

**THE IMPACT OF COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVE ON
CRIME REDUCTION IN METROPOLITAN
KANO**

BY

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APPROVAL

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DEDICATION

I dedicated this research report to my Mother and my late Father, may his soul rest in peace (Ameen).

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Approval	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
Table of Contents	v
List of Appendices	vii
Abstract.....	viii

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	6
1.3 Objectives of the Study	8
1.4 Research Questions	8
1.5 Significance of the Study	8
1.6 Scope and Delimitation.....	9
1.7 Operational Definition of Terms.....	9

CHAPTER TWO:REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction.....	11
2.1 Theoretical Framework of the Study	11
2.2 The Police and Crime Reduction	14
2.3 The Concept of Community Policing	17
2.4 Crime Reduction Strategies	20
2.5 Level of Awareness about Community Policing	23
2.6 Impact of Community Policing.....	26
2.7 Community Policing Practice in the Globe, Nigeria and Kano State	29
2.8 Community Policing and Crime Reduction in Kano State	36
2.9 Summary of Literature Review and Uniqueness of the Study.....	42

CHAPTER THREE:METHODOLOGY

3.2 Research Design.....	44
3.2 Population and Sample	45
3.2.1 Population of the study	45
3.2.2 Sample Size.....	45
3.3 Sampling Procedure	46
3.4.1. Community Members Questionnaire (C.M.Q)	46
3.4.2 Interview Schedule for Police Officers.....	47
3.4.3 Focus Group Discussion	47
3.4.4 Validity and Reliability.....	49
3.6 Procedures for Data Collection.....	49
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	50

CHAPTER FOUR:DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction.....	51
4.1 Data Presentation and Analysis	51

4.7.	Summary of Findings.....	58
4.1	Discussion of Findings.....	59

CHAPTER FIVE:SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0	Introduction.....	64
5.1	Summary	64
5.2	Conclusion	65
5.3	Recommendations.....	66
	References.....	68
	Appendix “B”	73
	Appendix “C”	78

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Reliability-----	58
Appendix B: Community Members Interview Schedule Questionnaire (C.M.I.S)-----	59
Appendix C: Focus Group Discussion (FGD)-----	64

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to examine the impact of community policing initiative on crime reduction in Kano metropolis. The study adopted survey design. The objectives of the study were, to identify crime reduction activities of the Nigerian police under community policing initiatives in Kano metropolis, to determine the level of people's awareness to the community policing project in the area of the study, to determine the level of crime reduction in the area of the study, and to examine the impact of community policing initiative on crime reduction in the area of the study. Questionnaire, interview and focus group discussion were used as instruments for data collection. Questionnaire and focus group discussion were used in collecting data from community members residing within Kano metropolis while, interview was used for the police officers in the area of the study. The sample size for the study was three hundred and eighty four (384) subjects randomly selected from eight local government areas that made up metropolitan Kano which includes; Fagge, Dala, Kumbotso, Gwale, Nassarawa, Kano Municipal Ungogo and Tarauni. Descriptive survey design was employed for the study and data collected were subjected to descriptive analysis while, research questions were answered using frequency counts and percentage differences from responses by sampled subjects. The study discovered that, Nigerian police have different types of crime reduction activity under community policing initiative. The findings further revealed that, many people were aware of the community policing project in the area of the study, and only few were not. The level of crime reduction in Kano metropolis according to the findings was very high, and the community policing initiative was effective in reducing crime in the area of the study. The findings also, revealed a significant impact of community policing initiative. Through community policing initiative crimes rate have reduced in Kano metropolis. Finally, a series of recommendations were made including that, all the law enforcement agencies in Kano metropolis need to mobilize the people, raise their criminal consciousness and trying to organize them through community education, for effective community policing police need to adequately involve community members in locating, detecting and control of crimes through coordinating an essential channel of communication with the community, vigilante groups need to be empowered to mobilize communities on the need for police community partnership.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Community policing represent a dynamic synthesis of citizen interest and police resources dedicated to aggressive crime prevention and reduction. Duke (1995) believes that, community policing has to do with the reorganization of police department to assign area police patrols according to objective rather than traditional subjective criteria. He further asserted that, the reassignment of police patrol styles and the desire to restore public confidence in police officers have been responsible for the emergence of community policing.

The concept of community policing has continue to gain ground globally becoming an acceptable model and norm to fight crime through collaborative communal policing, the collaboration among public groups and the creation of an enormous network of partners has made the most significant impact on policing and providing safer neighborhoods. However, the concept has become a new world order having globally affirmed its effectiveness in ensuring public safety through collaborative group efforts to mobilize support on information networking to assist security agencies (Oni, 2014).

Traditionally, policing was the responsibility of all adults in a community. In medieval era, all adult males were obliged to contribute towards the prevention and control of crime and disorder under the system of “hue, cry and pursuit” and the watch and ward that preceded the emergence of specialized police forces as organs of state (Weiber, 1968).

Recognizing the importance of community policing many police forces throughout the world claimed to practice community policing (CP) but the concept can be misunderstood and misapplied. In the same vein, Mastrofski (1991), stipulated the objectives of community policing to include; reducing crime and disorder, calming fears about threat to public safety, and reducing the public alienation from social institution once thought to engender a common sense purpose. Often community policing is perceived as a single model or technical specification that can somehow be translated into any policing environment regardless of organizational, cultural or social context.

It is generally believed that, some of the problems faced by the Nigerian Police would be the recent upsurge insecurity challenges. On this note, according to Abubakar (IG), police will ensure that policing becomes truly intelligence-led Law enforcement and crime prevention initiatives are integrated and supportive of each other to keep our country safe by working with, for and through the communities.

Nigeria police community policing project was launched on 27 April, 2004 by His Excellency former president Obasanjo. The program is now being implemented by the Nigeria police to introduce community policing throughout Nigeria. Community policing is founded on the principle that, in a democratic society the police are entrusted by their fellow citizens to protect and serve the public fundamental rights to liberty, equality and justice under the law. To fulfill that privilege role, the police must be part of and not apart from the communities (NPF, 2010).

However, in Kano State there is presence of community policing initiative because, it is among the seven targeted state in which community policing programs “tagged, Community Policing Strategy for Seven Cities Crime Prevention and Control” were executed. Other cities benefited from this program are FCT, Maiduguri, Onitsha, Port Harcourt, Ibadan and Lagos. Before the implementation of community policing to these states pilot test was conducted in Enugu, Kano, Jigawa and Ogun.

Similarly, as it is typical of urbanized areas, the seven cities are characterized by high levels of insecurity due to crime violence and lawlessness. Left unaddressed, the prospect of future development and poverty reduction in these cities is limited. Particularly as security is a key consideration in all investment decisions and plays a key role in building the capacity of the poor to break the circle of poverty. Furthermore, the escalation of crime to civil unrest and conflict or towards repressive and undemocratic responses should not be underestimated, (NPF, 2011).

Consequently, the Kano state citizens have considerable expectation and concerns regarding the quality of policing in their communities. The act of committing crimes in other state appeared not any different in the metropolitan Kano. The State Police Command has always been fighting crime and willing to collaborate, partner with and offer any form of assistance to the people of Kano. The passion that is well reflected by the police force, as the rate of violent and serious crimes reduced, this as a result of the police force collaborating with other security agencies as well as local and religious leaders, and the general populace. (Adenrele, 2014)

Factors which have contributed to fear of crimes in the above cities mentioned according to the document include but are not limited to; Unlawful killing of a person by another and attempting to take the property of another by threat of force (Incidents of homicides and robberies), the act of unlawful breaking into and entering another's house as well as snatching car from its original owners (Incidents of house breaking, car snatching and theft), Unlawful taking away or transportation of person's against his will, sometimes for ransom (Incidents of kidnappings), engaging in sexual activity with an exchange for compensation, such as other valuable goods, and the unwelcome or inappropriate promise of rewards in exchange for sexual favors as well as threatening of, or potential behavior to inflict harm (Street prostitution, menacing behavior and harassment), harmful behaviors that can start early and continue into young adult hood (e.g. Gangster crimes a.k.a student cultism) and other forms of youth violence, the act of stealing property (e.g. thefts of mobile telephone handsets), the failure to achieved the moral and ethical principles traditionally upheld and transmitted within a family, as honesty, loyalty, industry and faith (breakdown of family values), deficiency of elements or resources that are needed or desired and lack of ability to work together by the communities (Increasing poverty and lack of neighborhood cohesion), the state or condition of being not satisfied to be at rest or in peace (Political restlessness), absence of confidence in or reliance of some person or quality (Lack of trust between the police and the communities).

According to the NPF (2010), these factors adversely affected the socio-economic life of the people of the seven cities, Kano Metropolis inclusive. For example, the fear of

crime has created fortress mentality in many citizens which has a negative influence on neighborhood cohesion and family values.

Moreover, crime impacts on the everyday life of city residents on the quality of public space and economic prospects. It scares away investors and diverts large amounts of scarce resources away from social development. The impact on democratic processes and citizen participation is equally serious as many prefer to turn to harassment and corruption causing others to withdraw. Women and the poor are often the worst affected fear often hinders a woman's access to services and opportunities and not a so serious crime may result in the loss of a poor person's livelihood.

Whilst it is impossible to completely eliminate crime, collaborative efforts contribute to its reduction as well as improving the public's perception of security levels. Therefore, all those who live and work in the cities need to partner together to identify the root causes of problems that threaten quality of life and find solutions to them (NPF, 2014).

NPF (2014) stated that, Kano State police command has done much to tackle this menacing situation. Despite the efforts made by the command, there are defective areas of the criminal justice system that undermine the credibility of the police and make crime fighting ineffective. These include; weak punishment, release of robbery suspects without stiff bail condition and a lack of community engagement and partnership.

Therefore, this strategy fully acknowledges that the police service does not operate in a vacuum; it works best in close conjunction with other institutions of the rule of law and with partners from varied institutions, civil society and the diverse communities it serves. Consequently, the police in the seven cities have to adopt the new ways of

fighting crime beyond the traditional reactive law enforcement methods in order to change and move forward to address the issues of quality of life including crime and the fear it create.

The key to this change lies in the collaborative effort of all law abiding citizens state and local governments, police and other stakeholders, incidences of crime affect the whole community therefore; prevention and reduction of crime must be a goal of the whole community. The police service through community policing is a natural catalyst for achieving this goal.

As mentioned at the beginning of this section, community policing is a broad and varying concept that has been understood and implemented in numerous ways. This is well captured by Weiss (2006), who writes that, while some law enforcement official and academicians view community policing as a philosophy to better explain police work, most individuals in the field of policing view community policing as an actual policing techniques (Weiss, 2006). A contradiction therefore, often arises between law enforcement definition of community policing and more academic understanding of the concept. In the light of this, the present study poised to examine the impact of community policing initiative on crime reduction in Kano metropolis.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Community policing in Nigeria and Kano State facilitate officer's involvement in community development and positive interaction with community resident. There are several problems associated with security agencies particularly the police force in relation to the implementation of the community policing such as; difficulty of

involving other public agencies and of organizing the community, police officers generally did not understand community policing, they saw community policing assignment as conferring an elite status, perceived community policing as less productive, more time-consuming, and more resource intensive than traditional policing, and felt their powers particularly to enforce the law, were restrained.

