

**CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL: A STUDY OF DANGA SECURITY AND
PATROL IN BAUCHI METROPOLIS, BAUCHI STATE**

BY

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**BEING A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this study (Crime Prevention and Control: A Study of Danga Security and Patrol in Bauchi Metropolis, Bauchi State) is the product of my research effort carried out under the supervision of Dr. Maikano Madaki. This study has never been presented and will not be presented elsewhere for the award of a Degree or Certificate. All the sources consulted in the course of this study have been duly acknowledged.

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APPROVAL PAGE

This is to certify that this research project was carried out under my supervision and prepared by Babas Godiya (SPS/15/MSO/00008).

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CERTIFICATION

This dissertation (Crime Prevention and Control: A Study of Danga Security and Patrol in Bauchi Metropolis, Bauchi State) has been examined and found worthy for the award of M. Sc. Degree in Sociology (Criminology), in the Department of Sociology, Bayero University, Kano.

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DEDICATION

This Project is dedicated to Almighty God for His guidance and protection throughout the period of my study. And to my parents, Mal. Baba Shirya Jika (of blessed memory) and Mrs. Naomi Baba, for their parental care and upbringing. May God bless them.

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ABSTRACT

The increasing rise in criminality and its attendant consequences coupled with the weakness of state security providers to protect lives and property, have led to the increasing call for the community participation and the people being policed in crime prevention and control. The main aim of this study is to examine the structure and functions of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control in Bauchi Metropolis. The specific objectives of the study are: to find the contributions of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control; to identify the modes of operations of Danga Security and patrol; to find out the public opinions on the involvement of Danga Security and Patrol; to examine the relationship between public security providers and Danga Security and Patrol; and to find out the major challenges of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control. The study adopted Broken Windows and Defensible Space theories as the theoretical framework. Using probability and non-probability sampling techniques, a total sample size of three hundred and forty (340) respondents were selected. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected through the use of questionnaires and In-depth-Interviews respectively. Descriptive statistics of frequencies and percentages using tabular form and cross-tabulations of selected variables were adapted to analyze the quantitative data. The qualitative data were transcribed, reported to complement and support the quantitative data. The study revealed that the contribution of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control is indispensable. This is largely to prevent and protect, mostly accomplished where it involves highly visible presence of security, both static and mobile (on foot and/or vehicle) patrols, and if sustained, progress will be made in combating crimes. It revealed the variations in the modes of operations of Danga Security and patrol and that of formal security formations, where Danga Security mostly operates at nights, mounts surveillance in strategic locations among others. It revealed that Danga Security and Patrol enjoyed grassroots support by members of the public based on three factors: accessibility, trusts and effectiveness. It was established that partnership policing has proved to be rewarding in crime prevention and control. The study revealed that Danga Security and Patrol faced challenges to includes lack of training and retraining, mismanagement of information, funding. Recommendations were made to includes: reforming policing from reliance on state security providers to a strategy of community participation in security and crime control through informal or community-based organizations; encouraging a partnership policing; operations of informal security formations to be funded and enriched with modern gadgets, and the training and retraining of informal security formations by the formal security formations.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background to the Study

Peace, safety and security are indispensable for the survival of any society. Any threat to these will affect the survival of individuals and their property. This fundamental essence of security could be the reason why societies since the beginning of time made efforts to protect their neighborhoods in order to secure them from criminal victimization and/or safeguard themselves and their property against threat. Therefore, the idea that people have the right to protect themselves and their property against threat has existed since time immemorial. Though primitive or not as structured as contemporary security formations, societies through the informal and/or community-based security formations, such as the council of elders, age-grades, associations, vigilantes and neighborhood watch groups were able to keep peace that guarantee a pleasant atmosphere for the development of ancient societies.

The first paid public police officer was the praefectus urbi, a position created in Rome in approximately 27BC (Roberg and Kuykendal, 1993; Richard, 2010). After the fall of Roman Empire and the subsequent anarchy that followed, kings began to assume the responsibility for legal administration by strengthening the night-watch. As societies became increasingly complex, social life was disrupted; existing informal social control mechanisms were inadequate to contain the problems associated with those changes (the rising wave of crime) and societies were becoming insecure. This is why governments worldwide invest huge resources through the creation of specialized agencies such as the police and armed forces, to ensure that the lives and property of their citizens are secured.

Since Nigeria's independence in 1960, the fight against crime has been predominantly by public law enforcement agencies (police, courts, prisons and paramilitary agencies). They are charged with the responsibility of the security of lives and property. The Nigeria Police Force (NPF) is

charged with the responsibility of maintaining law and order. Thus, Chapter 19, Part II Section 4 of the Police Act, states that: the police shall be employed for the “prevention and detection of crime, the apprehension of offenders, the preservation of law and order, the protection of life and properties and, due enforcement of all laws and regulations with which they are directly charged”. The police and other public security agencies are faced with challenges in performing the above duties and have often been unable to meet the safety and security needs of local communities. As a result, the rate of violent crimes, such as terrorism, kidnapping, armed robbery and banditry, suicide bombings, religious conflicts, ethnic clashes, politically-motivated killings and cattle rustling, have been on the increase in recent times. Nigeria has, therefore, consistently ranked low (No. 149 out of 163 countries surveyed) in the Global Peace Index (GPI, 2017).

The growth in the crime rate and the scope and dimensions of criminal activities coupled with corruption, arbitrariness, brutality, incivility and lack of efficiency on the part of formal agencies of control have resulted to the loss of confidence in their effectiveness thereby necessitating the reemergence of the need for the involvement of informal security outfits and/or local vigilante groups in crime prevention and control (Sambo, 2015). The proliferation of informal security formations in contemporary Nigeria have not only increased in degree, scope and volume, but also an unprecedented change in techniques and the modes of operation and sophistication. The most virulent of which include the Danga Security and Patrol in Bauchi State.

Danga Security and Patrol was initiated and created by Alhaji Yusuf Hassan (Sarkin Baka), a prominent hunter in 1988 as an affiliate to the Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association of Nigeria (MACBAN). Its headquarters is located at Railway Area of Bauchi Metropolis with not more than twenty (20) members, mostly of hunting background to help the cattle breeders secure their livestock against rustlers. In March 1990, Danga Security and Patrol

metamorphosed into an independent community-based and/or informal security organization with its head office moved to Muda Lawal Market, purposely to help combat crimes such as burglary, theft and armed bandits, among others. This study was conducted in the Bauchi metropolis of Bauchi Local Government to examine Crime Prevention and Control: a Study of Danga Security and Patrol in, as a point of reference to other cosmopolitan cities in Nigeria.

1.2.Statement of the Research Problem

The security framework is much more sophisticated today than in the past and the contexts and operations of policing are changing worldwide. This is because in recent years, many communities have witnessed different types of crimes, where the Bauchi metropolis is not an exception. The law enforcement agencies in Nigeria are saddled with the responsibility of preventing and detecting crime, preserving peace and order and enforcing all the laws and regulations. They are expected to perform these roles effectively and efficiently. But there exist a wide gap/weakness on the part of formal security formations; and suspicion between the members of the public and the police in the fight against crime, such as armed robbery, murder, rape, theft, burglary, fraud, bribery and corruption, kidnapping, cattle rustling, terrorism and drug trafficking, among others. The former Inspector General of Police, Obonna Onovo, recognized that the police alone did not have the necessary proactive or reactive capability and capacity to meet the challenges. Thus, multi-agency and community collaboration/partnership becomes imperative. In particular, countering serious crimes requires collaboration for those functions where there is an operational and business imperative for joint decisions (Onovo, 2010:3; Oshegwe, 2015:4). There is no need to prove the nonperformance of the Nigeria Police and other public security agencies in their present condition. This may be because the police are under-staffed, under-equipped, and corrupt or lack public cooperation (Odekunle, 2014). This has created a problem of under-policing in Nigeria, including the Bauchi metropolis.

What is disturbing, however, is that the public security agencies, which are meant to be a hindrance to criminality, appear to be getting overwhelmed by the phenomenon of crime (Ajayi and Longe, 2015). Rather than evoke confidence and hope in the public, the presence of public security agencies often puts a depressing feeling of fear and mistrust in the members of the public. Alemika and Chukwuma (2004), noted that, the relationship between the Nigeria Police and other public security providers and the citizens is largely characterized by suspicion, prejudice, disrespect, conflict and violence. Radda et al (2011), observed that the police are most physically seen in the day-to-day activities in the society. Their increasing visibility in public places has not drastically reduced crime-related problems in Nigeria; and the Bauchi metropolis is not an exception. Thus, violent and petty crimes are committed on a daily basis without detection and prosecution. Many people are being dispossessed of their valuable property and others killed or maimed by armed bandits (Richard, 2010). Hence, this situation of insecurity has begun to affect more than just the population of the Bauchi metropolis, as visitors or traders from other parts of the state have begun to stay away out of fear. It is very difficult, if not impossible, for any security organization to achieve its objective of maintaining law and order without the partnership and the cooperation of the people being policed.

Against this background, many communities have created their own community-based security structures/policing system in form of neighborhood crime watch and vigilante groups, and citizens patrol, among others, in order to ensure the security of lives and property in their domains. This is seen as a reasonable response of communities and neighborhoods because of the weakness of the state actors to prevent and control crime. The players of informal/community-based security formations vary from registered and unregistered groups of varying sizes guarding, watching and patrolling neighborhoods. Adegoke (2013), posited that the weakness of the public security providers does not indicate complete absence of

security apparatus; rather, informal/non-state security formations may emerge to fill the void. Whether they are coping mechanisms in extreme situations, traditional structures that predate the present situation or hybrid adaptations that link the two. The existence of alternative security systems does not mean they are adequate or satisfactory.

It is in light of the above, that the study examined Crime Prevention and Control: a Study of Danga Security and Patrol in the Bauchi Metropolis, Bauchi state. Specifically, the study would seek to answer the following questions:

- i. What is the contribution(s) of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control in the Bauchi metropolis?
- ii. What are the mode of operations of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control?
- iii. What is the public opinion on the involvement of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control?
- iv. What is the relationship between public security and Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control?
- v. What are the challenges of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control?

1.3.Aim and Objectives of the Study

The broad aim of the study is to examine Crime Prevention and Control: a Study of Danga Security and Patrol in the Bauchi metropolis. The specific objectives are:

- i. To find out the contributions of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control in the Bauchi metropolis.
- ii. To identify the mode of operations of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control.

- iii. To find out the public opinion on the involvement of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control.
- iv. To examine the relationship between the public security and Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control.
- v. To find out the major challenges of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control.

1.4.Scope of the Study

This study was carried out in the Bauchi metropolis of Bauchi Local Government Area, Bauchi State and was limited to the residents of the Bauchi metropolis both male and female provided they are adults, members of Danga Security and Patrol, and Law enforcement agencies. The study focused on the contributions of Danga Security and Patrol in particular, in crime prevention and control. It was conducted at a time when the North-East and Nigeria at large was facing security challenges through the insurgent activities of Boko Haram, kidnappings and armed banditry. To that end, it affected giving detailed information by both the members of the public and the law enforcement agents for fear of confidentiality.

Moreover, illiteracy and the low level of education of the informal security formations and Danga Security, in particular, were limiting factors and the researcher had to interpret some sections and/or employ the services of a trained research assistant who interpreted and guided the respondents.

1.5.Significance of the Study

This study had both the theoretical and practical significance. From the theoretical point, the research has broadened the understanding and operations of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control. This study is hoped to serve as a reference document to other

scholars, who want to engage in studies of community-based security formations and crime prevention and can stimulate research by other researchers on crime prevention and control.

On the practical significance, the study exposed the security gap, and how Danga Security and Patrol and/or community-based security structures make up to fill in the vacuum by complementing and/or attending to security issues left unattended to by formal security formations. To this end, it will stimulate the government to design programs and policy services either by legislation and funding, to modify and assist the informal security outfits in complementing the efforts of state security providers. The findings will also increase and deepen the understanding of policy makers on the complementary role of Danga Security and Patrol and informal security structures; and how best policies will be formulated to co-opt them in crime prevention and control. It also brings to light the challenges of working with wide range of community-based security formations and provide suggestions on how the challenges identified can be overcome.

1.6. Definition of Concepts

Challenges: The situation of being faced with something that needs great mental or physical effort in order to be done successfully and, therefore, tests a person's ability.

Crime: This is seen as violation of agreed rules of behavior to be respected by all members of the society upon which the members of the society mete sanctions upon those guilty of the violations.

Crime Prevention: This refers to a pattern of attitudes and behaviors directed both at reducing the threat of crime and enhancing the sense of safety and security to positively enhance the quality of life and develop environments where crime cannot flourish.

Informal Security: This concept is used in this study to refer to all the forms of unconventional security groups (not registered under Private Guards Act) organized by people to protect lives and property in the community. It ranges from neighborhood watches, communal guards, age-grades and other forms of vigilante groups that are formed to enhance the safety and security of residents, especially in neighborhoods where the formal police are unable to effectively guarantee.

Modes: This is/are a particular procedure(s) for accomplishing or approaching something, especially a systematic or established one. This could be referred to as technique, routine, and modus operandi- a systematic way of accomplishing something.

Security: This refers to protection from physical and direct violence and freedom from fear, sense of safety and relative wellbeing.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Introduction

The first part of this chapter contains the relevant literature reviewed based on the subject of the study. This includes: crime as a concept; the growing crime wave in Nigeria; policing and crime prevention; informal security structures in Nigeria; the role of informal security structures in Nigeria; mode of operations of informal security formations; relationship between formal and informal security providers; and the challenges of informal security structures in Nigeria. And the second part is the theoretical framework for the study. This includes: the broken windows theory and the defensible space theory.

