos, Ekiti, Ogun, Osun, Oyo, and Ondo states). Some Yoruba people are also found in Edo, Kwara, and Kogi states, as well as the Republic of Bénin, North America, the Caribbean, and Europe.

The OPC can be marked as a mass development that is known by everybody in Nigeria (Adams, 2002; Guichaoua, 2006). The campaign for National Sovereign Conference to be held by OPC was intended to redraw the structure of the Nigerian Federation.

The OPC according to Human Rights Watch (2003) has a strict progressive structure, levels of leadership, and productive frameworks of correspondence. The association has at the national and states levels structures and official boards of trustees with the National Conference held annually as the basic forum for leadership and the National Executive Council (NEC) as the administrative body. Each part is expected at the level of neighbourhood to have a place with a branch while branches are grouped into zones, which are assembled into sub-areas. There are distinctive wings, including *esos'* wing and ladies' wing. In each zone, there is a lady called "Iya Oodua" who remains as another worldly pioneer to be consulted on any issue for divination and direction. The *esos* as a unit (who go to fight), additionally called 'ushers' in Gani Adams group, is associated with vigilante exercises. There is another subset known as the checking bunch. There is strict adherence to disciplinary systems. The offences could be acts that undermine the viability of

the association, defilement, sexual manhandle, battling and show of religious or some other types of separation.

Vigilante (informal policing structure)

Vigilante, according to Etannibi, Alemika and Chukwuma (2004) is an informal policing structure set up by the general population living in destitution because of the clear failure of the formal police to satisfactorily shield them from wrongdoing. The poor naturally have the ability to recognise and clarify their well-being and security concern. Their understanding goes beyond insurance from criminal exploitation. They also consider security to be an imperative instrument for sustaining their livelihood and for developing their local communities. This is because security affects their health, family co-existence, lives and property. They employ conventional jumping techniques, customary security strategies, supplicating and fasting, and horde actions as their main mode of operations. In trying to effectively discharge their duty of ensuring safety and protection of their neighbourhood, vigilante group are faced with the problems of lack of funding by the government, provocation and coercion by the police while embarking on their obligations, quick utilization of privately influenced weapons, absence of fundamental operational gear, for example, street lights, warm dress, raincoats uniform and identity carss. There is also the problem of lack of recognition by the local government authorities.

Why vigilante groups are patronised

The basic reasons for patronising vigilante groups, according to a study in South Africa in 2002, include apparent increase in wrongdoing and poor capacity of the criminal equity framework to react to the necessities of the casualties of wrongdoing and the deficiencies of the formal police. In Nigeria absence of trust in the police is the most critical motivation for patronising vigilante groups, in addition to complaints against the police owing to debasement, ineptitude, brutalisation of nationals and institutional disappointment (Shaw, 2009).

Types of vigilante

Chukwuma (2002) avers that not less than four sorts of vigilantes could be recognized. These are religious, ethnic, state-supported, and neighbourhood vigilantism.

Religious vigilantism began in South Africa and spread to Nigeria with the presentation of Shariah laws in the Northern part of Nigeria in 2000, (Chukwuma 2000). They were called the Hisbah, whose primary obligation was to implement Sharia laws on utilisation of alcohol,

occurrence thickening (wearing of pants and meagre dresses by ladies) and capturing cheats. They regularly enforce disciplines for such "Offences" all alone without the suspects been taken for trail in a court of law.

Ethnic vigilantism alludes to bunches compose along ethnic or inborn lines to protect the line interests or check wrongdoing. Protection of ethnic interest serves as control mechanism. A very good example is the Oodua People's Congress (Tersakian, 2003).

State-supported vigilantism involves slippery kind of vigilante that works with the help of governments or state organisations. An example is the Bakassi Boys in Abia, Anambra and Imo States of Nigeria. This group had dangerous weapons, including guns, utilised for partisan politics.

Neighborhood or Community vigilante: This group focus on maintaining security, road passageways or towns' entryways in the evening. It is involved onfoot watches around evening. The group members work with shrieks to stir the general population in the area if there is entry of undesirable visitors.

2.1.3 The concept of crime

Saliu (1997) defines security as absence of physical dangers. The improvement in social orders with specific references to Westernisation has not improved the situation. Rather, it has been damaging the social estimations of the general public. Universally, 60% of city occupants have been casualties of some sort of crime. These crimes include fakeness, duping, 419 disorder, (Omede, 2005).

The Nigerian urban areas are favourable for crime since they give the secrecy expected by offenders. A report uncovered a "preparation school" for equipped burglars at Ajegunle territory of Lagos, the people recruited are in the range of eighteen and twenty-eight years. The school was where the outlaws arranged projects on which territory to assault and how to operate. Suspects were arrested during their morning instructional course where they were working out modalities on various houses to be raid for the week (Omede, 2005:45).

Crime undermines the social harmony, well-being and security. It constitutes an issue when its frequency is uncontrolled, which make it a danger to the security of people and property (Onoge, 1998). Crime is a danger to stability of a country. It produces underdevelopment, it decimates human and social capital (Onoge, 1996).

2.1.4 Security

Security does not have a universally acceptable definition, as taught. Scholars from different fields based their definitions of the concept on their different ideological background or on their intellectual acumen. According to Imobighe (2003) security means the building up of standard military defense for the protection of the state territorial integrity from both internal and external interferences. This is otherwise called militaristic security. This means that security end product is the achievement of the country's territorial integrity and sovereignty. It may also mean freedom from threat of the physical existence of the state as well as the capacity that promote self protection and development and the improvement of the total well-being of the people in entirety. This sometimes is referred to as human security which often promotes human needs and protection in all spheres of life. Usually, the target is preservation and satisfaction of humanity.

However, issue of threat is usually associated with insecurity, threat is anything that implies danger or constitute an obstacles to goal accomplishment. Hence, for the security of any state to be guaranteed, it must be devoid of threat whether physical or otherwise objectively, security connotes an absence of threat to acquired values like state independence, socio-economic interests, territorial sovereignty and political system. To buttress this up, McLaurin (1988) posited that national security helps in defining the health of a nation within the context of the state system. This is better expressed in the light of the availability or non-availability of threat to a country's collective interest. In other words national security entails the removal of threats (social, economic, cultural, religious, political and ecological) and protection of the nation's territory.

Ujomu (2002) stated that national security is mainly concerned with nation's survival, self-defense and the preservation of state government sovereignty, aiming at promoting peace and progress in the state. In short, national security encompasses the protection of national interests, preservation of nation's survival and the enhancement of the collective aspiration/need of the people to live decently and within a peaceful state.

More than ever before, national security challenges have become enormous in Nigeria. The pathetic situation of security has led many individuals to their early graves. Many of such cases remain unresolved owing to the slow pace of investigation by the Nigeria Police.

Immediately after the inauguration of the fourth Republic, there was a spate of armed military engagements against the Nigerian Government. A growing state of criminality and violence also created pervasive local insecurity, which led to the engagement of local

neighbourhood watch groups, youth militias and vigilante groups, some of which were organised or supported by the government.

This ever-increasing spate of violence and terrorism has greatly exposed the security challenges in the police. According to Aremu (2014b), the Nigeria Police cannot match the sophistication, weaponry and intelligence of many of the criminals, most especially, the Boko Haram sect and racial mercenaries in the Niger Delta (Egbesu Boys, Indigenous People of Biafra, the Pan-Niger Youth Movement, Movement for the Emancipation of Niger-Delta and the Ijaw Youth Movement for the Survival of Ogoni people (MOSOP) and the Niger Delta People Volunteer Force. This operational lapse by the police has relegated the force to the background. The implication of this for people's security is regular robbery, theft, conning, and other workplaces, illegal tax avoidance, oil bunkering, pipeline vandalism, human trafficking, digital crime and other vices (Odekunle, 2011).

Citizens now live in fear, uncertainty, anxiety and suspense, (Olujinmi, 2004; Bruce and Neild, 2004). The enormity of these security challenges have led to extensive deployment of military and security agencies and extensive security operation (Ikelegbe, 2014). This means that a huge chunk of national resources which ought to be deployed for development has been devoted to security.

Aremu (2014b) observes that policing in civilised climes is a serious business and is well funded and articulated. To be at par with what obtains in other countries, the Nigeria Police should enjoy good funding. There should be a serious enlistment of young "non-disabled" and educated men into the force. The police authorities should ensure the training of police personnel.

2.1.5 Effective security

One of the fundamental responsibilities of the government is to guarantee safety and protection of life and property in the country. This involves the protection against attack from without or subvention from within in a matter of national security causing a desired or intended result. Effective security in a state is characterised by apprehension of offender, crime prevention, crime detection, crime reduction, protection of life and property and enforcement of law and order. According to Said (2019) effective security is therefore measured by highly secure environment, easy to use appliances that are also flexible and scalable. Kovacich and Halibozek in Said (2019) posit that effective security mean the use of physical control to protect the premises, site, facility, building and other assets. It also leads to both the people and information protection, this is done through the use of sophisticated protection measures. Also, the National Crime Prevention and

Community Safety Strategy (2013), an initiative of the Ministry of National Security in Jamaica identified four main elements of effective security as including maintenance of law and order; protection against internal and external threat; safety of borders and punishing and rehabilitating offenders. When all these are guaranteed, it will resort to crime reduction that will henceforth facilitate economic growth and employment generation.

Effective security aims at strengthening the rule of law and promotion of police legitimacy with the local community. It also helps in bridging the gap between the police and the public through such instruments as community policing and inclusion of police support services designed to meet the needs of the people in a state. Effective security also strives to restore trust in the people for a lawful and better ordered nation, a situation where more people will feel safe and the territorial borders will be well protected Kovacich and Halibozek in Said (2019).

For a state to enjoy effective security, National Research Council of the National Academies (2004) says police as a matter of must should develop effective policies, protocols and working relationship with the public and with the criminal justice system so as to achieve its target objective. It was also postulated that the need arises to refine and improve the macro level measures of policing and community protection. Also, emphasis must be laid on the local community sense of safety, security and peace of mind, its reliance and trust in the local police, traffic and motor safety as well as the protection of welfare of most vulnerable and indigent citizens. There group may include mentally impaired, drug addict, the aged, young and physically, handicapped.

Many tactics have been identified by different security outfits for ensuring effective security. Grimaldi (2014) listed:

Risk Analysis which helps to determine tolerance of risk which one can accept, avoid, prevent or transfer. It helps enlisting security priority initiatives and budget planning.

Data and assets classification which is important to appreciate the data and assets that can be maintained. It is also useful to prioritise security level and determine level of access to information.

User Security Awareness Training that many organisations are usually faced with danger of information misuse, hence workers need to be trained on data sensitivity, its threats and usage. This can be done through organisation's policy and procedures awareness training.

Approval by Management which ensures effective security, the management of the organisation must approve and sponsor it, so as to be in line with the business objectives. This promotes workers obedience to policies and programmes of the organisation.

Effective security aims at crime prevention, a safe home, office and implementation of justice in the society. To achieve this tasks, Sheriff (2016) states 4Ds of highly effective security measures that are needed be followed religiously. They include:

Detect: This means the identification of potential threats, risks, dangers and loopholes which helps in early mitigation of insecurity. Effective security measure will not only help to identify problem through effective definition of vital assets but will also promote exposures, and vulnerabilities of threats to assets.

Deter: This involves a way of discouraging forthcoming threats, hazards and risks from happening through a holistic risk assessment measure. It may take physical display of security measures like electric fence, CCTV Camera and a sign post with “beware of dog” signal available to deter criminals from gaining access to the organisation or keep criminals at distance.

Delay: This measure helps in interrupting potential risks, dangers and threats from occurring. A lot of impediments are created for criminals to cross for them to execute their nefarious activities. The unwanted visitors are delayed and criminal attack is forestalled.

Deny: This measure exhibits all security measures available through their physical display on structures in and out of the organisations environment, such sophisticated appliances and gadgets usually frustrate plans of criminal and throw them off-guard.

Similarly, in order to ensure effective security Madelaire (2019) advocates a regular supply of power to promote less vulnerability of one home to theft. There should be backup power supply like generator or battery. Also the IP rating of security cameras and sensors should be very high against dust, water or other things that may lead to damage. There should be an efficient system that will not mistake good people for bad ones. And lastly, the security system should be designed towards meeting the organisation’s needs. This idea was buttressed up by Cameron (2018) when he submitted that effective security requires that the security outfits and agencies must possess integrity, well trained, experienced officers. The officers must also possess quality like alertness, fitness, bravery, communication skills, versatility and capable of controlling their temperament.

Notwithstanding their power, and assets, the police require the help of others to reasonably and adequately control and counteract crime. This is due to the number of men and officers in the police charged with the responsibility of protecting lives and property are far below the number

envisioned by most natives, and physical nearness cannot be consistently built by these officers in all locations of the neighbourhood; police specialists who are regularly and generally deficient. Also the police do not specifically control the conditions that produce crime and the level at which the police can effectively utilise their legitimate specialists depends largely on the society's assistance for and trust in the police. The police should endeavour to continually develop and maintain cordial relationship with members of the community (Cameron, 2018).

The capacity to work efficiently in a professional manner by the police in all social and legislative frameworks for the police to be successful especially in the following areas:

- i. Community associations
- ii. Government offices.
- iii. Mental well-being frameworks
- iv. Public well-being and administration of therapeutic framework for crisis
- v. Administration of Government and non-government organisations which includes medication and liquor treatment and detoxification
- vi. School frameworks
- vii. Corporate and business neighbourhoods
- viii. Juvenile equity frameworks
- ix. Alternative question determination frameworks (Cameron, 2018).

Compelling security is comprised of components like trepidation of criminals, crime decrease, crime development, crime identification and implementation/conservation of lawfulness.

Apprehension of offenders

The organisation of equity comprises the recognisable proof, capture, arraignment and discipline of the individual that committed the crime, the goal is intentional consistence with the law. It is the police responsibility to activate the process of equity framework once a crime has been committed for the purpose of identifying and arresting the suspect, to get essential information and coordinate other processes involved in dealing with the crime. Smith (2012) avers

that if the police believe that there is already enough evidence against the individual, they are likely to charge him with the offence. However, there is a limit to the amount of time that the police can keep an individual in custody without charging him/her to court. The police cannot arrest people who committed minor offences where an arrest is refined, as warrant must be issued. However, minor offences, like theft and assault may not require a warrant. While arrest could be made immediately some offences are committed, some may take years after lengthy investigation or when new evidence is available. After an arrest, the police reserve the power of caution that is the right that the police have to warn a suspect not to talk, for whatever he says after the arrest may be used against him in the law court. Soon, an interview will be conducted and recorded to avoid the question of intimidation or manipulation. After the interview, a suspect may be released when the police discover that no offence was committed or that they do not have enough evidence to connect the suspect to the crime. A bail may be given where police needs to carry out more enquires. This may require that the suspect should report back as the station some other days.

The Nigerian constitution stipulates the limit of the time the police can keep an individual in custody. After some prescribed days, the suspect will be formally charged with an offence in a law court, the defendant may be released on bail or may be held in custody where police feels he is going to be a threat or may escape. Thereafter, the suspect file is submitted by the police to the office of Director of Public prosecution, who decides whether there is enough evidence to prosecute the suspect in the public interest or to convict the suspect.

Crime Reduction

Crime reduction implies reduction of open door for a crime to be committed. To reduce crime involves various actions, such as convallescening the environment, the substantial safety of susceptible objects and functioning to make available a better personal satisfaction. In the past, the police authority was expected to handle issue of crime reduction alone.

Crime reduction may take situational methods, which include adjusting the physical state of potential locales from which crime may happen. Situational crime lessening may take the form of improving fencing or fitting strong locks to premises, taking defenceless things from where they could be stolen. Improving the visibility in an area which may take the form of bush burning, cutting down of trees and improved lighting. It may also take the form of access control, for example barring entry into some rooms or premises to prevent intruders from entering them.

Crime prevention

This is an effort made by the government to reduce crime, deter crime and criminals and enforce law. Several factors encourage crime to be committed. According to Royal Gibraltar Police (2004), they include an individual having the desire to participate in a banned or prohibited behaviour; the possession of the skills and tools for committing crime and; having an opportunity to be acted upon..

There are three types of prevention.

The primary prevention, which may include individual and family level factors: On the individual basis, connection to school and participation in pro-social actions may reduce involvement in criminal activities.

Secondary prevention: This concerns the use of intervention techniques directed at youth who are at the height of danger of committing crimes. Crimes that are committed at this level are related to social and physical problems.

Tertiary prevention is used to check successive incidents after a crime has been committed.

Royal Gibraltar Police (2004) identifies ten principles of crime prevention, useful for securing home, car, motorcycle, garage, boat or other personal property.

- i. Target hardening: This involves making criminal target such as object, property, person or animals were resistant to attack or difficult to damage or remove.
- ii. Target removal: This involves making invisible object of potential attack through temporary or permanent removal.
- iii. Removing the means to commit crime: This involves the removal of materials that can possibly be used for committing crime by a criminal.
- iv. Reducing the pay-off: This is the act of decreasing the benefits for the crime committed by the criminal when perpetrated. It may involve the use of safe to reduce cash held in a till or using a replica in shop displays.
- v. Access control: This may involve the use of door locks identity cards, entry card systems, and many others to restrict access to sites, building or part of a building.

- vi. **Visibility/surveillance:** This has to do with ensuring that criminals are visible if they carry out a crime. It may take the natural form, such as improving lighting or changing the height of fences or formal form using technology or specially trained staff to deter or identify potential criminals through CCTV, alarm system or the store security guards or the informal surveillance where community or residents use vigilante, counter staff or receptionists.
- vii. **Environmental design:** This involves the changing of the surrounding of a structure of a location or domain to lessen open doors for carrying out crime.
- viii. **Regulation Laying:** This involves making law or code of conduct which set out acceptable behaviour, for example wearing of badges or request to report to a reception.
- ix. **Increasing the chance of being caught:** This may include anything that slows a criminal or increases his risk of being apprehended, for instance proper management of CCTV system.
- x. **Detecting Offenders:** This involves agencies working with youth to divert the offenders or potential criminals from community crimes, for example youth education programme or organisation.

Crime detection

In many countries, the police are in charge of crime detection whereas some crimes could be easily detected by special law enforcement agencies specifically trained for those crimes. Crime detection is of three phases: discovery of the crime committed, suspect identification and collection of tangible and sufficient evidence for indicting the suspect in the law court: Most crimes are not discovered by the police but other members of the society in the community where the crime has been committed, for instance those that include a subject consent, like medications or prostitution, or those without distinct casualty except if the police find a way to decide if they have been committed. To identify modern violations, a few strategies are frequently required: electronic listening in, surveillance capture attempt of interchanges and invasion of groups.

The role of forensic science in crime detection

The identification of an individual by his finger print was the achievement in this field. It was discovered that a latent mark is left when there is any contact of the finger and a fixed surface that could be easily be seen using different procedures because it has been established that the finger prints of two individuals are not similar. Originally, fingerprint was used to identify the criminal records of individual offender but later become useful as a method to identify the person

that committed that specific act of crime. At the onset, finger print was time-criminal acts because it is used in readily identifying the suspects due to information that is stored on the computer. However, the detection of error in the use of finger print to detect offenders led to the adoption of other scientific techniques for this purpose. An example is DNA finger printing of biological evidence (for example, hair, sperm and blood) can establish guilt with a very high degree of probability.

Identification of suspect

Most criminals are identified through the mode of operation used in committing the crimes. For instance, the method that burglar used in entering a house, the things stolen by the individual or the method of deception adopted by a suspect on the victim(s) or the fraud can suggest who the criminal is. The victims' visual identification of the suspect can also be used also. Members of a particular race may have challenge differentiating members of another race which has led to this method been condemned.

Gathering evidence

In any country with the rule of law, investigating agencies need enough legally admissible evidence to prove that a suspect is guilty. The police use different powers and procedures by the police to achieve this.

A search can be carried out if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that proof can be found. For instance, a police officer can stop and search an individual after identifying themselves and stating the purpose of searching the person. A search of private house may involve issuance of warrant of search by the Magistrate Court after the authorities are satisfied that there are reasonable ground for suspecting that the evidence being sought will be found on the premises.

Enforcement/Preservation of law and order

Many factors are responsible for violence. Some are the rapid pace of urbanisation, failure to adapt to this revolutionary and nuclear age, restless search for identity and purpose, the feeling of hopelessness and dissatisfaction, slum living conditions, discrimination and lack of employment opportunities. These have manifested in the rising crime rate, lawlessness and violence experienced in society. The police and other agencies involved enforcing the law are charged with the responsibility of protecting lives and property. To do this, conditions which will result in

greater cooperation, understanding and mutual respect between the police and the community must be created and encouraged.

To achieve this, better communication among the police, other security agencies and the citizens is essential. With this, grievances can be detected and addressed timely. Also, responsible law enforcement officials have to recognise the need for better training in police-community relations. Through this act, the police will be able to obtain a better understanding of the socio-economic political forces involved in current lawless demonstrations and other manifestations of violence. Also, community leaders and the entire citizens need to have a better understanding of the problems confronting the police and their own responsibility towards ensuring law and order and the safety of the community.