Average citizens had less knowledge than community leaders about community policing, and were reluctant to participate as well as lack of trust that exist between the police and community members. However, there are other community policing problems which can be both administrative and ethical in nature, which includes; extensive political corruption of police agencies, widespread financial corruption of the police officers and departments, extensive police abuses of their authority and large scale inefficiencies, because community policing requires fundamental changes to philosophy and organization of police work.

However, there is social isolation of the police department and police officers as well as lack of more autonomy and discretion to individual police officer. Therefore, lack of adequate police training that will focus on developing skills and qualities related to effective community policing has been the major obstacle to the program that gave way to frequent occurrences of crimes and violence that affect communities.

It is based on the above observation that this study was conducted to determine the impact of community policing initiative on crime reduction in Metropolitan Kano.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To identify crime reduction activities of the Nigerian Police under the community policing initiative in Kano Metropolis
2. To determine the level of people's awareness to the community policing project in Kano Metropolis
3. To determine the level of crime reduction in Kano metropolis
4. To examine the impact of community policing initiative on crime reduction in metropolitan Kano

1.4 Research Questions

This study aimed at providing answers to the following questions;

1. What are the crime reduction activities of the Nigerian Police under community policing initiative in Kano Metropolis?
2. What is the level of people awareness on the community policing project in Kano Metropolis?
3. What is the level of crime reduction in Kano metropolis?
4. What is the impact of community policing initiative on crime reduction in Kano Metropolis?

1.5Significance of the Study

The significance of this research seeks to provide qualitative information about the pattern of community policing initiative on crime reduction in metropolitan Kano as well as the interaction between the police and the community they serve.

The findings of this study will help in gaining better understanding of community policing by both the police and the communities. The findings will help other researcher to address future research on community policing and crime reduction. The findings will also be of help to policy makers towards increasing policies related to the development of community policing. This finding however, will add to the existing literature on the impact of community policing initiative on crime reduction in Nigeria.

1.6 Scope and Delimitation

There was different community policing initiatives specifically for reducing crime in Kano metropolis, the focus of this study was on the current position of community policing being implemented by the Kano State Police Command. Therefore, the study covered only eight (8) local governments that made up Kano metropolis which includes; Dala, Fagge, Ungogo, Kano Municipal, Gwale, Tarauni, Kumbotso and Nassarawa. Other 36 local governments were excluded from this study.

The variables covered include community policing initiative and crime reduction.

1.7 Operational Definition of Terms

Terms used in this study which are defined for the clarification of their contextual meanings, are operationally defined below:

Impact: Refers to a measure of effects or consequences of community policing initiative on crime reduction in Kano metropolis.

Community: Refers to organized network of people with common agenda or interest who collaborate by sharing ideas in Kano metropolis.

Community Policing: Refers to a collaborative effort between the police and the community members to curb the act of criminality in metropolitan Kano.

Community Policing Initiative: It is a designed program of action between community members and the police in reducing crime in Kano metropolis.

Crime: Refers to a violation of law and order by an individual or group in metropolitan Kano.

Crime Reduction: Refers to a process of reducing crime through community policing in Kano metropolis. .

Metropolitan Kano:It is an area covers 499 km² and comprises eight local government areas out of the 44 local governments in Kano state.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction

The community policing strategy is a proactive approach which aims at improving the level of community safety in any society as well as the level of public confidence in and support for its police organization. This chapter review literature as they relate to topic of the research, this was discussed under the following sub-headings;

- 2.1.1 theoretical frame work of the study
- 2.1.2 the police force and the crime reduction
- 2.1.3 the concept of community policing
- 2.1.4 crime reduction strategies
- 2.1.5 level of awareness about community policing
- 2.1.6 impact of community policing
- 2.1.7 community policing practice in the globe, Nigeria and Kano state
- 2.1.8 community policing and crime reduction in Kano state
- 2.1.9 summary of literature review and uniqueness of the study

2.1 Theoretical Framework of the Study

This study applied Kam's (2009), theory of "State Police as a Social Resource (SRT) and the Ginnis (2003), Broken Windows Theory.

KamC. Wong (2009) has contributed a good deal to the community policing. He opined that, police have no separate identity and interest beyond that of the people. They are supposed to see crime and disorder from the perspective of the people, as personal problems, and not response as legal violations. Furthermore, it was postulated that most

people are of good will and that they will cooperate with other agencies to work together to solve the community problems.

Kam (2009) proposed theory of “State Police as a Social Resource (SRT). It is a people theory of policing. As such, it looks at the nature of crime and functions of the police from the people, not state perspective. It postulated that, crime as problems to individuals (as a met expectation) can be best be doubt half by providing them with resources via the police and other quarters. Police is a social resource personality individual can turn to temporarily for emergency.

The (SRT) theory indicate that social order is more closely linked to the outcome of informal social processes and less the result of formal social control mechanism such as police activity. Similarly (Grink, 1994), critical social science postulated by Fay (1987), defined CP as practical social sciences that, inspires people to become socially active to correct their socio-economic and political circumstances that they might have their expressed unmet needs satisfied. Fay (1987) further discusses three core ideas of critical social science; enlightenment is achieved through reflection, discussion, communication and determination. Fay (1987), considered firm empowerment as a practical force which stipulates people to take action which is meant to improve their social condition, and the third core ideas emancipation, it is liberation resulting from social action that is to say, people become emancipated through their reflection and other own social action from an oppressive problematic social situations. As a group they rationally and frequently determine the direction of their own live by changing and

improving the situation. Emancipation is the result of critical insight through self reflection into relationship of power.

The broken windows theory had a significant impact on all aspect of law enforcement that touches the community. The community policing and restorative justice movement can be traced to this theory. It is a criminological theory of the norms setting and signaling effect of urban disorder and vandalism on additional crime and anti-social behavior. The theory however, states that, monitoring and maintaining urban environment in a well-ordered condition may stop further vandalism as well as escalation in to more serious crime. Additionally, McGinnis (2003) declares that, if people appear to care, their potential criminals will believe that they do care and will respect their rights and their property. In other word, community involvement, partnership with law enforcement officers, and the idea that offenders should make amends with the community are linked to the idea that visible involvement brings results.

Ginnis (2003), postulated seven principles which community supervision can be reinvented; (1) place public safety first. (2) Supervise probationers in the neighborhoods not the office. (3) Rationally allocate resources. (4) Provide for strong enforcement of probation conditions and quick response to violation. (5) Develop partners in the community (6) establish performance-based initiatives and (7) cultivate strong leadership.

However, the theory links disorder and incivility within a community to subsequent occurrences of serious crime.

The above theories of community policing (CP) are directly related to this study, because it can effectively be used to foster good relationship with the community and as a means of increasing positive attitudes of people towards the police as well as reducing crime in the community and the society at large.

2.2 The Police and Crime Reduction

The importance of law and order to orderly development and growth of a society both in the physical and economic sense cannot be over emphasized. It is only a mind that is secured and at peace that can rationally address the issues of procreation, economic development and societal growth. A disturbed mind is a restless and distraught personality. It is therefore, imperative to have peace and order in the society to assume its growth and development (Otubu, 2010).

According to Otubu, (2010), the role of law enforcement in the maintenance of peace and order in the society is a foregone conclusion. Every man by nature is selfish and self centered. In most cases he needs the presence of the state institution of law enforcement to be able to act right and just.

Therefore, police have variously been referred to rightly or wrongly as the first line of defense of the nation; the first line of attack by the public; the keeper of the public peace. The police Act Cap, (1990) further asserted that, to the average Nigerian the police represent the most visible epitome of the established authority, the sustainers of the status quo or the government of the day. This perception of the police is traceable to the historical antecedent of the force during colonial days.

In the eye of the law every member of the police force irrespective of his/her rank is first and foremost a police officer. He exercise basic power and performs basic duties. These powers and duties flow from the status, a police officer has under the constitution and not because of his rank in the force though, rank have to be created in order to make the force a disciplined and functional institutions, the status which the police officer enjoys under the law takes primary position because it is the basis of the performance of the police work.

In the word of the George Amadi ‘this status is not generated by the fact that the police officer is a public servant but by reason of the originality of his authority (power), which enable him to carry out his work, unlike other public servants. The authority officer is original flowing directly from the constitution.

Similarly, section 4 of the Police Act listed the duties of the police as follows:

- i. The prevention and detection of crime
- ii. The apprehension of offenders
- iii. The preservation of law and order
- iv. The protection of life and property
- v. The due enforcement of all laws and regulations with which are directly charged.

Alderson (1979:239) proposed that, police should take social as proposed to legal action as part of community policing“police will need to penetrate the community in all its aspects and develop personal relationships at both levels”. Since communities

are organic and changing flexibility is needed. He felt that, the police must help to build communities and that; some shapes must be given to its obligations.

Crime reduction however, is an important part of the fight against the criminals. According to Warwickshire Police Department (2003), in order for a crime to be committed three elements have to be in place:

- I. A target- this can be anything from Television or play station in the case of burglary or a human being in the case of violence.
- II. An offender- this speaks for himself but, can be anyone from a burglar to a murderer.
- III. A lack of a capable guardian-or in other words, the target has little or no protection and the offenders have the opportunity to obtain it.

Take away any of these elements and the crime will not take place. Warwickshare, (2003), the police are also empowered under the criminal procedures Act/Code to arrest without warrant, to prevent the commission of crimes and to interpose and to prevent offences. Thereby, other scholars such as Ferreira (1996) for example, view the objective of the community policing initiative as primarily information gathering tool for more effective crime fighting. He further opined that, once the citizens trust the police they will provide the police with information and assistance to help prevent crimes and to arrest more criminals. From this perspective, police expect an improve relationship with the community to facilitate intelligence-led policing and in some cases it has led to more effective criminal investigations.

2.3 The Concept of Community Policing

Community policing is an old concept that has been implemented by governments to make policing more responsive to community needs and or to more effectively prevent crime and innovated by communities to address local dispute resolution need and enforce behavior norms. Community policing has also since mid-1990s come to be regarded by donors as a mainstay of institutional reforms for fragile and conflict-affected countries. Community policing (CP) is a concept also, that gained popularity amongst donor, the governments, police department and communities as a mechanism for achieving a diverse range of goals from crime reductions to more accountable policing to improved state safety relations, and so on (Denney and Jenkins, 2013).

Denney (2013) further noted that perhaps, due to its fungible nature community policing initiatives are widespread across the globe from Western countries to Africa, Asia and Latin America. Yet, it manifest differently in many of these contexts implemented in some cases by governments and in other innovated by local government. It can focus on the state police or it refers to policing practices by a more plural set of authority structures.

Generally traced to “Sir Robert Peel’s enunciation of the concept” in 1829 with the creation of London Metropolitan Police, community policing practices have a significantly longer history in the modern Western State. The community policing philosophy has subsequently been exported internationally through colonialism, training of foreign police and police reform. The development community has become particularly interested in community policing in recent times. On this basis, community

policing programs have proliferated within donor support including in fragile and conflict affected countries.