2.2. Crime as a Concept

Crime as a social phenomenon is as old as human history. Like other concepts in the social sciences, crime has no generally accepted definition. This is largely due to the relativity of the concept. That is, what is viewed as crime varies overtime, place, space, status, etc. At first sight, crime is defined as doing something wrong or relating crime to immorality. In strict legal terms, crime is the breaking of rules or laws for which some governing authority (via a mechanism such as the legal system) can ultimately prescribe sanction. In criminal law, crime is an act of commission or omission, which attracts sanctions, such as fines, imprisonment or even death.

According to the dictionary of sociology (2009:139), a crime is held to be an offence, which goes beyond the personal and into the public sphere, breaking prohibitory rules or laws to which legitimate punishments or sanctions are attached and which requires the intervention of a public authority. For crime to be known as such, it must come to the notice of, and be processed through, an administrative system or enforcement agency. It must be reported and

recorded by the police (or other investigator); it may then become part of criminal statistics, may or may not be investigated and may or may not result in a court case.

Furthermore, a normative definition views crime as a deviant behavior that violates prevailing norms (culturally defined standards prescribing how human beings ought to behave normally). This considers the complex realities surrounding the concept of crime and seeks to understand how changing social, political, physiological and economic conditions may affect the definitions of crime and the form of legal, law enforcement and penal responses made by society, i.e. how certain behaviors may be ‘criminalized’ or ‘decriminalized’, which will directly affect the statistical crime rates, determine the allocation of resources for the enforcement of such laws and influence general opinion.

The conflict orientation views crime in the perspective of the ruling class. They define it as an act or behavior selectively identified by the few who govern in the society. According to Queiney (1980), the dominant class creates laws that will protect their own interests. That lower class crime is a function of miserable life conditions and conflict with the interest of the dominant class and the dominant class constructs beliefs about crime, which makes the dominant class look good and the powerless bad.

Dambazau (1994), defined crime as an act or omission against public interest, which is prescribed by law enacted by the legislature in the overall interests of the society, to which prescribed punishment is attached in the event of violation and involves four major principles, which are public wrong, moral wrong, law and punishment for the criminal.

According to Mathews (1993), crimes are the outcome of social change, which is brought about by social developments and exposure of Nigerians to Western culture and their lifestyle. Crime in an important sense is a socially constructed phenomenon. Its meaning is influenced by considerations of time and space. Its construction is based upon the interaction of four key elements-victims, offenders, the state and the public. Criminologists infer that

crime has two major elements-criminal act (*actus reus*), which is either commission or omission and mental element (*mens rea*) which is called the criminal intent or committed. Both elements may pose a serious threat to physical and mental health, life and property. Therefore, crime must have these two elements and if either of them is lacking, there is no crime. No matter the variations in the definitions of crime, the fact remains that crime is an act of commission or omission proscribed by the state and has a punishment for its occurrence.

2.3. The Growing Crime Wave in Nigeria

In recent times, Nigeria has witnessed an unprecedented level of criminality. This has made national threat a major issue for government and the governed. The incidence and sensational press reporting of assassination, armed robberies and big time fraud only serves to undermine the required appreciation of the enormity of the burden on the average citizen in terms of so-called “common” theft, burglaries and assaults by the working and the underclass and petty fraud by the artisans and middle-cadre workers (Odekunle, 2004). There has been, therefore a growing concern over the increasing trends of violent crimes and terrorists, activities especially the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

The growing crime wave in Nigeria is partly a product of widespread unemployment and rising cost of living. For many desperate and unemployed youths, robbery appears the only avenue left for them to make a living. The situation is worsened by the ready availability of small arms like rifles and pistols in the open market. Odekunle, (2005); David (2011:134), singled out relative poverty and unemployment as the factors responsible for the rise in the crime rate. Akinrinde (2007); Achumba, et'al (2013), traced the increasing crime rate to the problem of declining income and low savings. With no income to fall back on, many retrenched people are said to have found themselves in the struggle for survival. Arinze, (2010); Sambo, (2015), in his own submission emphasized unemployment and the high

inflation rate, which eroded real income as the factors responsible for the high crime incidence in Nigeria.

Furthermore, Abati (2009), indicated that the challenges of infrastructure have not helped the state security services. Nigerians routinely take laws into their own hands knowing that the state and its institutions are inefficient and incapable of protecting them. Kidnappers for instance, are so bold that they have no regard for the law, as many of them are heavily into drugs and alcohol. Small arms proliferation and the weakness of the state to check Nigeria's gradual transformation from a drug-courier into a drug-using country highlights the tragic dimensions of this problem (Attoh, (2011:9); Adegoke, (2014). The common tendency to blame the pervasive wave of violent crimes besides unemployment and poverty is an inefficient and corrupt police that is ill-equipped to fight crime and collusion with kidnappers and politicians.

Thus, government's perception of the problem of crime and its effective/efficient control have been narrow, legalistic and synonymous with, and limited to, 'crime' and 'criminal' as legally defined and adjudged by the police and the courts-and which perception has resulted in law and order/paramilitary response to the problem of crime in Nigeria (Odekunle, 2005:23). This government perception is reflected in its policies and responses towards crime, criminals and the victims of crime as well as towards issues and agencies dealing with these and in the failure to recognize the relationship, policy-wise, between the problem of crime and delinquency and matters, such as rural-urban migration or youth unemployment, unjust laws selectively enforced and administered on one hand and the aggravation of the crime problem, on the other hand. One of the factors responsible for the above perception is the absence of coherent, articulated crime prevention and crime control policy and/or a coordinated body for the overall planning on the matter over four decades after independence (Odekunle, 2005)

2.4. Policing and Crime Prevention

Policing and crime prevention are inseparable. The essence of policing is to prevent and control crime. Policing, therefore, is all about ensuring the security of people who reside within a particular geographical location, with the common interest of protecting their lives and property and those who have identified that certain acts are reprehensible to community well-being (Dambazau, 2007). Crime prevention is the anticipation, recognition and appraisal of crime risks and the initiation of some action to reduce or remove it. Crime control involves the idea of solving crime problems, arresting suspects, prosecuting and incapacitating offenders (Dambazau, 2007; Abayomi, 2013:73). Crime control, therefore, deals with the immediate situation and rests on the discovery of past criminal behavior.

Every society has established rules and regulations that guide the conduct of individuals. Violation of these rules calls for punishment or sanction by the society. Thus, the need to enforce rules and regulations gave rise to police and/or policing. According to Roberg and Kuykendall (1993:53 cited in Richard, 2010:8), “the history of police is the history of rule enforcement in a society, more particularly, the history of enforcement of those rules related to criminal behavior”. The history of policing began with informal policing in which all the members of a community were responsible for maintaining order (Reid, 1993; Richard, 2010). That is, policing from the beginning of human history was carried out by private individuals, groups, associations and organizations in the private sector.

As societies became more complex, these informal methods were not effective. This led to the emergence of a watch system, which existed in England and colonial America. Their inability to maintain law and prevent crime gave rise to modern policing. Hence, the establishment of modern police—the metropolitan police of London founded in 1829 by Sir Robert Peel (Richard, 2010). African policing methods were rooted in the community and closely linked with social and religious structures. The age grades, secret societies or

vocational guilds were responsible for the enforcement of traditional customs and beliefs. Policing in Nigeria prior to colonialism was absolutely informal. Historically, it can be traced to three epochs: the pre-colonial, the colonial and the post-colonial (Inyang and Abraham, 2013). In the pre-colonial era, crime prevention was the duty of indigenous institutions responsible for crime control. The absence of codified laws provided the basis for the regulation of behavior by various institutions responsible for crime prevention in different parts of the country, e.g. secret societies, messengers and palace guards (Marenin, 1985; Rotimi, 2010; Inyang and Abraham, 2013). In the colonial era, policing was provided based on the provisions of British Law. The police served and protected the commercial interests of colonial masters. The post-colonial era, which incorporates the present Nigeria Police Force, reflects a cultural transfer with reference to the style of policing from colonial law enforcement officers. Scholars observed that the NPF also serves the interest of their financiers and nothing better can be expected from them since it is obvious 'he who pays the piper dictates the tune' (Ikuteyiyo and Rotimi, 2010; Inyang, 2013). The advent of British colonial rule marked the beginning of formal policing in Nigeria.

The emergence of today's Nigeria Police came as a result of a 30-person consular guard under the authority of the then Governor of British West Africa in October, 1861. In 1861, the Governor of the Lagos colony, McCoskry, organized and established the nucleus of the first police force-Hausa Constabulary of 30 men (Tamuno, 1970; Adegoke, 2014:24). This formation marked the beginning of the first modern police in the history of Lagos. It was also the modern police force in the territories later designated Nigeria by British (Tamuno, 1970; Adegoke, 2014). In 1930, Colonial government established Nigeria Police Force headed by Inspector-General. Dambazau (2007:229-230) noted that the essence of British colonial effort to establish the police in Nigeria was mainly for easy colonial administration in serving the colonial government interest and this formed the foundation of Nigeria police today.

Section 4 of the Police Act of 1967 provides that “the police shall be employed for the prevention and detection of crime, the apprehension of offenders, preservation of law and order, the protection of life and properties and due enforcement of all laws and regulations with which they are directly charged and shall perform such military duties within and outside Nigeria as may be required of them by, or under the authority of this or any other act”. These statutory functions have guided policing activity within the country without regards to any other informal groups (Inyang and Abraham, 2013). However, as Nigerian society progresses and societies become more complex, especially with the advent of the current democratic system of government, new forms of crime have also emerged and the society has become more insecure with many people getting involved in diverse criminal activities (Otto and Ukpere, 2012; Inyang and Abraham, 2013). This phenomenon has exposed the inability of the police to accomplish the bulk of its constitutional responsibility. The Network of Police Reforms in Nigeria (NOPRN) in a report in December 2007 confirmed that the police have been criminalized. Their involvements in killings, torture, extortion and rape have become routine. The report concluded that the Nigeria Police posed a serious danger to public safety and security.

In response to the foregoing scenario, government has established other law enforcement agencies such as the State Security Service (SSS), Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), Immigration Service, Nigeria Prisons, Independent Corrupt Practices and other related Offences (ICPC), National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) and many more to assist in law enforcement, maintenance of order, crime prevention and control. The capacity of the police and other security agencies to effectively prevent and control crime has often been called to question. Many have lost faith in the security agents going by the incessant increase in the crime rate. This situation has made a mockery of the formal policing institutions and it is worrisome that

the members of the public and the country are currently seeking for a lasting solution to the rising security challenges.

Crime prevention has been defined as a pattern of attitudes and behaviors directed at both reducing the threat of crime and enhancing the sense of safety and security to positively influence the quality of life and develop environments where crime cannot flourish (Dambazau, 2007: 235). Crime prevention programs are interventions referred to as 'action' for the community or 'action' through the community or 'action' with the community (Pawson and Tilley, 1997; Gerbrand, 2002).

Crime prevention approaches have developed out of different traditions across the world. In the United States, for example, there is primary crime prevention, which attempts to change the environmental conditions that provide opportunities for or precipitate the occurrence of criminal acts. The secondary crime prevention involves engagement in the early identification of potential offenders by seeking to intervene in criminal behavior from developing. The tertiary crime prevention involves measures dealing with actual offenders and interventions aimed at preventing further criminal acts. The tradition normally adopted by informal security providers is the Australian model (Omotoso and Aderinto, 2012). This model explains situational crime prevention as a method to reduce crime through the management, design and expansion of the physical environment by reducing the chance or opportunity of committing crime and/or increasing the risk/costs of crime. Examples include the installation of surveillance cameras in public places; increasing the risk of detection like baggage screening at airports, reducing the rewards of crime; making it difficult to dispose stolen items; guards patrolling, man-guarding and access control and so on (Dambazau, 2007: 37-38). In essence, most private security policies are aimed at reducing the risk and opportunities of crime by increasing the costs to offenders.

2.5. Informal Security Formations in Nigeria

Policing specialists and scholars have long recognized the value of informal security structures and community cooperation in generating social order. Specifically, studies from the United States suggest that policing strategies eliciting community cooperation have a potentially more significant effect on ordinary crimes than the strategies that do not involve the community (Bureau of Justice Assistance 1994; Hughes and Rowe, 2007). And while the issue of whether public cooperation is as important to the success of policing against terror as it is to policing against ordinary crimes remains a subject of continuing debate. The weight of evidence suggests that cooperation is at least as valuable to the police in counter-terrorism as in the crime control context and may indeed be of greater value where law enforcement personnel are more likely to be viewed as outsiders within the community being policed (Hug, Tyler and Schelhofor, 2011; Adejoh, 2014).

Similarly, Jenkins (2011), observes that up to one-third or one-half of terror attempts and other crimes were stopped by local (Muslim) communities reporting activities to the police in Kenya. Unfortunately, this type of informal/community-police partnership is still a vastly underdeveloped resource for effective policing in most countries. Yet, as Lyons (2002) observes, to continue to overlook them may contribute to weakening efforts to combat terror and threats to the security of lives and property. This is because a successful fight against crime or war on terror depends on information, a resource embedded within local communities (Wilson and Kelling, 1982; Adejoh, 2014).

Long before the formation of the Nigerian Police, local communities across the country, as in any other countries in Africa and elsewhere, had created their own community-based policing arrangements to ensure the security of the population. Usually, these groups were composed of individuals from the local community and often derived their credibility and unofficial authority from the community in which they served. These structures continued even after the

formation of the formal police mainly to complement the police in identifying and handing over criminal suspects to the appropriate judicial authorities. Sometimes, they also tried to settle other conflicts between individuals in the community. Throughout the mid 1990s, state authorities, the police and traditional rulers had called upon villages to set up vigilante or village/community guards (Human Rights Watch and CLEEN, 2002).