Law enforcement should be everyone's concern. The police deserve support and understanding but they often lack this in trying to carry out their responsibilities. Public officials, in turn, must recognise the fact that the community has a legitimate interest in law enforcement policies and performance.

2.2.1 Attitude of people and police towards community policing and effective security

Many factors have been found to be associated empirically with shaping the attitudes of members of the community toward police and their responsibility. Factors that has been persistently researched with significant association is the attitude of the people to the police and type of interaction with the police; type of interaction with the police (for example, is it initiated by the citizen or the police); satisfaction with service provided by the police; an individual experience with the police; confidence in the police; the influence of the media either electronic or prints; and factors relating to demograph, such as nationality, age, gender, and socio-economic status (Kennedy and Homant, 1983; Weitzer and Tuch, 1999; Skogan, 2005). Another factor is fear of the police as a result of negative experiences with the police. The police are feared by the public majorly because the inappropriate behaviour of the police (such as excessive use of force, corruption and abuse either verbally or physically) and the legitimacy of the policy that is questionable (Goldsmith, 2005).

The attitude of the public towards the police has been limited by most researchers as being distributed uniformly within racial or ethnic groups (Rosenbaum, Schuck, Costello, Hawkins and Ring, 2005). Attitude toward the police is not limited to demographic factors of an individual. A critical determinant of attitude towards the police is race (Weitzer and Tuch, 2005). An important role is played by ethnicity in how the people in the community view the police (Chow, 2002).

Studies showed that minority groups express less favourable attitudes toward the police. However, race/ethnicity as is not intrinsic factor that influence the attitude of an individual toward the police.

Neighbourhood's crime conditions and socio-economic status equally affect attitudes toward the police (Weitzer and Tuch, 2005). The treatment given to the Blacks by the police is harsher and not adequately presented when faced with cases of brutality from the police. This has engendered negative views of the police (Weitzer, 2000). The tendency of individuals living in neighbourhood identified as economic disadvantaged displaying attitudes that are negative toward the police (Wu, Sun, and Triplett, 2009).

The attitude of females towards the police is generally more favourable (O'Connor, 2008). The regular contact of male with the police will result to holding attitudes that is less favourable. The per capita rate of male contact with the police in 2001 was higher when compare to the female at almost 20%. In 2001 male that are 16 years and above had contact with the police at the rate of 1 out of every 4.3 (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002),

2.2.2 Platform structures of community policing and effective security

In a free and democratic society, citizens are expected to contribute to the way the government is been conducted while the police in the provision of services should be responsive, accountable and display interest in the input of citizens so that the support and cooperation can be given by the citizens when required (Gordner, 1996).

To enhance citizens' inputs in community policing, the following techniques/structures are utilized in some countries:

Agency Advisory Boards: The group of people meet on regular basis with the commissioner of police and other top police officer to give advice on the impact of police policies and important issues.

Unit Advisory Boards: Here citizens meet with unit commanders and related personnel to provide input/advice on unit policies, priorities and issues on regular basis.

Beat Advisory Boards: Here the provision of advice and input that has to do with issues and priorities through regular meetings held between citizens and beat officers.

Special Advisory Boards: Group of citizens that has special interests constantly meets with police Chief and top officers or other personnel for the purpose of providing input/advice on policies, priorities and issues related to those interests specifically.

Community Surveys: Different methods is used in conducting surveys (telephone, mail, in-person, in the newspapers, and many other) so that the view of citizens on policies, priorities and issues is obtained

Electronic Mail/Homage: The internet, social media services, computer bulletin boards and others are used for obtaining information on policies, priorities and issues from citizens.

Radio/Television Call-in shows: Programmes such as call in on the radio and Television is used to get the view of citizens on policies, priorities and issues.

Town Hall Meeting: Meeting is held in the public where the citizens are invited to give their input/advice on policies, priorities and issues. (Gordner, 1996).

Community policing sees policing as broad and not narrow law enforcement or crime fighting. It involves police officers enhancing neighbourhood safety by working with the residents. They resolve conflict, help victims, prevents accidents, solve problems, fight fear and reduce crime through apprehension of criminals. The structures available for implementing community policing in Oyo State include: police-Community relations committees, the vigilante groups, community and religious leadership forum, landlord's association, the market women associations and forum of public office holders.

2.2.3 Structural elements of community policing and effective security

In the Nigeria context, (Gordner, 1996) asserts that the structured elements for implementing community policing highly relied on ten principles of community policing:

1. Community are the focus of the police approach
2. By reducing the rate of crime and trauma on the road, safety is improved through community policing while the community is reassuring.
3. The community have increased access to the police because they are more visible, and familiar in the community
4. The concerns of the community are prioritised by the police and citizens, the community provide information to the police who in turn listen to them.
5. Opportunity is provided for community to participate in securing lives and property by police.
6. Identified security problems are responded to with support from the state command and other relevant agencies.
7. Government agencies, non-governmental organisation and community groups are engaged by the police in solving problem.

8. The emphasis should be on flexibility with accountability with the aim of achieving the goals of the community.
9. Approach that is integrated with intelligence should be adopted in community policing
10. Irrespective of responsibility and rank it is the responsibility of all to participate in community policing.

For the purpose of this study, the components of community policing shall include strengthened police-community relations, increased police accountability and better intelligence gathering and police-community joint patrol.

2.2.4 Police-community joint patrol and effective security

In most agencies of the police patrol is the biggest work performed by the police. Officers often patrol using patrol cars, motorcycle, on foot among others. While doing this, they may target suspicious behaviours and traffic violations. In the twentieth century, police patrol was dramatically influenced by automobiles and two-way. A larger area can easily be patrolled through motorised patrol which makes it more effective when compared to patrolling on foot. The addition of the two-way radio made it possible for police officers to communicate well. As the personnel on patrol could reach the headquarters for any form of assistance. Police officers should develop a synergy with residents in the neighbourhood and other agencies that they are expected to patrol, rather than watching happenings in community by driving around in patrol cars or waiting so that problems can easily be identified and solved immediately because this method of patrolling the community is more collaborative and proactive than previous models. Naturally, officers on patrol must still handle crimes that are reported and other request for help but solving problems is emphasised more when calls for assistance is not handled rather than watching or waiting.

Specific post are assigned to police officers wearing uniform while searches is on suspects before making arrest or warn the person where necessary. Most of these activities are carried out as response to complaints and emergency call from citizens. In larger departments there is tendency for the role to be more compartmentalised. About 95 percent of Nigerians reported in the year 2001 that most men and officers of the Nigeria Police Force were corrupt while 66 per cent submitted that all personnel in the police were corrupt, the perception of 92 per cent is that there are some corruption among judges and magistrates (Afrobarometer, 2001). However, fifty per cent of the respondent reported that they had no trust in the police at all while in year 2000 about 58.3 per cent of Nigerians reported that they felt that they are safer than they did five years earlier,

roughly 40 per cent of the respondent knew someone who had been a victim of crime within the previous two years (IFES, 2000).

The issue of insecurity and vulnerability has been responded to by most citizens around the country through the formation of community-based groups that is usually known as informal policing organisation or vigilantes with the group sometimes working in collaboration with the police to confront local crime and insecurity problems. Such groups are formed due to limited manpower and skills relevant to the demand of the community which is unable to provide the required services. Inadequate funding, obsolete equipment and general lack of proper orientation and commitment by some police officers are also some of the challenges to effective policing (Otubu and Coker, 2006).

A study was conducted by Pretoria-based Institute of Security (2002) in South Africa on violent justice, vigilantism and state response with various reasons given for patronising informal policing structures by the respondent. These includes perceived increased in crime rate, poor perceptions about criminal justice system to respond appropriately to the needs of victims of crime and the inadequacies of the formal police service (Sekhonyane, 2002). Community policing was initiated due to the perceived inability of the state to protect her citizens as expected (Huggins, 1991; Findlay 1993; Abrahams 1998; Scharf 2000; Shaw 2000).

Increased in crime and perceived inability to adequately protect the lives and property of the citizens is one of the major reasons given for patronising vigilante group by citizens, particularly among the poor. The perception that there is increase rate of and the ability of the police to cope is not as expected with the request for protection from members of the public is acute in countries facing dramatic transformation economically and politically (Shaw, 2002). The socio-political context is provided in which there appear to be an increase in the rate of crime in transitional societies (Shearing and Kempa, 2000).

2.2.5 Strengthening police-community relations and effective security

The best results of community policing relate to improved police–community relations. For example, in Timor-Leste, a survey on perception by The Asia Foundation (2014) reported that, in 2013, 92% and 94% of the general public and community leader respondents respectively have that view that the police and members of the communities have good relationship while only 78% community leaders and 48% of the general public have the same perception in 2018 (The Asia Foundation, 2008). Improved perceptions of local police officer(s) do not appear to members of the community that the services of police have significantly improved. The reputation of police

units as observed in Jamaica, tends to be overshadowed by the especially paramilitary units, these tend to overlook the improvements citizens might notice from the officers policing the community. Some community in Jamaica for instance may prefer approach that citizen-friendly while enforcing the law by community police officers but does not necessarily extend to other police units at the national level. An opinion survey conducted in 2010 noted that out of 11 public institutions the police are ranked least based in terms of public trust (UNDP, 2012).

The method adopted for the establishment of a single unit in the larger service with responsibility for community policing could improve the relationship between the community and the police. However, as the units are isolated from wider responsibilities of policing, the achievement of changes that are cultural or behavioural can be elusive in the police. Robert Peel in 1829 first articulates the preferred approach which is to make community policing the pervasive philosophy of the police making all citizen in the community a police officer.

Community policing can engender improved community-police relations. However, it might be limited to the local level. This implies that, in view of the potential pitfalls of both approaches, the focus should be less on the particular shape community policing takes. It should instead be on the functions that can be achieved in particular places. There is need for a greater emphasis on the result of public service rather than the institution responsible for performing such (Andrews, 2012).

2.2.6 Improved police accountability and effective security

The mechanism for police disposition to accountability according to Stone (2007), vary from one country to another but accountability is crucial in governance of corporate entities and nations. Disposition illustrates the agitation for checks and oversight, surveillance and institutional challenges as well as exert power and authority. Powers are not meant to be undermined due to accountability but should be controlled so that it is not used for repressing and exploiting others. The concerns of accountability among the police is ensure that the police officers are responsible for all action and inaction and for efficient performance of their primary role in the prevention and control of crime in civil manners. For police agencies to achieve their goals accountability is important (Walker, 2007).

Research on accountability and police revealed that the police have a different level of internal control system which can be theoretically invoked by members of the community who are disgruntled by any action of irresponsibility of a police officer (Alemika, 2003; Stone, 2007). The

benefits of internal accountability are stressed by Skolnick and Fyfe (1993) with specific emphasis on supervisors.

The importance of strengthening the mechanism of police attitude through the supervisory bodies like the Police Service Commission (PSC), and community policing experiment is the focus of Alemika (2003). The concern of Carter (2002), Stone (2007) about police accountability is the decrease in the incidents of racial profiling, particularly in the United States. Bayley (1997) focuses on accountability among police in the United States and in particular in a democratic context that should enable a prompt response to an individual needs and private groups as well as the needs of government.

Perez (2000) focuses on the challenges faced in the establishment of an efficient and accountable policing system in young democratic societies and developing countries, arguing that this is the case, as police in these countries have always been known to be an agent of oppressions sponsored by the government. . In the same vein, Pustintsev (2000) argues that the Russian reform attempts to increase police accountability for improving police-community relations has not been successful because the political and social structures of the country have made the government responsible. Unable to ensure that more and more serious incidents of misconduct by police are reduced. In the opinion of Macovei (2000) the misconduct of the police will be drastically reduced when the police are made accountable to the civilian justice system. All types of reform in police accountability must consider the problem in the community and the police as an institution that led to misconduct in the police in the first place (Silva, 2000). In order to prevent misconduct among the police Sanders and Young, (as cited by Alemika, 2003) noted that the focus should be on the different department in the police because a single case of misconduct and ineptitude among the police can undermine the confidence of the public in the police.

Accountability among the police according to Goldstein (1977) will ensure superior officers apply various approaches in the improvement of the conduct and performance subordinates. Accountability among the police can be facilitated through the recruitment of individuals from minority groups or group that are underrepresented (O'Rawe and Moore, 1998) which is particularly relevant because the police will be reflected in the population it is servicing when religious, ethnic and gender balance is adopted in all the departments of the police.

Globally, there are different approaches that control is exerted over the police which vary from one community to the other which depends on the type of political structure or the participating countries. These mechanisms in United States of America and Nigeria is basically

classified into three different levels: internal or departmental, state or governmental control and social control or what is generally referred to as civil society control (Chukwuma, 2003). The easiest method of achieving accountability is to ensure that police supports corrective measures put in place. Regulation guiding external interaction will be considered as important only if the police are convinced that they will be trusted to handle activities that will lead to the enforcement of appropriate law.

The most visible way of ensuring control among the police in Nigeria is through various departments or internal control headed by commissioner of police, Inspector General of Police office, Public Complaints Bureau (PCB) in the police-public relations department of every state command, while at the Force headquarter the officer in charge is the provost. Generally, members of the community trust in the internal control of the police is not absolute because in most situations the mechanism has not been efficient as expected and “generally only if the police are criticised by the press for committing human rights infraction such as extra-judicial killing or the person involved is important personality that the disciplinary system will be efficiently applied (Chukwuma, 2003).

The police code of conduct is another form of internal control that stipulated strict compliance to rules, rewards or punishment for either adherence or not (Alemika, 2003). In Nigeria the requirement of the police code of conduct is that all police officers must understand and have appropriate knowledge of the laws, and orders and instructions of the police, and to develop, among others, the attributes of courtesy, forbearance and helpfulness when interacting with members of the public; patience, tolerance while in situations that requires emotional control.

Most police departments in the United States of America have a more efficient system of internal control used for identification, investigation, adjudication, and punishing police involved in cases of misconduct. Some police departments for example have started using early warning systems for the identification of officers that are potentially dangerous. Computer database are increasingly relied upon because of the possibility of tracking variables such as officers age, education, arrest rates, reprimands, issues of discipline and complaints from civilians by supervisors to intervene to ensure that every police officer is held accountable for any actions or inaction. In the city of New York Police Department (NYPD), the CompStat programme is a form of internal police accountability (Geoghegan, 2006).

The goal of CompStat is to ensure that there is reduction in crime rate while the quality of life among community members is enhanced. The various aspect of the process are collection and

analysis of data relating to crime, development of strategies that can effectively solve the challenge, resources are rapidly deployed, and follow up and accountability. A bi-weekly meeting is held by CompStat. The commanders are expected during each meeting to present an overview of police activities under their commands as well as the strategies for addressing crime and issues relating to quality-of-life. The emphases of this approach are accountability and monitoring (Geoghegan, 2006).

The major challenge that is associated with the system of internal control is that the public often do not trust the system due to the perception of secrecy and suspected bias towards officers and most time it is criticised that are not based on the subject of well-funded reform efforts. In Nigeria, internal mechanism of police accountability is seldom trusted by the public because of the perceived culture of corruption in the police (Alemika, 2003; Chukwuma, 2003). The mechanism of accountability in the police is still the most viable despite criticisms of internal control because strict disciplinary measure is crucial in ensuring quality and the improvement of relationship between the police and the community. Most times, it is the only department that can swiftly respond to crime.

There are two organs principally established by the the Nigerian Constitution to ensure internal control of the Nigeria Police while the external control is performed by the Nigeria Police Council and the Police Service Commission (PSC). The President of the Federal Republic and 36 state governors are members of the Police Council the highest organ of the state with the responsibility for the organisation and administration of the police (Alemika, 2003). A function of the Council is approval of the person nominated for the office of Inspector General of Police while budgeting, recruitment, promotion, training and ensuring discipline among the police force is the responsibility of the Police Service Commission (PSC). The judiciary and provisions for the fundamental human rights of an individual in the constitution is other mechanism used by the state in ensuring control. Rights to life, dignity of labour, rights to be presumed innocent until found guilty by a competent court are guaranteed in the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria while use of torture and unusual punishment are prohibited.

The level of control by the executive depends on the personality in power and political traditions. The police force is used by some political office holders as a political wheel to further their political ambition. The judiciary exercise her control through the court, also known as judicial oversight which is a critical method of ensuring accountability both in Nigeria and United States of America (Chukwuma, 2003). Usually, abuses by police officer are regularly checked by

the courts globally, particularly in situation where confession is obtained under duress from an accused person. This has resulted in the elimination of using force to interrogate a suspect in the United States by the police. The judiciary in Nigeria is known for initiating criminal proceeding against officers in the police who for one reason or the other have used their office and power to commit crimes.

Despite the court's involvement in Nigeria curbing police abuses, the use of force and brutality while interrogating a suspect remains a peculiar feature of the police due to different factors, such as; inadequate training on appropriate method of interrogating a suspect and attitude of police. Effective judicial supervision of the police requires a judiciary with strong determination and effective legal representation, which is still not feasible in Nigeria due to the development of its democracy after more than three decades of military rule. The effectiveness of the judiciary to control the police has been affected by factors such as poverty and lack of education. (Alemika, 2003).

Generally, majority of Nigerians are afraid of having any form of relationship with the police due to the possession of fire arms and the incidents of stray bullets. The major challenge of the external control mechanism is police aggressive nature towards the external control as a result of factors such as fear that this mechanism will undermined the authority of the police supervisor and the confidence of the subordinates. There is also the possibility of using it as a means of revenge when arresting and prosecuting an individual while the fear that individuals who have poor understanding of the nature and peculiarities of the work performed by the police will serve as judges over their conduct (Alemika, 2003).

The best type of mechanism that can be used for social control is performed by the media to reduce abuses and poor conduct among law enforcement officer. In Nigeria, media professionals have been recognised for bringing into limelight the different form of abuses by the police, such as detaining a person illegally, extra judicial killing and manipulation of the justice system (Chukwuma, 2003). In the United States, in addition to police control by the media, there are other forms of social control, including local security councils, community organisations, police investigations, and political institutions. The examination of civil complaints, external auditors and the management of human rights is also crucial mechanisms for the control of police using social mechanism and when exploited fully, can lead to improved relations between police-communities and effective police performance. A major reason for lack of cooperation in Nigeria

between the police and members of community is that most of them are not adequately informed about the responsibilities of the police and the benefit of citizens participating in policing.

There is doubt about the ability of police in community to develop positive relationship between the state and the society. The fact is that the development of appropriate relationships between states and societies, even in warfare after the council, is a long process. It is possible that a few-dimensional insurance estimates indicate that local police policies are improving in this regard. However, the inability of community police to affect the police station in the outside street has not seemed to be a promise. In areas where local police have been used to conquer the existing relationship between international community and members of the law enforcement, as in South Africa, you do not have to adjust the relationship between the state and the company's business center.

In South Africa for example the experience of community policing has largely been describe as a failure. The perception is that it is an additional function to other responsibilities of the police (Pelser, 2000), failure to improve accountability among the police (Brogden and Nijhar, 2005) and ultimately result in the people unwillingness to cooperate with the police with preference to provide security for themselves instead (Minaar, 2009).

Some of the challenges that is associated with community policing is the level of interaction existing between the state and the society because the 'state' and 'society' are not complex, multifaceted and often contested but are assumed as homogenous entities and unitary actors. Security in most parts of the society is improved through the used of community policing. A major achievement of community policing in Jamaica is the ability to reduce animosity among the people

In Timor-Leste, a vetting process for recruits was introduced as part of wider police reforms to weed out those facing serious disciplinary issues following the 2006 political-military crisis, but is largely perceived to have been ineffective (International Crisis Group, 2010). The relationship between the state and the society can be strengthened through community policing in situations that ensures that actors involved in policing are more accountable for their action while the institution is made more credible (be it formal or informal). While members of the community may be pleased to see a police officer behaving in an approachable manner, if this is not accompanied by seeing repercussions for those officers who continue to use excessive force, or accept bribes, then there is possibility that there will be a change in overall perception of the police

as an institution. As a matter of fact, establishing the structure of accountability in police force is a highly sensitive issue and specifically for external actors such as donors.

The possibility of community policing to change the view of citizens about the police as an institution depends largely on political impact on local policing strategies. Political interference in Ethiopia, Jamaica and Sri Lanka was identified as an important factor limiting effectiveness of the police. In situation like this, it is difficult to identify strategies for change in the perception of the citizens about community policing.

2.2.7 Community intelligence sourcing and effective security

The Nigeria Police Force swears an oath of allegiance to the Federal Republic of Nigeria, to perform the functions of detecting and preventing crime while criminals are apprehended with the aim of creating an environment peaceful for the sustenance of Nigerian society. The Nigeria police unlike other police force in the world was not instituted to serve the state, but of the communities they serve. The power of the police is derived from the constitution and used at the discretion of the person. This important quality of the Nigerian Police Force policing by consent is now in jeopardy and there is evidence that no security formation can develop significantly without having good working relationship with community members.

Good relationship between the police and the public will lead to reduction in crime rate in Nigeria and make the work of the Nigerian police more effective because there will be harmony between the police and the public thereby enabling community members volunteer information on planned criminal activities to the police for proactive measures. It is crucial that the attitude and values of community members is understood by the police if they want to make positive impact on the community. An appropriate relationship to perform assigned functions and goodwill between the public and police will enable the police provide better service to the public that will make them feel comfortable. In modern society according to Black (2011) it is difficult for government organisation to successfully function without the support of the public.