Community policing is a vague and ambiguous term meaning many things to many people. In fact, the diverse understanding of what community policing means derives from the fact that it is mobilized as the headline terminology for variety of policing programs from zero tolerance policing to intelligence-led policing, to establish a mentality within the organization to addressing perceived local crime priorities. All of these programs take a different approach to policing and this helps to explain why community policing which is often used across all of them, is understood in so many different ways. Numerous definitions and criteria have been put forward including the widely cited “strategy, philosophy and definition, but none has attained overwhelming consensus. Largely, these share a common focus on a handful of key concepts that seem to speak to the core of community policing partnership, community consent, accountability, a service orientation and preventive/proactive/responsive/problem focus approaches to crime. Yet important divergences also remain for instance around the notion of community, the political sensitivity of the community policing, terminology, and over whether community policing refers just to policing with the community or can also extent to policing by the community meaning a less central role for the state. Thus, while it is impossible to pinpoint some general principles of CP on which there is broad agreement beyond what community policing means is still the subject of intense debate. According to Jenkins, (2013), community policing does not develop in a vacuum, but rather is intimately connected to factors that shape police-community relations in important ways that are critical to consider in embarking on or, providing support to,

community policing. These includes for instance, histories of state formation, political ideology, state presence, experience of conflict or emergency, social cleave rages and state society relations. An understanding of these and other factors is critical to understanding the constraints within any community policing practice is undertaken. He further opined that, the popularity of community policing underscores the extent to which it is largely seen as positive area of programming that can:

- ⌘ Tap into community innovated practices that often attract a high degree of local support and can thus help to convey greater legitimacy for community policing programs;
- ⌘ Ensure strong ownership of safety, security and justice by making the community a key partner in their delivery;
- ⌘ Build locally owned policing approaches that are more likely to be sustainable in the long term;
- ⌘ In relation to non-state policing, complement state policing and extending the limited resources of the state.

However, important risks also remain that needs to be taken into account. These include, but not limited to;

- ⌘ Highly contested evidence as to whether community policing is achieving the (multiple) objectives often described to it, because it is so varied inform;
- ⌘ Creating silos of good policing divorced from the broaden national policing context;;
- ⌘ Creating or reinforcing inequalities between communities;
- ⌘ Reinforcing power imbalances within countries in potentially destabilizing ways;

☞ Supporting groups that have weak democratic representation and accountability.

Thus, undermining rather than contributing to community security and justice.

To end this therefore, the concept of community policing have been largely been seen as a vehicle for (re) building community police relations and trust to facilitate more peaceful and accountable societies.

2.4 Crime Reduction Strategies

Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies, which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques, to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime, this strategy also centers on the involvement of citizens in the design, implementation and evaluation of law-enforcement programs, Martin (2015). The actual initiative and strategies that have been implemented under the guide of community policing are as diverse as the definition itself. The following are the specific types of community policing strategies.

1. Public education programs: this type of strategies within community policing are implemented for several reasons. For example, they are used to garner general support for the police and for increase in police resources. Public education programs are also an important method through which the police can provide information to the public on how to avoid being victimized or in the case of youth how to avoid becoming involved in crime. One of the most common and highly acclaimed public education programs is (drugs abuse persistence education). Founded in Los Angeles in 1983, is a police officer led series of classroom reason that reaches children from kindergarten through grade 12 on how to resist peer

pressure and live productive drug and violence free lives. Although, its effectiveness has been widely debated, the program has been implemented in 75 percent of its school districts and in more than 43 countries around the world (D.A.R.E.,1996)

2. Neighborhood watch program: neighborhood watch is another highly popular form of community policing strategy which has variants known as Block-watch and apartment-watch program. Neighborhood watch usually involves community members coming together in small groups in a local residence to share information about local crime problems, share crime preventing strategies and develop plans for “watching” the neighborhood and reporting crimes. Initial neighborhood watch are often organized by crime prevention officers from a local department or community organization subsequently meetings involves presentations and sessions of property target hardening and the establishment of phones trees for surveillance and support. Members also discuss feelings and perceptions of local crime problems and develop solutions to deal with them (Rosenbaum, 1987)
3. Neighborhood town meetings: also known as community meetings, this type of strategy is popular for developing and maintaining contact between the police and the public. Unlike neighborhood watch meetings which are held in local residences neighborhood town meetings are held in open public spaces such as schools or community centre’s and are well advertized in order to obtain the greatest possible attendance. The meetings provide a forum for exchanging information and avenue for identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing problem within a community or neighborhood. As with public education strategy, neighborhood town meetings also

provide the police with an opportunity to gain public support for specific initiatives, as they are able to explain at length why an initiative is important and how it will benefit the community (Wycoff and Skogan, 1993)

4. Storefront ministrations: police ministrations are part of the effort to decentralize the police and bring them closer to the communities they serve. Ministrations are usually set up in accessible area and staffed by a mix of sworn police officers, paid civilians, and unpaid volunteers. Ministrations are used as another avenue for the police to share information with the public, such as crime control tips; they are also a useful way for the public to relay crime related information to the police. In high crime areas, ministrations may be erected to give the appearance of increased police presence.
5. Weed and seed programs: this strategy involves a two pronged approach to crime prevention, law enforcement agencies and prosecutors cooperate in “weeding out” violent criminals out drug abusers while community based organizations work together to “seed” much needed human service including prevention, intervention, treatment and neighborhood restoration program. There are four basic components to the weed and seed program; law enforcement, community policing, prevention, intervention and treatment, and neighborhood restoration. Four fundamental principles underline the weed and seed strategy; collaboration, coordination, community participation and leveraging of resources. In most cases weed and sites joint task force of law enforcement agencies from different level of government aim to reduce both crime and fear of crime. Unlike some of the other strategies

mentioned above weed and seed takes a more hard line stance and enforcement oriented approach to community policing (U.S. Department of Justice, 2007)

2.5 Level of Awareness about Community Policing

Despite the fact that community policing has been in existence for a decades, no commonly accepted definition of community policing exists, Palmiotto, (2000). Indeed, the concept of community policing is subject to widely varying definitions. According to “Roberg and Kuyendall” almost any program that attempts to bring the community and police into closer contact has been labeled as CP (1993, Pilo). In an effort to define community policing Skolnick and Bayley, (1988) argue that” community policing should be said to exist only when new programs are undertaken that raise the level of public participation in the maintenance of public order. They also pointed out that:

When police department act rather than just talk about community policing, they tend to do four things (1) organize community based crime prevention; (2) re-orient patrol activities to emphasize non-emergency servicing; (3) increase accountability to local communities; (4) decentralize command.

Community policing is a worldwide growth industry (Skolnick and Bayley1998,Bayley (1994). Community policing is neither foreign nor new to Africans in that elements of community model of policing already existed in Africa prior to European colonialism. The European colonialism alienated the people from the colonial police which continued even after independence resulting in the proliferation of vigilante security apparatus Okeke, (2013)

The effort of the Nigerian Police Force (NPF) to involve communities in the job of policing and to make security agency people-friendly force resulted in increase of the people's level of awareness of the community policing. The trained police officers are expected to take the community policing project to the grassroots.

Centre for International Private Enterprises (CIPE), which aimed at combating corruption in public sector as regulatory agencies as well as establishing dialogue between the public and private sectors on monitoring and combating corruption have enormously raised the level of people's awareness about community policing.

Network on Police Reform (NPR) in Nigeria through television Drama to advance police reform by mobilizing the public and government authorities through media advocacy to reduce police abuses and to improve police welfare in Nigeria as well as the Fund for Peace also a community policing initiative program geared towards enabling civil society organizations to monitor, analyze, and mitigate violent conflict in Nigeria has been effective in increasing the awareness level of people about community policing

For example; according to a study conducted in Chicago in (2000) two survey questions revealed that level of public awareness about community policing has grown considerably. The first question asked whether respondents had heard about "a new program announced by the Chicago Police Department, a community policing program that calls for more cooperation between police and residents of Chicago"; the second question informed those who did not recognize the community policing program

description that it was often referred to as “CAPS” and asked whether they had heard of CAPS as table 1 indicates,

Table: Level of Awareness about Community policing CAPS, 1996-99

1996	1997	1998	1999		1996	1997	1998	1999	
Total %		53	68	79	80	No. of Cases	1,868	3,066	2,937
							2,871		
Whites		52	73	78	80	Renters	50	67	75
Blacks		58	74	84	84	Homeowners	58	74	83
Latinos ⁵¹		62	73	73					
Spanish		47	51	65	68	Low income	48	59	69
English ⁵⁴		71	80	81		Moderate income	59	76	84
Age 18-29		46	66	76	76	Nongraduates	41	54	62
Age 30-49		61	74	83	84	High school graduate	56	73	82
Age 50-64		53	74	80	82	Females	50	66	76
Age 65+		46	53	65	73	Males	59	75	87
								84	

Note: All subgroup percentages are based on data weighted to standardize the racial composition of the samples across years. 53 percent of Chicago residents knew about the program in 1996, 79 percent knew by 1998, 80 percent knew by 1999. The small

changes recorded between 1998 and 1999 may indicate that CAPS awareness has peaked.

Chicago's community policing initiative features a number of avenues for citizen participation, and, since its inception, citizen participation has been one of its most significant success.

2.6 Impact of Community Policing

There is no doubt that, partnership effective community policing has a positive impact on reducing neighborhood crime, helping to reduce fear of crime and enhancing the quality of life in the community. It accomplishes these things by combining the efforts and resources of the local government and community members (Flint Police, 2014).

However, an idea for the term community policing is a collaborative effort between the police and the community that identifies problems of crime and disorder and involves all elements of community in the search for solutions to these problem. It is founded on close mutual beneficial ties between police and community members.

Community policing offers a ways for law enforcement to help re-energize our communities. Developing strong self sufficient communities is an essential step in creating an atmosphere in which serious crime will not flourish.

Subsequently, Flint Police (2014) stated the followings two as the most positive impact of the community policing;

1. A practical Approach to Problems: community policing seeks the input and talent of all members of the community in the effort to safe guard our neighborhoods.
Community policing is being advocated by leaders at the highest levels of

government who describes it as “changing of policing”. It has even been suggested that, community policing can play a primary role in directing the way government services are provided at the community.

2. Getting Back to the People: at the center of community policing are three essential and complementary core components; community partnership, problem solving and change management.
 - Community Policing Partnership recognizes the value of bringing the people back to the policing process. All elements of society must pull together as never before, if we are to deal effectively with the unacceptable level of crime claiming in our neighborhood.
 - Problem solving identifies the specific concerns that community members feels, are the most threatening to their safety and wellbeing. These areas of concerns then become priorities for joint police community interventions.
 - Change management requires a clear recognition that forging community policing partnerships and implementing problem-solving activities will necessitate changes in the organizational structure of policing. Properly managed change involves recognition of the need for change the communication of a clear vision that, change is possible, the identification of the concrete steps needed for positive change to occur, the development of an understanding of the benefits of change as well as the creation of an organization-wide commitment to change.
 - What makes community policing different? Law enforcement has long recognized the need for cooperation with the community it serves. Officers speaks to neighborhood groups participate in business and civic events consult with social

agencies and take part in education programs for school children, foot, bike and horse patrols bring police closer to the community.