In Nigeria, informal security groups are referred to as vigilantes, neighborhood watch, community guards or the traditional police. Vigilante is the most common term (Ogbozor, 2016). There's a common trend to equate informal security structures with vigilantism, which is just one form of the former. Vigilantism is an organized attempt by a group of ordinary citizens to enforce norms and maintain law and order on behalf of their communities in the perceived absence of effective official state action through the police and the courts. It was in this sense that Alemika and Chukwuma (2004), spoke of four typologies of vigilantism. These are: the religious, ethnic, state-sponsored and that of the neighborhood or community. As their names suggest, religious vigilantism where it is found exists to enforce religious laws and doctrines while its ethnic counterparts are organized along ethnic or tribal lines to defend narrow ethnic interests and sometimes carry out crime control functions (Chukwuma, 2002). Good examples of state-sponsored vigilantes or community watch group are the "Bakassi Boys" that were active in the three eastern states of Abia, Anambra and Imo State, and Lagos state neighborhood watchers. The former began as a sincere response by traders in Aba, the capital city of Abia State, to stem the high rate of violent property crimes in their markets. The one in Lagos was established in the days of Brigadier General Buba Marwa, as the Governor of the state, to assist with intelligence gathering and surveillance.

The fourth typology is the popular neighborhood or community vigilantes, which consist of groups of people organized by street associations in the cities or villages in the rural areas, to man street entrances or village gates, as the case may be, at night. They also carry out foot

patrols at night to reassure members of the community that some people are watching over their security. These types are not rigid or exclusive; one group might combine the features of two or more types. For example, Hisba is an informal security group that has faith and state-sponsored roots. Another classification that has been used to distinguish among the different types of informal security actors is militant and nonmilitant groups. This classification is used loosely, however, because a non-militant group could become militant and vice versa or even combine both features, thus making it difficult to draw the line between the two categories (Ogbozor, 2016). While differences exist among the variants of informal security structures as are obvious from their appellations, they however, share the common denominator of performing crime control functions (Chukwuma, 2002; Adejoh, 2014:197).

The operational structures of informal security actors vary. Some groups have well-documented structures, operational guidelines and administrative procedures, whereas others have no written operational manuals or administrative or financial procedures. Most state-sponsored actors have structures at the state, zonal, local government and community levels, whereas some voluntary policing groups have structures at the community level only (Ogbozor, 2016). Operation Rainbow (OR) in Plateau; vigilante Group of Nigeria, state chapters and Hisba, for instance, all have operational structures at various government levels, making their services available to many beneficiaries, particularly in rural areas. OR has a state coordinator, who oversees activities at the headquarters. Below this level are local government supervisors, ward supervisors and district operations. The group operates a centralized system with field operators in all the Plateau local government areas compared with other informal security sectors or voluntary policing groups on the Plateau. OR have functional guidelines and administrative procedures. Similarly, there are four levels in the Hisba structure: state, senatorial district, local government and community.

2.6. The Role of Informal Security Formations in Nigeria

The informal security sector is sometimes referred to as the informal policing structure or community-based crime control initiatives or the voluntary policing sector. They are traditionally been seen as an extension to the work of law enforcement office in the country. They have encouraged and even existed in some parts of Nigeria as an appreciable form of non-state security agencies with the ultimate objective of fighting crime and ensuring the safety and security of lives and property. The informal security formations are perceived as providing an important role in providing critical policing services to Nigeria in both urban and rural communities. The roles and functions include: providing security, early warning alerts and traffic control, intelligence gathering, settling disputes and conducting community development activities (Ogbozor, 2016). Most groups carry out security roles. Some combine security functions with community development activities or enforcing religious rights. Hisba, for instance, combines security duties with religious and social welfare services, including patrolling schools and communities to monitor behavior and gather information or monitor social activities and participate in traffic control. Regardless of their structures, informal security groups perform similar functions-safeguard the lives and property in their communities.

According to Fasuan (2017:21), informal security arrangements seek to assist the police and prevent crime by the identification and apprehension of offenders. Typically, informal security arrangements are meant to safeguard lives, properties, assets and personalities against various forms of criminality and violence attacks. These include: security against crime (e.g. theft, vandalism); security against financial crime (e.g. fraud); security against personality and threatening life (e.g. assault, threats, kidnapping); security against fear and the surge of violence (e.g. violent conflicts). In other words, the role is largely to prevent or protect and most often accomplished, especially those involved highly visible presence, both

static presence and mobile (most often foot and/or vehicle) patrols. Informal security formations have also been used for the control of crime by businesses (or private individuals), who come together to share costs and direct services in pursuit of a common goal, i.e. corporate organizations (Fasuan, 2017:23). Some of the informal or private security arrangements are to protect against retail theft, provide a visible deterrent to other types of crime and project a sense of safety and security to the public.

Mark (2011) and Fasuan (2017), further stressed that the significance of informal security arrangements in crime prevention ranged from general to vital and, most typically, those crime prevention services do fall into one or more of the following categories: the prevention or detection of intrusion, unauthorized entry or activity, vandalism and trespassing on private property; prevention or detection of theft; protection of individual bodily harm; providing reassurance presence; reporting and apprehending violators and reporting on incidents and calls.

Informal/community-based policing structures enhance the chances of offenders being apprehended. It is common in many countries for them to be the primary force apprehending offenders engaged in shop-theft and other low level crimes. In a secondary role, they can also alert law enforcement officials and provide information, which enables them to apprehend offenders (UNODC, 2011). To maximize informal security formations' contribution to crime prevention and community safety, they are in certain states fully integrated in partnerships at all levels and in all sectors where they make a significant contribution. Close cooperation with the police also allows for better monitoring of informal security actors by the police, thereby strengthening oversight. Information sharing is an important aspect of cooperation between state security actors and informal security providers (UNODC, 2011:12).

2.7. Mode of Operations of Danga Security and Patrol

Although the modes of operations somewhat vary among informal security watch groups, most of the groups operate during the night, essentially as night watchers. Usually, they are stationed at strategic locations, but occasionally they patrol their neighborhoods to frustrate and possibly apprehend anyone suspected of crime or of violating regulations on movement during night (Adejoh, 2014:200). Most of the community crime control groups patrol the streets and neighborhoods in groups. The number of persons in a group varies from group to group and from community to community, depending on the both human and material resources at the disposal of the groups and communities. In communities where youth take the security of their neighborhoods as a communal matter, more people are available to patrol given areas. In this instance, Adejoh (2014), states that youth divide themselves into groups of between 4 and 7 to patrol various parts of the community while some other groups mount roadblocks in strategic locations after dusk (anytime from 11pm or even earlier in some places). This category of informal security structures often employs such tools as torches, whistles, horsewhips, sticks, boots and cutlasses. He further states that, in certain instances, some of these groups do not necessarily patrol the areas they are charged to guard. Instead, they just plant or sprinkle certain charms in the area under their watch, mutter certain incantations and simply go to sleep. Criminal-minded persons who trespass on such areas literally lose their minds and would continue to roam within the vicinity until dawn when they will be apprehended. Members of the Odua People's Congress (OPC) were also found to heavily rely on the use of charms.

Apart from charms and incantations, some informal security groups make use of native guns, cutlasses and other poisonous substances (Adejoh, 2014). In this instance, many of their members are erstwhile hunters or servicemen, who have used guns before. Some of them are permitted by the police to carry guns. This is not extended to state-organized neighborhood

watchers. They are generally not armed but usually have walkie-talkies, which they use to report incidences of crime or other threats on their neighborhood to the police or other relevant bodies.

There are also some groups that had approval from the police to operate as community watch groups that clearly recognized that “even criminals have rights” and “with power comes responsibility”. In these cases, the criminals were then escorted to the police stations, although often without any actual evidence collected except for the testimony given by the neighborhood watch group or vigilante group members (Kanto and Persson, 2009:23). Adejoh (2014), states that mode of the operations of informal security structures usually include traditional divining methods, traditional protection methods, praying and fasting and mob action. Okafor (2007), adds that typically these groups consist of able bodied young community members supported financially and materially by other community members and charged with the task of securing the community, often with small weapons. They are also mostly active in the night than during the day.

Although the modes of operations somewhat vary among the informal or community watch groups and the vigilantes, there are similarities. Usually, patrols are made up of 10-20 young men who meet after dusk (any time from 9pm to 12am) to patrol until morning hours. While these young men patrol in strictest sense or are hanging out with their friends, they keep a vigilant eye on their surroundings and for possible trouble rogues (Kantor and Persson, 2009). These patrols stop and interrogate any stranger that enters their neighborhood. Some groups claim to use passwords at night in order to verify that a person actually belongs to a specific community.

2.8. The Relationship between Formal and Informal Security Formations

It is widely believed that no one agency alone can succeed in reducing crime. This fact is acknowledged by security experts, who argue that “any comprehensive strategy to reduce

crime must not only include the contribution of the police and the criminal justice system, but also the whole range of environmental, social, economic and educational factors which affect the likelihood of crime. To this end, many countries of the world due to ravaging security challenges and the apparent inability of the conventional police to handle the situation alone satisfactorily have encourage the establishment of partnership between government organizations and informal/community organizations in addressing crime” (Inyang, 2013:56). In the United States, for instance, police officers team up with citizens, businesses, private policing enterprises and other law enforcement agencies to achieve effective policing. This public-police partnership allows citizens to step beyond their daily law-abiding lives and get involved in projects, programs and specific efforts to enhance their community’s safety (Wroblewski and Hess, 2003; Inyang, 2013).

The police and community-based security providers share an ultimate goal of safety, protection, prevention and control of crime and must ensure an overall good relationship with the public and the people they protect. Dewaard (1999) and Ndanu (2015:39), noted that the cooperation between the police and informal security takes many forms with the national level engaging in information sharing while the local engages in operational partnerships. Cooperation thus is vital between the two agencies since the police tend to have the threat information while the informal security structures have control over the vulnerable sites, therefore underscore the importance of partnership. This principle of seeking local solutions to local issues is important for the development of partnership policing in Nigeria, where there are diverse techniques to crime prevention and control.

The relationships between the informal security and the public security are seen to vary from co-existence, as the most neutral form of relationship through conflict and competition, to cooperation and partnership, as the highest level of relationship (Prenzler, 2005 and Ndanu, 2014). The relationships between private and public security vary based on place and time. In

some areas, it is viewed as negative and in other areas as positive. Ogbozor (2016) argues that the relationship between formal and informal security actors is very cordial or somewhat cordial. However, the extent of that cordiality varies. For instance, the Sarkin-Arab ward neighborhood watch and the State Task Force (STF) in Plateau have a well established relationship; Vigilantes in Southern Kaduna complement the police in carrying out arrests. In Kano, there's some friction between the state government and Hisba and in Abuj, there is somewhat a hostile relationship between the formal and informal security sector.

2.9. The Challenges of Informal Security Formations in Nigeria

There are numerous challenges facing the informal, Security formations in Nigeria, despite its growth and profitability. One of major challenges is lack of adequate training. Most private security structures are always in the habit of recruiting people as guards with little or no training (Inyang, 2014). He further argued that many of the informal security groups undergo only physical fitness as training while they have no knowledge of several other aspects of security training, including intelligence and analysis, martial arts, crowd control, riot control, etc.

According to Dambazau (1997), in most criminal situations, criminals are always fully armed with sophisticated weapons. Therefore, the police/guards in such situations become prey and run for their lives. This situation has led to the untimely deaths of many informal security guards and renewed the quest for government to review its laws (Inyang, 2014).

The problem of lack of wages and poor working conditions appears to be one of the leading factors militating against efficiency in community-based security activities in the country (Inyang, 2014). Ibrahim (2011), stated that wages are seen as a motivating factor in a working situation. Guards are paid a stipend by their employers and, therefore, are not motivated to carry out their work efficiently. Similarly, most informal security formations do not promote their personnel accordingly. Macucci (1998, cited in Ibrahim 2011) opines that some of the

factors restricting such promotions include: the flat hierarchy status; lack of unionization and a policy that favored hiring into the security administration, retired police officers out of the occupational structure.

The high cost of registration is another challenge facing most informal companies. According to the NSCDC Act 2003 as amended in 2007 and cited by Adegoke (2014), the NSCDC as a regulatory agency is authorized to perform the functions of registering Private Guards Companies operating in Nigeria. The Act mandates every private security firm wishing to be registered to have a minimum capital of ten (10) million Naira. This high cost of registering a private security company has made it difficult for government to regulate the running of most unregistered private guards companies in the country (Inyang, 2014).

2.10. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical knowledge about crime, crime causation and various crime prevention theories is an indispensable part of private security education. This study was anchored on the following theories: Broken Windows and Defensible Space Theories.

a. The Broken Windows Theory

The Broken Windows theory was introduced by James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling in 1982 in an article “Broken Windows”, which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly (Schmallegger, 2011:98). The theory holds that physical deterioration and an increase in unrepaired buildings, public order offences like vandalism and rowdy behavior can create a downward spiral of neighborhood deterioration and fear of crime can lead to more deterioration and more serious crime if unchecked. This is because heightened concerns, in turn, lead to further decreases in maintenance and repair. And increased delinquency, vandalism, broken windows, prostitution, minor traffic violations and the like tend to portray the impression that nobody cares about the community and that residents as well as the police have lost control

over the community and offenders from other neighborhoods are then attracted by the area's perceived vulnerability. In short, the physical evidence of disorder, left unchecked, leads to crime by driving residents indoors and sending a message to would-be offenders that the neighborhood is out of control. On the other hand, the increased 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 lowering crime rate. Kelling and Coles (1996), described a more community-oriented approach to partnering with residents and/or informal social control, community groups to tackle disorder collectively in a way that still respects the civil liberties of offenders.