The police require knowledge on how the community operates in order to take full advantage of the facilities and services provided by an officer of the law. The relationship between such officer and community members will lead to the police having better understanding of the concerns of the people specifically on issues relating to crime in situation where the relationship is positive and there will be more inclination of the reporting criminal activities to the police, provide tips and intelligence to the police, and readiness to serve as witnesses while participation in the criminal justice system will be done without force. In such a situation, the police will be

proactive in crime prevention before such occurs or the impact will be minimised on the public, rather than just reacting to calls from members of the public. The public will not think that the police are mechanism for intelligence gathering where there is good working relationship between both parties. The police will lack the basic understanding of the challenges faced by the public in the community where there is poor between the police and citizens with the public denied access to the police.

The Nigeria Police is as an institution is highly and visibly subservient to the rich and powerful, even when providing services which in turn have affected the relationship between the police and members of the public. The Nigeria Police have been involved in brutalising the poor masses for the rich and people in power which has led to lack of cooperation from the public. A 55 years old Evangelist Bose Basulaye according to report by Kunle (2014) was dragged by men of the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) on the floor because asked for the where about of her arrested son which resulted to the woman's paralysis.

Generally, the failure of the police in most developing countries and Nigeria can be traced to ignorance. The public do not have confidence in the police as an institution and the uncooperative of the public due to the insensitivity of the police to the suffering of the masses. The police should learn how to stop snipers in Nigeria rather than being snipers to the people.

2.3 Appraisal of Literature

Review of literature was carried out on policing in Nigeria and the need for the Nigeria police-community and policing in Nigeria. The reviewed literature also covered concept and historical development of community policing, worldwide and in Nigeria in particular. This involved the strategy for community-policing such as community partnership, problem solving and change management. The study also used the spiral approach to review each of the independent variables (police-community joint patrol, strengthened police-community relations, improved police accountability and community intelligence gathering/sourcing) and dependent variable (effective security). The literature review of past studies, however, explained that policing dependably been required for the protection of request, well-being and social relations. Police officers were detailed to prevent crimes, ensure safety of lives and property; uphold the laws, keep up the peace and give an extensive variety of administrations of nationals (Martin, 1990).

Community policing which was introduced in 2004 was a part of efforts by the Nigerian police to change from traditional system to modern and more professional policing so that the police and residents can work together to ensure the community and environmental protection. The traditional or informal policing such as OPC or Vigilante Group set-up by the community was an instrument for sustaining their livelihood and for developing their local communities. Evidences from past studies indicated that effective security (Apprehension of offenders, crime reduction, crime prevention, crime detection and enforcement/preservation of law and order) were haphazard tasks because officers assessable for policing obligation were far less than most native resident envisioned and the police do not specifically control the conditions that produce crime. However, there is no evidence from past studies (Gordner, 1996; Okesola and Mudiare, 2013; Yusuff and Fatih, 2013; Aremu, 2014c) on the relationship between community-policing and effective security as a way of curbing crimes in the Nigerian communities.

Theoretically, the relationship between this variable (police-community relations committees, the Vigilante Group, the community and religious leaders fora, the market women associations and the forum of public officer holder) was explained using normative sponsorship theory which suggested that the police can not achieve any positive transformation without the support of the public, with community support in policing, normative sponsorship theory asserted that the police and the citizen will gain an understanding of the quasi-causes of their problematic situation which aid citizen to solve their own problems.

Previous studies showed that the more different groups share similar values, perception and goals, the more possibility agreement will be arrived on the same goal. Several theories have been proposed regarding how to promote effective security, however most of the theories largely neglected the influence of community policing on effective security. Broken windows theory argued that citizen felt safer because fear of crime was reduced in community where foot patrol was introduced. It was based on such perception that misconduct and criminal activities were connected to the sequence of development. Hence, an increased police presence and enforcement of informal rules of conduct and law can make a community seem less chaotic and safer, thereby increasing the presence and involvement of residents in their community and reducing crime rate (Palmiotto, 2000)

The development and attainment of improved quality of life in any human society is only possible in situations where there is peace, safety and security because that is the best way of providing enabling environment for citizens to live and work towards social, economic and

political development (Groenewald and Peake, 2004). Unfortunately, in Nigeria social life has remained largely controlled by fear and insecurity (Odekunle, 2005; Odinkalu, 2005; Bach, 2004; Alemika and Chukuma, 2004). The National Assembly was told by Sunday Ehindero, a former Inspector General of Police, on 6 August, 2006 that the mobile police are not adequately equipped to match the sophistication of the modern-day robbers in the country (Jamiu, 2006). In its 2008 annual report the Nigeria Police force acknowledged that offences against persons by the police in Nigeria witnessed an increased from 34,738 in 2007 to 35,109 in 2008 (NPF, 2008). The offences against property were equally high.

In response to challenges relating to security in Nigeria, many communities and neighborhoods have used informal security providers or what are sometimes referred to as community-based security structures to improve their security and safety, especially since the return of the country to civil rule on 29 May, 1999. The report reveals that nearly 50 percent of Nigerian citizens use services by local security personnel to protect themselves from criminals (Chukwuma, 2005). He also knows that some states in Nigeria have publicly supported the military as part of their anti-crime campaign (Amnesty International 2002, 2008). Recently, the state government of Plateau in northeastern Nigeria has encouraged many local communities to establish self-defense groups because of the extremist monitoring of these communities. In Edo State, three groups of protected areas or territories do not have detailed information with specific functions and procedures. These groups are organised by the State, the councils selected by the members of the local authorities and the groups of owners and / or residents.

In modern times, institutions of the states, such as the police, have arrested, controlled the functions of the criminal and civil regime. At the same time, very active players, such as self-defense companies and security agents called tutors. However, when it comes to supporting reforms and improving participant performance, the state alone focuses on the reporting of non-state characteristics (Chukwuma, 2011). It is in this situation that many researchers have addressed the issue of trust in the police (Sharp and Johnson, 2009; Tyler, 2005; Stoutl and, 2001; Hurst and Frank, 2000; Goldsmith, 2005; Macdonald and Stokes, 2006).

The police will be without consent and legitimacy where public does not have trust in police (Goldsmith, 2005). Public perception or image of the police is complex (Aremu, and Odutola, 2014). Public perceptions are the goals and impressions that people hold; they are pattern of public opinions about the police. The police vigilance will provide for a well-ordered society which is vital for the appearance of the materials that examine these functions. An important

section of this literature use data from survey to distinguish the variables in relation to civilian citizens with the police. Successful research attempts to measure actual performance indicators to work expectations should be (Cronin and Taylor, 1992). Until the level of satisfaction is high when prospects and ideas are consistent (Roch and Poister, 2006).

Findings also reveals that victims of crime do not have the same level of confidence in the police as those who have not been a victim (Cao et al., 1996; Maxson et al., 2003; Allen et al., 2006). The attitude of the police towards crime can also play an important role. Studies have shown that people can show their trust when they see the police doing the truth in specific sessions (Maxson et al., 2003; Skogan, 2005; Tyler, 2005; Skogan, 2006). This may explain the reason for using an approach that is wrong in dealing with suspected criminals, the OPC in the South West when compare to the Nigerian police is more preferred for issues relating to security (Oyeduntan, 2003). In the submission of Ogaga (2003) one of the major obstacles to having trust in the Nigerian police is the issue of increased hostility by the public in favour of an increased public invitation now being extended to the primordial groups, especially the OPC in South-West Nigeria for security services.

The Speaker of Lagos State House of Assembly for example was informed serious risk the police often put vigilantes in cause of fighting crime armed robbers and other criminal activities. Suspected criminals handed over to the the police by Vigilante Group are often released who in turn go after members, maimingsome and killing others (Olawale, 2013). In another case, three law enforcement officers from the Mowe Divisional Police Station were arrested by members of the Special Enforcement Unit, a branch of the Nigerian police, for allegedly aiding in the forcible take-up of a large expanse of land. Orimerunmu, in the Mowe area. One of the arrested police officers was even wearing a military camouflage. The police that were arrested escaped from custody of the Special Enforcement Unit as they been taken to the Police Command Headquarters at Onikan Zone (Nigeria Police Watch, 2013). Police are major offenders that are involved in illegal activities such as those described above, can not develop the confidence of public in the police. That is the reasons suspicion, prejudice, lack of mutual respect, conflict and violence characterise the relationship between the law enforcement and community members (Alemika and Chukwuma, 2000). The widening gap between law enforcement officer and community members, which has led to the apathy of perpetrators, could have originated in these strange actions of Nigerian police.

2.4 Empirical Studies

Since the 1970, community policing strategies or the language thereof have been purportedly initiated by a number of police departments nationwide to address notable issues such as crime, neighbourhood disorder and fear of crime. This policing philosophy has received considerable attention and support among scholars, police administrators and criminal justice practitioners (Crowl, 2017).

Nalla (2016) states that the notion that community residents are key players responsible for the well-being of the larger society has become a cornerstone of approaches to modern policing in democratic societies. That is, residents partner with police to help maintain social order. An essential element of successful implementation of any programme is communication and understanding between various partners in the partnership. Nalla (2016) examines whether there is congruence between police officers and residents in how they perceive their relationship on various dimensions of police-community relations. These dimensions include residents' respect for police and their willingness to cooperate in various community-policing activities. Using survey data collected in 2011 from a larger project with a national sample of 581 Slovenian police officers and 959 residents, they analyse both groups' perceptions of community support and willingness to partner with police officers. Results showed that on the one hand, residents appeared to have respect and confidence in police and were willing to cooperate with police officers in various crime prevention and community policing activities. On the other hand, it was found that police officers' perceptions of residents willingness to cooperate with the police ranked lower than residents; reflections on these matters. On many of the dimensions of police-community partnerships, residents appeared more willing to cooperate and support the police compared to what officers perceived of residents' willingness. (Nalla, 2016).

Community oriented policing strategies vary across agencies as some may require different strategies to tackle unique community-related problems. Consensus has not been reached on defining community policing (Sozer & Merlo, 2013 in Przeszlowski & Crichlow 2017), but it is generally referred to as a philosophy that aims to empower communities rather than control them. Community policing encourage police to find solutions for a multitude of community problems and concerns such as crime, fear of crime, quality of life, and neighbourhood conditions.(Reisig and Parks, 2004). Most advocates of community policing believe that it can strengthen cohesion among community residents as well as social organization, further leading to reduced crime and

disorder (Kerley & Benson, 2000). It is important to understand; however, that community-oriented policing does not flow in one direction, police to community but instead works best when there is flow of information between the two. To that point, a proactive style of policing is more likely to garner positive public perceptions of police and allow for community policing initiatives to function more effectively. (Wertz & Schlimgen, 2012). Positive encounters with police should then theoretically increase community confidence in police work and relationships in which members are willing to approach officers with their local problems. This may lead to higher crime reporting rates in communities in which community policing is implemented properly. This type of outlook should not be dismissed but instead considered when answering the question as to why studies on community policing effectiveness may have varying conclusions regarding increasing and decreasing crime rates.

A variety of empirical research has been conducted on different aspects of community policing, like its effects on crime, fear of crime, citizens' satisfaction with police, police officers' job satisfaction etc. Most research shows that citizens who are satisfied with the police are less likely to fear victimization, more likely to cooperate with the police, and even less likely to commit crime (Tyler, 2003). Although, most Americans hold favourable attitudes toward the police. It is becoming increasingly clear that many do not in this respect understand the determinations of satisfaction, which becomes satisfied or less satisfied, and why, are essential questions that have been interest of a great number of studies (Tuch & Weitzer, 1997).

In a research study conducted by Ngwu and Ahuruonye (2017) on the efficacy of community policing in Nigeria, the study focused on the concept of community policing and its effectiveness in "order maintenance", crime prevention and fear reduction in the community as opposed to the traditional focusing prosecution of serious street crimes based on jungle justice. The study highlighted the performances of both the formal security agent (the police) and the informal security agent (Neighbourhood watch/vigilante group). It was revealed that police corruption, brutality, insensitivity, high-handedness, extortionist tendencies, rudeness, ignorance among others, and on the part of informal group deviating from their original duty scheduled by taking unilateral actions, such as, meddling with husband and wife issues, aligning with politicians to unleash terror on their political, business or other opposers in the community, debt collectors and so on. The former (police attitude) resulted in lack of cooperation with the police and the public in giving the police information or crime situation in their respective communities.

2.5 Theoretical framework

This aspect of the study deals with the theoretical framework underlying effective security in any society. Community policing comprises mainly the involvement of citizens in crime control, problem solving and decentralisation of policing duties. Although, community policing approach has been used successfully in many countries to check criminal activities, there has not been a generally acceptable theory that explains and predicts community policing strategies. Some of the community policing theories identified in literature include: Broken Window's theory, Zero tolerance theory, Communitarian theory, Public relations theory, Modern management technology theory, Democratic theory, Social resource theory, Organizational structure and cultural theory. Others theories of community policing identified by Trojanowicz (1990) include Organizational theory, Open system theory, Critical social theory, Normative sponsorship theory and Public policing analysis while police-community relations is based on conflict theory intergroup relations theory and communication theory. However, for the purpose of this study, the researcher applied only the normative sponsorship theory propounded by Sower, Holland, Tiedke and Freeman in 1957 and the Broken window's theory propounded by American criminologists – James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling in 1982.

2.5.1 Normative sponsorship Theory (Sower, Holland, Tiedke and Freeman, 1957)

The Normative sponsorship theory postulates that a lot of people have consideration which will make them to work with others to ensure that consensus developed. The more the different groups share similar values, perceptions and goals, the more it is possible for them to come to terms on the same goals when they interact together for the purpose of improving their neighbourhoods. The theory stipulates that a community programme or effort will only be promoted or supported in a situation where the normative (within the limits of established standards) to everybody and group that is interested. The police cannot achieve any positive transformation without the support of the public. With community involvement in policing, normative sponsorship theory assists the police and citizens to gain an understanding of the quasi-causes of their problematic situation, which aids citizens to solve their own problems. The Normative Sponsorship Theory posits the following:

- Most people are of goodwill.
- They will cooperate with others to facilitate the building of consensus

- The more the different groups have the same values, beliefs, and goals, the more it is possible for them to agree on the same goals

Members of the community are classified into different classes and status, with similar interests in many basic aspects. Individuals without the required resources to get what they desire due to inequality in the resources available in the community, those who do not have access to resources will want a change in the structure and this is a basis of conflict in society and thus the death of goodwill. The perspective relating to conflict, therefore, avers, that the purpose of creating the police was primarily to serve the community or individuals but to provide services for members of the community or influential person in the society at the expense of the masses (Alemika and Chukwuma, 2000).

Relevance to this study

The theory is related to this study because community policing is made up of community members and the police. For the police to solve the problems of security, community members should be involved because they understand their neighbourhoods better but they also share the common aspiration of promoting and protecting it. This explains the re-emergence of community policing. This brings policing closer to the community members. It also makes vigilante groups and community members work hand in hand to achieve security of lives and property in their various communities.

Yero, Othman, Abu Samah, D'Silva and Sulaiman (2012) aver that normative theory is relevant to community policing because it helps to explain the philosophical basis of community policing. They further posit that a significant number of people with goodwill will always cooperate towards building a united community. They will support community program when in line with the community established standard. Hence, the police are there in need of public support to achieve any meaningful and positive transformation in the community.

2.5.2 Broken Windows Theory, BWT, (James Wilson & George Kelling, 1982)

The theory of Broken Windows is a direct result of the New Jersey, Foot Patrol Experiment that led to the reintroduction of patrolling on foot into community areas so that the rate of crime can be minimized. The feeling of safety among citizens increased due to reduction in crime rate; that is, fear of being bothered by disturbed by people who are perceived to be of disorder conduct, such as drunks, pan-handlers, addicts, gangs and rowdy teens. The assumption is based on the perception that there is a relationship between disorderliness and crime in the

sequence of development. Leaving a broken window in building without making necessary repair will lead to other windows in the building to be damaged. The sign of one broken and unrepaired window sends an indication that nobody cares. So, another window can also be broken and nothing will happen. It suggests that public order offences like drunkenness, begging, vandalism, disorderly behaviour, graffiti and litter, can create neighbourhood deterioration and fear of crime that lead to more deterioration and more serious if not checked by the community. This is because little crime, vandalism, broken windows and others tend to create the impression that nobody cares about the community and that residents as well as the police have lost control over the community. Increased police presence and enforcement of informal rules of conduct and laws can make a community seem less chaotic and safer, thereby increasing the presence and involvement of residents in their community and reducing crime rate (Palmiotto, 2000).

It is on record that Taylor criticized broken window theory in his book 'Breaking away from broken Window' when he attempted the determination of source of civilities on whether they affect urban and city life over a period of time. He concluded that there could be misjudgment in police strategies such as zero tolerance and maintenance of law and order targeting at reduction of crime. According to him incivilities result from economically neglected societies and never a sign of disorderly environment. He did not support grim fighting but fighting of crimes. While complementing this ascertain, Sampson and Raudenbush (1999) observe that both crime and disorder are resultant effects of the same explanatory procedures as they all have similar social/structurally sources. In their views, structurally disadvantaged community with weak collective work are causes of crime, hence, community needs to regulate its conduct.

Relevance to this study

The theory is very useful in explaining the co-operation/collaboration between the police and community members in crime reduction. The Broken Windows Theory can be incorporated into the concept of community policing in the sense that collective effort by both the police and community dwellers can help reduce the rate of crime in the community as the police see residents as partners in development and vice versa. The Broken Windows Theory assumes that neighbourhood crimes are often not perpetrated by offenders who reside near the victims. This makes crime primarily a local problem which can be solved locally.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE STUDY

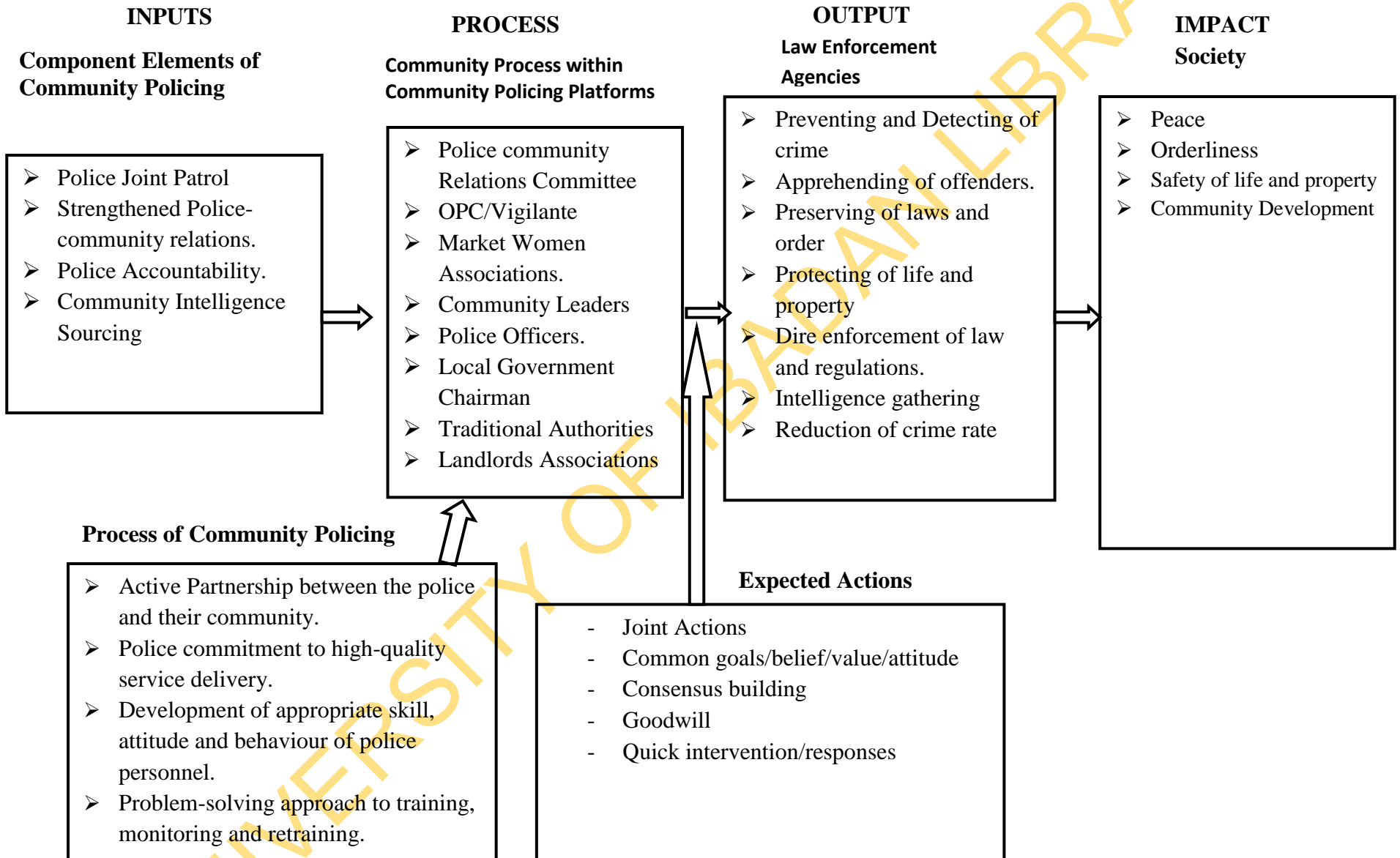


Figure 2.1
 Source: Field Work 2016

Figure 2.1 showed that the components of community policing (police-community joint patrol, strengthened police-community relations, police accountability and intelligence gathering) give way for active partnership between the police and their community, police commitment to high-quality service delivery; development of appropriate skill, attitude and behaviour of police personnel and problem-solving approach to training, monitoring and retraining when processed through the platform structures of community policing (police-community relations committee, vigilante/OPC, market women association, community religions leaders, landlord associations and forum of public office holders). The process would build some effective actions (Joint actions, common goals/belief/value/attitude, consensus building, goodwill and quick intervention and responses in the minds of those who constitute the component structures of community policing, thereby producing effective security for the law enforcement and detecting criminals, apprehending suspects, maintain of law and order, protecting of lives and property, dire enforcement of law and regulations, intelligence gathering, crime reduction. This action in turn, impacts society through peace, orderliness, safety of lives and property and community development.