- More effective ways to solve ongoing problems. Law enforcement leaders seeking innovative ways to enhance performance and maximize resources have struck a responsive chord across the nation with a variety of community policing initiatives. Government and community leaders are increasingly cognizant that they must accept a share of the responsibility for problems caused by lapses in many areas of society. Police have long borne a disproportionate share of this burden
- Renewed emphasis on crime prevention. Policing concept currently is vogue have tended to isolate officers from the communities they serve which can hamper crime control efforts. Community policing allows law enforcement to get back to the principles upon which it was founded, to integrate itself once again in to the fabric of the community so that the people will come to the police for counsel and help before a serious problem arises, not after the act.

Similarly, other positive impact of the community policing includes; it expanded the policing goals thereby, crime prevention takes on renewed importance in community as the police and community becomes partners in addressing problems of disorder and neglect that can breed serious crime.

By and large, Flint Police, (2014) stated that, law enforcement is finding that in addition to bringing police closer to the people, community policing offers a myriad of other benefits. Making effective use of the talents and resources available within communities will help expand severely strained police resources. As police interaction

with the community become more positive, productive partnerships will be formed, leading to greater satisfaction with the police services and increased job satisfaction among officers. Reduced levels of crimes will allow more police resource to be allocated to services that have greatest impact on the quality of community life.

2.7 Community Policing Practice in the Globe, Nigeria and Kano State

Community policing is a worldwide growth industry Skolnick and Bayley (1994). In the United States of America, community policing originated as a “quiet revolution” seeking recognition in the 70s (Kelling, 1988; Green, (1989) and has since become a force to be reckoned with in the 90s (Rosenbaum, 1994; Cordner, 1989. While community policing has been described as a “revolution” by some (Kelling, 1988), it was adopted with a roar and not a whimper by many. Community policing has now attained a “critical mass; such a “critical mass” is evidenced as much by scholarly publications over community policing (Green and Mastrofski, 1988; Golstein, 1990). One reason for its popularity is that community policing is a plastic concept, meaning different things to different people. There are many perspectives on community policing, and each of them is built on the assumptions that are only partially supported by empirical evidence. (Eck and Rosenbaum 1994:3).

Since the coming of age in the 1990s, the American police have adopted a scientific and legalistic approach to policing. It all started with August Vollmer who was successful in re-engineering Barkeley Police Department into a model of professionalism in a progressive Era. Vollmer introduced mobile policing (first on bike and later with automobile) to enhance police presence.

In China, social control has always been provided for by the local communities and intimate associates. Historically, much of social life was regulated by grassroots and indigenous social institutions (Sprenkel, 1962). The Chinese experience in community policing, until recently, has been a positive one, as evident by community solidarity (Topley, 1967, Li and You, 1994), communal activism, and a low crime rate (Feng, 1994). The People Republic of China, in defining police-community role and functions in fighting crime and keeping order, believes in the mass line principle which is to transform public security work to be the work of the whole people” (Luo, 1994). Historically, social control in China was decentralized and organized around natural communal and intimate group. The emperors ruled the state through his officials who in turn governed the people through the family head and community leaders (Wen, 1971; Chang, 1955). Such a decentralized, grass root, social control practices were informed by Confucian teaching:

Wishing to govern well in their states, they would first regulate their families. Wishing to regulate their families, they would first cultivate their persons. Wishing to cultivate their persons, they would first rectify their minds. Wishing to rectify their mind, they would first seek sincerity in their knowledge. Wishing for sincerity in their thoughts, they would first extend their knowledge. (De Barry, 1960:115)

People Republic of China Crime control policy and practices are very much influenced by historical Chinese (Confucians) thoughts. Chinese traditionally thought on social regulations and crime control was informed by the following premises: Crime control is a local, indigenous, and above all family affair (de Barry (1960); crime control starts with prevention. Prevention starts with addressing early symptoms (Feng, 1994).

According to de Barry (1960), he opined that:

- (1) To be effective, crime reduction must be multi-facet, comprehensive, and integrated enterprises, involving the individual, family, clan, neighbor, community, and the state.
- (2) To be effective in controlling people and fighting crime a variety of measures are to be used. Thus, it was said by Confucian that the best way to regulate people was to “inspire them with justice, correct them with administration, guide them with rites, keep them straight with honesty, appeal to them with benevolence, reward them with benefits, and persuade them to follow” (Kee, 1988:61). More specifically, crime reduction and control can be best achieved through oral education as supplemented by fast, severe, and speedy punishment (Liu and Yang, 1984). Current people Republic of China policing doctrine preaches comprehensive crime reduction and control by legal, administrative, coercive, incentive and education means.
- (3) Crime reduction and control will not be successful without also addressing the root causes of crime, such as the moral degeneration of individual (de Barry, 1960) and criminogenic conditions of the environment (Feng, 1994)

Sweden has had many years of useful experience with a long-term commitment to furthering an open, compassionate and supportive society. The country’s perspective on community policing helps form its policies on police structure and administration. In addition, Swedish experience and legislation had a heavy influence on the 2001 European Union legislation on crime prevention. Sweden began its ground breaking work in 1972 with the establishment of a national centre for research, development and coordination of policing with the aim of reducing crime at its social and community roots. It formed the National Council for Crime Prevention to pave a two-way street of involvement with cities and towns. The council takes the experience and problems of

communities and performs evaluations based on its vast databank of crime prevention techniques. These are tried and tested methods from Sweden and from other European countries. The council then distributes the “best and brightest” ideas and programs among the local police departments nationwide. It also supplies politicians, decision-makers, the media and the public with information and data on crime prevention locally.

Police representatives sit as voting members on the councils, which gives police the opportunity to engage in an expanded and broadened form of community policing while acting as advisors and consultants to the various social crime prevention projects. Thus, in Sweden, crime prevention came first as a theory, then as a practical administrative structure. It facilitated the introduction of community policing and provided a forum for the community as well as for the police. This had the effect of ensuring that the local police departments would become less aloof and secretive, more user-friendly, and more directly accountable for their actions. It also has made the police much more effective, successful and respected by their constituents.

Sweden distinguishes between two interlocking types of crime prevention:

1. Situational prevention. This is mainly a police matter, aimed at reducing actual crime rates in each neighborhood by removing persons and opportunities from the area. It combines traditional policing with newer, integrated methods. Police have the responsibility for planning and executing situational prevention programs. They have three stages:

☞ Mapping of crime and existing crime prevention activities and resources.

⌘ The planning of separate initiatives on a multi-agency basis using the mapping results.

⌘ Implementation and evaluation; based on having clear achievement goals that they can measure. Examples would include reduction of crimes in a specified grid or area in which the program is being carried out; or specific types of crime overall such as mugging, auto theft, home robberies, drunken disorderly offences, narcotics sales etc.

2. Social prevention: This is a crime prevention council general plan for eliminating the root causes of chronic crime, and involves not only police, but also city planning education, economic disparities, minority and immigrant communities and their special needs, and other developmental measures. Police input is, of course, extremely valuable and indispensable. In the end, however, Sweden recognizes that the communities and the government as a whole, and not just the police, are responsible for social prevention of crimes.

In France, during the late 1970s and early 1980s, the country underwent a number of wrenching social changes, and saw an increase in violence and property crimes, together with local, politically inspired acts of terrorism. The French national government, sensing that a hard-nosed and repressive police force was making matters worse, published the Peyrefitte Report that called for a social answer to the crime problem. As a result, the government appointed a committee to study the following factors;

1. The psychological aspects of violence
2. The effects of improved urban planning on human behavior

3. Linkages between economic opportunity and violence, and
4. Other social problems contributing to crime rates.

In August 2002, the French Parliament enacted the *Loi d'orientation et de programmation pour la sécurité intérieure*. This law created the Local Security Crime Prevention Councils, which placed France structurally in a position similar to that of Sweden. The new Act also completed the integration of social crime prevention with security (crime suppression) techniques, leaving the important decision-making powers with the local communities.

It should be noted that, while all those councils and partnerships were developing, France also spread the practice of *officiers de réseau*, or local beat officers, who received some special training in community policing skills. Originally started as a pilot program in a handful of northern French cities, this practice spread throughout the country and developed a number of innovative outreach techniques that proved effective in reducing crime while improving community feelings of safety and participation in an interactive program.

Just as in Sweden, France, community policing in Germany was developed over a period of several decades, and is largely an outgrowth of a community concept of crime prevention. During the 1980s, German crime rates rose rapidly. The government response to that challenge was to create a crime prevention philosophy that would serve as a stable, permanent basis for development of new techniques and application by police at local levels. The community policing in Germany is not a single organizational feature of German police forces, but rather an applied philosophy that can be used in

specific neighborhoods, in specific instances and for achieving clearly defined results. Structure is determined by each state separately.

In Kano state however, there is a presence of community policing initiative because, it is among the seven targeted cities in which community policing programs “tagged” Community Policing Strategy for Seven Cities Prevention and Control” were executed. For instance, the establishment of the SabonGari system was a central thrust of the British divide and rule policy constructed to make colonial rule flourish on ethnic divisions, the creation and re-creation of identities and enforcement of segregation (Olaniyi:2003). The government policy, however, exhibited levity in combating crime in the Township areas particularly SabonGari. To deal with the deteriorating situation, the British created institutions and made policy shifts that incorporated the community and the Native Authority (N.A.) in security provision.

Therefore, following the waning of public confidence in the police, many people have turned to self-help safety measures in Kano State for protection against crime. The most obvious is the private security industry, which continues to grow in Nigeria. But for those who cannot afford to pay for these services, vigilantism has become a viable option.

Communities and social groups relied on private and voluntary networks that prevent crime, defend homes, neighborhoods and properties. Vigilante groups and other informal security outfits frequently operate independent from the police but in a large measure compliment police role in combating crime and maintaining peace.

Gated Neighborhoods network is another type of community policing practice in Kano State. This practice aimed at providing street security gates, and organizes rotatory vigilante groups through funds contribution by the residents. In December, 2003, for example; Police-Community Partnership Forum in Tarauni was established. The aim of the forum was to facilitate a protocol through which the police could be made accountable to the community and to ascertain policing priorities and crime prevention.

2.8 Community Policing and Crime Reduction in Kano State

A vast body of literature maintains that community policing is more than just a range of programs and indicates that there is a critical philosophical or ideological elements to community policing. Kano State Police Command and other security agencies in the city have developed, articulated and transmitted their own departmental philosophy and principles and values of community policing. The police officers in the city played an active role in developing and articulating the principles and values of the department.

In order to deal with the root causes of crime, just like any other city Kano State has embarked on a comprehensive, multi faceted approach. It is necessary to work in partnership with multiple agencies and governments in order to have any success in addressing the cause of these problems. One of the fundamental means by which to prevent and deter crime is through a visible police presence in the community. This includes police presence on the street, in crime hot spots, at public gathering places and at major events (Watts 2007).