According to Siegel, (2009:179), Wilson and Kelling made three points:

- a. **Neighborhood disorder creates fear:** Communities filled with street people, youth gangs, prostitutes and the mentally disturbed are most likely to witness a high crime rate. This is because disorder creates fear in the minds of citizens, who are convinced that the area is unsafe.
- b. **Neighborhood gives out crime-promoting signals:** A neighborhood characterized with deteriorated housing, broken windows, drinking alcohol and taking drugs openly and intended disorderly behaviors gives out crime-promoting signals. In other words, the physical evidence of disorder left unchecked leads to crime and fear of crime as well as sends a message to would-be offenders that the neighborhood is out of control.
- c. **The Police needs citizens' cooperation:** If the police are to reduce the fear of crime and successfully combat crime in communities, they need the cooperation, partnership, support and assistance of citizens and informal social control groups. Together, they can focus on disorder and less serious crimes in neighborhoods that have not yet been overtaken by serious crime; they can help reduce fear and residents withdrawal. Promoting higher levels of informal social control will help residents

themselves take control of their neighborhoods and prevent serious crime from infiltrating.

According to broken windows theory, it has become clear over the years, however, that many of the challenges to public order confronting cities and communities cannot be solved by simple police action. The police need partnership and support to help solve or manage complex social issues. A vision of collaboration in which the police work closely with informal/community-based security providers to prevent and control crime and disorder can best contain the major challenges confronting contemporary Nigerian society and the Bauchi metropolis in particular. In other words, Broken Windows Theory focuses on the prevention and control of crime within the community as against from outside. Therefore, only community members can safeguard themselves from crime. The Broken Windows Theory can be incorporated into the concept of informal policing in the sense that collective efforts by both the police and community dwellers can help to alleviate the rate of crime in the community, as the police see residents as partners in development and vice versa. The Broken Windows Theory asserts that if there is a crack anywhere in the community and no one is available or observant enough to take care of it, overtime it becomes a deep ditch that could pose a serious security risk to members of the society. The Broken Windows Theory assumes that most neighborhood crimes are more often than not perpetrated by offenders, who reside near their victims. This makes crime primarily a local problem, which can be solved locally. The engagement of community-based security groups (such as Danga Security and Patrol) as an informal social control group who are closer to the people; have partnership and collaboration with the police; and their presence where the police are less visible would lead to early and swift intervention, which will likely keep lesser crimes from resulting to serious criminal behaviors.

Apart from the deterrent effect that minor arrest by informal social control agents may have on individual offenders, the management of public spaces to reduce disorderly behavior also lessens daily opportunities for crime. Just as disorder encourages crime, maintaining order breeds more order. As bullies and shooters get driven off street corner and the risks of being killed or terrorized diminished, the law abiding community reemerges with the partnership of the police, informal security formations and the citizens. Residents start to exert the kind of informal social control common to more prosperous neighborhoods.

However, critics question the effectiveness of the theory, as some crimes are perpetrated by people who are not necessary residents in the environment of the crime. In cybercrime, for instance, the victims are not necessarily close to the criminals, as they usually live away from one another. Some alleged that it is discriminatory and used as a tool to target minorities.

b. The Defensible Space Theory

The Defensible space theory was proffered by Jane Jacobs (1961) and Oscar Newman (1972). It is particularly valuable in planning for developing community crime prevention strategies, upgrading security, reducing crime precipitation factors and reverting to and installing target hardening measures (Timm and Christian, 1991: 145; Gerbrand, 2002:150). The notion of defensible space was used as a conceptual basis for a new approach to both residential and commercial areas.

Oscar Newman (1972: 3, cited in Gerbrand 2002), defined defensible space as “a surrogate term for the range of mechanisms-real and symbolic barriers – that combine to bring an environment under control of its residents” (Schmalleger, 1992: 279). Timm and Christian (1991), opined that the defensible space theory actually comprises the basic tenet “that physical design can either foster or inhibit peoples’ latent sense of control and responsibility over the space they inhabit. They believe that informal social control of land used characteristics, street design and lay-out, the way buildings are erected and outside areas,

such as walkways, thoroughfares, play parks, vacant land, etc can either positively or negatively influence the prevalence of crime, criminal victimization and fear of crime through prevailing collective rules of public behavior, e.g reporting any suspicious activities to police, the observation of the private property of neighbors when they are absent and questioning strangers entering a neighborhood. Physical features that offer or facilitate better surveillance and more distinct demarcations between public and private space will improve resident-based informal control (Taylor and Harrel, 1996:7). As an informal control measure of crime and criminal behavior, the theory claims that “Citizen Involvement in crime prevention is needed and that it is possible to construct residential complexes that deter crime by creating defensible space”.

According to Steven Lab (1988: 7- 18 and Gerbrand 2002), four elements of defensible space influence the criminogenic nature and area or space:

- i. **Territoriality**, which is the ability and desire of legitimate residents to lay claim to their area as belonging to them and nobody else. Such claim is usually based upon the establishment of real or perceived boundaries, recognition of strangers and legitimate inhabitants and a general communal feeling of interest.
- ii. **Natural surveillance** based on designing an area or place which will allow residents (or legitimate users) the opportunity to observe the daily activities of both friends and strangers. In the case of observed criminal activity, residents are able to act quickly, e.g making an emergency call to the police or a private security company.
- iii. **Image and milieu**, both which revolve around the idea of perceptual community safety within the living environment. Image creates the impression a neighborhood or community is not vulnerable to crime and is not isolated from the surrounding community. Likewise, milieu proffers that the location of a

community within a larger, low-crime, high surveillance area will deter criminal activity.

Territoriality creates a meaningful, proactive environment which is of particular importance in the safety and protection of human beings. In this regard, Newman (Olivier, 1997: 115 in Gerbrand 2002), opines that the physical design of buildings is conducive both to crime prevention as well as protection of people's lives and property. Olivier (1997: 115), in his proactive policing, argues that the avoidance or exclusion of possible concealed entrances, dark corners, possible hiding places, thoroughfares and uncontrolled entrances should all be given due consideration when it comes to the design of domestic or other type of buildings- especially to maintain the proactive character of an environment.

Although the elements of the defensible space theory are inclined to portray an area or place to be a high risk venture to would-be criminals, Olivier (1997: 123 and Gerbrand 2002), maintain that well-presented and caring areas or places may often be the target to high incidences of crime instead of less appealing areas or neighborhoods that are more than often overcrowded with unemployed people. Criminals appear to be aware that in more affluent areas, or places, they are probably going to get what they are looking for in terms of monetary gain. On the other hand, observation in less densely populated areas or places, such as small holdings (plots), is often limited because of inoccupation during day-time and distance between residences, which impels effective communication between neighbors- a shortcoming that is usually quickly identified by potential criminals who will capitalize on it.

Environmental design and more specifically defensible space entails more than territoriality natural surveillance to enhance community safety. Lab (1988: 18 as cited in Gerbrand 2002:153) convincingly pointed out that:

- a. Placement of windows in a building permitting easy visibility of surrounding areas or places.
- b. Location of entrances which could be observed by other people
- c. Installation of lights to increase visibility
- d. Installation of mechanical security devices, such as locks, alarms, etc are additional elements of physical design capable of creating defensible space. Environmental design as a crime prevention strategy directly contributes to the development and expansion of public policing and informal security from their embryonic to adulthood stages of more sophisticated technological and operational crime prevention techniques (Collins et al, 2000). Therefore, specific architectural changes, which enhance barriers, define boundaries and remove criminal opportunity could do much to reduce risk of crime-even in the midst of high-crime neighborhood.

c. Justification of the Theory (s)

This study adopted the Broken Windows Theory to justify the place of informal security formations/structures in crime prevention and control. Central to broken windows theory is the view that the members of the community can safeguard themselves and their properties from criminals. This is because they live in the community and can work and watch at all times. They also know the potential criminals and how best they can be contained. The core principle of informal policing structures is the constant maintenance of law and order in the various communities by members of that community, Chikwendu et'al, (2016). This is in line with the core principle of broken windows theory, which posited that constant presence of policing structures makes a community less conducive for crime and criminals. This is because, promoting higher levels of informal social control like the involvement and/or engagement of Danga Security and Patrol as members of the local community, will help

residents themselves take control of their neighborhoods' and prevent serious crime from infiltrating. Therefore, if the police are to reduce the fear of crime and successfully combat crime in communities, they need the cooperation, partnership, support and assistance of citizens and informal social control groups. In this sense, the incorporation of Danga Security and Patrol as an informal security formation in crime prevention and control will increase the presence and involvement of locals in their community.

Based on the views of the broken windows theory, cracking down on low-level offenders, the informal security structures, and the police will not only make neighborhoods more orderly, they can prevent many misdemeanor offenders from engaging in serious crimes, such as the illegal possession of gun to robbery and murder. This corroborates the position of Palmiotto (2000); Chikwendu, et' al (2016), that increased police presence and enforcements 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 lowering crime rates. In this sense, a vision of collaboration where the formal security providers work closely with informal security formations (such as Danga Security and Patrol) to prevent and control crime and disorder can best contain the major challenges confronting Bauchi metropolis and contemporary Nigeria at large. This therefore, justifies the assumption of broken windows theory that most neighborhood crimes are more often than not perpetrated by offenders who reside near their victims; this makes crime primarily a local problem which can best be solve locally through collaboration and partnership (through intelligence/information sharing, joint patrols and /or joint operations) between the formal and informal security formations.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology that was used in carrying out the study. It therefore consists of: the research design, location of the study, population of the study, sample size and sampling procedure, methods of data collection and methods of data analysis.

3.2. Research Design

Research design is considered very important in educational research because it serves as a master plan, blueprint and structure of the study. For the purpose of this study, survey research design with the combination of both quantitative and qualitative (mixed) methods of data collection was adopted. It entails the collection of data on a number of units and usually at a single juncture in time with a view to collecting systematically a body of quantifiable data in respect to the number of variables, which are then examined to determine or draw a valid conclusion (Bryman 1989:104). The special interest in survey lies in the breadth of coverage and representatives of the population under study. This implies using a selected sample from a fraction to analyze a large population.

3.3. Location of the study

Bauchi State is located in the North East geopolitical zone of Nigeria and was created in 1976 during the military regime of General Murtala Ramat Mohammed. It is located between latitudes $9^{\circ} 30^1$ and $12^{\circ} 30^1$ north of the equator and between longitude $8^{\circ} 45^1$ and $11^{\circ} 0^1$ east of the Greenwich meridian. The state is bounded by the states of Yobe, Gombe, Taraba, Plateau, Kaduna, Kano and Jigawa. There are 20 local governments in Bauchi state (Fasoyin 2008).

Bauchi Local Government Area covers an area of 3.687km and has a population of 493, 810 with twelve (12) political wards (NPC, 2006). Bauchi is a heterogeneous state housing or with predominant ethnic groups such as: Hausa, Fulani, Jarawa, Kankere, Sayawa (Za'ar), Waja, Bulawa and Terawa. The entire western and southern part of the state is generally mountainous and rocky. This is because of its closeness to Jos (Plateau State). The majority of the populations are Muslim with few Christians' mostly southern part of the state. The common spoken language is Hausa. Many of the population engage in formal activities, but agriculture is the predominant activity (Blench, 2012; Sambo, 2015).

Bauchi city or metropolis was founded by Yaqub Ibn Dadi, the only non-Fulani flag-bearer of the Sokoto Caliphate. That is why Bauchi metropolis is called Bauchin Yakubu. The name Bauchi was derived from the name of a hunter called Baushe, a friend to Yakub, who advised him to build a city west of the Warinje Mountain. The Emir (Yaqub) promised to name his city after the hunter.

Bauchi metropolis is close to Yankari Games Reserve, approximately a one-and-a-half hours journey and also close to the Geji Rock paintings located at the Bauchi-Jos Road. It used to attract quite a number of tourists, who came to visit the graveyard and library dedicated to Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa (the first and only Nigerian Prime Minister). His tomb has become an international tourist attraction centre (Fasoyin, 2008 cited in Sambo, 2015). The metropolis consists of five political wards of: Majidadi A.; Majidadi B.; Makama/Sarki Baka, Dawaki and Dan'iya Ardo.

The people of Bauchi State are mostly farmers. The discovery of Yankari Games Reserve in Alkaleri has over the years attracted tourists from within and outside Nigeria, thereby contributing to the internal revenue of the state through various social activities. Bauchi borders the states of Yobe and Gombe ravaged by insurgency. This has made it vulnerable to susceptible attacks by terrorists, armed banditry, kidnappings, cattle rustling, etc. This has

given rise to the call for self-help or informal/community based security formations, such as Danga Security and Patrol, among others, to help in safeguarding the communities and the state at large.

Danga Security and Patrol is registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission with the National Registration Certificate No. 1067136 and then Bauchi State Government with the Registration No. 3500 as a security outfit to assist in crime prevention and control. Members of the group are recruited through the certification of Village or District Heads and Religious Leaders standing as their guarantors. Danga Security and Patrol has branches in almost all the local governments of Bauchi State and in the states of Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Kaduna and Edo. The Emir of Bauchi is presently the Grand Patron of Danga Security and Patrol and the Emir of Katagum, Jama'are, Misau, Ningi and Dass as Patrons. Thus, informal policing and the need for community involvement in crime prevention and control are gaining prominence in Nigeria and Bauchi State, in particular, with several neighborhood watch and vigilante groups and other community-based security formations operating in both in urban and rural areas.

This study was conducted in the Bauchi metropolis of Bauchi Local Government to examine the structure and functions of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control as a point of reference to other cosmopolitan cities in Nigeria.

3.4 Population of the Study

The target population of the study was the entire people who reside in the Bauchi metropolis. It consists of the general public, consisting of religious and community leaders; public law enforcement agents and the members Danga Security and Patrol, within the area of study. All the categories of respondents represent the population where the sample for this study was drawn within Bauchi Metropolis.