CHAPTER THREE METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research design

The study adopted a descriptive survey design which assisted the researcher to measure the degree of association or relation between two or more variables using statistical procedure of correlational analysis. The degree of association expressed as a number indicates whether one can predict another. This design was considered appropriate for a study of this nature because, in a study where one was unable to provide an intervention or to assign individuals to groups, one may focus more on examining the association or relation of one or more variables than testing the impact of activities or materials.

3.2 Population of the study

The population of the study consisted of the entire members of Police-Community Relations Committees, Peace and Security Committee, landlords associations, members and officers of the Nigeria Police, Oodua People's Congress, Community and traditional leaders, market women associations and leaders of the community development associations in all the local governments in Oyo State. The total population for the study was 3603.

3.3 Sample and Sampling Technique

In order to have representative sampling for the study, a multi-stage sampling procedure was adopted comprising of the purposive and stratified sampling techniques for the study. This was done in stages.

Stage I: Selection of 12 local government areas where community policing was piloted.

Stage II: Use of the cluster sampling technique to divide each local government area into six platform structures used in the execution of community policing.

Stage III: Use of purposive and total enumeration sampling techniques to select the leaders (chairmen) of each platform and to identify the existing platform structure used for the execution of community policing in each local government area.

Stage IV: Purposive sampling was developed to select viable and active landlord associations, community development associations, and market women associations that were registered with the local government councils.

Stage V: Total enumeration of members of Police Community Relations Committee (11), the police (20), and the officers of the community development associations (10) in each of the selected local government areas used for the study through purposive sampling.

Stage VI: Proportionate sampling technique was used to select 30% of the entire members of Landlord Associations (144), Odua People's Congress (144), Community and Religious Leaders (146), Market Women Association (115) as representative for the entire population of the associations. The total sample for the study was 1081.

The purposive sampling technique was employed to draw information from the non-literate respondents whose activities involve security issues in their local government areas. They included members of vigilante groups and community leaders or members of police- community relations committees.

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Table 3.1: Population and Sample Size for the study

Senatorial District	Local Govt	Population	Police-community Relations Committees	Landlords' Associations	Police Officers	OPC/Vigilante Groups	Community and Religious Leaders	Market Women Association	Officers of Community Development Associations	Total
Oyo North	Iseyin	393	11	12	20	12	19	13	10	118
	Kajola	300	11	12	20	12	12	07	10	90
	Itesiwaju	337	11	12	20	12	16	10	10	101
	Atisbo	333	11	12	20	12	14	10	10	100
Oyo Central	Oyo West	300	11	12	20	12	12	12	10	90
	Atiba	283	11	12	20	12	11	10	10	85
	Ogo-Oluwa	257	11	12	20	12	08	08	10	77
	Afijio	297	11	12	20	12	13	11	10	89
Oyo South	Ibarapa East	270	11	12	20	12	10	07	10	81
	Ibarapa Central	280	11	12	20	12	10	10	10	84
	Ido	267	11	12	20	12	09	08	10	80
	Ibarapa North	286	11	12	20	12	12	09	10	86
Total		3603	132	144	240	144	146	115	120	1081

Source: Researcher's construct

3.4 Instrumentation

The major instruments used for this study were sets of self-structured questionnaire tagged “The Correlation of Community Policing With Effective Security Scale.” It was complemented by with the use of the qualitative method of “Key Informant Interview.” The instrument had seven sub-scales:

3.4.1 Attitude of the People and Police Scale

This scale was self-structured. It was on a two point rating scale ranging from (Yes=2, No=1). It contained questionnaire items on the attitude of the people and police towards community policing on effective security. The questionnaire was subjected to face and content validity through criticisms from experts, while the test-retest was used in determining its level of reliability.

3.4.2 Community Policing Structural Platform Scale

This scale was a self-structured. It was on a two-point rating of (Yes=2 and No=1). It contained questionnaire items on the structural platform of community policing on effective security. It was subjected to face and content validity through criticisms from experts, while test-retest was used to determine its level of reliability.

3.4.3 Acceptability of Component Elements of Community Policing Scale

This scale was also developed by the researcher. It was on a four point rating scale ranging from (strongly agree = 4, agree = 3, disagree = 2 and strongly disagree = 1). It contained items on the level of acceptability of the components elements of community policing on effective security. The scale was subjected to face and content validity through criticisms from experts; test-retest was used to determine its level of reliability.

3.4.4 Police-community Joint Patrol Scale

This scale was equally self-structured. It was on a four-point rating scale (strongly agree = 4, agree = 3, disagree = 2 and strongly disagree = 1). It contained items on the effects of police-community joint patrol on effective security. The scale was subjected to face and content validity through criticisms from experts; test-retest was employed to determine its level of reliability.

3.4.5 Strengthened Police-community Relations Scale

This scale was developed by the researcher. It was on a four point rating s (strongly agree = 4, agree = 3, disagree = 2 and strongly disagree = 1). It had items on the correlation of

community policing on effective security. The questionnaire was subjected to face and content validity through criticisms from experts; test-retest was used in determining its level of reliability.

3.4.6 Increased Police Accountability Scale

This scale was self-structured. It was on a four point rating (strongly agree = 4, agree = 3, disagree = 2 and strongly disagree = 1). It had items on the effect of increased police accountability to the community on effective security. The questionnaire was subjected to face and content validity through criticisms from experts, while the test-retest was used in determining its level of reliability.

3.4.7 Community Intelligence Sourcing Scale

This scale was a self-structured questionnaire developed by the researcher. It was on a four point rating scale ranging from (strongly agree = 4, agree = 3, disagree = 2 and strongly disagree = 1). It contained questionnaire items on the effect of better intelligence collection on effective security. The questionnaire was subjected to face and content validity through criticisms from experts, while the test-retest was used in determining its level of reliability.

3.5 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

The questionnaire was structured by the researcher with the assistance of selected experts in Sociology, Guidance and Counselling and Adult Education. Copies of the questionnaire were later given to experts in the field of Research Psychology, Sociology and Community development to determine its face and the content validity. Corrections, criticisms and suggestions of the experts were carefully studied and incorporated into the final draft copy. Also, a pre-test consisting of 10% of the entire copies of the questionnaire was done in another local government areas outside the ones selected for the research for face and content reliability of the instrument to be confirmed. The questionnaire was made up of 6 sections of 39 items drawn on a modified four-Likert scale of Strongly Agree (SA), Agreed (A), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD) and carried the scores of 4,3,2,1, respectively.

3.6 Key Informant Interview

The qualitative method of key Informant Interview (K11) was used as supplement to the survey method in order to ensure that some information that were not captured by the survey technique was captured through mutual interaction of the researcher with the respondents. The interviews were conducted with key individuals within the communities. This method provided

the researcher with detailed, qualitative information about impression, experiences and opinions. It was conducted in informal and more formal structures. The resources used were interviewees, respondent time and minimum cost. The interviewees included local government council chairmen and Divisional Police officers and or officers in charge of community policing in the twelve local government areas used for the study.

The key informant interview was made up of seven themes and conducted at the twelve local government areas covered by the study after the questionnaire had been administered. The interview date was scheduled about a week in advance. Before the commencement of each KII session, the motive for the study was explained to the interviewees individually. After confirming their readiness to participate, the KII process started. Selection of location and time was based on participants' job schedules. Each session lasted 40 to 60 minutes. All were tape recorded with the permission of the respondents; the researcher also took notes. The KII enabled the researcher to get varied responses of the respondents on their experiences about the impacts of community policing on effective security in their local government areas. Two (2) respondents were randomly selected from each of the local government areas studied. The respondents were of two categories. Category A included the chairmen of local government councils while Category B was made up of Divisional Police Officers and or the Desk Officers in charge of community policing affairs in each of the police stations in the selected local government areas. These individuals were selected because they constituted part of the population knowledgeable enough and possessing direct involvement in the implementation of community policing in the local government areas whg can best enable the researcher to answer the research questipons

Table 3.2: Schedule of KII Sessions for the Study

S/N	Local Government	No. of Respondents	No. of Sessions	Date Conducted	No. of Respondents per Session
1	Iseyin	2	2	April 13, 2016	1
2	Kajola	2	2	April 20, 2016	1
3	Itesiwaju	2	2	April 24, 2016	1
4	Atisbo	2	2	April 28, 2016	1
5	Oyo West	2	2	April 30, 2016	1
6	Atiba	2	2	May 8, 2016	1
7	Ogo-Oluwa	2	2	May 9, 2016	1
8	Afijio	2	2	May 12, 2016	1
9	Ibarapa East	2	2	May 14, 2016	1
10	Ibarapa Central	2	2	May 17, 2016	1
11	Ido	2	2	May 18, 2016	1
12	Ibarapa North	2	2	May 20, 2016	1
	TOTAL	24	24		12

Source: Feed work 2016

KII Sub-themes

The following issues were covered:

1. General attitude of people to community policing
2. Component elements of community policing
3. The platform structures of community policing
4. The police-community joint patrol and effective security
5. Strengthened police-community relations and effective security
6. Police accountability and effective security
7. Intelligence gathering/sourcing and effective security

3.7 Administration of research Instrument

The instrument was administered by the researcher with the help of experienced research assistants who were trained by the researcher. The researcher explained (where necessary) some aspects of the questionnaire to avoid ambiguity. Also, the interview guide administered by the researcher and the trained assistants. Effort was made to translate and explain parts of the interview guide to the respondents to get their objective responses to the interview. The interviewer focused on the specific role and responsibilities of each informant.

3.8 Method of data analysis

The data collected were collated and analysed using the descriptive statistical tool of Scientific Package of Social Sciences. Simple percentage and frequency counts were used for the demographic information of the respondents. Multiple regression and Pearson Product Moment Correlation were used for the analysis of the responses from the hypotheses and questionnaire at 0.05 salpha level of significance. On the other hand, the qualitative data collected through the key informant interview were analysed through content analysis.

Data collected from key informant interviews were subjected to coding process with the intent to identifying the extent to which community policing factors aided effective security. Participants' responses were analysed to examine emergent themes, the meaning extrapolated from the sentences or phrases were compiled together with the themes and clustered. There was re-examination of the categories identified to determine how they were linked. Finally, the themes in each category were translated into meaningful story lines to generate results, which were used to complement the qualitative results in chapter four.

CHAPTER FOUR RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS OF FINDINGS

In this chapter, the analysis of data collected from the field is presented in graphs and tables, followed by detailed explanation. The chapter is divided into two parts: A and B. Part A focuses on the demographic characteristics of the respondents, which include gender, present age, religion, marital status and educational background, shown in graphs and charts. Part B is on the research questions and hypotheses raised and tested at 0.05 alpha level of significance.

PART A

4.1 Analysis of demographic characteristics of the respondents

This section deals with the presentation of analysis of data on the demographic characteristics of the respondents as contained in the first section of the research instrument administered on the respondents. There are five types of demographic information presented in graphs with detailed explanation.

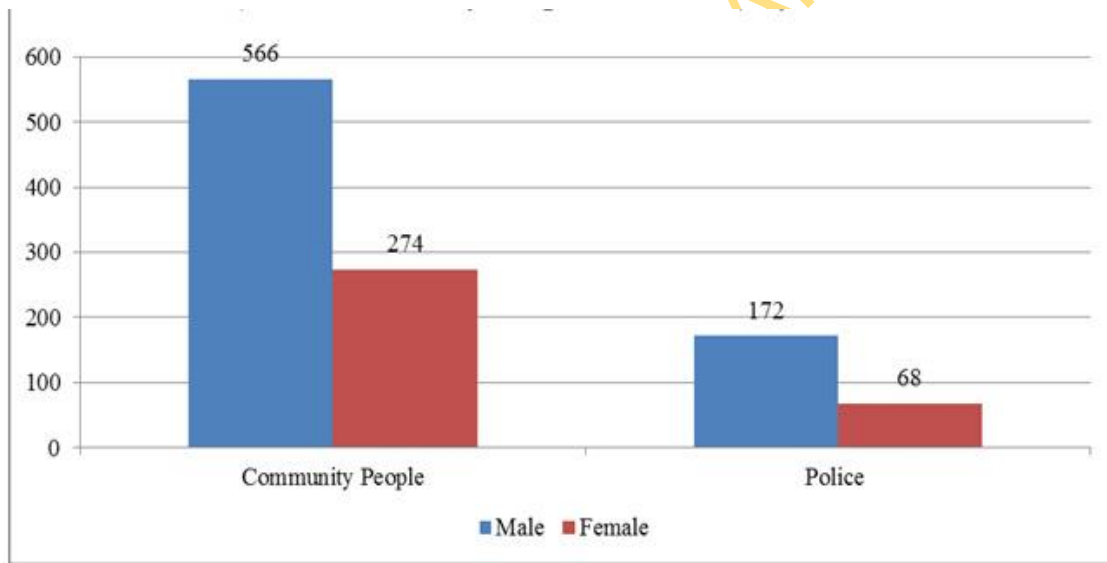


Figure 4.1: Sex Distribution of Population

Source: Field work, 2016

Figure 4.1 shows that the community people had 67.4% males, 32.6% females from a total sample of 840; the police had 71.7% males and 28.3% females from a total sample of 240. This indicates that more males participated in the study than females.

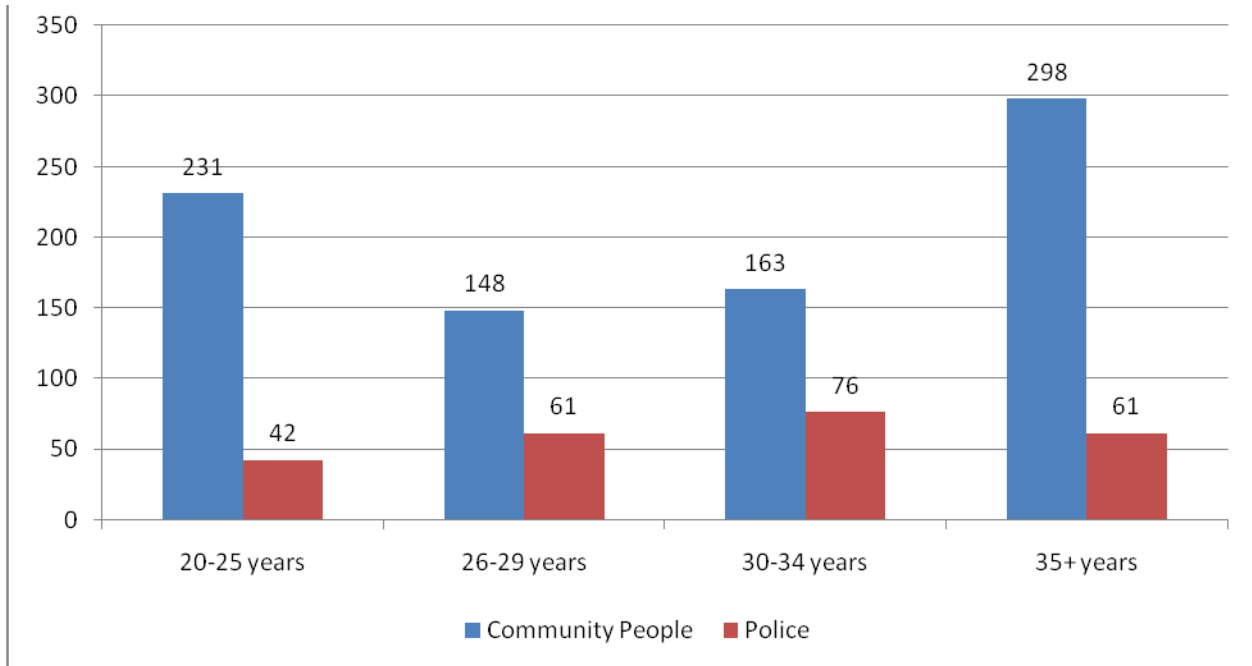


Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents

Source: Field work 2016

Figure 4.2 reveals that among the community people 27.5% were aged 20-25 years, 17.6% were aged 26-29 years, 19.4% were aged 30-34, 35.5% are aged 35 and more years from a total sample of 840 among the police, 17.5% were aged 20-25 years, 25.4% were aged 26-29 years, 31.7% were aged 30-34 years and 25.4% were 35 years and above from a total of 240 sample size. This shows that about 70% of the respondents from the community and about 80% from the police were in their prime age, during which the optimal performance and full involvement in community activities could be realised.

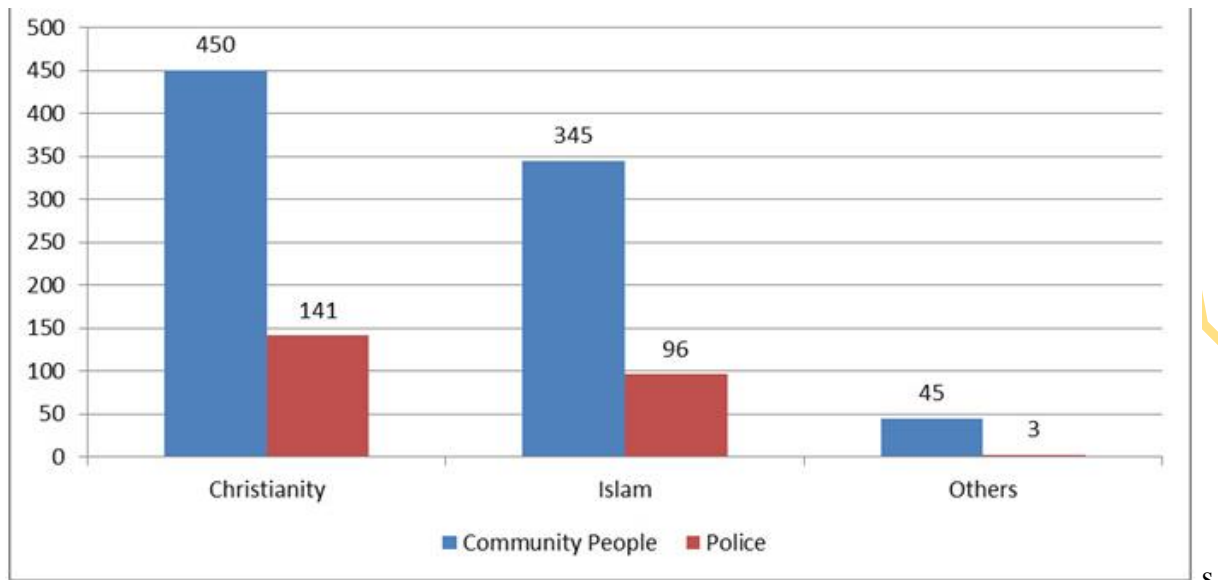


Figure 4.3: Religious Distribution of the Respondents

Source: Field work 2016

Figure 4.3 shows that a total of 53.6% of the community people were Christians, 41.1% are Muslims while 5.4% are in other religious organisations. As for the Police, 58.8% of the respondents are Christians, 40.0% are Muslims while 1.3% was in other religious organisations. This shows that more Christians participated from both the community and the police as respondents than Muslims and members of other religious faiths. It further indicated that more Christians were involved in community policing than the Muslims and people of other faiths.