Community policing creates partnerships between law enforcement agency and other organizations like government agencies, community members, non-profit service

providers, private businesses and the media. The media represents a powerful pattern by which it can communicate with the community. Community policing recognizes that police cannot solve every public safety problem alone so interactive partnerships are needed. The policing uses the public for developing problem solving solutions. It is based on the premise that both the police and the community must work together to identify, prioritize, and solve contemporary problems such as crime, drugs, fear of crime, social and physical disorder, and overall neighborhood decay with the goal of improving the overall quality of life in the area. (Kelling 1989)

Community policing as part of an alternative plan would effectively curb insecurity in Nigeria and would also help tackle inadequate manpower profile in the Nigeria Police Force. The renewed focus on community policing is good. All over the world, it is considered more effective, but it seems to work better in a situation where command is decentralized (Arase, 2015). In the same vein, the Governor of Kano State Umar Ganduje has called on residents of the state to always collaborate with the police and other security agencies to checkmate all forms of crime in the area. And also, advised the people to be security conscious and report any suspicious persons in their domain to the relevant security agencies. He further asserted that 'security is a collective responsibility and should not be left in the hands of security agencies alone'. Thus, police across Nigeria have tried a range of new approaches to ensure public safety. Yet many Nigerians remain dissatisfied with law-enforcement authorities' ability to reduce crime. Although, community policing remains a strategy, that centers on the involvement of citizens in design, implementation and evaluation of law enforcement programs.

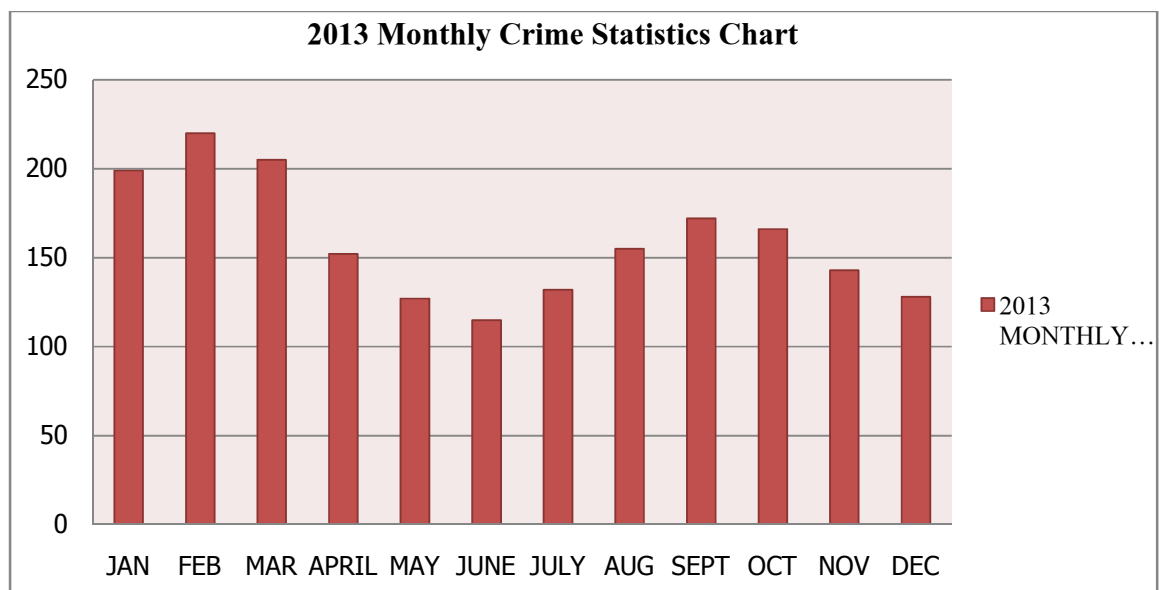
Some of the crimes considered to be reduced as a result of community policing implementation in Kano State according to Kano State Police Command (2015) include; armed robbery, house/shop breaking, culpable homicide, assault, abduction, criminal trespass, deformation of character, extortion, false pretence and cheating, grievous harm and wounding, rape and sex offences, theft and other stealing, unlawful possession of arms and other related offences. Community policing is perhaps the best known and certainly the most widely adopted police innovation of the past decades. (Reaves, 2010)

The Kano State Police Command adopted series of approaches to curtailed crimes in the city. This measures are; collaboration between the police and private security industry, which continue to grow in Nigeria. But, for those who cannot afford to pay for these services vigilantism has become a viable option. Communities and social groups relied on private and voluntary networks that prevent crime, defend homes, neighborhoods and properties. Vigilante groups and other informal security outfits frequently operate independent from the police but in large measure compliment police role in combating crime and maintaining peace. Neighborhood watch as well as Gated Neighborhood Network is another types of community policing practice in Kano State. This practice therefore, aimed at providing street security gates, and organizes rotatory vigilante groups through funds contribution by the residents.

Despite the fact that, researches earlier conducted in the field of community policing have indicated that areas such as the impact of community policing on the structure and the administration of police as well as perceived disorder has been the areas of attraction by various scholars living behind the need to examine the impact of communities. This

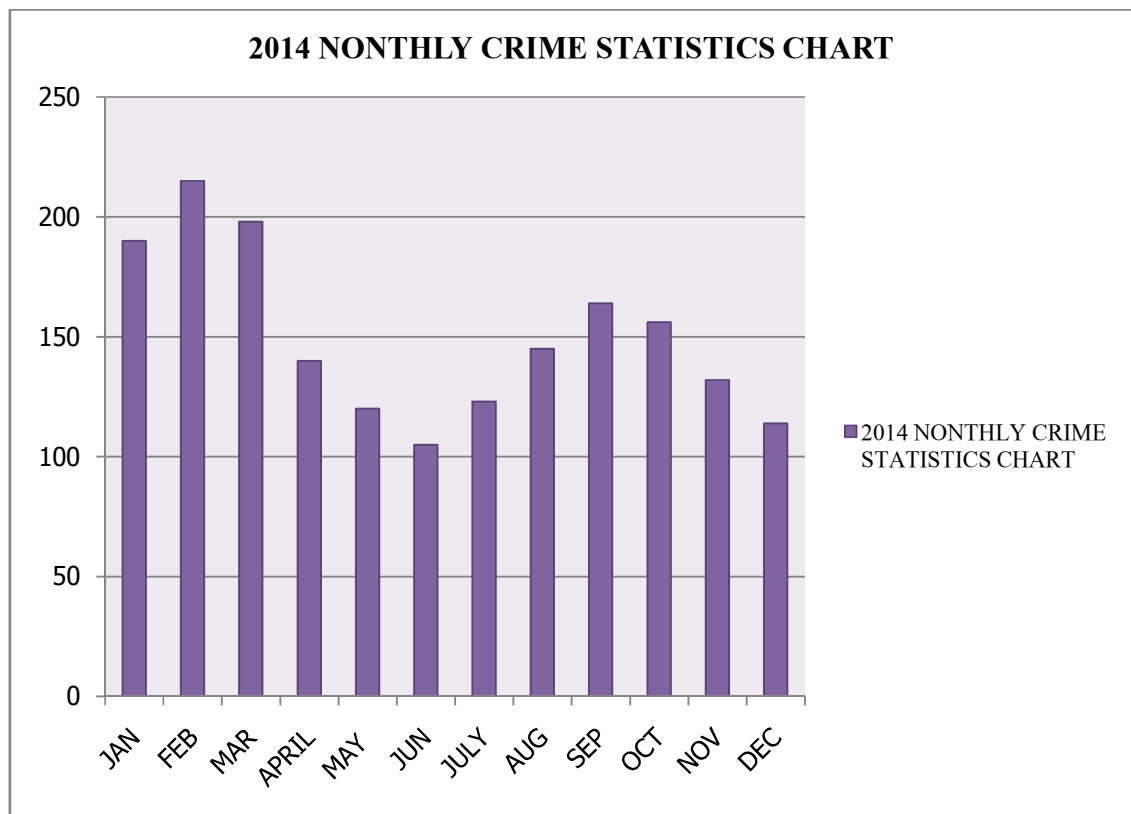
study therefore, examines the impact of community policing initiative on crime reduction in Kano metropolis. (Fiedler, 2005, Abashi, 2007)

Below is the Divisional Intelligence Unit Monthly Crime Statistics Chart of SabonGari Police Division Kano.



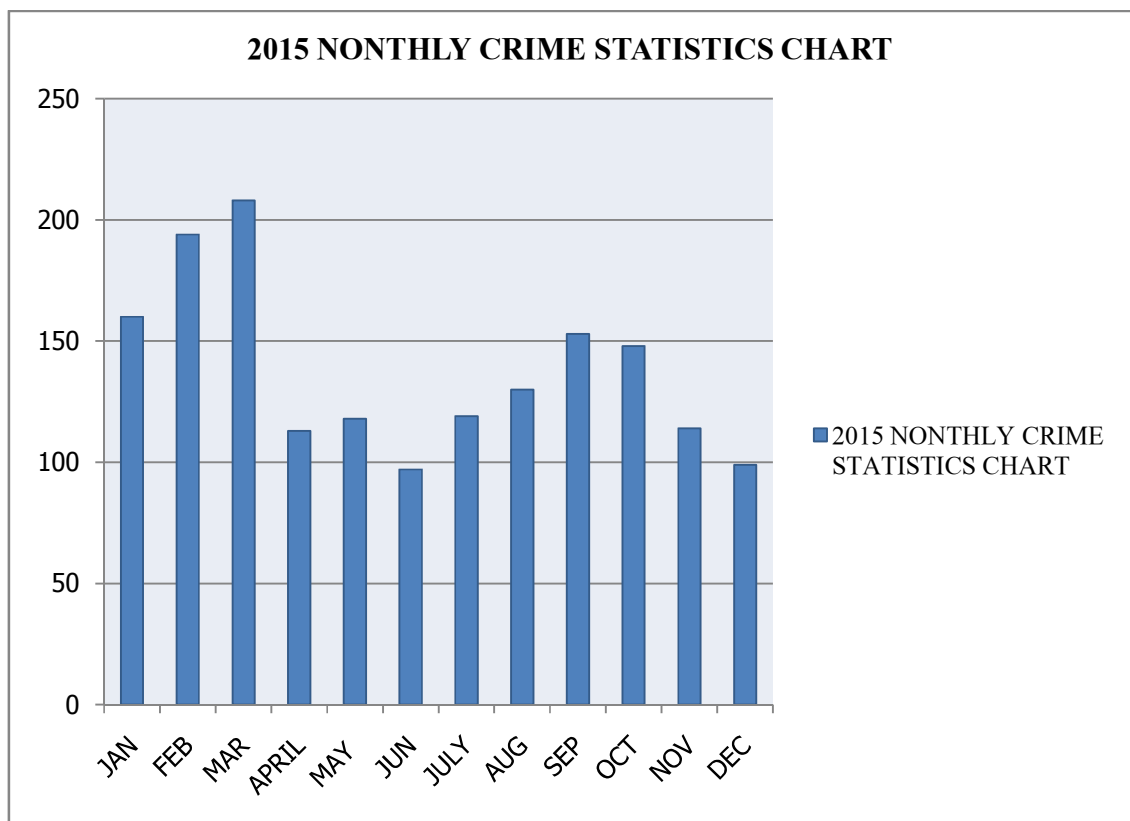
The above monthly crime statistics chart clearly indicates that, the crime committed in 2013 from January to December has reduced. In January, 2013 according to the chart 199 different types of crime such as armed robbery, abduction, house and shop breaking as well as other offences were committed. The month of February, 2013 recorded the highest crimes committed by the residents because 220 crimes were committed, in March, 2013 also 205 different types of crime were committed by the residents, and in April, 2013 152 crimes were committed while in May, 2013 127 crimes were committed. So also in June, 2013 which recorded the lowest, only 115 different types of crime cases were recorded by the police. However, in August, 2013 police recorded 155 cases of crime, and in September, 2013 172 crimes were

committed by the community members, and in October, 2013 the total number of crimes recorded by the police is 166, so also in November, 2013 143 different types of crime were committed by the residents and lastly in December, 2013 only 128 different types of crime were committed by the community members. Therefore, the small changes recorded between January and December may indicate that crime reduction has been achieved in the area of the study.