The researcher focused on people because of the prospects of their contact with criminal activities and experiences of victimization as well as their contact with Danga security and Patrol and the state security players, as it concerns their roles in crime prevention and control.

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

The sample size used in this study was three hundred and forty (340) respondents drawn from the population of the study. The sample size was for both the quantitative and qualitative data. Probability and non-probability sampling techniques were used in selecting the sample for the study. The Bauchi metropolis consists of five political wards. These are: Majidadi A., Majidadi B., Makama/ Sarki Baki, Dawaki and Daniya Ardo. Each constitutes a cluster. They therefore represent the study area.

Using multi-stage cluster sampling, six (6) streets were purposively selected from each of the five political wards. This was based on the researcher's knowledge and observation, the rate of crime as well as the operations of Danga Security and Patrol is not the same in all the five political wards. Also, the prevalence of criminality varies from street to street, likewise the role, concentration and engagement of Danga Security and Patrol. The selection of six (6) streets in each cluster, gives a total of thirty (30) streets. Using simple random sampling, eleven (11) households were selected from each street. Finally, using availability sampling, one respondent was selected from each household irrespective of sex. This was adopted on the basis of the immediate availability and willingness of the respondents to give information on the research topic. Therefore, sixty six (66) respondents were selected from each of the five wards totaling three hundred and thirty (330) respondents.

For the collection of qualitative data, purposive sampling technique was adopted for an in-depth-interview (IDI), where two (2) members of the Danga Security and Patrol and three (3) law enforcement agents (one each from police, DSS and NSCDC) and five (5) community and/or religious leaders (one from each of the five wards) were interviewed. This gives the

number of ten (10) respondents for in-depth-interview. In general, three hundred and forty (340) respondents were drawn for both quantitative and qualitative methods to represent the sample size.

3.6 Methods of Data Collection

Since the research is a survey study, the specific method for collecting primary data was a carefully designed questionnaire with both close-ended and open-ended questions to seek the opinions of the respondents. This consists of five (5) sections A-F: socio-economic characteristics of the respondents; contribution of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control; mode of operations of Danga Security and Patrol; public opinion on the involvement of Danga Security and Patrol; the relationship between formal and informal security providers; and the challenges of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control. Three hundred and thirty (330) copies were administered across the five political wards, with the help of a trained research assistant, under the supervision of the researcher.

Also, ten (10) in-depth-interviews were conducted with two (2) from Danga Security and Patrol, three (3) from law enforcement agents, and five (5) from community and/or religious leaders. The respondents were asked questions and their responses recorded through note taking and electronic recorder.

3.7 Methods of Data Analysis

The data collected through the questionnaires were sorted, coded and imputed into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) as a tool for processing data. This gave out the frequency and the percentages in tabular form. The qualitative data generated through in-depth-interviews were transcribed, reported and discussed based on the research objectives. These were utilized in supporting or complementing the quantitative data.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results and analysis for the study. This contains the presentation and interpretation of the data on the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents, based on the research questions and objectives of the study, cross-tabulations of selected variables and a discussion of the major findings. Three hundred and thirty questionnaires were distributed to sampled people from five (5) wards in the Bauchi metropolis. Three hundred and two (302) were successfully completed, returned for the analysis. Similarly, In-depth- Interviews were successfully conducted with the Danga Security and Patrol, law enforcement agents and the community/religious leaders. The analysis is therefore, done based on the data generated from the respondents.

4.2: Socio- Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

This section describes the personal characteristics of the respondents, which include the sex; age; marital status; highest educational qualification; occupational status; monthly income and ethnic affiliation of the respondents.

Table 4.1: Sex of the Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	224	74.2
Female	78	25.8
Total	302	100.0

From the Table above, majority of the respondents (74.2%) are males and 25.8% females.

This is not surprising, considering the religious and cultural influences on females, which, in most cases, limit their participation in public activities.

Table 4.2: Age of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Below 20	24	7.9
20-29	84	27.8
30-39	102	33.8
40-49	63	20.9
50 and above	29	9.6
Total	302	100.0

The Table above shows that 7.9% are below the ages of 20years; 27.8% between 20-29years; 33.8%, which are majority, 30-39years; 20.9%, 40-49years and 9.6% are within the ages of 50 years and above. This implies that the majority 54.7% (30-49years) are matured enough to have a good sense of judgement on the subject of the study.

Table 4.3: Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	204	67.5
Single	92	30.5
Widowed	5	1.7
Divorced	1	0.3
Total	302	100.0

The Table above shows that majority (67.5%) are married; 30.5% single; 1.7% widowed and 0.3% divorced. It can be deduced that majority are responsible by virtue of their marital status to contribute meaningfully to the security of lives and property in their communities.

Table 4.4: Highest Educational Qualification of the Respondents

Highest Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Non-formal	1	0.3
Primary	3	1.0
Secondary	39	12.9
Tertiary	259	85.8
Total	302	100.0

From the Table above 0.3% of the respondents have non-formal education; 1.0% primary education; 12.9% secondary education and 85.8%, which are the majority, tertiary education.

This implies that the majority are literate and knowledgeable to contribute meaningfully on the subject of the study.

Table 4.5: Occupational Status of the Respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Applicant/unemployed	98	32.5
Student	30	9.9
Artisan/trade	25	8.3
Civil Servant	103	34.1
Others	46	15.2
Total	302	100.0

The Table above shows that 32.5% are applicants/unemployed; 9.9% students; 8.3% artisans/trades; 34.1% civil servants; and 15.2% have other occupations. This indicates that the information given by them is a fair representation of diverse opinions since it cut across different occupational groups.

Table 4.6: Monthly Income of the Respondents

Monthly Income	Frequency	Percentage
Below N30,000	98	32.5
N30,000-N60,000	95	31.5
N60,001-N90,000	38	12.6
N90,001-N120,000	25	8.3
N120,001 and above	46	15.2
Total	302	100.0

The Table above shows the average monthly income of the respondents, where 32.5% earn below N30,000.00; 31.5% between N30,000.00-N60,000.00; 12.6% N60,001.00-N90,000.00; 8.3% N90,001.00-120,000.00; and 15.2% N120,001.00 and above. This shows that majority (32.5%) gain low income. Considering the cosmopolitan nature and the high cost of living in Bauchi metropolis, a significant number may likely engage in criminal activities in order to meet their daily basic needs, considering the prevailing economic situations. Thus, the likely increased in criminal activities.

Table 4.7: Ethnic Affiliation of the Respondents

Ethnic group	Frequency	Percentage
Hausa/Fulani	222	73.5
Igbo	11	3.6
Yoruba	14	4.6
Others	55	18.2
Total	302	100.0

From the Table above 73.5% are Hausa/Fulani; 3.6% Igbo; 4.6%

Yoruba and 18.2% from the other ethnic groups. This implies that majority are familiar with Danga Security and Patrol, since it's an offshoot of Miyetti-Allah socio-cultural group.

Generally, there are variations in the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents. This will in turn lead to diverse and/or variations of opinions on the subject of the study.

4.3: The Contributions of Danga Security and Patrol in Crime Prevention and Control

This part describes the need for informal security formations; rate of criminal activities before the engagement of Danga Security and Patrol; an assessment of their contributions and the general improvement of security situations after the engagement of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control.

Table 4.8: Opinions of Respondents on the Importance of Informal Security Formations

Opinion	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	287	95.0
No	15	5.0
Total	302	100.0

From the Table above, an overwhelming majority of the respondents (95.0%) are of the opinion that informal/ private security formations are important and useful in the prevention and control of crime. This can be explained from the point of view of the common understanding among security experts that sometimes the physical presence of security,

regardless of how well equipped, can be a deterrence to criminals. A respondent during IDI observed:

The presence of Danga Security and Patrol has reduced the level of crime because those who perpetrate evil acts can no longer do it since their targets are no longer accessible and their presence is enough to scare away thieves... you will meet them where you don't expect. They walked around every where mostly in the night protecting lives and property, (*A male religious leader, IDI*).

The respondents who adjudged the significance of informal security formations in crime prevention and control believed that the level of insecurity and increased criminal activities call for immediate action, which police alone had no capability to handle. This apparent weakness of the state security apparatus led to various strategies for self- help. The manifestation of this is demonstrated in the activities or engagement of Danga Security and Patrol in fighting crimes generally.

Table 4.9: Rate of Criminal Activities before the Engagement of Danga Security and Patrol

Opinions	Frequency	Percentage
Low	35	11.6
Average	118	39.1
High	122	40.4
Very high	27	8.9
Total	302	100.0

The Table above shows that 11.6% of the respondents observed that the rate of criminal activities was low; 39.1% average, 40.4%, which is the majority, indicated there was a high rate of criminal activities and 8.9% very high. Majority believed that the crime rate was on the increase. The results corroborated with the qualitative data generated on the field. A respondent during IDI explained the situation thus:

Bauchi metropolis contains both the lazy and the thieves, and they are in large number threatening the lives and properties of the people day and night. The situation was frustrating and hopeless that one wonders what the police are doing. In addition, so many of our youths and women are jobless, life has been so hard and difficult. This situation has led to unpredicted high

incidence of crime before Danga security came on board, (*male community leader, IDI*).

To further establish this fact, an opinion leader during IDI observed that:

There was never a day that they will not heard of theft of motorcycle and other valuables, burglary and vandalism, rape, gang fights/clashes (*sara suka*). (*male adult, IDI*)

Thus, from the data generated, crime was high before the emergence and subsequent engagement of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control. This increase in crime was attested by Alemika and Chukwuma (2005) that Nigeria witnessed an upsurge in crime during the past two decades... This increased level of crime might also be as a result of the pervasive and persistent increased level of deterioration in the socio economic condition of citizens. This condition gives room to poverty, inequality, inequity, frustration and hopelessness that in the long run leads to criminality.

Table 4.10: An Assessment of the Contribution of Danga Security and Patrol in Crime Prevention and Control

Assessment	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	55	18.2
Good	188	62.3
Fair	55	18.2
Poor	4	1.3
Total	302	100.0

Concerning the contribution of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control, 18.2% of the respondents believed their contributions are excellent; 62.3%, which are the majority, described it as good; 18.2% fair and 1.3% poor. It can be deduced that Danga Security and Patrol has been doing a good job in the prevention and control of crime. They have been able to control crime effectively because their presence is enough to scare away criminals. A law enforcement agent during IDI was of the opinion that Danga Security and

Patrol has contributed a lot in the prevention and control of crime. He observed that:

Members of Danga Security and Patrol like any other private/informal security formations are members of the public, they have information about crime and criminals and they pass such to the police. Thus, they help improve intelligence gathering which is very crucial in crime prevention and control, (*a law enforcement agent, IDI*).

Similarly, a member of Danga Security and Patrol during IDI argued that they assists the police and other law enforcement agents with intelligence information, makes arrest and hands over to the police and also helps in creating security awareness in their neighbourhoods. Therefore, in their usefulness in alerting the police of the presence of hoodlums, joint patrol and information sharing came across strongly.

Table 4.11: Improved Security Situations with the Engagement of Danga Security and Patrol

Improve Security situation	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	264	87.4
No	38	12.6
Total	302	100.0

The Table above shows that a significant number of respondents (87.4%) believe that the engagement of Danga Security and Patrol has greatly improved the security situations of their neighbourhoods. While 12.6% indicates it has not improved the security of their areas. This, therefore, shows that Danga Security and Patrol have been able to curtail the high rate of crimes and criminal victimization in most of the areas and thereby greatly helped to prevent and control crime in the Bauchi metropolis. An opinion leader during IDI provided an insight into the impact of Danga Security and Patrol on crime rate:

The level and rate of crime since Danga Security and Patrol got involved in crime prevention reduced. Actually we faced some problems with the government and some people when we engaged the services of Danga Security and Patrol men, but thank God the people later embraced Danga Security and Patrol,

because police were unable to help the people, (*an opinion leader, IDI*).

The general discontent against the failure of the state to provide security of lives and property has left people with no other choice than to help themselves. It is therefore the prevalence and upsurge in violent criminality that informed communities and neighbourhoods to embrace private/ informal security formations to protect them from the hands of hoodlums (such as sara suka) in the Bauchi metropolis.

The respondents who considered Danga Security and Patrol as effective gave reasons for their responses. These reasons are: because Danga Security and Patrol responds rather quickly to distress calls and are more reliable than formal police. They are also accessible and nearer to the people and that they are incorruptible.

4.4: Mode of Operations of Danga Security and Patrol in Crime Prevention and Control

This section identifies the modus operandi of the Danga Security and Control; their difference from the formal and other informal security formations; and how their mode of operations affected the prevention and control of crime in Bauchi metropolis.

Table 4.12: Variations in the Mode of Operations of Danga Security and Patrol and Formal Security

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	157	52.0
No	145	48.0
Total	302	100.0

The data above shows that 52.0% of the respondents believed that there are variations in the operations of the Danga Security and Patrol from that of formal security formations, while 48.0% believed that there is no difference in the operations of the Danga Security and Patrol from that of state security apparatus. With the slight variations in the modes of operations of Danga Security and Patrol, the respondents reported that Danga Security and Patrol mostly operate at night essentially as night watchmen. Usually, they are stationed at strategic

locations, but occasionally they patrol neighbourhoods to frustrate and possibly apprehend any suspected criminal. Also, they mount surveillance in situations where security is said to be provided by just one man. Danga Security and Patrol are said to patrol the street and neighbourhoods in groups. The number of persons in a group varies from community to community, depending on the rate of crime and both human and material resources at the disposal of the communities.