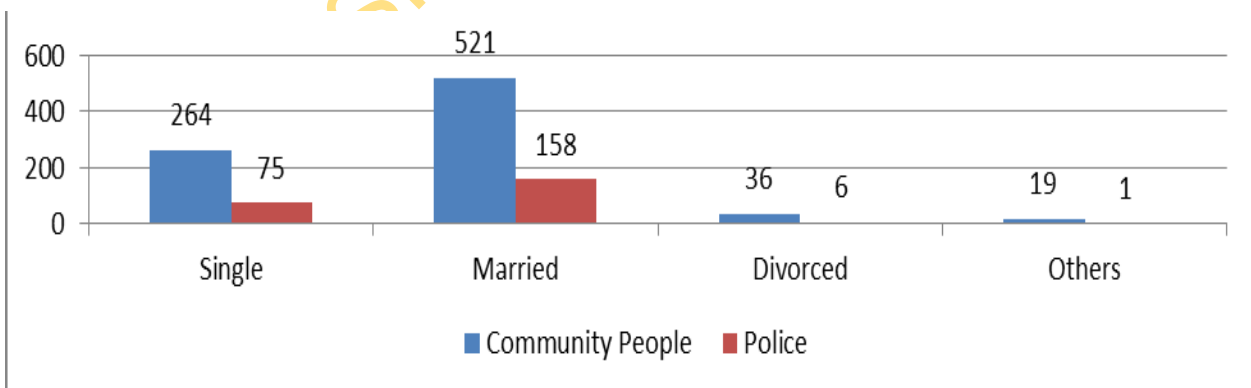


Figure 4.4: Marital Distribution of Population

Source: Field work 2016

Figure 4.4 reveals that among the community people, 31.4% were single, 62.0% are married, 4.3% were divorced while 2.3% were widowed and/or unmarried. From the Police, 31.3% of the respondents are single, 65.8% are married, 2.5% were divorced while 0.4% were either widowed and/or unmarried. This implies that half of the respondents from both the community and the police were married and had direct link with participation in community policing in order to ensure effective security in the state.

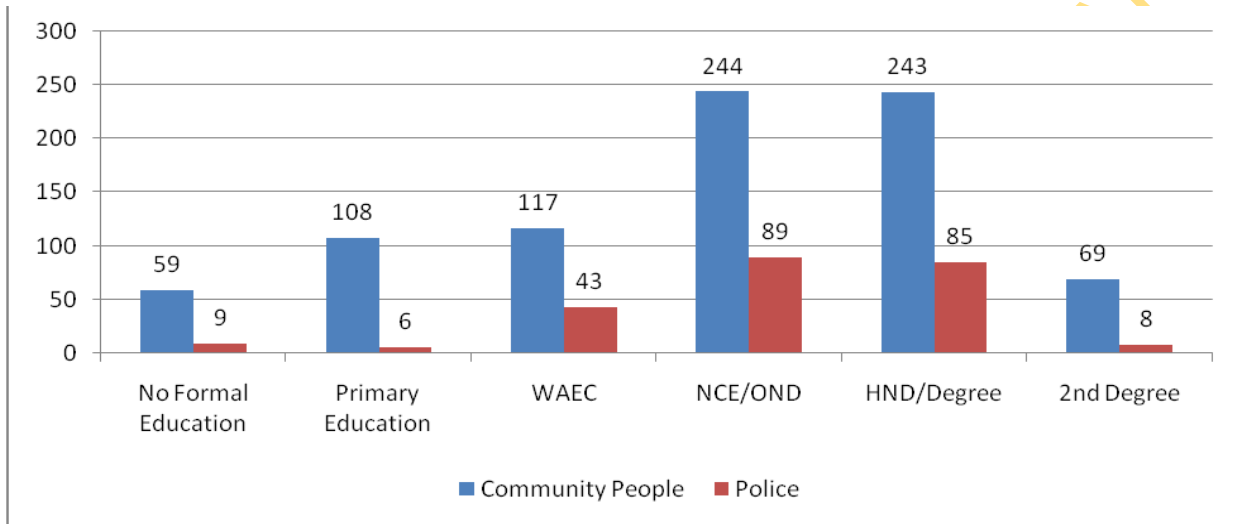


Figure 4.5. Educational Qualifications/Distribution of Respondents

Source: Field work 2016

Figure 4.5 above shows that among the community people, 7.0% had no formal education; 12.9% had primary education; 13.9% had WASCE; 29.0% had NCE/OND; 28.9% had HND/Degree, and 8.2% had Second Degrees. Among the police, 3.8% had no formal education; 2.5% had primary education; 17.9% had WAEC; 37.1% had NCE/OND; 35.4% had HND/Degree and 3.3% had second degrees. This shows that many of the community members and the police were sufficiently educated and, as such, could independently respond to the questionnaire items. This indicates that the results from the study were not predetermined or imposed on the respondents by the researcher.

PART B

In this section, each of the research questions and hypotheses tested are presented in tabular form, followed by detailed interpretation and discussion of findings.

Analysis of research hypotheses and research questions for the study

4.2 Answering the research questions for the study:

RQ 1a: What are the attitudes of the citizens towards community policing?

The attitude towards community policing was measured from two levels- the citizens and the police.

Table 4.1a: Citizens' general attitudes to community policing.

S/N	QUESTIONS	NO	YES
85	Does the lack of trust in police has any influence on your attitude towards community policing.	121 14.4%	719 85.6%
86	Inadequate knowledge and understanding of community policing affect public's positive disposition to community policing.	59 7.0%	781 93.0%
87	Police brutality and impunity when on duty affects community's confidence in their ability to combat crime and subsequently the believe in community policing.	66 7.9%	774 92.1%
88	The age-old tradition that people who joined the police were rogues and dregs affects community/people interaction with the police on crime control through the various community policing platforms.	60 7.1%	780 92.9%
89	The fear of police releasing the identities of informants to criminals affected their relationship with community members and this impacted on people's attitude to community policing.	107 12.7%	733 87.3%

Responses on the attitudes of the people towards community policing are analysed below: The study confirmed that citizens attitude toward community policing was in the negative. Does the lack of trust in police have any influence on your attitude towards community policing. 14.4% of the respondents indicated "No", while 85.6% indicated "Yes." Inadequate knowledge and understanding of community policing affected public positive disposition to community policing. Community policing was seen as a ploy to cheat and extort money from community members.

7.0% of the respondents indicated “No”, while 93.0% indicated “Yes.” Police brutality and impunity when on duty affect community’s confidence in their ability to combat crime and subsequently, the belief in community policing; 7.9% indicated “No” while 92.1% indicated “Yes.” So, it was concluded that the age long tradition that people who joined the police were rogues and dregs affected community’s interaction with police on crime control: 7.1% indicated “No” while 92.9% indicated “Yes.” The fear of police releasing informants’ identities to criminals affected their relationship with community members and this impeded on people’s attitude towards community policing 12.7% indicated “No” while 87.3% indicated “Yes.”

RQ1b: What are the attitudes of the police (Staff) toward community policing?

Table 4.1b: Police general attitude to community policing

S/N	QUESTIONS	NO	YES
1.	Lack of adequate knowledge and understanding of community policing by the police affects their interest/attitude towards community policing.	33 13.8%	207 86.3%
2.	The police see the involvement of community members in crime control as encroachment on their constitutional duties and this affected their support for community policing.	5 2.1%	235 97.9%
3.	The police do not see community policing as a practical way of curbing crime and insecurity, hence they embraced it reluctantly.	11 4.6%	229 95.4%
4.	Poor motivation and remuneration impede police effectiveness in the practice/implementation of community policing.	24 10.0%	216 90.0%
5.	The quality of the police personnel via recruitment policy and training affects the level of their involvement in the practice of community policing.	25 10.4%	215 29.6%

Source: Field work, 2016

Responses on the attitudes of the police (staff) toward community policing are summarised thus:

Lack of adequate knowledge and understanding of community policing by the police affected their interest/attitude towards community policing. 13.8% respondents indicated “No” while 86.3% indicated “Yes.” The Police see the involvement of community members in crime control as encroachment on their constitutional duties and this affected their support for community policing 2.1% indicated “No”, while 97.9% indicated “Yes.” The police do not see

community policing as a practical way of curbing crime and insecurity, hence, they embraced it reluctantly 4.6% indicated “No”, while 95.4% indicated “Yes.” Poor motivation and remuneration impeded police effectiveness in the practice/implementation of community policing. 10.0% of the respondents indicated “No”, while 90.0% indicated “Yes.” The quality of the police personnel via recruitment policy and training affected the level of their involvement in the practice of community policing; 10.4% indicated “No”, while 89.6% indicated “Yes.”

Summary of the findings of research questions 1a and b indicated that community people have no trust in police as regards crime control. There is the fear that the police can release informants’ identities to criminals; and this affects their attitude towards working with the police on community policing. These findings were generally in agreement with the submission of Alemika and Chukuma (2000), when they aver that the police-citizen relationship in Nigeria is characterised by deep suspicion and violence. A KII session asserts that:

People have negative attitude to police because of fear of the unknown. They believe police cannot be trusted, they can reveal secrets and identities of informants to criminals.

(KII Session, Ido, 15/4/2017)

Nwolise (2004) is of the opinion that the deep-seated dislike of the police is due to long standing perception of the public about the police as an instrument of oppression rather than an agent of the state saddle with the responsibility of the lives of citizen. This affects peoples’ attitude toward the police; hence the public feels no sense of obligation to co-operate with the police.

It was further discovered that the police brutality and improbity when on duty affect community’s confidence in their ability to combat crime. Similarly, the age old tradition that people who joined the police were rogues and dregs affected community interaction with the police on crime control. This was supported by Aremu (2002) who notes that the Nigeria Police Force is the most discussed and most vilified of all the security agencies in Nigeria and that no good relationship exists between the public and the police. Furthermore, it was established that lack of knowledge and understanding of community policing affects police interest in the use of community policing for crime control; not all stakeholders in community policing are able to understand the concept. Some community people believe they are not supposed to be involved in such exercise and that the police are being paid for their jobs. The police see the involvement of community members in crime control as encroachment of their constitutional responsibilities. This

was probably why Roberg in Aremu (2009) claims that the Nigeria police should practice the issue of education in the police. For Community policing to have any chance of positive impact, a college degree should be made a condition for upwardly mobility of police officers. While supporting this assertion, Lewis, Rosenberg and Sigler (1999) warns that an officer's predisposition or receptivity to new ways of doing things is meaningless if the officer is trained on the job in traditional policing.

The findings also established that poor motivation and remuneration impeded police effectiveness in the practice of community policing and that the quality of police personnel via recruitment policy and training affected the level of their involvement in the practice of community policing. Aremu and Adeyoju (2003) consented to this position when they said the Nigeria police are not only poorly paid and trained, promotions are delayed for too long and thereby making the morale of the police low.

A KII session says that:

Police are not well paid like in the developed countries. They are badly equipped and lack the desired training to keep abreast of current developments on security matters.

(KII Session, Eruwa, 16/4/2017)

RQ 2: What are the platforms through which community policing is being implemented in Oyo State?

Table 4.2: Platform Structures of Community Policing in Oyo State

Platforms	Citizens n = 840	Police n=240	Average
Police Community Relations Committee	87.1% (5 th)	87.9% (4 th)	87.5% (4 th)
Vigilante Groups	88.6% (3 rd)	95.8% (1 st)	92.2% (2 nd)
Community and Religious Leaders	87.9% (4 th)	86.7% (5 th)	87.3% (5 th)
Landlords' Associations	86.8% (6 th)	85.8% (6 th)	86.3% (6 th)
Market Women/Men Associations	95.7% (1 st)	89.2% (3 rd)	92.5% (1 st)
Public Office Holders	90.7% (2 nd)	91.7% (2 nd)	91.2% (3 rd)

Source: Field work, 2016

Table 4.2 shows the platforms through which community policing is being implemented in Oyo State, Nigeria. There are six platforms through which community policing is being implemented in Oyo State. These police-community relations committee, the vigilante groups, Community and Religious leaders, landlords' associations, market women associations and the forum of public office holders.

Among the citizens, it was revealed that the forum of market women association (95.7%) was rated highest. This indicates that this forum provided the most viable structure for implementing community policing in Oyo State. This may be as a result of the provision of financial, materials and information supports to the police by this forum. The vigilante groups (95.8%) was rated highest structures by the police in the implementation of community policing in Oyo State. This may result from complementary assistance being enjoyed by the police from the vigilante and Oodua Peoples Congress through regular police-community joint patrol and supply of intelligence about criminal activities and hideouts in their neighbourhood.

It was also discovered that the citizens preferred the forum of public office holders as second among the structures for implementing community policing (90.7%). This was because the forum provided legal, administrative, financial and materials needs for prosecuting community policing in the state. The police also rated the forum of public office holders (91.7%) as second among the structures for implementing community policing, since the forum provided logistics and financial support to the police in combating crimes in their localities.

The study confirmed the vigilante groups as the third (88.6%) in the rating of the platforms structures for implementing community policing among the citizens. This was because of the trust in the vigilante groups in their ability to support and make information available to the police regarding the activities of suspected criminals. The police, however, rated the forum of market women associations third (89.2%) among the platform structures for implementing community policing in Oyo State. This was because the police solicited market women is support in crime control via material, financial and intelligence gathering.

The forum of community and religious leaders as was rated fourth (87.9%) among the structures for implementing community policing among the citizens of Oyo State. This forum met regularly with the police and provided a veritable platform for discussing and addressing security matters within the community. However, the police rated the police-community relations committee forum as forth (87.9%), because the forum provided opportunities for community people and the police to meet and discuss security issues on regularly basis within the community.

Also confirmed by the study from among the citizens was the forum of police-community Relations Committee, which was rated fifth (87.1%), The committee members met regularly with the police and discussed ways of checking crimes and criminality within the community. The police, however, rated the forum of community and religious leaders fifth (86.7%); The forum aided discussion of security and crime on regular basis in their meeting.

Lastly, the community people (85.8%) and the police (86.3%) considered Landlords Association as the sixth in the rating scale of the structures of community policing in the state. It was ascertained that the forum provided intelligence information on crime matters to assist the police. On a general note, the findings confirmed that police community relations' committee, the vigilante group forum, community and religious leaders' forum, the landlords' associations,

market women associations and political office holders forum constituted viable platforms for implementing community policing in Oyo State.

From the findings of the studies, it was revealed that, considering the average rankings of the two respondent groups (citizens and the police), the forum of market women association was rated first (92.5%), followed by the vigilante groups (92.2%) The forum of public office holders (91.2%) police-community relations Committee (87.5%) community and religious leaders (87.3%) and the landlords' associations (86.3%) with respect to implementing community policing in Oyo State, Nigeria.

The implication of the above to the findings was that both the citizens and the police accepted market women associations as the most important platform through which community policing was being implemented in Oyo State. The reason was that the market women associations, through their involvement in community policing, actively participated in the dissemination of information and material support to the police towards early detection and prevention of crimes, as well as preservation of law and order in their communities.

Also vigilante groups were rated second because of their ability to support in patrol exercise and making relevant information available to the police regarding the activities of suspected criminals in their neighbourhoods. The forum of public office holders being rated third by both the citizens and the police was based on the fact that these people provided legal, administrative, financial and other logistics needs of the police for the prosecution of community policing strategy in order to enhance effective security. The Police-Community Relations Committee was rated fourth because the committee provided viable avenue for discussing security issues with the police within their community. The community and religious leaders' forum came fifth. In order to ensure effective security, the forum had been providing opportunities for regular meetings with the community leadership through which they partook on security matters affecting their communities. The landlord associations were rated, they provided workable partnership with the police for gathering intelligence on criminals.

Police-community relations committee provides a viable platform for community people for discussing security issues within the community. 12.9% respondents indicated "No", while 87.1% indicated "Yes." Community members trust the vigilante groups in their ability to support and make information available to police regarding activities of suspected criminals. 11.4% indicated "No", while 88.6% indicated "Yes." Community and religious leaders through their

regular meetings with the police authority provide a veritable platform for discussing and addressing security matters within the community. 12.1% indicated “No” while 87.9% indicated “Yes.” The forum of landlord associations provides a workable partnership with the police for gathering intelligence from communities on criminals. 13.2% of the respondents indicated “No”, while 86.8% indicated “Yes.” The provision of financial, information and material supports to the police by market women associations towards crime prevention are indicative of their trust in this structure. 4.3% indicated “No”, while 95.7% indicated “Yes.” The provision of legal, administrative, financial and material needs by public office holders for prosecuting community policing are indicative of their support for community policing 9.3% indicated “No”, while 90.7% indicated “Yes.”

Summary of the findings on Research Question 2 indicated that the platforms for implementing community policing include police-community relations committee, vigilante group members, community and religious leaders, forum of landlords’ associations, market women associations as well as public office holders in the local government areas in Oyo State. From the findings, it was established that more participants responded positively to this assertion than those against it.

It was established that Police-Community Relations Committee provides a viable platform for community people to discuss security issues within the community with the police. The community is involved in the problem-solving process as a collective action, especially on crime control. Lewis, Rosenberg and Sigler (1999) assert that, in community policing, the police take account of the wishes of the public in determining, evaluating, identifying and solving local problems. Trojanowicz and Bacqueroux (1990) liken it to police-community relations.

It was also established through the research findings that the community members trust the vigilante groups in their ability to support and make information available to the police regarding activities of suspected criminals in their community: World Economic Forum (2017) affirmed this position, noting that vigilantes are formed purposely to protect their community and have succeeded in tackling insurgence and insecurity problems in some weak African states. Adegbusi (2009) claims that vigilante service groups are important in crime control and prevention as the majority of them can partner the police to check criminality in the community. Both community and religious leaders, through their regular meetings with the police authority, provide a veritable platform for discussing and addressing security matters within the community. To support this position, a KII session posits that:

Apart from being a member of the Police-Community Relations Committee where I preside as chairman, other bodies, like traditional institution, vigilante group, youth leaders and landlords associations, are also partakers in the provision of security and protection of lives and property in the community, the forum provided opportunities for discussing crime and other security-related matters with the police on prompt and regular basis.

(KII Session, Tede, 21/4/2017)

In addition, it was confirmed by this study that the forum of landlords' associations provides a workable partnership with the police for gathering information and logistics from the community on criminals. To achieve this, the associations donate logistic, materials, like patrol vehicles and even cash gifts for their maintenanceto the police. This was supported by the findings of Fabiyi (2004) who where he discovered that the vigilante groups truly provided logistics, like accommodation, as well as other apparatuses, which include purchase of patrol vehicles, fuelling of cars and provision of fund for ammunition to the police.

It was further confirmed by the study that the provision of financial.Information and material supportsto the police by market women associations towards crime prevention is indicative of their trust in these structures of community policing. United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (2009) stresses that women facilitate information sharing, support capacity building and give socio economic support to peace process; and they are natural peace makers, good listeners and skilled negotiators.

Finally, the findings confirmed that the provision of legal, administrative, financial and material needs by public office holders for prosecuting community policing attests to their support for it. Akeredolu (2017) argues that one cardinal role of the government is the provision of assistance to the police in the area of logistics (finance, laws and materials) for them to discharge their selfless duty of promoting security through community policing. A KII session asserts that:

To effectively prosecute community policing, the government provides regular financial, vehicular and other logistics support, this has made community policing more effective in our locality.

(KII Session, Ojongbodu, 26/4/2017)

RQ3: To what extent does the community accepts the component elements of community policing?

The table below measures the level of acceptability of community policing by both the community and the police.

Table 4.3: The Extent of the acceptability of the components of Community Policing

Component elements of Community Policing	Citizens	Police	Average
Police-Community Joint Patrol	86.5%	86.2%	86.4%
Police Community Relations	82.7%	91.7%	87.2%
Police Accountability	83.1%	87.1%	85.1%
Intelligence Gathering/Sourcing	93.2%	84.2%	88.7%

Source: Field work, 2016

The findings of this study showed that the level of acceptability of the four components of community policing among the citizens and the police was very high. The four elements are police-community joint patrol, strengthened police-community relations, police accountability and the intelligence gathering/sourcing.

The citizens rated intelligence gathering/sourcing (93.2%) more than any other component elements of community policing. The police preferred police-community relations (91.7%) to other component elements of community policing in Oyo State. Furthermore, police-community joint patrol (86.5%), came second in citizens' rating scale, while the police picked police accountability (87.1%) as second. Among the citizens, police accountability (83.1%) came third; while the third position went to police-community joint patrol (86.2%) in the rating of the police. The component with the least acceptance level was the police-community relations (82.7%) in the rating scale of the citizens while the police rated intelligence gathering/sourcing (84.2%) last.

The average by both the citizens and the police on their level of acceptability of component elements of community policing indicated that intelligence gathering/sourcing (88.7%) was rated highest. This was followed by police-community relations, (87.2%), then police-community joint patrol (86.3%), and lastly accountability (85.1%). This implies that intelligence gathering/sourcing

was the most accepted component of community policing among the citizens and the police. Through intelligence gathering/sourcing, the community people participated in crime reduction by reporting miscreants and criminals to the police. In sum, both the police and the community accepted the components of community policing as including police-community joint patrol, strengthened police-community relations, police accountability, community intelligence sourcing.

The study further confirmed that the community members, through vigilante groups, willingly participated in patrol exercises organized by the police to ensure adequate security. This finding was supported by Monaliyo (2016) who argued that the literature stresses the involvement of civilians (community) in the maintenance of peace and security in their area since the time of Americans settlement where local community people were patrolling streets as volunteers along with the police. The community participates in crime reduction by reporting miscreants and criminals to the police. The community members provided relevant intelligence information to the police with the hope of ensuring adequate security.

Lastly, community policing is widely perceived by the members of the community as a strategy for strengthening police-community relations. This, afterwards, was referred to as democratisation of policing services by some authorities. For instance, Nalla (2009) asserts that the underlying premise that the police as an institution of democratic development (democratic policing) is that officers function as an agent of the community with the aim of serving and protecting members of the community. While recognising the extent to which community and the police accepted component elements of community policing. Segrave and Ratelitte (2004) contend that an appropriate utilisation of these components of community policing will lead to the mobilization and empowerment of the community through improved public interpersonal relations and positive attitudes and the reduction of resentment and low police-community conflict with a dynamic flow of information between the people and the police.