The above chart shows that, the crimes committed between January and December 2014 such as criminal trespass, culpable homicide, and deformation of character among other offences has reduced. So therefore, based on the above chart in January, 2014 190 different types of crime were committed and in February, 2014 the police recorded 215 cases of crime which was the highest committed by the residents, in March, 2014

community members committed 198 different types of crime, and also in April, 2014 140 different crimes were committed by the residents of sabongari. However, In May, 2014 police recorded 120 cases of crime, and in June, 2014 therefore which was the lowest the police recorded only 105 different types of crime committed by the community members, and furthermore in July, 2014 according to the above chart 123 crimes were recorded by the Police. In August, 2014 the residents committed 145 different types of crime, and also in October, 2014 a series of 164 crimes were committed by the community members, and in November, 2014 people in this area committed 132 crimes, and in the month of December, 2014 only 114 different crimes were recorded by the Police.



It is indicated from the above chart that, the crimes committed from January to December in 2015 has reduced. In January, 2015 police recorded 160 different types of crime, and in February, 2015 194 crimes were committed by the residents. In March, 2015 the police in Kano recorded 208 different types of crime which was the highest committed by the residents, and in April, 2015 only 113 crimes were recorded by the police, therefore in May, 2015 the SabonGari Division recorded up to 118 cases of crimes while in June, 2015 only 97 cases of crime were recorded by the police which was the lowest in 2015. And also in July, 2015 119 different types of crime were committed by the residents in this area, and in August, 2015 community members committed up to 130 different types of crime, and also in September, 2015 153 crime cases were recorded by the police. However, in October, 2015 according to the above chart 148 different types of crime were committed by the community members, so therefore in November, 2015 114 cases of crime were recorded by the police, and in December, 2015 only 99 different types of crime were committed by the residents.

Based on the above statistics therefore, it is clear that between 2013-2015 the rate of crime committed in Kano State particularly in the areas where it become more rampant have been reduced by about 7.6 percent due to community policing initiative programs. The crime reduction program however, is helping to protect residents in high crime committed areas such as SabonGari within the Kano metropolis.

2.9 Summary of Literature Review and Uniqueness of the Study

The focus of this study has been the investigation of the impact of community policing initiative on crime reduction in metropolitan Kano. The frequent occurrence of crimes in our communities such as incidents of house breaking, car snatching and theft

amongst others which have been pointed out earlier, adversely affect the socio-economic life of the people in Kano metropolis. The variables covered in the review of literature include; Theoretical Frame work, the Police Force and Crime Reduction, the Concept of Community Policing, Crime Reduction Strategies, Level of Awareness about Community Policing, Impact of Community Policing, Community Policing Practice in the Globe, Nigeriaand Kano States, and the Community Policing and Crime Reduction in Kano State.

The uniqueness of this study therefore, heavily lies on the fact that researches earlier conducted in the field of community policing (Fiedler, 2005, Abashi, 2007), have indicated that areas such as the impact of community policing on the structure and the administration of police as well as perceived disorder has been the areas of attraction by various scholars living behind the need to examine the impact of communities. This study therefore, examined the impact of community policing initiative on crime reduction in Kano metropolis.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter was discussed under the following sub-headings: research design, population of the study, sample size, sampling procedure, research instruments, validity and reliability, procedures for data collection and method of data analysis.

3.2 Research Design

The study employed a survey research in obtaining accurate information. Survey research was chosen as the most convenient and appropriate method in undertaking a study of this nature that comprised large population. According to Akanbi (2006), survey research technique is a popular method of research especially where it involves a large population. It is also a very popular method of collecting original data for describing a population too large to observe directly. However, it allows researcher to explore relationships between variables. Leedy and Ormrod (2005) describe survey research as that method which “involves acquiring information about one or more groups of people – perhaps about their characteristics, opinions, attitudes, or previous experiences by asking them questions and tabulating their answers”. Mortella, Nelson and Marchond (1999) also opined that “survey research is used to identify how people feel, think, act and vote”. They further observed that survey can be used for collecting information from relatively large number of dispersed groups of people rather than a small number. Graziano and Raudin (2007) affirmed that survey research does not just seek the current status of population characteristics, but also tries to discover relationship among variables. However, according to Babbie (2001) one additional

merit of survey research method is flexibility, which enables the researcher to collect data through the use of various instruments including structured questionnaires, direct observation and participation. Based on these assertions, the researcher employed survey research for the study.

3.2 Population and Sample

3.2.1 Population of the study

The Population of the Study comprises residents of Kano metropolis comprising Fagge with a population of (198,828) Dala (418,777), Gwale 362,059), Kano Municipal (365,525), Tarauni (221,367), Nassarawa (596,669), (Kumbotso 295,979), and Ungogo (369,657), all together, the total population of the area of the study is 2'828'861 (NPC, 2006)

3.2.2 Sample Size

The sample of 384 target population was used as a sample for the study. The choice of the population is in line with Kreiji and Morgan, (2006) population table, where they stated that, a population above 1,000,000 requires a sample size of 384 and the population of the study was approximately 2,900,000. For the purpose of drawing out this sample, random sampling was used for determining the sample size of 384 subjects. Below is the local government areas distribution table:

Table 3.2.3 Sampling Frame

S/N	LGA	Population	Sample
1	Fagge	198,828	48
2	Dala	418,777	48
3	Gwale	362,059	48
4	Kano Municipal	365,525	48
5	Tarauni	221,367	48
6	Nassarawa	596,669	48
7	Kumbotso	295,979	48
8	Ungogo	369,657	48
	Total	2'828861	384

3.3 Sampling Procedure

Sampling procedure can be defined as selecting a group (sub-group) from a much larger population that is similar to its trait (i.e. gender, ethnicity, age, income, etc.) distribution of the larger population, Katrina (2012). The sample for this research therefore, was drawn using random sampling which is a probability sampling technique. The random sampling was used in this research to obtain information from the target population because; every individual in the target population has an equal chance of being part of the sample.

3.4 Research Instrument

The instruments used in this research are:

1. Community members questionnaire (C.M.Q)
2. Interview Schedule for Police Officers (I.P.O)
3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Guide.

3.4.1. Community Members Questionnaire (C.M.Q)

For the purpose of the study the researcher made questionnaire comprised of questions divided into two sections, A and B. Section A (i.e. demographic data component), and

the second Section B addressed research issues (i.e. questions 1-20). In order to illicit more valid responses from particularly the community members, the contents of the questionnaires simplified and translated in to the local language of the respondents, since some of the respondents cannot read and write the English language. Community Members Questionnaire was given to community members and it, was constructed based on the research problems and objectives and was an open ended question. Each five of the twenty questions were constructed out of one objective of the study. This method ensured that all the desired information obtained from the respondents were accurate.

3.4.2 Interview Schedule for Police Officers

The Interview Schedule for the Police Officers (IPO) contained twenty (20) questions related to key issues of the research and through which the police officers registered their responses. The interviews, due to their flexibility enabled the researcher to elicit more information from the Police Officers and in much greater detailed, and in a face-to-face relationship.

3.4.3 Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussion: this referred to an informal meeting with small groups of community members on the awareness and effectiveness of community policing program in their communities. The focus group discussion schedules complimented the questionnaire and interview. The researcher chooses to use this strategy in view of its effectiveness in identifying issues, opinions and needs of community members and also, to, shed lights on the dark areas in the questionnaire and interview schedule as well as to discuss other delicate issues relevant to the research that were not covered on

the questionnaire and interview schedule. The FGD also, provided an opportunity for knowledge sharing and cooperative engagements with community members. The Focus Group Discussion forum, therefore, helped to generate free discussion in such a way that, everyone was able to participate. For the purpose of conducting FGD the researcher formed a small group of people within the communities of the area of the study, in which an open session was conducted between the researcher and the community members. The researcher used focus group questions which were in line with the objectives of the study for collecting and analyzing the data.

The Focus Group Discussion session was conducted by the researcher whereby ten people participated in each eight FGD sessions organized in eight local government areas through the use of recommended pattern or guide. For example; the session started with introduction: good evening and welcome to our session, thanks for taking the time to joint me to talk about community policing initiatives in the country. My name is Muhammad Hassan from Bayero University, Kano a masters student conducting research on community policing initiative on crime reduction in metropolitan Kano. I came here to have some information related to the above topic which I believed you are the right people that can help me with that. You were invited because you have participated in some community issues, so you are familiar with what community does, and you all live in this section of the community. So, please feel free to share your point of view even if it differs from what others have said. Keep in mind that we are just as interested in negative comments as positive comments, and at times the negative comments are most helpful. You may be assured of complete

confidentiality. The reports were used to help policy makers to plan future programs on community policing. So, tell us your name and where you live and so on.

3.4.4 Validity and Reliability

3.5.1 Validity

The questionnaire and both interview and FGD schedules were submitted to the research supervisor and other experts in the Department of Adult Education and Community Services, Bayero University, Kano whom are experts to make adjustment and corrections. The instruments were modified thereafter before administering.

3.5.2 Reliability

Reliability is a consistency of a measure which the researcher used in the study. Therefore, a reliability test-retest was undertaken with the instruments in a pilot survey applied to a similar respondents group outside the area of the study. With a Cronbach Alpha's reliability coefficient of .885 using SPSS 16.0 version (see appendix A). This was in order to make sure that the instruments elicited the desired responses in the actual field of study.

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.885	38

3.6 Procedures for Data Collection

The research instruments were administered to two target sample, community members and Police Officer. The community members were interviewed through focus group discussion and face-to-face interviews with the police officers. These methods were

used in order to ensure effective participation of the research's respondents. Eight (8) focus group discussions were organized in the 8 local government areas where the study took place. The objective was to capture a range of different perspectives on community policing in the areas. The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was guided by a loose topic guide, which "translated" the research questions into topics for discussion and exploration with successive group discussions, and emerging insights into silent themes and issues, the topic guide was refined into a more structured "Question Guide" which comprised a set of key questions and allowed for a more focused data collection. The FGD topics or questions for discussion were put to the participants in an open manner encouraging them to relate, discuss and jointly reflect on and interpret their experience and views.