The study also found that Danga Security and Patrol make use of native guns, double barrel guns, cutlasses and other poisonous substances. As indicated earlier, many of their members are hunters or erstwhile servicemen who have used guns before. They are permitted by the police. A respondent from the police confirmed that:

Danga Security and Patrol are permitted to use native guns but they are being monitored on how they use it. This however did not extend to other private/informal security formations, (*a police officer, IDI*).

Danga Security and Patrol are also found to provide residential security but on report of planned attack on the residence. A comparison of respondents' views on personal and household crime victimization in wards where Danga Security and Patrol operate and those without Danga Security and Patrol confirmed the effectiveness of the latter in checkmating crimes like theft, burglary, robbery, assault, rape, gang fights and thuggery in the areas of their operations.

Table 4.13: The Mode of Operations Adopted by Danga Security and Patrol

Mode of Operations	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)
Access control and Target hardening	239(79.1)	63(20.9)	302(100.0)
Community Surveillance	267(88.4)	35(11.6)	302(100.0)
Information distribution about crime and criminals	260(86.1)	42(13.9)	302(100.0)
Mobile patrol by marked vehicles	213(70.5)	89(29.5)	302(100.0)
Visible presence in public places	252(83.4)	50(16.6)	302(100.0)
Home guards or residential security	157(51.9)	145(48.1)	302(100.0)
Providing alarm response and loss prevention	203(67.2)	99(32.8)	302(100.0)

The Table above indicates that 79.1% of the respondents report that Danga Security and Patrol operated through access control and target hardening; 88.4%, which are the majority, indicates community surveillance; 86.1%, information distribution about crime and criminals; 70.5% mobile patrols by marked vehicles; 83.4% visible presence in public places; 51.9% home guards or residential security and 67.2% providing alarm response and loss prevention. This indicates that through community surveillance information is gathered about crime and criminals and shared to the law enforcement agencies and members of the community. This is, therefore, very vital in guaranteeing crime prevention/reduction in any community.

Table 4.14: Criminal Activities Reduced by the Methods of Operations of Danga Security and Patrol

Criminal activities	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)
Theft and burglary	275(91.1)	27(8.9)	302(100.0)
Fear of criminal victimization	230(76.2)	72(23.8)	302(100.0)
Youths drugs abuse and vandalism	223(73.8)	79(26.2)	302(100.0)
Delinquency and rape	215(71.2)	87(28.8)	302(100.0)
Number of people drifting into crime	213(70.5)	89(29.5)	302(100.0)

From the Table above, 91.1% of the respondents, which are the majority, are of the opinion that there has been a reduction in theft and burglary; 76.2% reduction in fear of victimization; 73.8% youth drugs abuse and vandalism; 71.2% delinquency and rape and 70.5%, reduction in the number of people drifting to crime. This indicates that there is a significant reduction in theft and burglary and general prevention/reduction in fear of criminal victimization. This was further confirmed by a community leader during IDI:

He said the coming of Danga Security and Patrol has reduces the frequent rate of motorcycle theft, which was a daily occurrence. This have greatly reduces the fear of fallen a victim of theft, *(a male community leader, IDI)*.

4.5: Public Opinion on the Involvement of Danga Security and Patrol in Crime Prevention and Control

This part shows the opinion of the respondent on whether it is necessary to involve Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control; what necessitated their involvement; whether the members of the public have been reporting cases and/or providing information about crime and criminals to Danga Security and Patrol. And also, which unit of the community mostly engaged the services of Danga Security and Patrol.

Table 4.15: Involvement of Danga Security and Patrol in Crime Prevention and Control

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	288	95.4
No	14	4.6
Total	302	100.0

The Table above shows that, 95.4%, of the respondents indicates support the involvement/ engagement of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control, while 4.6% did not support the involvement of Danga Security and Patrol. This shows that majority of people have confidence and believed that Danga Security and Patrol have the capability to combat crime. A community leader during IDI stated that:

Police and other public security formations alone do not have the necessary proactive capability to combat crimes as such we agree with the partnership and collaboration of Danga Security and Patrol with the police in combating crimes, *(a community leader, IDI)*.

Besides, Police inability to meet the security needs of community members resulted in many of them seeking the intervention of Danga Security and Patrol in settlement of disputes and disagreements. A respondent said that:

Unlike police, disputants were not asked to give money to open case files or close case files. Community members were being reconciled with the sole aim of promoting the trend of productive co-existence in the community, *(an adult male, IDI)*.

Table 4.16 Responses on the Reported Cases/Information about Crime

Reported Cases	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	92	69.5
No	210	30.5
Total	302	100.0

The Table above shows that 69.5% of the respondents indicates that they have never reported a crime or provided information about crime to Danga Security and Patrol, while 30.5% observed that they had reported and/or provided information about criminals. With the majority who have never reported any crime to Danga Security and Patrol, implies that people find it difficult to call the attention of security providers when faced with security threats. But they still have confidence on the pro-activeness and quick response of Danga Security and Patrol. For some, they have been reporting to their community leaders; as a result, there is no need of going/calling Danga Security again. While 30.5% believe that Danag Security and Patrol are closer to the people and know better their security concerns.

This corroborates the view of a respondent during IDI:

A major challenge we are having with our community members is that they find it difficult to report suspicious people/movement and thereby affects quick identification of criminals in our domains, *(a male adult, IDI)*.

Table 4.17: Units/Sections that Mostly Engage the Services of Danga Security and

Patrol

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Households	60	19.9
Community/neighborhoods	195	64.8
Government establishments	32	10.3
Politicians	15	5.0
Total	302	100.0

Regarding engaging the services of Danga Security and Patrol, 19.9% of the respondents indicated households as residential security; 64.8%, which are the majority, communities/ neighbourhoods; 10.3%, government agencies and 5.0% politicians. The results show that Danga Security and Patrol are engaged mostly by communities or neighbourhoods to help prevent and subsequently apprehend suspected criminal. This therefore resulted to visible presence of Danga Security and Patrol in mass public places and businesses in the communities/neighborhoods to protect against retail theft, provide a visible deterrent and project a sense of safety and security to the public. A community leader during IDI said that:

Danga Security and Patrol have been helpful and available whenever they are called upon; this therefore, prompted to engage them more for safe guarding our communities and/ or neighborhoods, *(A male community leader, (IDI).*

Table 4.18: Opinion of the Respondents on whether it is Necessary to engage Informal Security Formations in Modern day Security Business

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	252	83.4
No	50	16.6
Total	302	100.0

The Table above shows that 83.4% of the respondents considered it necessary to engage Informal Security Formations in crime prevention and control. While 16.6% did not deem it so but only that there is the need for proper funding and support to improve the welfare of the existing state security formations. But the reason for the majority are for effective crime prevention and formal agencies of control alone cannot achieve the desired goal without involving the people being policed, hence, the need for partnership and collaboration with members of the public, Community-based Organizations, Vigilante and/ or private security

formations, such as Danga Security and Patrol. A respondent during IDI state that:

If private security formations are used properly, most of the criminal activities will be wipe out. This is because they lives with people and knows the whereabouts of the criminals. They will also provide useful information about crime and criminals, apprehension of offenders and in the long run enhance crime prevention and control, *(A religious leader, IDI)*.

4.6: The Relationship between Formal and Informal (DSP) Security Formations in Bauchi Metropolis

This section focuses on the nature of the relationship between formal and informal security formations; areas of collaboration in crime prevention and control; and how members of the public, formal and informal personnel are satisfied with such relationship.

Table 4.19: The Relationship between Formal and Informal Security Formations

Relationship	Frequency	Percentage
Cordial	127	42.1
Moderate	150	49.6
Not Cordial	25	8.3
Total	302	100.0

The Table above shows that 42.1% of the respondents stated that the relationship between formal and informal security formations is cordial; 49.6%, which are the majority, moderate and 8.3% not cordial. This data implies that there is understanding for the need for partnership and collaboration but not actually put to practice to establish a cordial relationship. A respondent from Danga Security said that:

Though state security formations recognize their existence and partnership as they have been making arrest and handing over to police and NSCDC for prosecution, providing useful information about crime and criminals, engaging in raids/patrols, there still exist some level of suspicion and / or mistrust between them. Police and other public security services are not happy with them in the sense that they (DSP) are seen as taking over what they (police) should be getting. Danga Security and Patrol are also accusing formal security agencies of collecting bribes and releasing criminal suspects citing lack of evidence. For him, he can't describe the relationship as cordial, *(a leader from Danga Security, IDI)*.

Table 4.20: Opinion of the Respondents on whether they are Satisfied with the Relationship between Formal and Informal Security Formations

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	243	80.5
No	59	19.5
Total	302	100.0

The Table above shows that 80.5% of the respondents are satisfied with the existing relationship between Danga Security and formal agencies of control. Their reasons being that they have seen in many instances Danga Security and Patrol share information about crime and criminals, witnessed joint raids and/or patrol, making arrest and handing over for prosecution. While 19.5% indicated that they are not satisfied with the existing relationship. Their reasons are that formal agencies of control have not fully recognized and co-opted Danga Security and Patrol as partners in fighting crimes. There exists some level of suspicion.

Table 4.21: Opinion of Respondents on Areas of Collaboration between Danga Security and Patrol and Formal Security Formations

Opinions	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)
Information gathering & sharing	281(93.0)	21(7.0)	302(100.0)
Joint patrol of major streets	226(74.8)	76(25.2)	302(100.0)
Making arrest and handing over to the police	276(91.4)	26(8.6)	302(100.0)
Cracking down of major black spots	245(81.1)	57(18.9)	302(100.0)
Access control in neighborhoods	269(89.1)	33(10.9)	302(100.0)
Citizens awareness about crime control	251(83.1)	51(16.9)	302(100.0)

From the Table above, 93.0% of the respondents are of the opinion that Danga Security and Patrol and law enforcement agencies collaborate through information gathering and sharing; 74.8% joint patrol of major streets; 91.4%, Danga Security and Patrol made arrests and hands over to the police and Civil Defence; 81.1%, cracking down of black spot areas;

89.1%, access control in neighbourhoods and 83.1% citizens' awareness about crime and criminals. Respondents from both the police and NSCDC acknowledged that members of Danga Security have been providing them with useful information, making arrests and handing over to them and engaging in joint patrol. These are the major areas where they have been collaborating. And it has greatly improved the security situations of neighbourhoods.

4.7: Challenges Facing Danga Security and Patrol and Other Informal Security Formations in Crime Prevention and Control.

This describes the major challenges faced by Danga Security and Patrol and other Informal security formations when involved in crime prevention and control

Table 4.22: Major Factors Affecting the Performance of Danga Security and Patrol

Factors	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of cooperation & and support from the public security	97	32.1
Encountering armed criminals when they are not armed	39	12.9
Lack of knowledge and foresight when executing their task	166	55.0
Total	302	100.0

The data above shows that 32.1% of the respondents indicated lack of support and cooperation from public security hinders the performance of Danga Security and Patrol; 12.9% encountering armed bandits with modern weapons and 55.0% lack of knowledge and foresight when executing their tasks. This implies that inadequate training to acquire requisite security knowledge makes them act without focus. Also, proper support and cooperation from the public security formations affect their performance. A respondent during IDI argued that:

Danga Security and Patrol have the zeal for the job, but sometimes acted without proper direction, they lack proper way of managing information about crime and criminals. These had been their greater hindrance, *(IDI, opinion leader)*.

Another challenge faced by Danga Security and Patrol indicated by a respondent during IDI is funding their operations. Unless something is done, they may not be able to match their intentions with action.

4.8 Discussion of the Major Findings

The Contributions of Danga Security and Patrol in Crime Prevention and Control

The security challenges confronting Nigeria in recent time and its attendant consequences, informed the increasing call for initiatives through self-participation to protect the citizenry from armed gangs and their collaborators. As indicated from the findings, the above scenario has been the reason behind Danga Security and Patrol and other private/informal security organizations being engaged in crime prevention and control across the Bauchi metropolis and Nigeria at large. The role is largely to prevent or protect and is mostly often accomplished where it involves a highly visible presence, both static and mobile (most often on foot and/or vehicle) patrol. This finding corroborated that of Chuckwuma and Alemika (2004), who posited that the rise in crime is one of the reasons for the patronage of vigilante service groups in Anambra State and Nigeria at large. This is also in line with the resolution of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC, 2011), where it posited that it is common in many countries for informal security formations to be the primary force apprehending offenders engaged in shop-theft and other low level crimes. In a secondary role, they can also alert the law enforcement agencies, and provide information which enables them to apprehend offenders.

Also, the findings revealed that Danga Security and Patrol have played a great role in crime prevention and control, which includes partnering with the police and other public security services, patrolling and covering the hideout of criminals in the communities/streets, which formal security agencies have not been able to do effectively. This is in line with the Broken Windows Theory, which assumes that most neighbourhood crimes are more often perpetrated

by offenders, who reside near their victims. This makes crime primarily a local problem, which can be solved locally. For the broken windows theory, promoting high levels of informal social control will help residents take control of their neighbourhoods and prevent serious crimes from infiltration. Therefore, Danga Security and Patrol as an informal security formation assists the police with intelligence information, make arrests and hands them over to the police for prosecution; and also help in creating security awareness in their neighbourhoods. This is in line with that of Adegbusi (2009), who posited that vigilante groups and/or informal security formations partner with the police in every community they operate in. This partnership has gone ahead to see to a reduction in crime rate. That is, the constant presence of policing structures makes communities less conducive for crime and criminals.

Mode of Operations of Danga Security and Patrol in Crime Prevention and Control

From the findings, it was indicated that there is variation in the operations of Danga Security and Patrol from that of public security formations. The findings revealed that Danga Security and Patrol mostly operate at nights as night watchmen. This corroborates with the assertion of Adejoh (2014:50) which states that, although modes of operations somewhat vary among informal security formations, most of the groups operate at nights, essentially as night watchers. They are usually stationed at strategic locations, but occasionally patrol communities/streets to scare away and possibly apprehend suspected criminals. They mount surveillance in communities with a certain group of their members which they call “four eyes”. Danga Security and Patrol are said to patrol the streets and neighbourhoods with foot and vehicles, depending on the circumstances in that area. This corroborates the Defensible Space Theory, which states that physical features that offer or facilitate better surveillance and more distinct demarcations between public and private space will improve resident-based informal social control.