A KII session, while confirming the elements accepted by the community as constituting the component elements of community policing says:

We (police) usually receive prompt and regular intelligence information from the people during meetings of Peace and Security Committee, Police-Community Relations Committee and from the vigilante members who were always ready to assist in arresting offenders. At times, we held meetings with the leaders of market women and landlords associations on security and allied matters too. The citizens pinpointed criminal hideouts within the community and interacted freely with the police. Through prompt responses to distress calls, the police also made itself accountable to the people.

(KII Session, Iseyin, 22/4/2017)

From the foregoing, it was established that both the citizens and the police accepted the four components of community policing.

Ho2 (a): There is no joint effect of strengthened police-community relations, police community joint patrol, police, accountability and intelligence gathering on effective security (community).

Table 4.4a: Multiple Regression Analysis on the Components of Community Policing on effective security.

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square		Std. Error of the Estimate		
.636	.404	.399		4.3566		
A N O V A						
Model	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Remark
Regression	10717.985	4	1531.141	80.673	.000	Sig.
Residual	15791.044	832	18.980			
Total	26509.029	1036				

Source: Field work,

Table 4.4b: Relative Contribution of component elements of community policing on effective security

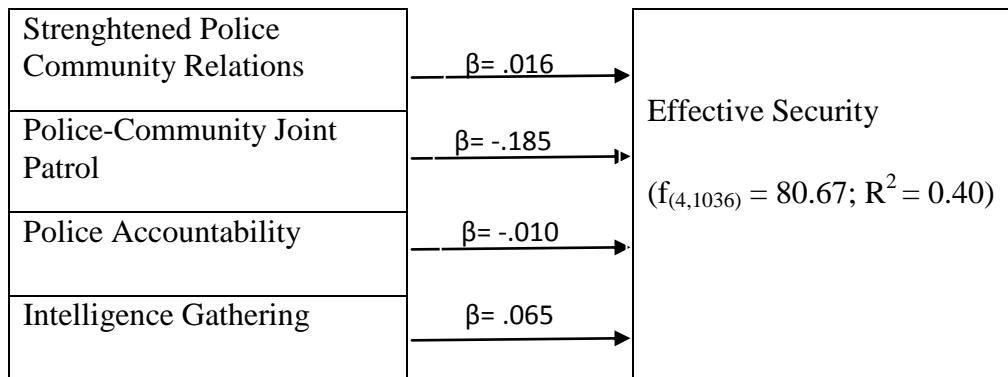
Model	Unstandardized Coefficient		Stand. Coefficient	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta Contribution		
(Constant)	2.817	2.405		1.171	.242
Strengthened Police-Community	1.9362E-02	.047	.016	.413	.680
Police Community Joint Patrol	-.211	.051	-.185	-4.150	.000
Police Accountability	-1.287E-02	.051	-.010	-.254	.800
Intelligence Gathering	5.112E-02	.042	.065	1.232	.218

Source: Field work, 2016

Table 4.4a shows that the joint contribution of police-community joint patrol, strengthened police-community relations, police accountability and intelligence gathering to the production of effective security was significant. The table also shows a co-efficient of multiple correlation ($R = .636$ and a multiple R^2 of $.404$ which implies that 40.4% of the difference was accounted for by the predictor variables when jointly considered. A test for the joint significance was conducted at $P < .05$. The table also revealed that F-ratio was 80.673 (significant at 0.05 level) based on the analysis of variance. The implication is that there is significant contribution of the independent variables to the dependent variable while variables that were excluded from this model may be responsible for the remaining variance.

Table 4.4b reveals the relative contribution of the independent variables to the dependent variable: police community joint patrol ($\beta = -.185$, $p < .05$) had significant relative contribution; strengthened police-community relations ($\beta = .016$, $p < .05$) had no significant relative contribution; police accountability ($\beta = -.010$, $p > .05$) had significant relative contribution; and intelligence gathering ($\beta = .065$, $p > .05$), had no significant relative contribution.

Analysis of the results of the findings has related to the theories used



From the assumptions of the two theories (Broken window and Normative Sponsorship Theories) used for the study, the results of this study revealed that crimes in the community are bound to reduce through the cooperation and collaborative engagement of the members of the community and the police. It could further be deduced from the discussion of the theory that the police and members of the community need to see themselves as partners in progress in crime detection and control, knowing fully well that criminals and other law breakers reside within the community. Both the community and the police therefore have the responsibility of working together so as to nip the community security challenges on the bud. Furthermore, community will be less chaotic and safer where the police involve the community members in crime monitoring and control.

In summary, both the community and the police agreed that the four factors used in the analysis are good predictors of effective security in the area studied. The four predictors showed the joint contribution of police-community joint patrol, strengthened police-community relations, increased police accountability and intelligence gathering, since the four factors were made up of the elements of community policing in Oyo State, Nigeria. The findings corroborated Aremu (2009), who argues that part of the philosophy of policing conceptualised to make the police and the public work intimately for the good of all is community policing. Quoting Oliver and Bertgis, Aremu (2009) states that community policing is an idea whose time has come and has been seen as a revolution and a paradigm in the way policing is practised all over the world. According to him, the approach will reduce crime rate, decrease police-citizen conflict, reduce negative public attitude towards the police, promote a dynamic flow of information between the police and the community, and mobilise and empower community to identify and respond to security issues.

Teachers (2015) submit that community policing will eliminate anxiety among members of the public. Community members will feel more secure with increase in police work in the community. It also enables the police to develop trust within members of the public making community member to be actively involved in the security of their community; a better understanding of the role play by the police in securing the community will also be developed. The implication is that the relationship between the police and the public will ultimately ensure improvement in the quality of life for the community with a reduction in the rate of crime. Thus, in this study the joint contribution of the independent variables to the dependent variable was significant.

Similarly National Institute of Justices (1995) gives the following as the resultant effects of the four dependent variables on the dependent variable (effective security).

There is a reduction of citizens' problems, improved attitude towards the public which decreases potential for conflict between the police and the citizens. Also satisfactory relationship within the rank and files of the police authority will in turn cause a drastic reduction in crime ratio.

This result is in line with Denney and Jenkins (2013), who claim that a wide range of objectives are attributed to community policing to achieve different goals. This is to reduce crime, Increase police accountability and intelligence collection and also to increase police-community relations.

Onovo (2010), while emphasising the core values of the Nigerian community policing, asserts that the police will be transparent, respect and protect fundamental rights, act upon public opinion and show commitment to quality service delivery. It will also improve communication channels between the citizens and the police.

A KII session posits that:

The essence of community policing is to foster good relationship between the people and the police; make the police accountable in the discharge of their duties; be opened and friendly with the community people so that they can get intelligence information; community will also help in reducing crime and violence in the community.

(KII session, Iseyin, 22/4/2017)

Another KII session says that:

If community policing is effectively implemented, it will give room for effective security via crime control, improved police-community relations, and the police will be answerable for their actions and inactions on crime prevention. There will be early detection and prevention of criminal activities through reliable information from the public.

(KII session, Jobele, 26/4/2017)

RQ4. To what extent does community policing correlated with effective security ?

Table 4.5a: Pearson Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient on Relationship between component elements of Community Policing on Effective Security (Community)

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	S.D
Effective Security (1)	1					44.6857	5.6210
Police Community Joint Patrol (2)	.410** .000	1				33.1857	4.67094
Strengthened Police-Community Relations (3)	.399** .000	.622** .000	1			35.3381	4.9380
Police Accountability (4)	.407** .000	.614** .000	.686** .000	1		28.9869	4.5641
Intelligence Gathering (5)	.537** .000	.659** .000	.707** .000	.650** .000	1	58.6917	7.1247

** Sig. at .01 level, * Sig. at .05 level. (2-tailed)

Source: Field work, 2016

Table 4.5a indicates that there were significant relationships between effective security and police-community joint patrol ($r = .410^{**}$, $p(.000) < .01$); strengthened police community relations, ($r = .399^{**}$, $p(.000) < .01$); police accountability, ($r = .407^{**}$, $p(.000) < .01$) and intelligence gathering ($r = .537^{**}$, $p(.000) < .01$). All this reveals that when the components of community policing were available between the people and the police, they yielded a significant correlation at 0.05 level of significance among the people of Oyo State, Nigeria.

Table 4.5b: Pearson Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient on Relationship between component elements of Community Policing on Effective Security (The Police)

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	S.D
Effective Security (1)	1					44.8958	8.2356
Police Community Joint Patrol (2)	.644* * .000	1				32.7958	5.7021 6
Strengthened Police Community Relations (3)	.516* * .000	.660* * .000	1			34.5833	6.5317
Police Accountability (4)	.737* * .000	.719* * .000	.668* * .000	1		29.2417	5.0263
Intelligence Gathering (5)	.762* * .000	.687* * .000	.539* * .000	.727** .000	1	58.3208	8.6726

** Sig. at .01 level, * Sig. at .05 level.

Source: Field work, 2016

Table 4.5b. above shows that there were significant relationships between effective security and police- community joint patrol, ($r = .644^{**}$, $p (.000) < .01$); strengthened police-community relations, ($r = .516^{**}$, $p(.000) < .01$); police accountability , ($r = .737^{**}$, $p(.000) < .01$) and intelligence gathering/sourcing ($r = .762^{**}$, $p(.000) < .01$). There were significant correlations among the independent variables. This indicated that, when the elements of community policing were effectively utilised by both the people and the police, they yielded a significant correlation at the 0.05 level of significance among the people of Oyo State, Nigeria.

The findings of this study also showed that, among the community, there was a positive joint significant relationship between police community joint patrol and other independent variables used for the study (police-community relations, police-accountability and intelligence gathering). The components of community policing correlated with effective security in Oyo State

but intelligence gathering/sourcing ($r = .537$; $p < .05$) correlated most, with the highest level of relationship with effective security in Oyo State.

The finding further showed that, among the community, intelligence gathering/sourcing was the first factor, which determined effective security in Oyo State before any other elements of community policing could be chosen or considered. Police community joint patrol was the second highest component of community policing (independent variable) which correlated with effective security in Oyo State, Nigeria. This was followed by police accountability as the next variable that correlated with effective security (dependent variable) in the study; while strengthened police community relation was the last independent variable, with the weakest correlation with effective security (dependent variables)

The implication of this finding was that both the community and the police accepted the component elements of community policing as including police-community joint patrol, strengthened police-community relations, police accountability and community intelligence gathering. Thus, the elements of community policing could ensure adequate security through community participation in crime control, information and intelligence gathering, police accountability for their actions and inaction to the public, and strengthened police community relations, thereby fostering public confidence in the police and creating awareness among members of the public regarding their contributions to community safety and security. Alemika and Chukwuma (2000) submit that the police perpetrate evils and illegalities and these affect public trust and confidence in them which has led to characterising the relationship between the Police and the public by suspicion, prejudice, mutual disrespect, conflict and violence.

The analyses further showed that there was a significant relationship between police-community joint patrol and effective security in Oyo State ($r = .410$, $N = 1080$, $p < 0.05$). This implies that, for Oyo State to enjoy effective security, there must be police-community joint patrol ,Gordner (1996) observes that it is a mistake for the police to try to assume the entire burden for controlling crime and disorder; there is the need for citizens' active participation in the patrol of their neighbourhood, usually in co-operation with the police and often in radio or cellular phone communication with police dispatch.

Police-community joint patrol will promote community participation in crime detection and control. With fostered mutual relationship between the police and the public, control of crime and disorder will be the target of the efforts of the police and community while working together

which in turn will help a policeman to appreciate the values held by the community in crime fighting and build mutual trust among them.

A KII session asserts that:

Police-community patrol exercise provides opportunity for the duo to operate with mutual trust and confidence, they have to be partners in progress; that is in crime control within their neighbourhood. This helps in reducing incidences of violence, fighting, burglary, theft and kidnapping in the community. Once criminals see the police on regular patrol, it is either they stop their nefarious activities or they relocate to other places.

(KII session, Otu, 16/4/2017)

There was also significant relationship between strengthened police-community relations and effective security in Oyo State ($r = .399$, $N = 1080$, $p = 0.05$). This means that a strengthened police-community relation can improve effective security in Oyo State. International Association of Chiefs of Police (2012) note that the network relationship between the community, law enforcement and groups in the community will be comprehensive in a nation where there is improved relationship between the members of the public and the police,. High level of trust, open and transparent dialogue, deep understanding of issues, needs, expectations and collaboration would be established.

In another KII session, it was reported that strengthened police-community relations help the community to reduce crime:

When you compare the population of the police with community members, the police men are few, community policing helps to reduce crime due to the support from the people and their interpersonal relationship on security matters to the police. Before the introduction of community policing, crime rate was very high in Oyo State. However, support from local security outfits (vigilante) have helped to check crimes to a minimum level.

(KII session, Ajawa, 2/5/2017)

This presupposes that strengthened police-community relations gives room for greater interaction and trust between the police and the community, it promotes intelligence sourcing and there will be cooperation between the police and the community with the aim of achieving a safe,

peaceful and orderly society. This will also make the community people to commit their time, energy, manpower and money to the realisation of a secure and peaceful society.

The study revealed that, for a nation to experience effective security, there should be police accountability ($r = .407$, $N = 1080$, $p < 0.05$). On this, Gordner (2003) notes that citizens are expected to contribute to how their community is governed in a free and democratic society. The departments of police, like other government agencies are expected to be responsive and accountable. Agencies involved in law enforcement are more likely to be supported by citizens when interest is shown towards the input of members of the public and accountable to them.

Effective security is assured in a state if police accountability to the public is not meant for elimination or eroding their power but to ensure that the power is not used as an instrument for repressing and exploiting the public. Police accountability will overcome the poor confidence and lack of cooperation between the marginalised community and the police. This ensures efficient execution of the law enforcement officers of primary responsibility of preventing and controlling crime. It also makes them to achieve their goals of lawfulness, legitimacy and ensure effective police-community relations.

The study confirmed that effective security is assured where there exists community intelligence gathering. Bureau of Justice Assistance (2005) claims that intelligence-led policing is a collaborative enterprise that is based on improving intelligence operations and community-oriented policing and solving problem. The implementation of intelligence-led policing, police organisations will require the re-evalutaion of the current police policies and protocols. There is need to incorporate intelligence into the process of planning to reflect the challenges and issues faced by the community. The process of sharing information must become a policy. While corroborating this assertion, a KII session states that:

Community policing has actually reduced crime in the local government because timely issuance of information is very important and, without involving the community people, security personnel who are professionals may be denied of the right information at the right time and in the right quality. Regular and genuine information helps in putting security personnel on their toes 24/7 and on alert, the networking is so potent that without community policing, the security of lives and property will be suffering from a lot of things. Community policing has assisted the police to be more proactive, because they get information on time and the fear of releasing information to criminals by the police is allayed.

(KII session, Iseyin, 22/4/2017)

This implies that better intelligence gathering helps the police to easily detect and prevent crimes, promotes rapport and goodwill between the police and the public, which enable them to secure the public better. This encourages free flow of information in the community. It brings the police and the community into harmony, thereby enabling the public to volunteer information on criminals. Intelligence gathering makes the citizens more inclined to report crime, provide tips and willingly stand as witnesses to the police on crime.

From the angle of the police, this study showed that there was a higher positive relationship between effective security and intelligence gathering among police officers in Oyo State, Nigeria; The release of the GSM numbers of senior police officers, like Divisional Police Officers, Area Commanders and State Police Commissioners, promotes intelligence gathering between the police and the community. This helps the police to detect and prevent criminal activities at early stage. Apart from this, better intelligence gathering helps the police to understand the attitudes and values of the community which they relate with. In support of this assertion, Virta (2006) observes that community policing is a process that ensure the process of controlling crime is shared, and co-produced with members of the community and the strategies used in the development of effective communication with the public, thus quality of life of citizens is improved while relationship is built with the police.

Fielding and Innes (2006) support the correlational relationship of effective security and intelligence sourcing from the public by the police, noting that community policing that leads to effective security is not a single concept but could mean a contrast to rapid response and enforcement-oriented policing. Better intelligence gathering make the police get adequate knowledge of how the community operates. This enables them to typically understand public

problems, goals and desires. It brings the police and community together, enabling them to get reliable information on criminals within their neighbourhood.

Bohm and Haley, (2003) state that the importance of cooperation with the community members has always been recognised by the police and have encouraged members of the public to come forward with information on the process of fighting crime. This implies that better intelligence gathering will ensure that the police understand the public better, specifically on issues related to commitment of crime. The police would be more proactive in crime prevention before they occur or the impact of such crime on the community will be minimised. This means that intelligence gathering from the community promotes sensitivity of the police to the suffering of the people, hence aids effective security.

While emphasising the importance of intelligence gathering, a KII session asserts that:

The duty of crime prevention and control is not the sole responsibility of the police, without reliable information from the people, security personnel cannot perform their duties effectively, intelligence report and information need be sourced from the local people, vigilante groups, local government police-community relation committee members. There are local security mechanisms who complement the work of the police to combat crime and criminality.

(KII session, Igboora, 27/4/2017)

The study further revealed that there was a significant relationship between effective security and police accountability. The study indicated a higher positive relationship between effective security and police accountability in Oyo State. There was the realisation that police accountability is a critical component in the discussion of major rules that is governing the country and unity of the nation. It was gathered that police accountability was dependent on the level of collaboration and support derived from the community and that police accountability would not eliminate or undermine the power of the police but rather control it from being used as an instrument of repressing and exploiting the public.

The finding of this study is contrary to the submission of Law Commission of Canada in Okeshola and Mudiare (2013), that the demand policing in a democratic society has not been acquieved by the Nigeria Police, whose cardinal elements are “Justice, Equality, Accountability and Efficiency” Accountability implies that the actions taken by a police officer are questioned

and that channel to lodge complain formally is made available for the public This is rather difficult to attain in Nigeria.

The finding of the study on police accountability having significant relationship with effective security was further disputed by Gordner (1996). He claims that although most departments of police assign officers to patrol different beats, the accountability of officers is usually not geographically based but temporal (for their shift). The accountability of specialised personnel within law enforcement agencies have been for performing assigned functions but not for any geographic locations. The study affirmed that police accountability makes for efficiently performing assigned duty of preventing and controlling crime. It also helps in the achievement of set goals in a lawful and legitimate way through effective relationship between the security agencies and the public. It further calls for continued concern for checking the oversight in surveillance among authority. In other words, police accountability means that every society demands more attention personally from the police and jurisdiction over the activities of the activities in the community. A KII session says:

Police are supposed to be agent of the state constituted by the people for the maintenance of law and order in the society. They are being paid from the taxes collected from the citizens. The weapons and tools for combating crime were bought from tax payers money, hence they should not use weapon and authority freely given to them by the people to lord themselves over the people. They should be subjected to the control of the public, at least to the level permitted by the constitution.

(KII session, Offa Meta, 25/4/2017)

The study equally revealed that there was a significant relationship between effective security and strengthened police-community relations. The null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis adopted. There was a highly positive relationship between effective security and strengthened police-community relations in Oyo State, Nigeria. This assertion was affirmed by Yusuff and Faith (2013) who submit that one of the key components of community policing philosophy is to increase the quantity and quality of police-citizen contacts. The Dawn (2011) further confirmed the finding of the study by saying “to fulfil that privileged role, the police must be a part of, not apart from, the communities they serve. Hesbutzki (2017) avers that to patrol a neighbourhood effectively; police officers must also win residents’ trust. Patrols offer an ideal opportunity for achieving this goal.

Strengthened police-community relation fosters greater interaction and trust between law enforcement officer and the public. It would also make the police more friendly, accessible and helpful during distress. Also, it was confirmed by the study that there will be cooperation between the police and community with the sole aim of achieving a safe, peaceful and orderly society. Strengthened police-community relations would make community members view the police as a source of protection rather than that of insecurity. It would increase police response to community calls for protection from criminals and other threats. A KII session notes that:

Strengthened police-community relation provides a synergy between the police and the community on crime detection and control. It reduces criminal tendencies in the community because criminality is detected at early stage and prompt action given to it to prevent its escalation. There will be removal of fear or intimidation by the police because a better and more friendly relations occur between the community people and the police.

(KII session, Ajawa, 2/5/2017)

This implies that an improved police-community relation gives room for safety of lives and protection of the members of the community. The study showed that there was a significant relationship between effective security and police-community joint patrol. The null hypothesis was thereby rejected and the alternative hypothesis adopted. There was a high positive relationship between effective security and police-community joint patrol in the practice of community policing in Oyo State.