Interview for the Police Officers was conducted by the researcher with the help of research assistants. The researcher interviewed the Police Officers at their duty points. Prior approval had been obtained from relevant authorities.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

The data of the study was analyzed using data collected from the questionnaire that was administered and the data collected from focus group discussion by the researcher. In this study frequency count and percentage method, which is a descriptive statistics was used.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of data and discussion. These include among other things; analysis of respondents questions using frequency counts, percentages, summary and discussion of findings.

4.1 Data Presentation and Analysis

Table 4.1.1: Demographic Characteristics of the sample

S/N	Variables	Options	F	%
1	Age	18-35	225	58.6
		35 to above	159	41.40
2	Sex	Male	252	65.62
		Female	132	34.4
3	Educational Attainment	Primary	80	20.83
		Secondary	204	53.12
		Post secondary	65	16.93
		Not attended	35	9.11
4	Occupation	Student	130	33.85
		Farming	17	4.43
		Civil servant	80	20.83
		Fishing	-	-
		Others	157	40.9
TOTAL			384	100%

The above table shows the demographic characteristic of the respondent's age between 18-35 is 225(58.6%) while 35 to above is 159 (41.40%). The table also clearly shows

that, the total number of the male respondents is 252 (65.62%), and 132 females (34.4%). While on the educational attainment primary education 80 (20.83%), secondary education 204 (53.12%), post secondary education 65 (16.93%), as well as not attended at all 35 (9.11%). Therefore, on the occupational status of the respondents, civil servants 80 (20.83%), farming 17 (4.43%), fishing (0.0%), others 157 (40.9%) and students 130 (33.85%)

Table 4.2.1:CRIME REDUCTION ACTIVITIES OF THE NIGERIAN POLICE

S/N	Variable	Responses	F	%
1	Are you aware of any crime reduction activities Of the Nigerian Police under Community policing initiative in your area?	Yes	315	82.031%
		No	69	17.97%
2	If yes, what type of activity?	Joint patrol	155	40.4%
		Crime information	42	10.94%
		Crime detection	63	16.4%
		Training of vigilante groups	77	20.05%
		Building police public image	47	12.24%
3	Does the community policing initiative really reduced crime in your area?	Yes	288	75%
		No	96	25%
4	Do you think, the community policing initiative introduced promote any of the following?	Reduction in crime	107	27.87%
		Access to justice system	68	17.7%
		Decrease in police corruption	62	16.14%
		Decrease in police abuse		
		Assisting police on duty	55	14.3%
		Others	69	17.97%
5	In your own opinion how much do you think with the introduction of C.P members of police are respected in your community?		23	5.99%
		Much	186	48.44%
		Very much	86	22.4%
		Little	99	25.8%
	TOTAL	Very little	13	3.4%
			384	100

4.3 Analyzing the Research Questions

4.3.1 Research Question One:

This question was analyzed and the result is presented in the table below:

The above table clearly shows that 315 (82.031%) indicated their awareness, while 69 (17.97%) indicated against the item, 155 (40.4%) were aware of joint patrol, crime information 42 (10.94%) responded, 63 (16.4%) were aware of the crime detection activity of the police, 77 (20.05%) respondents were fully aware of the training activity of the vigilante groups as well as building police public image 47 (12.24%). 288 (75%) agreed Yes on whether community policing initiative really reduce crime in their area, while 96 (25%) disagreed by indicating No to the question. On the question do you think, the community policing initiative introduced promote any of the following? 107 (27.87%) responded to reduction in crime, 68 (17.7%) access to justice system, 62 (16.14%) decrease in police corruption, 55 (14.3%) decrease in police abuse, 69 (17.97%) assisting police on duty and others, 23 (5.99%) responded to it. On how much do you think with the introduction of community policing members of police are respected in your area? The respondents stated that; Much 186 (48.44%), very much 86 (22.4%), little 99 (25.78%), and very little 13 (3.4%).

Table 4.3.1: People's Awareness on the Community Policing Project in Kano Metropolis

S/N	Variable	Responses	F	%
1	Does the effectiveness of the project make people to become interested in policing their community?	Yes	279	72.6%
		No	105	27.3%
2	In your opinion, Does the police involvement in the community issues make people in your area to be conscious about the CPP?	Yes	298	77.6%
		No	86	22.4%
3	Did you first hear the issue of the project on the media?	Yes	356	92.7%
		No	28	7.3%
4	If yes, which type of media?	Local media	85	22.13%
		Radio	185	48.18%
		Television	65	16.93%
		Newspaper	35	9.11%
		Internet	14	3.64%
5	In general, how effective are the community members in collaborating with the police?	Effective	196	51.041%
		Very effective	94	24.5%
		Ineffective	65	16.93%
		Very ineffective	29	7.55%
	TOTAL		384	100

4.4 Analyzing the Research Questions

4.4.1 Research Question Two:

This question was analyzed and the result is presented in the table below:

The above table shows that, in responding to the question; whether the effectiveness of the project make people to become interested in policing their community by the respondents, 279 (72.6%) says Yes and 105 (27.3%) says No, on the opinion of the respondents on whether the involvement of the police on the community issues makes people to become conscious about the community policing project, 298 (77.6%) Yes and 86 (22.4%) No, however 356 (92.7%) first hear the issue of the project through media while, 28 (7.3%) says No, local media 85 (22.13%), radio 185 (48.18%), television 65 (16.93%), newspaper 35 (9.11%), and internet 14 (3.64%). And, on how effective are the community members in collaborating with the police; 196 (51.041%), of the respondents says the project is effective, 94 (24.5%) very effective, 65 (16.93%) ineffective, and 29 (7.55%) of the respondents stated that, the project is very ineffective.

Table 4.4.1: The level of Crime Reduction in Kano Metropolis

S/N	Variable	Responses	F	%
1	Does the level of crime committed in your area reduce?	Yes No	287 97	74.74% 25.26%
2	If yes, what is the level of reduction?	High Very high Moderate	233 110 41	60.7% 28.6% 10.7%
3	Can the level of crime reduction be considered low in your area when compare with the period before implementation of community policing initiative?	Yes No	330 54	85.9% 14.06%
4	Did the community policing project reduced crime in your area?	Yes No	255 129	66.40% 33.6%
5	If yes, what type of crime has reduced?	Robbery Car snatching Theft Raping others	129 36 101 13 105	33.6% 9.4% 26.30% 3.4% 27.3%
	TOTAL		384	100%

4.5 Analyzing the Research Questions

4.5.1 Research Question Three:

This question was analyzed and the result is presented in the table below:

The above table clearly shows that, the level of crime committed in the area of study has reduced, 287 (74.74%) says Yes and 97 (25.26%) says No, the second item in the table indicated that, 233 (60.7%) believed that the crime committed presently is high while, 110 (28.6%) indicated very high, and 41 (10.7%) indicated moderate on the research question whether the crime committed can be considered low when compare to the period before implementation of community policing, 330 (85.9%) respondents

believed that the crime is now low while, 54 (14.06%) says No, on the question whether community policing reduced crime in the area of study, 255 (66.40%) says Yes and 129 (33.6%) says No. on the question which type of crime has reduced; robbery 129 (33.6%), car snatching 36 (9.4%), theft 101 (26.30%), raping 13 (3.4%) and other crimes 105 (27.3%).

Table 4.5.1: The Impact of Community Policing Initiative on Crime Reduction in Kano Metropolis

S/N	Variable	Responses	F	%
1	In your own opinion do you see any positive impact of CPI on crime reduction?	Yes No	285 99	74.22% 25.8%
2	If yes, what are the areas of impact?	Living in a safer environment Maintaining an orderly society Service of justice Cordial relationship between the police and the people	118 79 85 102	30.7% 20.6% 22.1% 26.6%
3	In your own opinion do you see any negative impact of CPI on crime reduction?	Yes No	0 384	0% 100%
4	If yes, what are the areas of negative impact?			
5	Does the project improve the relationship between the police and the people in your area?	Yes No	298 86	77.60% 22.4%
	TOTAL		384	100%

4.6 Analyzing the Research Questions

4.6.1 Research Question Four:

This question was analyzed and the result is presented in the table below:

The table 4.1.5 above clearly shows the impact of community policing initiative on crime reduction in Kano metropolis. The first item on the opinion of the respondents on the positive impact of community policing initiative; 285 (74.22%) respondents says yes while 99 (25.8%) says no, if yes, what are the areas of impact? Living in a safer environment (118.30.7%), maintaining an orderly society 79(20.6%), service of justice 85 (22.1%), cordial relationship between the police and the people 102 (26.6). The item three, do you see any negative impact of community policing initiative on crime reduction; 384 (100%) of the target population responded no, and lastly, the project improve the relationships between the police and the people 298 (77.60%) says Yes and 86 (22.4%) says No

4.7. Summary of Findings

The following is a summary of the findings;

- i. The finding revealed that, Nigerian Police have series of crime reduction activities under community policing initiative in Kano metropolis such as; joint patrol, crime information, crime detection as well as training of vigilante groupss.
- ii. That, the people in Kano metropolis were fully aware of the community policing project as a result of the community policing activities of the police in the area of the study. The effectiveness of the project also makes people to become more aware of the community policing project in metropolitan Kano.
- iii. The finding further revealed that, the respondents agreed that the level of crime was low when compared to the period before the implementation of the project.
- iv. The finding of the study also revealed that, the respondents were on the opinion that the community policing initiatives have impacted the life of people in Kano

metropolis, by reducing crime which positively transformed the people to; living in a safer environment and maintaining an orderly society.

4.1 Discussion of Findings

Because of the broad conception of the community policing initiative there is extensive variation in strategies. This study aimed at examining the impact of community policing on crime reduction in kano metropolis. However, other studies such as the Evaluation Assesses Community Policing as an Officers-initiated Program in a Suborn Police Department, officers involved with the design and implementation of this community policing model were interviewed and crime data for the initiative location and two comparable police beats were collected over an eight years period.

According to the findings of the research question one table 4.2.1 above analysis indicated that Nigerian Police have initiated several crime reduction activities such as; joint patrol, training of vigilante groups, crime information etc. under community policing in kano metropolis. The findings however, are similar to Kam's assertion where he opined that, police have no separate identity and interest beyond that of the people. They are supposed to see crime and disorder from the perspective of people, as personal problems, and not response as legal violations and also that most people are of good will and that they will cooperate with other agencies to work together to solve the community problems. (See page 10). The researcher in this study interviewed the police officers in their beats as well as conducting focus group discussion with the community members. The FGD session was conducted by the researcher whereby ten people participated in each eight FGD sessions organized in eight local government

areas through the use of recommended guide. Other data were collected through questionnaire distributed to the target population.