It was further found that Danga Security and Patrol make use of native guns (Adaka), double barrel, cutlasses and other poisonous substances. This is in line with the postulation of Okafor (2007) who stated that typically informal security formations consist of able-bodied community members supported financially and materially by other community members and charged with the task of security of the community, often with small weapons. This also corroborates Adejoh (2014) who posited that, apart from charms and incantations, some informal security groups make use of native guns, cutlasses and other poisonous substances. It was found that Danga Security and Patrol are permitted to use native guns because of their hunting background and erstwhile servicemen, who used guns before but are monitored on how they use them to avoid abuses.

Public Opinion on the Involvement of Danga Security and Patrol in Crime Prevention and Control

The findings revealed that, Danga Security and Patrol being part of the community know and appreciate the need of people for security and are ready to render those services at little or no cost to keep the community safe and secure. In fact, their acceptance is as a result of their ability to satisfy some demands of the people/communities, which were left unattended to by the police and other public security agencies. The finding further revealed that what brings about the acceptance and preference for Danga Security and Patrol is as a result of their closeness to the community, its effectiveness and the general delay in police prosecution and adjudication of cases; and prompt in response to distress calls. This corroborates the assertion of Ogbozor (2016) that the acceptance and interest on informal security formations are based on three factors: availability, trust and effectiveness. The preference is also because of their knowledge of the local environment, thereby making them more effective in their neighbourhoods. Therefore, the involvement of Danga Security and Control in crime prevention and control has been able to improve the feeling of security in their communities

and neighbourhoods. The finding indicates that, the withdrawal of Danga Security and Patrol would affect the relative security level being achieved in their neighbourhoods. Therefore, Danga Security and Patrol are seen as a means of protection against criminal victimization and fear reduction.

Relationship between Danga Security and Patrol and Formal Security Agencies

The findings revealed that there is a moderately cordial relationship between Danga Security and Patrol and public security services. It was revealed that members of the Danga Security and Patrol have some reservations on how they have been relating with state security providers, where members of the Nigeria Police and other state security providers look down on us (Danga Security and Patrol) and continue to harass our members deployed to the same duty post with them, feeling that we can't do the job.

On a general note, the findings revealed that the relationship between formal and informal (such as Danga Security and Patrol) security agencies is cordial (moderate). This is in line with the assertion of Ogbozor (2016) that the relationship between the private and public security formations varies based on place and time. This further corroborates the position Ndanu, (2015) that the relationship between the formal and informal security formations is seen to vary from co-existence, as the most neutral form of relationship through conflict and competition, to cooperation and partnership, as the highest level of relationship. Formal and informal security agencies share intelligence information about crime and criminals and partner for joint patrols. A police respondent indicated that Danga Security and Patrol receive materials and cash donations from the state government. Similarly Danga security and patrol complements the police in making arrests and handing over to them for prosecution. This also corroborates with the assertion of Dewaard (1999) and Ndanu (2015) that the cooperation between the police and informal security formations takes many forms with the national level engaging in information sharing, and the local in operational partnerships. It was also

revealed that Danga Security and Patrol, are being licensed and/or allowed by the police to carry native guns and even double barrel because of the sophisticated weapons and activities of hoodlums, cattle rustlers, etc.

According to the Private Guards Companies Act, private security organizations are not permitted to use weapons, but an exception is made with the Danga Security and Patrol due to gravity and frequent threat. Some still argued that pressure from government made the police permit Danga Security and Patrol. This exception would not be possible without a working relationship between the public security providers and Danga Security and Patrol. From the foregoing, it appears that partnership policing has proved to be rewarding in crime prevention and control. This is in line with the assertion of Wroblewski and Hess (2003); Inyang (2013), that police-public partnership allows citizens to step beyond their daily law-abiding lives and get involved in projects, programmes and specific efforts to enhance their community's safety. The established cordial relationship between the formal security formations and Danga Security and Patrol in this study contrasts that of Adebisi (2009) that there is an unfriendly relationship between the police and the vigilante groups because the vigilante groups are perceived by the police as unwanted competitors.

Challenges Faced by Danga Security and Patrol and other Informal Security Formations

The findings from this study shows that Danga Security and Patrol lack proper knowledge and foresight when executing their tasks. This goes down to the lack of training and retraining in security operations. This agrees with the position of Inyang (2014), that many of the private security formations undergoes only physical fitness as training while they have no knowledge of several other aspects of security training, including intelligence collection and analysis, martial arts, crowd control, riot control, data mining and data analysis, etc. This has been responsible for the incompetence and inefficiency in the activities of many informal

security formations. It was found that, Danga Security and Patrol acted without direction and lacked proper way of managing intelligence information. It was further revealed that lack of adequate cooperation and support from the members of public and formal security agencies, particularly the police, who don't see them as being capable of performing security duties, as such harass them when they are in the field together. This is in line with the position of Adebisi (2009), that there is an unfriendly relationship between the police and informal security formations because informal security providers are perceived by the police as unwanted competitors. Also, there have been greater challenges of operational facilities, such as funding, vehicles and modern security gadgets. Disapproval over the use of firearms by Private Guards Companies Act has subjected them to the risk of violent attacks. This is because offenders are sometimes equipped with sophisticated weapons. This corroborates the assertion of Dambazau (1997) that in most criminal situations, criminals are always fully armed with sophisticated weapons. Therefore the police/guards in such situations become prey and run for their lives. To further buttress this point, Inyang (2014) states that this situation has led to the untimely deaths of many informal security guards; and this has renewed the call for the government to review its laws. Moreover, lack of clear legislation to guide and direct their security function has been one of their major challenges. This has therefore affected the effective and efficient contribution of Danga Security and Patrol in particular (and informal security formations in general), in crime prevention and control.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter contains three parts: the summary of the study; a conclusion based on the research findings and recommendations on what is to be done in order to have an effective crime prevention and control in the Bauchi metropolis, Bauchi State and Nigeria at large.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The main aim or topic of the study is Crime Prevention and Control: A Study of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control in the Bauchi metropolis, Bauchi Local Government, Bauchi state. Specifically, this study attempted to find out the contribution of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control; to identify the mode of operations; find out the public opinion on the involvement of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control; examine the relationship between public security and Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control; and to find out the major challenges of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control in the Bauchi metropolis. The theories adopted by the study are: broken windows and defensible space theories. Though the study relied more on broken windows theory, defensible space theory was also found to complement the explanation on crime prevention and control: a study of Danga Security and Patrol in Bauchi Matropolis..

Furthermore, location of the study was stated in the study. The study was conducted in Bauchi metropolis of Bauchi Local Government Area. Using multi-stage cluster sampling a total sample size of three hundred and forty (340) respondents were selected for both the quantitative and qualitative data. This comprised of three hundred and thirty (330) respondents from the five (5) political wards of Bauchi metropolis for questionnaire administration; and Ten (10) participants for in-depth-interview, where (3) were drawn from

formal security formations; two (2) from the Danga Security and Patrol; and five (5) (one each) community/religious leaders of the five wards in Bauchi metropolis. Tape recorder was used during in-depth-interview with the permission of the respondent and where tape recorder was not allowed only notes were taken.

Data collected through the questionnaire was analysed using SPSS and presented using descriptive statistics of frequencies and percentages in a tabular form. On the other hand, qualitative data generated through In-depth-Interview were transcribed, reported and discussed under headings based on the objectives of the study. Last part of the study contains summary of the entire study, conclusion based on research findings and recommendations.

The study revealed that Danga Security and Patrol have played great role in provision of security of lives and property. Largely to prevent and protect and mostly often accomplished where it involves a highly visible presence, both static and mobile. That is, the constant presence of policing structures makes communities less conducive to crime and criminals. This is evident where the involvement of informal security formations (Danga Security and Patrol in particular) has been a primary force apprehending offenders and at the secondary role providing information leading to the apprehension offenders.

The study indicated that the presence of Danga Security and Patrol in the streets and neighbourhoods has contributed in reducing the rate of crimes in most of the streets and neighbourhoods. This is in line with the common understanding among security experts that sometimes, the physical presence of security, regardless of how well equipped, can be a deterrent to criminals. The study revealed that Danga Security and Patrol has helped in many ways to reduce the rate and cases of crime in the respective streets and neighbourhoods they operate. They deter and apprehend different categories of criminals and provide information about crime and criminals to the police that are beyond their ability to handle; and where it

requires joint operations. They also enjoy goodwill of most of the people because they are closer and friendlier to the people, and less bureaucratic in their operations.

The study discovered variations from the modes of operations of Danga Security and Patrol from the other informal formal security formations. It indicated that Danga Security and Patrol operates mostly at nights. They are usually stationed at strategic locations, periodically, they patrol streets and neighbourhoods to deter and possibly apprehend anyone suspected of crime or violation of movement restrictions at night. They mount surveillance at strategic locations in the streets and neighbourhoods. Also, except for the few instances where security is provided by just one man, Danga Security and Patrol mostly patrolled streets and neighbourhoods in groups. The number of persons in a group varies from street to street or neighbourhood to neighbourhood depending on the type and nature of crime(s); human and material resources at their disposal at a given time. It was also found that Danga Security and Patrol use native guns, double-barrel guns, cutlasses and other poisonous substances. This is because many of their members are hunters and ex-servicemen who have use guns before; and are therefore permitted and monitored by the police to use guns.

The study found that there is general acceptability of members of the Danga Security and Patrol members of the public on the involvement of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control. Their acceptance is as a result of their ability to satisfy some demands of the communities, which were left unattended to by the police and other security agencies. This is based on three factors: availability, trust and effectiveness. The relationship between Danga Security and Patrol and formal security formations was found to be moderately cordial. This varies from co-existence, as the most neutral form of relationship through conflict and competition, to cooperation and partnership. The relationship takes many forms with the national level engaging in information sharing, and the local in operational partnerships.

The study found that Danga Security and Patrol faced many challenges in their operations. It undergoes only physical fitness as training, and mismanagement of information. Also, there has been greater challenge of operational facilities, such as vehicles and modern security gadgets. There is also a challenge of funding the operations of Danga Security and Patrol both from the public, corporate bodies and government. This therefore undermined their effective operations.

5.3 Conclusion

This study examined the structure and functions/role of informal security formations with specific reference to Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control in the Bauchi metropolis, Bauchi Local Government, Bauchi state. Despite the efforts made by formal agencies of control in discharging their constitutional duties/roles of protections of lives and property, it is evident that they cannot effectively discharge such a role independently. It was established in the study that the contribution of informal security formations and Danga Security and Patrol, in particular, in crime prevention and control is indispensable and, if sustained, progress will be made in prevention and control of crime. The study established that Danga Security and Patrol have been partnering with the public security formations through intelligence gathering, making arrests and handing over for prosecution. Experiences of personal and household crime victimization in wards with Danga Security and Patrol and wards without Danga Security and Patrol, confirmed their contribution in checkmating crimes like robbery, theft, gang fights (sara-suka), rape and cattle rusting, among others. The result is a reduction in the fear of crime in communities with Danga Security and Patrol as against communities without Danga Security and Patrol. The surveillance role by Danga Security and Patrol was found to likely reduce crime by increasing the fear of being observed, reported and apprehended. The study established that in situations of breakdown of law and order anywhere in the community and no formal security agent is available or observant enough to

take care of it, overtime it becomes a deep ditch that posed a threat to the community. Danga Security and Patrol has been a primary force to rescue such situations.

The study concludes that Danga Security and Patrol mostly operate at nights, usually stationed at strategic locations, but occasionally patrol communities with foot or vehicles to scare away and possibly apprehend offenders.. They also mount surveillance in communities with a certain group of their men called “four eyes”. The operational tools are local guns (Adaka), cutlasses and poisonous substances. However, the study established that emerging crimes in the metropolis like kidnapping, armed robbery, cattle rustling and the sophistication that they entails are beyond the control of Danga Security and Patrol, whose working tools are less sophisticated. It was established that Danga security and Patrol are sometimes supported or given backup by public security in situations of joint patrol/operations which is not always obtainable.

The study established that members of Danga Security and Patrol are part of the community and therefore, know and appreciate the needs of the people for security and ready to render at little or no cost. This, therefore, made people see them as a means of fear reduction. The study concludes that the acceptability of Danga Security and Patrol is as a result of their ability to satisfy some demands of communities which were left unattended to by the formal security formations. This is based on three factors: availability, trusts and effectiveness. It is further strengthened by their knowledge of the local community and neighbourhoods.

The study also established that there is moderately synergistic relationship and collaborative policing between formal and informal policing structures as complementing each other in crime prevention and control. The synergy is not institutionalised to effectively checkmate crime to a tolerable level in the Bauchi metropolis. The study established that Danga Security and Patrol faced many challenges in their operations. It undergoes only physical fitness as training, and mismanagement of information. Also, there has been greater challenge of

operational facilities, such as vehicles and modern security gadgets. There is also a challenge of funding the operations of Danga Security and Patrol both from the public, corporate bodies and government. This therefore has been a hindrance to their effective operations.

Generally therefore, the study concludes that constant presence of policing structures (both formal and informal) and partnership policing has proving to be rewarding in crime prevention and control; more especially where higher levels of informal social control are promoted to help residents to take control of their neighbourhoods and thereby prevent serious crimes from infiltrating.