It was realised that police-community joint patrol ensures justice and reduces the incidence of corruption and crime. It encourages those that are not in community policing forum to participate in security matters and also helps to maintain and sustain a mutual relationship between the public and law enforcement officer. This is in line with the submission of an audio and video forensic expert, Y&J Expert Witness (2017) say a crucial role is served by officers patrolling in community policing strategy because they could easily be seen maning their beats on the streets. An opportunity to interact with members of the community is provided for the officers patrolling the streets which can result in passing information to the police on patrol. This includes tips about recent or impending crimes. The officers will also be able to give necessary advice and resources to citizens. The sense of distance and barriers between the police and members of the public is reduced through regular patrol work and interaction, making the place more accessible. Gresham (2017) also asserts that police departments use patrolling officers to limit criminal activity and

maximise safety in particular areas, protecting both people and property. Patrol involves police officers visiting an area not to respond to a specific call but to travel through the area and observe it. On the relevance on police community joint patrol, a KII session asserts that:

Police patrol with our people (vigilante) provided opportunity for joint security in the community. Security was more tightened and there was harmonious and better relationship between the police and the local security men. Information were freely shared between the police and the vigilante from the community this exposed the criminal and their hide-out, thus reducing crime in the local area

(KII session, Ayete, 27/4/2017)

The study confirmed that, through police-community joint patrol, the community concerns with crime and disorder become the target of the effort of the police and the community working together. This enables the police to appreciate the values of the society in crime detection and control. Thus, the community come forward with crime fighting information. The study confirms Gresham's (2017) position that officers who patrol an area gain an intimate understanding of it. They pick up on the routines of neighbourhoods and recognise when something is wrong or out of place. From a street level, they have an optimum view of an area and can look for potential crimes. This means spotting suspicious activities or circumstances. However, it also means recognising when people make themselves vulnerable to becoming the target of crimes and being able to advise them on safety measures.

Police-community joint patrol helps in confronting local crime and insecurity problems of the community, thus helping to ensure early crime detection, prevention and escalation. It helps to ensure mutual trust between the police and the community members. Gresham (2017) observes that patrolling areas that are highly prone to crime will lead to quick response when any form of crime is reported from such areas. Maintaining a presence in the area through patrol can improve the chances that officers will respond promptly to emergency calls and be able to help a victim quickly and catch criminals before they can flee the area. A key aspect of police patrol is providing a high visibility for the police force in a neighbourhood. Visible patrolling officers provide residents, visitors and others in an area a strengthened sense of safety and security.

Table 4.5b gives the descriptive statistics and inter-correlations among the study variables. It shows that effective security significantly correlated with intelligence gathering ($r = .762$; $p < .05$), police accountability ($r = .737$; $p < .05$), platform structures of community policing ($r = .702$;

$p < .05$), police community joint patrol ($r = .644$; $p < .05$), strengthened police-community relations ($r = .516$; $P < .05$). There was a positive significant relationship between effective security and other independent variables of the study (community policing), such as intelligence gathering, police accountability, police joint patrol and strengthened police-community relations in Oyo State, Nigeria. All indices of community policing correlated with effective security in Oyo State. But intelligence gathering ($r = .762$; $p < .05$) most highly correlated with effective security in Oyo State.

It could also be deduced from the findings of this study that the attitude of people and the police to community policing would be the first index of community policing which determines effective security in Oyo State, followed by the level of acceptability of the components of community policing, police joint patrol and strengthened police-community relations. There were also correlations among the independent variables of the study. Findings by the study contradict Robert and Stalans (2000) claim that the literature on public attitude towards the police is wide which includes various areas. The view of the public towards the police is not positive when compared to institution of justice and most public institutions. Importance is place on mutual respect and fair treatment from the police by the public during interaction. The amount of disorder and criminal activity in their neighbourhood shapes their view of police performances, whereas personal victimisation has little effect.

Supporting this was Skogan (1996) observes that community members are of the opinion that the police are crucial for efficient effort in enforcing the law. The attitude of the public towards the police is often measured by law enforcement agencies so as to improve on their image with the public because public trust and cooperation is required for successful combat of crime. Huang and Vaughn (1996) are of the view that the shift towards more community policing and foot or bicycle patrols has heightened the importance of positive attitude towards the police because such strategies will lead to working closely with community members in order for crime to be prevented and where possible eliminated.

The study further revealed that the level of acceptability of component elements of community policing and effective security has significant relationship ($r = .773$; $p < .05$). This will, to a greater extent, determine its correlation with effective security in Oyo State, Nigeria. Result from the findings shows that there was a positive relationship between effective security and the level of acceptability of component elements of community policing in Oyo State. This was because the police support community policing as a medium through which their relationship with

the community could be strengthened. Through this action, crime reduction was assured, intelligence information could be sourced from the community and they would be able to give prompt attention to distress calls from the community. This is supported by Fridell (2004), who claims that the objectives of community policing is to bring about reduction in the rate of crime and disorderliness while the quality of life of members of the public is promoted, minimise fear of crime and improve the mutual respect of police-citizen.

A KII session while talking about the level of acceptability of component elements of community policing notes thus;

Police duties cannot be individualised, it has to be collective and everybody must be involved. The need for a secured nation has made it expedient for the police to seek the support of the public through which intelligence information could be sourced, mutual respect and understanding between the police and the community could be attained. Also, the components of community policing will improve the well-being of the community through crime reduction and it will make the police submit themselves a little to the control of the public by listening to distress calls from the public promptly and by sharing security roles of the police with the public through police joint patrol.

(KII session, Ojongbodu, 25/4/2017)

The null hypothesis was therefore rejected and the alternative hypothesis adopted. This further indicated that there was a higher positive relationship between effective security and the structures of community policing. (Police-community relations committee, landlords' association, market women associations, public office holders, Vigilante groups, religious and traditional authorities) in Oyo State. Community policing in the submission of New Zealand Police, (2008) is both a community-centered philosophy and a strategy for managing crimes related to the community and problems of safety while solving problems, as well as working with government, non-governmental and groups in the community in a way that it is coordinated to reduce crime and accidents on the road and increase in the safety and reassurance of the community was therefore valid and corroborated the findings of the study. The community, members through vigilante groups willingly participated in patrol exercise organised by the police in order to ensure adequate security. Through community policing, community people reported miscreants and criminals to the police.

The community also provided intelligence to the police via regular meetings held on security matters with religious leaders, traditional rulers, and chiefs, and public office holders. The police also received information, material and financial support from market women associations and local government council leadership. The police engaged the vigilante groups as partners in the task of curbing crimes. In support of the above, a KII session agrees that:

In our local area, we employed the forum of our meetings with the police as the platform for the discussion of security issues. Different categories of people meet on regular basis with the DPO, SSS and other security outfits in the local government. Those who represented the community include Kabiyesi/ or his accredited representative, leaders of vigilante, Iyaloja (leader of market women association), Muslim and Christian representatives, youth representative, representative of non-indigenes of the local government, which include Igbo and Hausa representatives and the council chairman and secretary.

(KII session, Okeho, 15/4/2017)

This implies that police hold regular meetings with different categories of people in the local government: thus, they provide the platform of community policing for effective security.

The study equally revealed that there was a significant relationship between effective security and strengthened police-community relations. ($r = .516$; $N = 240$; $p < .05$). The null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis adopted. There was a highly positive relationship between effective security and strengthened police-community relations in Oyo State, Nigeria. This assertion is supported by Yusuff and Faith (2013) that one of the key components of community policing philosophy is to increase the quantity and quality of police-citizen contacts. Hesbutzki (2017) argues that, to patrol a neighbourhood effectively; police officers must also win residents trust.

In summary, the study confirmed that all the four independent variables of community policing-police community joint patrol, strengthened police-community relations, police accountability and intelligence gathering-showed a direct and significant relationship with effective security in Oyo State. The null hypothesis in H_{O3} was therefore rejected while the alternative hypothesis was upheld.

RQ5 (a): What is the level of Effective Security System in Local Government Areas of Oyo State? (Community People)

Table 4.6: Level of Effective Security System in Local Government Areas of Oyo State

Effective Security	Low	Medium	High
Apprehension of offenders			√
Prevention of Crime		√	
Detection of Crime			√
Preservation of Law and Order		√	
Protection of Live and Property			√
Enforcement of Law and Regulations		√	
Crime Reduction		√	

See Appendix II for more on of the data

Source: *Field Work, 2016*

Table 4.6 shows the level of effective security system in the local government areas of Oyo State. From the findings of the studies, apprehension of offenders (93.2%), detection of crime (87.7%) and protection of live and property (84.5%) were all rated very high; while prevention of crime (50.2%), preservation of law and order (53.4%), enforcement of law and regulation (50.8%), intelligence gathering (52.2%) and crime reduction (51.4%) were all rated medium. Therefore, one can deduce that apprehension of offenders and protection of live and property were rated high among the component elements of effective security. This finding was justified by the statement of a KII session states that:

Despite our regular meetings with the police and other security agents at the council secretariat, where discussions are held on how to collaborate with one another in order to detect and apprehend offenders and other area boys at the early stage of their nefarious activities, the prevalence of different crimes through the activities of garage boys, touts, thugs and political assassin in Oyo State are still highly noticeable, the more we succeeded in curbing one crime incidence, the more people brought their complaints on other criminal activities happening in their areas on daily basis.

(KII session, Ibadan, 4/5/2017)

Apprehension of crime (93.2%) detection of crime (87.7%) and protection of life and property (84.5%) were ranked high because these elements constituted major elements of effective security. Criminals would be easily apprehended when police operated within the criminal justice system and where there is security consciousness among members of the public which guarantees appropriate police network. The position is supported by Arase (2017) who affirms that the police must strive to always accommodate and co-operate with one another and institutions of national strategic and economic importance in the discharge of the function of apprehension of offenders.

Also, Smith (2012) argues that it is the responsibility of police to initiate the process of criminal justice system once a crime has been committed by identifying and arresting of the suspect so that relevant investigation can be made and if necessary, the case is prosecuted. The study further stressed the importance of crime detection as a veritable element of effective security. The police must work with other social and government systems, such as community organisations, government agencies/public health and school system to enhance security. With adequate equipment of the police through material and facility provisions, there is possibility of crime reduction. The commissioner of the NSN Police Force Prevention Strategy (2014) posited that reduction in crime involves a performing various activity, that includes the improvement of the physical scarcity of targets that are vulnerable, improvement of community and working to ensure improved quality of life. Preventing and controlling the rate of crime has generally been identifies as the primary role of the police, but other security agencies are also involved such as local authority, health service, fire service and community groups.

The study confirmed that protection of lives and property is of high significance among the constituents of effective security, the availability of authority and extensive training would enhance the discharge of police duty of protection of lives and property, and adequate manpower of the police would affect the security of lives and property. It also confirmed that good working

condition in the police would promote security of life and property. Law Teacher (2018) states that the protection of lives and property is axiomatic in every civilized society, it is impossible for the state to do so on every occasion as law enforcement officers cannot be omnipresent.

The study also revealed the prevention of crime preservation of law and order, enforcement of law and relations, intelligence gathering and crime reduction were of medium scale. Prevention of crime had 50.2% preservation of law and order had 53.4%, enforcement of law and regulations had 50.8%; intelligence gathering had 52.2%, and crime reduction had 51.4%. This implies that for a community to preserve law and order, enforce law and regulations and prevent/reduce crime, the poor public image of the police affecting its smooth operation must be checked, corruption among police officers and men must reduce and there must be trust and unity between the police and the public, Idris (2017) avers that efficient crime reduction and the prosecution of all criminal elements in the country there must be unity among and within all segments of the law enforcement agencies in the country, especially the police, Department of State Services (DSS) and the military. Criminals has developed a more organised, complex and sophisticated way of acting which will require work as team to checkmate its increase.

A KII session corroborates this position:

Effective security via crime reduction and enforcement of law and order requires joint efforts of all security agencies operating in the country plus the community supports that supply intelligence information and occasionally give financial and material assistance to security agents through which laws are preserved and order maintained.

(KII session, Tede, 16/4/2017)

4.3 Discussion of Findings

Hypotheses Testing

Ho1: There is no significant relationship between Police-Community Joint Patrol and effective security.

Table 4.7: Relationship between Police Community Joint Patrol and Effective Security

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	N	R	P	Remark
Effective Security	44.6857	5.6210	840	.399*	.000	Sig.
Police-Community Joint Patrol	35.3381	4.9380				

* Sig at .05 level

Source: Field work 2016

Table 4.7a above show that there was significant relationship between effective security and police-community joint patrol as perceived by the Community ($r = .399^*$, $N = 840$, $p < .05$). Null hypothesis was rejected.

The summary of Hypothesis One is that both the community and the police agreed that police community joint patrol will influence positively effective security in the area studied. This is in line with Onovo's (2010:56) submission that:

Community policy recognizes that the police and the law abiding citizens can work in partnership through joint patrol to solve problems, share resources, prevent crime promote inter-agencies conflict and improve the overall quality of community life.

The implication of this is that the use of police community joint patrol can effectively impact security in Oyo State. ($r = .399$, $N = 840$, $P < .05$). Police community joint patrol positively correlated with effective policing in Oyo state. Onovo (2010) asserts that the community actively engaged in the policing role through volunteer schemes, locating neighbourhood support networks and augmenting police patrol activities through joint patrol. A KII session asserts that:

Joint patrol affords the police opportunity to identify criminal hideout, the terrain of the criminals and miscreants. Police and community vigilante engage in patrol together day and night period. The local government engages vigilante, OPC and hinders to do this job.

(KII session, Okeho, 15/4/2017)

The Null hypothesis is rejected. However, another K11 respondent (Chairman, Ido Local Government, Ido) noted that police community joint patrol looks facially good but in operation, it is not practicable because logistics will not allow this. The communities have no strong purese to help to provide logistics and financial requirements to the police.

To further support the above assertion. Another K11 session states that:

No joint patrol in all the local governments in Oyo State except in 2013 when OPC in joint patrol helped to check crime activities in Akinyele Local Government, Moniya. The police will not want joint patrol because they don't want anybody or agency to share the glory of effective security with them.

(KII session, Iseyin, 22/4/2017)

Ho2: There is no significant relationship between strengthened police-community relations and effective security.

Table 4.8: Relationship between Strengthened Police-Community Relations and effective security

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	N	R	P	Remark
Effective Security	44.6857	5.6210	840	.410*	.000	Sig.
Strengthened Police-Community Relations	33.1857	4.6709				

* Sig at .05 level

Source: Field work 2016

Table 4.8 above reveals that there was significant relationship between effective security and strengthened police-community relations as perceived by the community ($r = .410^*$, $N = 840$, $p < .05$).

The Null hypothesis was rejected.

Hypothesis two states that both the community and the police agreed that strengthened police community relations influenced positively effective security. The analysis of data collected from the community on strengthened police community relations showed that ($r = .410^*$, $N = 840$, $P < .05$). The Null hypothesis was thus rejected. This indicates that greater interaction and more trust would exist where there is strengthened police-community relations. There would be cooperation between police and the community with the aim of achieving a safe, peaceful and orderly society if there is an improved police-community relation.

It was also established that improved police-community relations will make members of the community to commit resources (time, manpower and money) to the realisation of a secured and peaceful society. Improved police-community relations encouraged the police to treat community people fairly and impartially. This would make the community people entertained less fear of the police; hence they will be closer to each other and be ready to meet their needs. The police would then be viewed as a source of protection rather than insecurity.

This is contrary to the position of Adesina (2003:98) when he said:

The relationship between the law enforcement office specifically the police and individuals in community in Nigeria is not based on mutual trust. The police are not trusted, liked, loved when it should be the other way round because they are responsible causing disunity among the people and the resulting effect is loss of confidence in the Nigeria Police by the people which is evident in the relationship existing between the two.

Onovo (2010) while rejecting Adesina's (2003) position is of the view that strengthened relations between the police and the community will increase free flow of information and enhanced intelligence gathering owing to restored confidence of the police in people. This improved relation, would enhance information needed for effective maintenance of law and order in the community. Onovo (2010:42) added:

There is an increase in the level of of intraction between the police and members of the public due to improvement in the confidence the public has in police andmutal respect between the two which is used in priotising challenges crime and problem of disorder before resources is allocated to such issue.

Bohm and Haley (2002:87) note that:

Developing and maintaining high level between member of the public and law enforcement is the major objective of community policing.

A K11 session corroborates the assertion that strengthened police community relations will promote effective security:

It is true, for security to be effective; the police need to have adequate knowledge of local environment. There should be sharing of genuine information between the police. This promotes trust and confidence in police work.

(KII session, Ojongbodu, 25/4/2017)

Another K11 session states that:

Improved police community relations will create adequate awareness of crime activities within the community creates friendly relationship and understanding between community and the police. The police will have reliable information to work with, to prevent breakdown of law and order, and prevent insecurity of any kind in our community. Without this relationship, the police are no magicians; the security of our community will be in jeopardy.

(KII session, Ayete, 27/4/2017)

Ho3: There is no significant relationship between police accountability and effective security

Table 4.9: Relationship between police accountability and effective security

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	N	R	P	Remark
Effective Security	44.6857	5.6210	840	.407*	.000	Sig.
Police Accountability	28.9869	4.5641				

* Sig at .05 level

Table 4.9a indicates that there was significant relationship between effective security and police accountability as perceived by the Community ($r = .407^*$, $N = 840$, $p < .05$).

Null hypothesis is rejected.

Summary of Hypothesis three showed that both the community and the police agreed that police accountability will influence and correlate positively with effective security in the study area. ($r = .407$, $N = 840$, $P < .05$). Null hypothesis was thus rejected and this agreed with the position of Ladigbolu (2016). Accountability in community policing means that the police are answerable for the actions they take while citizens with genuine reason for grievance against the police have appropriate steps of redressing the issue.

Corroborating this position Walker (2007) avers that police accountability is basically about ensuring that police officers are held responsible for action and inactions in the cause of performing primary assignment and for efficiency in performance of preventing and controlling crime rate while the individual at the same time is treated with dignity as stipulated in the Law.

A K11 session with a member of Police community Relations Committee had this to say:

Police hearken to the voice of the people. We called them during emergency and they responded quickly. They are easily accessible, they educate the community, and they monitor security matters within the community. Police officers do not see themselves as sole providers of security within the community. Those members of the community can call them from time to time, so they are making themselves susceptible to the control of the community.

(KII session, Okeho, 15/4/2017)

Another K11 session asserts that:

Whenever we have distress calls, they respond quickly. Community and police are now working hand in hand to ensure that the police justify the money being spent on them from the taxes paid by the community people. At times when you call the police, they will not show up due to logistic problems but community policing has removed some of these problems.

(KII session, Eruwa, 16/4/2017)

It is now clear from the result of the data collected from the questionnaire and K11 that there is a correlational relationship between police accountability to the community and effective security. The null hypothesis was therefore rejected A K11 session posits that:

It is true that police accountability to the community promotes effective security. The police must seek support of local landlord of the areas before they can perform effectively. To do this successfully, the police must be accountable to the community. The community no longer fears police in the area of dissemination of information about criminals. The police are ready to make themselves available for the community anytime they are needed. Community people now have free access to police services and police now listen to their calls.

(KII session, Ojongbodu, 22/4/2017)

Ho4: There is no significant relationship between Intelligence Gathering and effective security.

Table 4.10: Relationship between intelligence gathering and effective security

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	N	R	P	Remark
Effective Security	44.6857	5.6210	840	.537*	.000	Sig.
Intelligence Gathering	58.6917	7.127				

* Sig at .05 level

Source: Field Work, 2016

Table 4.10 above shows that there was significant relationship between effective security and intelligence gathering as perceived by the Community ($r = .537^*$, $N = 840$, $p < .05$).

Null hypothesis was rejected.

The summary of Hypothesis four reveals that both the community and the police agreed that intelligence gathering will positively correlate effectively with security in the area studied. Data analysis on community responses to the questionnaire on intelligence gathering and effective security indicated ($R=.537$, $N= 840$, $P < .05$). This showed there was a significant relationship between intelligence gathering and effective security. This assertion is supported by Ehindero (2006:43):

Community policing involves development of intelligence led policing, how technology and science aim at creating awareness and information sharing campaign on community policing.

In line with the above statement is the submission of DFID while reporting the statement credited to the DPO, Ungwa Division, Kaduna (2010:66) on crime reduction:

My police personnel have been empowered to take appropriate decision thereby facilitate the speedy delivery of quality service. I also have zero tolerance for corruption, this has improved police community relationship and the community now supports us with logistics and information which are used in an open and transparent ways to reduce crime. This has also led to improved intelligence gathering meaning that violent crime like robbery and it's like are early snatched because of community involvement.

This indicate that intelligence gathering helps the police to get right information in right proportion from the coming up with effective security policy, effective strategy and effective performance. They need this information from the public who have constituted themselves into members of Police-community relations committee, market women association, vigilante, OPC and many others. Intelligence gathering enable the police to be more proactive.

Black (2011) asserts that, under the modern condition, no government organisation can operate successfully without the operation of its public. A K11 session notes that:

Through information collected from the community, burglary theft, robbery and so on. have reduced because people from the community unite with the police to share intelligent information for planning and execution of security work. This promotes trust and confidence between police and community.

(KII session, Otu, 15/4/2017)

Also corroborating this assertion was another KII session:

One cannot do anything without information. Before the police go out to control crime, they needed information and it is the community people that have knowledge of their areas' environment. They offered adequate and right intelligent information to the police. This has been promoting cordial relationship between the police and community. The police have confidence and trust on the community members...

A kind of partnership and collaborative effort on the part of the police and community members is needed.