Overall, slightly over half of the total sample was aware of the community policing project in Kano metropolis. Moreover, the findings of the research question two table 4.3.1 further shows that people knew of this community policing project without prompting. The effort of the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) to involve communities in the job of policing and to make security agency people-friendly force resulted in increase of the people's level of awareness of the community policing. example; a similar study was conducted in Chicago in (2000) where two survey questions revealed that level of public awareness about community policing has grown considerably. The first question asked whether respondents had heard about "a new program announced by Chicago Police Department, a new community policing program that calls for more cooperation between police and residents of Chicago" the second question informed those who did not recognize the community policing program description that, it was often referred to as "CAPS" and asked whether they had heard of CAPS. Despite efforts made by the Nigeria Police Force in involving communities in the job of policing and in making security agency people-friendly force, the researcher expected more from the police officers in kano metropolis by initiating more community policing projects from the grassroots. A majority of respondents believed that it was the effectiveness of the project that made them to be aware. Other respondents were positive about the effectiveness of community policing project while insignificant number of respondents believed it was ineffective. Other similar studies such as Awareness of specific police and community initiative relating to burglary was

conducted with the aimed of reviewing victims awareness of initiatives in their area had coincided with one of the objective of this study which is determining the level of people's awareness of the community policing project in Kano metropolis.

According to the findings of the research question three table 4.4.1 determining the level of crime reduction in Kano metropolis, significant number of people believed that the crime committed such as car snatching, theft, raping, robbery and other social vices have reduced. Otubu , (2010) opined that, the role of law enforcement in the maintenance of peace and order in the society is a foregone conclusion. Therefore, it is imperative to have peace and order in the society to assume its growth and development. Every man by nature is selfish and self centered. In most cases he needs the presence of the state institution of law enforcement to be able to act right and just. The more police we have, the less crime there will be. While citizens and public official often espouse that view social scientists often claims the opposite extreme. One major theory about the crime prevention benefits of hiring more officers is that it reduces police response time. The researcher on this theory is an excellent example of how different conclusions can result from research results with very different level of scientific strength. However, the result of this research clearly shows that majority of the target population believed that the level of crime has become very low.

Based on the foregone responses in table 4.4.1 above it can be say that the community policing initiatives have reduced the level of crime in Kano metropolis.

Furthermore, the findings of research question four table 4.5.1 examining the impact of community policing initiative on crime reduction revealed that majority of the

respondents believed that the community policing projects have positively impacted in many areas such as; providing safer environment for them, maintaining an orderly society, service of justice and providing cordial relationship between the police and the people. Relatively, Flint Police (2014) stated the followings two as the most positive impact of the community policing; A practical Approach to problems: community policing seeks the input and talent of all members of the community in the effort to safe guard our neighborhoods. And the second one stated that community policing is being advocated by leaders at the highest levels of government who describes it as “changing of policing”. It has even been suggested that, community policing can play a primary role in directing the way government services are provided at the community. There was a similar study conducted which is the impact of community policing on crime rate. The study utilized three major data sets consisting of law enforcement management and administrative. Therefore, in addition to bringing police closer to the people, community policing offers a myriad of other benefits such as, by making effective use of the talents and resources available within communities will help expand severely strained police resources. As police interaction with the community become more positive, productive partnerships will be formed, leading to greater satisfaction with the police services and increased job satisfaction among officers. Reduced level of crimes will allow more police resources to be allocated to services that have greatest impact on the quality of community life.

Thus, the above findings indicated that, the introduction of community policing created an venue through which people engages more on policing their communities

and the police have greatly achieved in curbing crimes and the fear it creates through pro-active measure.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendation based on the findings. The summary is presented in accordance with the variables of the study for clarity.

5.1 Summary

The study examined the impact of community policing initiative on crime reduction in metropolitan Kano. The study begins with providing detailed background of the community policing practice in Nigeria. It also highlighted some factors that led to the emergence of the program in Nigeria, especially with the introduction of the community policing in some Nigerian Cities Kano Metropolis inclusive.

The Broken Windows and the Social Resource Theories formed the basis of theoretical framework. Community policing and restorative movement can be traced to the Broken Windows theory. It is a criminological theory of the norms setting and signaling effect of urban disorder and vandalism on additional crime and anti-social behavior. Social Resource is a people theory of policing which looks at the nature of crime and functions of the police from the peoples, not state perspective.

These theories of community policing are directly related to this study because it can be effectively used to foster good relations with the community and as a means of increasing positive attitudes of people towards the police as well as reducing crime in the community and the society at large.

In addition, literatures were reviewed on the police force and crime reduction, the concept of community policing, crime reduction strategies, level of awareness about community policing, impact of community policing, community policing practice in the, Globe, Nigeria and Kano State, community policing and crime reduction in Kano State as well as the summary of literature review and uniqueness of the study.

The study employed a survey research design in obtaining accurate information. A sample size of (384) target population was used for the study.

Instruments such as community member questionnaire (C.M.Q) and Interview Schedule for police officers(I.P.O) were used as well as Focus group discussion (F.G.D). All the instruments were found valid and reliable after pretesting.

However, chapter four presents the analysis of data, interpretation and discussion, which includes other things, analysis of respondents questions using frequency count, percentages, summary as well as discussions of the findings. Finally, chapter five discussed the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

5.2 Conclusion

The study has shown that, community policing initiative encourages people to collaborate with the police, and the program is an effective mechanism for crime reduction and control in urban settings. The community policing is a partnership whose objective is to determine community needs and policing priorities and to promote police accountability and effectiveness. Community policing also, is effective at problem-solving, the citizens and the police work together to identify the problems of the area and to collaborate in workable solutions of the problems.

Crime undermines basic freedoms, particularly the freedom to live one's life free from fear and intimidation. As a society, we cannot stand back from this. But government action alone cannot solve the problem. Government needs to create the conditions in which individuals and communities themselves takes the initiative, to take control of their neighborhoods for the benefit of all. If we can cut crime, we can add value to every aspect of life. Reducing crime and the fear of crime enhances liberty and revitalizes communities. The fight against crime is an integral part of the government's commitment to make Nigeria a better place to live

5.3 Recommendations

InKano State pattern of crime change and people's attitudes to crime also change due to the fact that the state is among the seven targeted state in which community policing programs "tagged" Community Policing Strategy for Seven Cities Prevention and Control were executed. The public has also become quite rightly increasingly intolerant of disorder and anti-social behavior while more victims of crimes in Kano like domestic violence and burglary are willing to report their experiences to the police.

Therefore in Kano State through Community Policing initiative people have developed more confidence on the police, many have turned to self-help safety measures for protection against crime. However, partnership community policing has a positive impact on reducing fear of crime and enhancing the quality of life in the community. This study revealed that, the cases of crimes reported to the police in Kano metropolis daily have been decreased over the years because of the community policing initiative which is the collaborative effort between the police and the public to reduce crimes in the community.

Based on the findings of the study the following recommendations were made:

1. For a successful community policing all the law enforcement agencies in Kano metropolis need to mobilize the people, raise their conscious and try to organize them through community education.
2. For effective community policing, police need to adequately involve community members in locating, detecting and control of crimes through coordinating an essential channel of communication with the community in Kano metropolis.
3. Vigilante groups in Kano metropolis need to be empowered to mobilize communities on the need for police-community partnership in crime reduction/prevention, detection and control.
4. Community policing in Kano metropolis, requires the total commitment of the police, citizens and sub-groups, vigilante groups and community-based organization, and other groups such as media, politicians, social service agencies as well as other institutions of the community.

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APPENDIX "A"

RELIABILITY

[DataSet1] C:\Users\user\Desktop\ MUHAMMAD HASSAN Reliability.sav

Scale: The Impact of Community Policing Initiative on Crime Reduction in Metropolitan Kano

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	57	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	57	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.885	38

APPENDIX “B”

COMMUNITY MEMBERS QUESTIONNAIRE (C.M.Q)

Introduction:

I am an M.ED student of the Department of Adult Education and Community Services, Bayero University, Kano. I am on the study investigating the impact of community policing initiative on crime reduction in Kano Metropolis.

You are kindly requested to please assist by providing honest answer to the questions that followed. Whatever answer you give will not be released to anybody (i.e. individual /authorities).

Thank you for your cooperation.

SECTION “A” DEMOGRAPHI INFORMATION

- A. Age -----
- B. Sex-----
- C. Educational attainment-----
- D. Occupation -----
- E. How long have you lived in this town? -----

SECTION “B” COMMUNITY POLICING

1. Are u aware of any crime reduction activities of police under community policing in your area?
Yes/No-----
2. If yes what type of activity?
 - (1) Joint patrol
 - (2) Crime information
 - (3) Crime detection
 - (4) Training of informal policing structure in the community (l.e vigilante groups etc)
 - (5) Building police public image

3. Does the community policing initiative really reduce crime in your area?

Yes/No-----

4. Do you think the community policing initiative introduced promote any of the following?

(1) Reduction in crime Yes/No

(2) Access to justice system Yes/No

(3) Decrease in police corruption Yes/No

(4) Decrease in police abuse Yes/No

(5) Assisting police on duty Yes/No

(6) Others

5. How much do you think with the introduction of community policing members of police are respected in your community?

(1) Much

(2) Very much

(3) Little

(4) Very little

6. In your area does the effectiveness of the project makes people to become interested in policing their community?

Yes/No-----

7. In your opinion, does the police involvement in the community make people in your area to be conscious about the community policing project

Yes/No-----

8. Did you hear the issue of the project on the media?

Yes/No-----

9. If yes, which media?

(1) Local media

(2) Radio

(3) Television

(4) Newspaper

(5) Internet

10. In general how effective are the community members in collaborating with the police?

(1) Effective

(2) Very effective

(3) Ineffective

(4) Very ineffective

11. Does the level of crime committed in your area reduced?

Yes/No-----

12. If yes to what extent?

(1) High

(2) Very high

(3) Moderate

(4) None

13. Can the level of crime reduction be considered low in your area, when compare to the period before implementation of the project?

Yes/No-----

14. Did the community policing project reduced crime in your area?

Yes/No-----

15. If yes, which type of crime has reduced more?

- (1) Robbery
- (2) Car snatching
- (3) Theft
- (4) Kidnapping
- (5) Others

16. In your own opinion do you see any positive impact of CPI on crime reduction?

Yes/No-----

17. If yes, what are the areas of impact?

- (a) Living in a safer environment
- (b) Maintaining an orderly society
- (c) Service of justice
- (d) Cordial relationship between police and the people

18. In your own opinion do you see any negative impact of CPI?

Yes/No-----

19. If yes, what are the areas of negative impact?

20. Does the community policing encourages people to participate in policing their community?

Yes/No-----

21. Do you think, the community policing initiative introduced by the police can

APPENDIX “C”

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (F.G.D)

- (1) In your opinion, to what extent doe the introduction of the program reduced crime in this country?
- (2) Are you allowed to participate in the program?

- (3) If yes, to what extent do you participate in the program?
- (4) To what extent are you (community), aware of the community policing?
- (5) What are the problems faced by the program in this community?
- (6) In your opinion, how can these problems are addressed?