5.4. Recommendations

Based on the findings in this study, the following are recommended:

- 1 The Policing system should be transformed from reliance on the monopoly of state as a provider of public service of crime prevention and control and adopt a strategy in community security and crime control through self-participation by members of the community or informal security arrangements. In essence, this will strengthened community ties among residents as members come to know they can prevent and control crime on their own.
- 2 Based on the perceived effectiveness and the support Danga Security and Patrol enjoyed from the public, there is need for reorganization of the group by government to make them more relevant and useful for security purposes particularly in Bauchi metropolis and Nigeria at large.
- 3 There is need to create public awareness among members of the public by government (through the Police and other law enforcement agencies) and corporate organizations for prompt report of suspicious movement and/or persons, provision of information about crime and criminals to both the formal and informal security

formations. This would lead to early and swift intervention, and in turn keep lesser crimes from resulting to serious criminal behaviours.

- 4 As established in this study where informal security formations has been seen and presented as a genuine initiative and alternative that is committed to improving security of lives and property of the local populations, hence its operations should be strengthened, funded and enriched with modern security and operational gadgets either by individuals, corporate bodies and government or both in this era of rising armed banditry, terrorism, kidnapping, violence radicalisation among others.
- 5 The relationship between the police and informal security formations needs to be redefined. A memorandum of understanding that spells out the terms of collaborations and/ or partnerships should be written. Joint patrol/operations and other needs-based relationships should be replaced with long term partnership agreements that clearly define the terms of cooperation between them. This synergy if institutionalised can further improve on the gains and progress made by effectively checkmating crime to a tolerable level.
- 6 Regular and continuing training of members of the Danga Security and Patrol through seminars and workshops by government (through the police) will be quit helpful in modernizing them in terms of operational tactics, surveillance, intelligence gathering, information management and analysis of intelligence information.
- 7 Prompt and diligent prosecution of suspects handed over to the police and other law enforcement agencies by Danga Security and Patrol. This will do away with the suspicion among them and also encourage them to do more.
- 8 Information drawn from Danga Security and Patrol about crime and criminals should be used in developing index crime statistics thereby formulating policies and strategies to dealt decisively on rising security challenges.

- 9 To mitigate the challenges of Danga Security and Patrol and other informal security formations faced when encountered with well armed criminals, there is need for informal security formations to lobby for legislative enactments legalizing the arming of informal security formations so that they would not always depend on formal security formations for back up in the operational fields.

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APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

Dear Respondent,

I am a postgraduate (M. Sc) student of the Department of Sociology conducting a study on the **Structure and Functions of Danga Security and Patrol (Bandits Hunters) Nigeria Ltd in Crime Prevention and Control, in Bauchi Metropolis**; in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of M.Sc. Sociology (Criminology). Kindly answer the questions sincerely as information provided will be treated with outmost confidentiality and will be used only for academic purpose.

Thank you and God bless.

Section A: Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents.

1. **Sex** a. Male []

b. Female []

2. **Age**

(a) Below 20years []

(b) 20-29yrs []

(c) 30-39yrs []

(d) 40-49yrs []

(e) 50 and above []

3. **Marital Status**

a. Married []

b. Single []

c. Widowed []

d. Divorced []

4. **Highest Educational Qualification**

(a) Non-formal []

(b) Primary []

(c) Secondary []

(d) Tertiary []

(e) Others, specify _____

5. Occupational Distribution of the Respondents

- (a) Applicant/Unemployed []
- (b) Student []
- (c) artisan/Trade []
- (d) Civil Servant []
- (e) Others []

6 Average Monthly Income

- (a) Below ₦30,000 []
- (b) ₦30,000-₦60,000 []
- (c) ₦ 60,001-₦90,000 []
- (d) ₦90,001-120,000 []
- (e) ₦120,001 and above []

7. Ethnic Group: (a) Hausa/Fulani []

(b) Igbo []

(c) Yoruba []

(d) Others, specify_____

8. Place of Residence:_____

SECTION B: The Contributions of Danga Security and Patrol in Crime Prevention and Control

9. Do you think that informal security formations have a role to play in the prevention and control of crime?

(a) Yes []

(b) No []

10. If _____ yes, _____ explain _____ your answer_____

11. What do you think informed the setting up and involvement of Danga Security and patrol in crime prevention and control? (Tick more than one option)

	YES	NO
(a) Increased criminal activities.		
(b) Ineffectiveness in the performance of formal agencies of control		
(c) Increased fear of criminal victimization in the community		
(d) To reduce the number of people engaging in criminal activities		
(e) To ensure security situation of neighborhoods		
(f) Assist in the protection of lives and properties		
(g) Lack of enough security from the public police		
(h) For profit making as a business venture		

12. How can you describe the rate of criminal activities in your community before the engagement of Danga Security and patrol?

- (a) Low []
- (b) Average []
- (c) High []
- (d) Very High []

13. How can you describe the contribution of Danga Security and patrol in crime prevention and control in your area?

- (a) Excellent []
- (b) Good []
- (c) Fair []
- (d) Poor []

14. Have the engagement/involvement of Danga Security and Patrol improves the security situation in your area?

- (a) Yes []
- (b) No []

15. If yes, in what way(s)? _____

SECTION C: Mode of Operations of Danga Security and Patrol.

16. Do you think that the modes of operation of Danga Security and Patrol differ from other informal security formations?

(a) Yes []

(b) No []

17. If yes, in what way(s) _____

18. Which of the following modes of operations/strategies would you say Danga Security and patrol adopts most in your area? (Tick more than one)

	YES	NO
(a) Access control and target hardening		
(b) Community surveillance		
(c) Distributing information about crime and criminals		
(d) Mobile patrols by marked vehicles		
(e) Visible presence in public places		
(f) Home guards or residential security		
(g) Providing alarm response and loss prevention		

19. Which type of criminal activity do you think the methods adopted by Danga security and patrol has drastically reduced in your location/area? (You can choose more than one option)

	YES	NO
(a) Theft and burglary		
(b) Fear of criminal victimization		
(c) Youth drugs abuse and vandalism		
(e) Delinquency and rape		

(f) Number of people drifting in to crime		
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20. In your own opinion, what strategies/methods do you think Danga security and patrol and other informal security formations should adopt that will effectively prevent and control crime? _____

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SECTION D: Public Opinion on the Engagement/Involvement of Danga Security and Patrol in Crime Prevention and Control

21. Do you agree with engagement of Danga security and patrol and other informal security formations in crime prevention and control?

(a) Agree []

(b) Disagree []

Give reason(s) for your answer

21. Have you ever reported any crime or provided information about crime to Danga security and patrol?

(a) Yes []

(b) No []

Give reason(s) for your answer

22. In which area of operations do you think Danga Security and Patrol are mostly engaged in your community? (you can tick more than one)

	YES	NO
(a) Consistent mobile patrol of neighbourhoods		
(b) Stationary surveillance in marked vehicles at strategic points		
(c) Information gathering and information sharing		

(d) Guards in shops/business/homes		
(e) Increase awareness among citizens		
(f) Regulating public access control		
(g) Providing alarm response services		

23. Who do you think mostly engage the Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control?

- (a) Households []
- (b) Community and neighbourhoods []
- (c) Government establishments []
- (d) Politicians []

24. Any other body or organization engaging Danga Security and Patrol?

- (a) Yes []
- (b) No []

If yes, state _____

25. How can you describe the level of engagement of Danga Security and patrol in crime prevention and control in your area?

- (a) Very Low []
- (b) Low []
- (c) Average []
- (d) High []
- (e) Very High []

26. What do you think prompted the engagement of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control? (Tick more than one).

	YES	NO
(a) Worsened security situation		
(b) Increased in crime and criminal activities		

(c) Ineffectiveness of the formal security formations		
(d) Loss of confidence by the public on formal security formations		
(e) Having been a victim of crime		
(f) Because neighbours are engaging them		
(g) Harassment of members of the public by formal security agents		

27. Do you think the involvement/engagement of Danga Security and Patrol and other informal security formations in crime prevention and control is necessary in modern day security business?

(a) Yes []

(b) No []

28. Give reason(s) for your answer

SECTION E: The Relationship between Formal and Informal (Danga) Security Providers in Bauchi Metropolis.

29. How can you describe the relationship between the security agencies in crime prevention and control in your community?

(a) Cordial []

(b) Moderate []

(c) Not cordial []

(d) Satisfactory []

30. Do you agree that the police and other formal agencies of crime control alone cannot combat crime in your community?

(a) Strongly agree []

(b) Agrees []

(c) Indifference []

(d) Disagree []

(e) Strongly disagree []

Give reason(s)

Are you satisfied with the existing relationship between the formal agencies of crime control and the Danga Security and Patrol?

(a) Yes []

(b) No []

32. Give reason(s) for your answer

33. In what aspect(s) do Danga Security and Patrol collaborate with formal agencies of control? (tick more than one option)

	YES	NO
(a) Information gathering and information sharing		
(b) Joint patrol of major streets		
(c) Making arrest and handing over to the formal agents of control		
(d) Cracking down of black spot areas		
(e) Access control in neighbourhoods		
(f) Citizens awareness about crime and criminals		

34. How would you describe the contribution of your community members towards crime prevention and control?

- (a) Satisfactory []
- (b) Unsatisfactory []
- (c) Moderate []
- (d) Extremely unsatisfactory []

35. What do you think need to be done to enhance the collaboration between the formal agencies of control and the Danga Security and Patrol? _____

What do you think are the hindrance(s) to cooperation between formal agents of control and Danga security and patrol in crime prevention and control? _____

SECTION F: Challenges of Danga Security and Patrol and other Informal Security Formations in Crime Prevention and Control.

37. Do Danga Security and Patrol face certain challenges in discharging their role of prevention and control of crime?

- (a) Yes []
- (b) No []

38. If yes in question 40 above, in what ways?

39. Please tick, what you think is the major factor affecting the effective performance of Danga security and patrol in crime prevention and control?

- (a) Lack of cooperation/support from the public security []
- (b) Encountering armed criminals when they are not armed []
- (c) Lack of knowledge and foresight when executing their tasks [].

40. In your own opinion, state other factor(s) that hinder informal security formations from performing effectively

41. Do you think that members of the public have an obligation to support in combating crime?

(a) Yes []

(b) No []

Give reason(s) for your answer

42. Do you feel secured with Danga Security and patrol?

(a) Yes []

(b) No []

Explain your answer

43. Suggest possible way(s) of improving the services of informal security formations and Danga Security and patrol in particular

APPENDIX II: IN-DEPTH-INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR LEADERS/SUPERVISORS OF DANGA SECURITY AND PATROL

1. Sex: _____
2. Age: _____
3. Marital status: _____
4. Rank/position: _____
5. Number of years in service: _____
6. Level of education: _____
7. For how long has your organization being in operation?
8. Do you think that the informal security formations have a role to play in the prevention and control of crime?
9. What can you say is/are the major role(s) of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control?
10. What kind of services does Danga Security and Patrol provides in crime prevention and control?
11. What are the major strategies adopted by Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control?
12. Does your mode(s) of operations differ from formal and other informal security formation?
13. In what way(s) do you think Danga Security and Patrol has contributed in crime prevention and control?
14. How would you describe the relationship between Danga Security, the police and other security formations in crime prevention and control?
15. In what way(s) do Danga Security and Patrol collaborate with the police and other security formation?
16. What do you think need to be done to enhance the collaboration between the formal agencies of crime control and your organization in crime prevention and control?
17. What are the challenges facing Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control?
18. Suggest ways to improve the services of Danga Security and other private security organizations in Nigeria?

APPENDIX III: IN-DEPTH-INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR COMMUNITY AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS

1. Sex: _____
2. Age: _____
3. Marital Status: _____
4. No. of Children: _____
5. Status/ Position: _____
6. No. of Years in your current position: _____
7. Highest Level of educational Qualification: _____
8. Do you think that the private security formations have a role to play in the prevention and control of crime?
9. Is there any kind of private security arrangement in your community?
10. Are you aware of Danga Security and patrol as a private security in crime prevention and control?
11. What kind of services are Danga Security and patrol providing in your community?
12. How can you describe the contribution of Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control in your community?
13. What are the modes of operations for Danga Security and Patrol in crime prevention and control?
14. Can you explain the most common strategies or modes of operations adopted by Danga Security and patrol in combating crime in community?
15. Have you ever reported any crime or provides information about crime to Danga Security and Patrol?
16. How useful do you think are Danga Security and Patrol are in the security of lives and property in your community?
17. How would describe the relationship between the members of your community and Danga security and patrol?
18. How will you describe the relationship between formal agencies of control and Danga security and patrol in your community?
20. What do you think are the factors affecting the effective performance of private security formations (such as Danga Security and Patrol) in crime prevention and control?

24. Suggest ways on how to improve the services of private security agencies (like Danga Security) in crime prevention and control?

APPENDIX IV: IN-DEPTH-INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR POLICE AND OTHER SECURITY AGENCIES

1. Sex : _____
2. Age : _____
3. Marital Status : _____
4. Rank /Status : _____
5. Number of years in service: _____
6. Level of Education: _____
7. Are you aware of any private security organization (such as Danga Security and Patrol) meant to help prevent and control crime?
8. How can you describe their role or contribution in the prevention and control of crime?
9. Can you identify the types(s) of services they provide in a bid to help prevent and control crime?
10. Will you describe the strategies or mode of operations adopted by Danga security and patrol in crime prevention and control?
11. How would you describe the relationship between your agency and Danga security and patrol in crime prevention and control?
12. Does your organization collaborate with the Danga Security and Patrol in the prevention and control of crime?
13. What do you think can be done to enhance the collaboration between formal and private security formations in the prevention and control of crime?
14. What do you think are the challenges facing private security formations and Danga security in particular in crime prevention and control?
15. Suggest ways to improve the services of Danga Security and private security organizations in Nigeria?