(KII session, Ayete, 27/4/2017)

Another KII session also asserts that:

Collection of intelligence information has helped effective security. Security personnel are few. They needed information from the community members to be able to be effective. Intelligence ensures early detection of crime. Intelligence gathering is essential because the police are few in number and it is the community members that help to provide information covering all sections of the society

(KII session, Iseyin, 22/4/2017)

This implies that, intelligence gathering build trust and confidence between the police and the community. It also provides genuine information from local source, such information is useful for security planning and effective execution.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study was carried out to examine the extent to which community policing has been used to ensure effective security in Oyo State. With this focus, the study investigated the effects of strengthened police-community relation, effect of police-community joint patrol, effects of better intelligence gathering, effects of crime reduction, effects of police accountability to the community and barriers to community policing. This chapter presents the summary of the study, conclusion, recommendations, limitations to the study and contributions to knowledge as well as suggestions for further studies.

5.1 Summary

The study followed the university approved sequential format of five chapters. It examined the extent to which community policing has been used to ensure effective security in Oyo State. The first chapter started with background to the study, the gap filled by the study which is the statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, the significance of the study and scope of the study. Some terms that are relevant to the study were carefully defined according to their usage in the study under the operational definitions of terms so as to ensure better understanding of the strength and relationship inherent among the core variables and concepts used in the study

The study covered a comprehensive review of past but relevant literature on the independent variables (community policing) and the dependent variable (effective security). This was done with a view to linking the present study with the past studies to assist in showing the gap that the study filled. Apart from this, a review of the four theories adopted for the study (Normative Sponsorship theory, Critical Social theory, Broken Windows theory and Social Resource theory and their implications to the study) was done to determine the extent to which community policing has been used to enhance effective security in Oyo State. The study was conducted using the descriptive survey research design of the correlation type. It covered the study population, sample and sampling techniques, research instrument (quantitative and qualitative) validity and reliability of the instruments, procedure for data collection as well as method of data analysis.

The data collected through the questionnaire were analysed and presented in tables through the use of simple percentages and bar charts and frequency counts, for the respondents' bio data.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, ANOVA, Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA), and Standard Deviation were used for the research questions and hypotheses. The study established the following major findings.

The joint contribution of strengthened police-community relations, police-community joint patrol, police accountability and intelligence gathering to the production of effective security was significant.

The relative contributions of police-community joint patrol and police accountability to effective security were all significant while intelligence gathering and strengthened police community relations had no significant relative contribution to effective security.

Police-community joint patrol, strengthened police-community relations, police accountability and intelligence gathering/sourcing jointly and significantly predisposed effective security. Intelligence gathering/sourcing made the most potent contribution to the effective security in Oyo State, Nigeria. This was followed by strengthened police-community relations, police-community joint patrol and lastly followed by police accountability.

There was a positive correlational relationship between the four independent variables and effective security. This indicated that effective security when guaranteed among the communities in Oyo State yielded a significant correlation at 0.05 level.

The community and the police agreed that police-community joint patrol will influence significantly effective security in Oyo State, Nigeria.

There was an agreement between the community and the police that strengthened police-community relations will influence significantly effective security in the area studied.

The community and the police further agreed that crime will be reduced given an effective security in Oyo State through community policing.

Both the community and the police agreed that intelligence gathering through community policing will positively influence effective security in Oyo state.

The last chapter, which is chapter five, presented a summary of the entire study, conclusion and recommendations. It further addressed the contributions of the study to knowledge, limitations of the study and suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Conclusion

The study showed that community policing systems particularly, police-community joint patrol had positively influenced the crime prevention and quick detection, easy apprehending of suspects, adequate protection of lives and property, drastic crime reduction and improved preservation of law and order in the sampled communities of Oyo State, Nigeria. The level of acceptability of the four components of community policing (police-community joint patrol, strengthened police-community relations, police accountability and Intelligence gathering/sourcing) among the citizens and the police is very high. Intelligence gathering and police-community relations were the most recognised and accepted by both the community and the police, respectively.

The attitude of people and the police towards community policing was negative due to lack of trust and inadequate knowledge of community policing at the onset. There are six structures of community policing in Oyo State. They are Police-Community Relations Committee, the vigilante groups, community and religious leader's forum, landlord associations, market women associations and the public office -holders forum.

Market women associations and the vigilante groups were rated highest and most important among the structures of community policing by both the community and the police respectively in Oyo State. There was joint contribution of police-community joint patrol, strengthened police-community relations, police accountability and intelligence gathering to the production of effective security was significant in Oyo State.

There was significant relationship between effective security (dependent variable) and the component elements of community policing (PCRC, PCJP, PA and IG/S Independents Variable) in Oyo State. Apprehension of offenders, prevention of crime, detection of crime, preservation of law and order, protection of lives and property, enforcement of law and regulations, intelligence gathering and crime reduction were the main components of effective security in Oyo State. The most highly rated among them were apprehension of offenders, detection of crime and the protection of life and property.

5.3 Recommendations

In line with the findings as well as the conclusions arrived at in the study, the following are recommended:

- (1) For the country to enjoy effective security, both the people and the police must improve their attitude to each other. People must trust in the police, there should be adequate understanding of community policing, police brutality and impunity must be checked, while the age old tradition that people who joined the police were rogues and dregs must be jettisoned. The fear of the police releasing informants' identities must be allayed by the police. The police should improve their image, be more friendly and cooperative. They should see public involvement in security matter as required and not encroachment on their constitutional duties.
- (2) The structural platforms for implementing community policing such as the police-community Relations Committee, the vigilante groups, Community and religious leaders, for the landlords associations and public office holders forum should be given adequate recognition, protection and funding to continue to function effectively on the discussion of secrecy issues, willing offer of intelligence, advice, legal and financial support for effective security.
- (3) In order to promote acceptability of the elements of community policing by the police and the people, the community members should participate in police-public joint patrol, provide relevant intelligence to the police, make police accountable for their deeds and ensure strengthened police-community relations.
- (4) For effective and result-oriented police-community joint patrol, trust and confidence, justice must be assured. Logistics, vehicular and financial support and skills trainings in surveillance must be provided by the Government. Regular training on Community role in crime prevention must be encouraged.
- (5) For police-community relations to be strengthened, there should be greater interaction and trust; police must be accessible and friendly. There should be cooperation between them and the community. community should view the police as source of protection rather than insecurity. The police should also respond to distress calls promptly and be fair and impartial in their dealings with people. Also, the public must be prepared to offer their resources to ensure a secure society.
- (6) In order to ensure increased accountability of the police to the people for effective security police misconduct and ineptitude, which undermine public confidence must be discouraged. Police authority should not be used as instrument of oppression and exploitation. The Police should be prepared to be accountable for their actions. Management of resources under them.

People must be treated equally using the same law irrespective of position or power. Furthermore, every community must demand attention and control over police activities, needs of individuals and groups must be attended to promptly by the police

- (7) For community intelligence gathering to be assured, there should be rapport and goodwill between the police and the public. Harmonious relationship that will make the public volunteer information on criminals and protection of informants' identities should be encouraged. There should be elimination of language barrier and special security numbers through which the public could reach the police in case of threats to community security should be given to the public.
- (8) For the nation to enjoy effective security, the police should be given extensive training and retraining on security matters. Also social and government systems, such as community organisations, government agencies, public health and school systems, should be prepared to work as partners on security matters. There should be adequate police manpower, good image and proper finance of the police. Joint patrol between the police and the community must also be given priority and there should be good police-community relations.
- (9) On a general note, effective security could be achieved if only the people and the police develop positive attitude toward community policing through proper understanding of the concept. The structural platform of community policing must be functional and effective and both the police and the community must accept and appropriate the components of community policing for the realisation of the goods of community policing. Also police-community relations should be strengthened, there should be police-community joint patrol on regular basis; the police should be accountable to the community in action and management; and there should be regular collection of relevant intelligence from the public to the police for planning and enhancement of security in the nation.

5.4 Contributions to knowledge

The major purpose of any research is to contribute to as well as improve on existing knowledge. This study has contributed to knowledge in different ways. The findings of this study have shown that community policing correlate with effective security in Oyo State in the following ways:

1. The structural platforms for implementing community policing in Oyo state include Police community Relations Committee, vigilante groups, community and religious leaders, Landlords' Associations, market women associations and forum of public office holders.

2. Market women associations and the vigilante groups were the most important platforms through which community policing was being practised in Oyo State among the citizens and the police respectively.
3. The level of acceptability of the four elements of community policing (police-community joint patrol, strengthened police community relations, police accountability and Intelligence gathering/sourcing) was very high among the citizens and the police in Oyo State.
4. Intelligence gathering/sourcing and police community joint patrol were more highly rated than other components of community policing by the citizens and the police, respectively.
5. Apprehension of offenders, detection of crime and protection of lives and property were all rated high; hence, they were the most important components of effective security in Oyo State.

5.5 Limitation of the study

A few limitations hindered this study. Some respondents both among the community member and the police rank and the file and their officers lacked adequate understanding of community policing as a strategy for promoting effective security. This affected their responses to the questionnaires. It took the researcher and his research assistant time to convince them. Also some of the respondents were not easily accessible to contact especially the local government chairman, Divisional Policies Officers, and traditional rulers and some other key stakeholders in the practice of community policing such as the Market Women Association members who though were very active in the implementation of community policing in the local area but had little or no time to spare for the interview and couple with this limitation was lack of essential government policies to back up the operation of community policing in Nigeria. The informant interviews had to be rescheduled several times before the researcher could get them interviewed.

Despite the stated limitations, the data collection, the results and findings from the study were not affected. Thus, the limitations did not invalidate the study's recommendations and conclusion.

5.6 Suggestions for further studies

From the results of this study, studies are necessary on community policing. Some are suggested below:

- i. As the current study in community policing is restricted to Oyo State, research could also be conducted on community policy in other states of Nigeria, thereby giving opportunity for comparative study of community policing practices among states of Nigeria.
- ii. An economic cost of the practice of community policy in Nigeria in relation to the means of generating fund for its execution could also be examined.
- iii. The role of vigilante in the effective practice of community policing is also an essential research area for further studies.
- iv. The context for glorification between the police and local security outfits could also be investigated.
- v. Juxtaposition of the practice of community policing in the developed world with the practice in Nigeria is also a vital area for research.
- vi. Exploration into obstacles to intelligence gathering in community policing in Nigerian communities could also be undertaken area.
- vii. Factors promoting community policing in Nigeria could also be investigated
- viii. The role of community in the practice of community policing in Nigeria is also a researchable area.

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APPENDIX I

DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

FACULTY OF EDUCATION UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

Community Policing and Effective Security Scale (CPESS)

Dear Respondents,

This study is designed to assess the correlation of community policing and effective security in Oyo state, Nigeria. Information provided will be treated with utmost confidentiality as they are to be used for research only.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Please tick (✓) your answer or fill in the blanks where necessary.

1. Sex Male () b. Female ()

2. Age

- 20 – 25years ()
- 26 – 29years ()
- 30 – 34years ()
- 35years and above ()

3. Religion

- Christianity ()
- Islam ()
- Others ()

4. Marital Status

- a) Single ()
- b) Married ()
- c) Divorced ()
- d) Others ()

5 Educational background

- a) No-Formal Education ()
- b) Primary School/ Adult Literacy ()
- c) WAEC ()
- d) NCE/OND ()
- e) HND/University Degree ()
- f) Second Degree ()

6 Occupational Status

- a) Constable/ Corporal ()
- b) Sergeant/ Sergeant Major ()
- c) Inspector of Police ()
- d) Assistant/Deputy Superintendent of Police ()

e) Superintendent/ Chief Superintendent of Police ()

SECTION B: Please tick (√) where applicable

Instruction: Kindly read through the following statements and rate each accordingly. You are to tick (√) your appropriate response to each of the questionnaire items alternatives. Yes or No.

RQ 1: Attitude of people to community policing scale

S/N	QUESTIONS	NO	YES
1.	Does lack of trust in police has any influence on your attitude towards community policing.		
2.	Inadequate knowledge and understanding of community policing affect public positive disposition to community policing		
3.	Police brutality and impunity when on duty affect community confidence and in their ability to combat crime and subsequently the belief in community policing.		
4.	The age old tradition that people who joined the police were rogues and dregs affect community interaction with the police on crime control through the various community policing platforms.		
5.	The fear of police releasing informants Identities to criminals affect its relationship with community members and this impacted on people's attitude to community policing.		

RQ 2: Community Policing Platform Structures Scale

S/N	QUESTIONS	NO	YES
6.	Police-community relations committee provides a viable platform for community people for discussing security issues within the community.		
7.	Community members trust the vigilante group in their ability to support and make information available to police regarding activities of suspected criminals.		
8.	Community and religions leaders through their regular meetings with the police authority provide a veritable platform for discussing and addressing security matters within the community.		
9.	The forum of landlord associations provides a workable partnership		

	with the police for gathering intelligent information from communities on criminals.		
10.	The provision of financial, information and material supports to the police by market women association towards crime prevention are indicative of their trust in this structure.		
11	The provision of legal, administrative, financial and material needs by public office holders for prosecuting community policing are indicative of their support for community policing		

SECTION C:

Instruction: Kindly read through the following statements and read accordingly

Key: SA = Strongly Agree; A = Agree; D = Disagree; SD = Strongly Disagree

RQ3: Level of acceptance of component elements of community policing scale

S/N	QUESTIONS	SA	A	SD	D	MEAN	S.D
12.	Community members, through vigilante groups, willingly participate in patrol exercises organized by the police to ensure adequate security.						
13	Community participates in crime reduction by reporting miscreants and criminals to the police.						
14	Community members provide relevant intelligence to the police with the hope of ensuring adequate security.						
15	There is the belief among community members that police accountability is assured through community policing						
16	Community policing is widely perceived by the members of the community as a strategy for strengthening police-community relations.						

Police-Community Joint Patrol Scale (PCJPS)

STATEMENTS	SA	A	SD	D
Joint patrol by the police and community enables those that are not in community policing forum to participate in security.				
Joint patrol makes the community the first point of call for a dispute or crime.				
Joint patrol establishes mutual trust between the police and community members.				
Joint patrol encourages the community to come forward with crime fighting information				
Through joint patrol, the community's concerns with crime and disorder become the target of the efforts by the police and the community working together.				
Police-community joint patrol enables the duo to identify the concerns that they feel are more threatening to their safety and well-being.				
Police-community joint patrol helps to maintain and sustain a mutual relationship between the police and public in the society.				
Police-community joint patrol enables the police to appreciate the values of the society on crime detection and control.				
Police-community joint patrol ensures justice and reduces the incidence of corruption and crime control.				
Police-community joint patrol confronts local crime and insecurity problems.				
Police-community joint patrol ensures early crime detection, prevention and escalation in the society.				

Police-Community Relations Scale (CPRS)

STATEMENTS	SA	A	SD	D
Greater interaction and more trust will exist where there is improved police-community relations				
Community members will no longer entertain fears of the police as it was in the past if there is improved police-community relations				
With improved police-community relations, community members will view the police as a source of protection rather than insecurity.				
Improved police-community relations will improve public confidence in the institution of the police.				
With improved police-community relations, the internal state security of Nigerians will be guaranteed.				
Improved police-community will enhance intelligence gathering of information due to restored confidence of police in people.				
There will be cooperation between police and the community with the sole aim of achieving a safe, peaceful and orderly society if there is an improved police-community relation.				

Police-community relations enhances information needed for effective maintenance of law and order in the community.				
Non disclosure of GSM numbers / identity of informants to the criminals can promote police-community relations.				
Improved police-community relations will make members of the community to commit resources (time, man power and money) to the realization of a secured and peaceful society.				

Police Accountability Scale (PAS)

STATEMENTS	SA	A	SD	D
Accountability is a crucial component in discussing the entities of nations and cooperate bodies based on grand rules for governance.				
The accountability of the police requires that there a continue agitation for check and function; for supervision of assigned responsibility and constrain based on the institutions with restrain in demonstration of power and authority.				
The intension of police accountability is not elimination or undermining of power tbut to ensure that it is not used as an instrument for repressing and exploiting others.				
Police accountability implies that more personal attention is demanded by every member of society from police while the activities of police activities in the community is controlled.				
In other to ensure police accountability, it efficiency depends largely on the level of cooperation and support given by members of the public.				
Lack trust and cooperation from the community for the police can be eliminated through police accountability.				
Police accountability will help ensure that any action or inaction taken are the responsibility of the police officer involved.				
Police accountability will help ensure that police are focus on prevention and control of crime which is their primary responsibility.				
Police accountability makes for the achievement of goals in a lawful and legitimate while effective relationship between the police and the community is ensured.				

Intelligence Gathering Scale (IGS)

STATEMENT	SA	A	SD	D
Through better intelligence gathering, the police can detect and prevent criminal activities in the community.				
Better intelligence gathering serves to bring police and the community into harmony thereby enable the public to volunteer information on criminals.				
For better intelligence gathering to be achieved, the police need to understand the attitudes and values of the community which they relate to.				
Through intelligence gathering, a good rapport and goodwill between police and the public is enabled to serve the public better and for the public to feel better.				
Better intelligence gathering can only be operated successfully when the police cooperate with the public.				
The police get adequate knowledge on how the community operates through better intelligence gathering.				
Intelligence gathering enables the police to have a better understanding of the public's concerns especially crime related issues.				
With better intelligence gathering, citizens are more inclined to report crime that occur to the police, provide tip and willingly serve as witnesses to police on crime.				
Better intelligence gathering makes the police to be more proactive, thereby preventing crime before they occur or minimizing their impact.				
Better intelligence gathering enables the police to typically understand public problem, goals and desires.				
Better intelligence gathering promotes sensitivity of the police to the suffering of the people, hence promoting effective security.				
Language and dialectic barriers affect free flow of information between the community and police.				
Leakage of information source affects free flow of information between the community and the police.				
Police Community Relation Committee promotes intelligence gathering between the police and the community.				
The release of the GSM numbers of senior police officers (DPO, Police Area Commander, State Police Commissioner etc.) promotes intelligence gathering between the police and the community.				
Non disclosure of sources of information to the public by the police promotes intelligence gathering between the police and the community				
Lack of enforcement of information released on criminal activities by members of the community affects free intelligence gathering between the police and community.				

SECTION D:

Instruction: Kindly read through the following statements and rate accordingly. You are to tick (√) your responses.

Effective Security Scale (ESS)

STATEMENTS	SA	A	SD	D
Availability of authority and extensive training would enhance the discharge of police duty of protection of life and propertythis enhances effective security.				
Police must work within the operations of criminal justice system to ensure adequate and effective security				
Police must work with other social and governmental systems such as community organizations, government agencies, public health and school system to enhance effective security				
Lack of trust between the police and the public affects effective security of the community				
Poor public image of the police affects smooth operation of police on security engagement and this impedes effective security.				
Inadequate manpower in the police affects the provision of security of life and property.				
Corruption based on poor working condition of the police affects effective security operations of the community				
Adequate funding of police is a way of promoting its performance on effective security of the community				
Enlightenment of the public on community policing by the police can boost its performance of effective security system				
Adequate equipment of the police (material and facilities) is a way of ensuring effective security in the state.				
Improved public-police relation is a way of building effective security of the community				
Effective security can be assured through community-police joint patrol in the maintenance of law and order.				
Security consciousness of the members of the public can be guaranteed by appropriate security network which promotes effective security.				
Where there is effective security, members of the public can be empowered to take security decisions.				

APENDIX II

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR POLICE OFFICERS AND KEYPERSONALITIES IN THE COMMUNITY

Warm up and explanation

A. Introduction

Welcome participants

Describe what KII is- a method in which the researcher asks open-ended questions orally and record the respondents answer.

B. Purpose

I am interested in your comments both positive and negative ones are welcome. Please, feel free to disagree with one another. I will like to have many points of view. All comments are confidential and for research purposes only. I will also want you to speak on one item at a time so that tape recorder can pick your voices appropriately.

C. Self instruction

Ask each participant; tell us your name and something about yourself

Section I –Identification

Name of police station

Position/Rank.....

Present Age.....

Religion.....

Educational qualification-----

Years of experience-----

Section II: Guiding Questions

- 1 What is your view of community policing?
- 2 Who makes the decision on the community policing
- 3 Who are the stakeholders involved community policing? Probe for who:
 - i. Police Community Relations Committees
 - ii. Landlords Associations
 - iii. The Nigeria Police
 - iv. Oodua Peoples' Congress
 - v. Community Leaders
 - vi. Market Women Associations
 - vii. Community Development Associations
4. What are the attitude of people to community policing in your area? Probe further.
5. What are the component elements of community policing in your area? Probe further
6. How do police officers get their information on crime in the local government area? Probe for their sources.
7. Are the police accountable for the community for their actions or inactions? Probe further
8. What are the outcome of strengthened police community relations in your area? Probe for the benefits
9. Does police community joint patrol promote security in your community? Probe for the benefits
10. What are the roles of vigilante groups in community policing?

Conclusion

Summary of the key points of the discussion

Thank you

APPENDIX III

Table 4.2.8a: Level of Effective Security System in Local Government Areas of Oyo State

Effective Security	Low	Medium	High	Remark
Apprehension of offenders	-	-	93.2%	High
Prevention of Crime	-	50.2%	-	Medium
s	-	-	87.7%	High
Preservation of Law and Order	-	53.4%	-	Medium
Protection of Lives and Property	-	-	84.5%	High
Enforcement of Law and Regulations	-	50.8%	-	Medium
Crime Reduction	-	51.4%	-	Medium

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