

THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATING IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL: EVIDENCE FROM BAUCHI METROPOLIS, BAUCHI STATE NIGERIA.

Bashir A. Maidawa,
Department of Crime Management,
Abubakar Tatari Ali polytechnic Bauchi
b.maidawa@gmail.com +2348036309805

ABSTRACT

The study examined the role of community participating in combating crime in Bauchi metropolitan, Bauchi state, Nigeria. The main objective of the study is to highlight the role of community participation in crime prevention and control with specific objectives as examining the predisposing factors, emergence, strategies, effectiveness and also challenges of community participation in crime prevention and control. The study employed the survey research design method, a sample of three hundred and eighty four respondent (384) was drawn from the total population. Both quantitative data and qualitative methods were used for data collection, questionnaires administered and in-depth interview were conducted with community leaders, religious leaders and law enforcement officers. The research analysis targeted responses from adult males and females both educated and uneducated residents in metropolis of Bauchi local government area, in respective of their religious belief, practice, and tribal affiliation. Based on the findings, the study underlined the challenges to be solved through adequate equipment, and enlightenment of the public. A larger proportion of the respondents are of the opinion that community participation in combating crime can be improved through; involvement of every head of household, provision of equipment, enhancing police cooperation. Awareness revealed that, campaign expectation output/result will enhance collaborative effort between law enforcement organization and community members in proactive responses to crime and social vices. In addition, liaison should be established between the police and community participation in combating crime in such a way

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that the members of the community will serve as informants to the police.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

One of the major challenges in our communities is the increasing high rate of crime. Government and law enforcement agencies, trying to control this phenomenon, have focused most of their effort on in combating it through repressive or police force related methods. The most important element of community crime – prevention appears to be bringing about social interaction, whereby residents of the community maintain a degree of familiarity with each other, such interaction and familiarity should at least, make it possible to detect strangers in the community.

Over the past decade, community organizations and citizens have increasingly used civil remedies to compel non – offending third parties to make action, to prevent and investigate crime, drug and disorder problems in their neighborhood. Today, prevent and resolving neighborhoods crime and disorder problems are the responsibilities of law enforcement professionals and other government authorities and citizens acting individually and collectively. These citizens are not experts in crime prevention, drug intervention or neighborhood revitalization.

The statutory role of the police and other formal security agencies in crime prevention and control remain vitally important for the people and stability of the entire society. Right from the colonial era the police have been protecting lives and properties. However, the Nigeria police force and other security agency which is supposed to be the hope of the common man or the ordinary man has turned out to become something people are afraid of even to talk about in public places because of corruption, delayed justice, impartiality among others Rotimi (2001). The increasing public concern about crime in recent times has resulted for the role of community participation in crime prevention. Presently, criminal activities seem to be on the increase while the police force appears to become dysfunctional despite government huge expenditure on crime control. Odekunle (2004). But this dysfunctionality or inability of the prosecutorial agents of the State to combat the crime phenomenon is usually blamed on lack of sophisticated crime control equipment's, poor welfare, poor training of personnel, lack of assistance information from the society, poor budgeting allocation among others. This explains why the efficiency of the police as a law enforcement agency is very much in doubt. These further elaborate on the role of community participation in crime prevention and control in order to compliment the effort of the police force and other security agencies.

Therefore, this study examined the role of community participation in crime prevention in Bauchi State, Nigeria.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In recent years, many communities in Nigeria have witnessed crime of various description. Bauchi state is not an exception. Thus, is becoming a problem in contemporary Nigeria. The police who are the primary agent in the fight against crime are ineffective. Their ineffectiveness may be as a result of the fact that they are under equipped and corrupt and lacked public cooperation and these have created problem of under policing in Nigeria including Bauchi state (Abdulkadir, 2021). Thus violent and property crime are committed on daily basis without detection and prosecution in Bauchi State many people are being dispossessed of their valuable property and other are killed or maimed for life by armed bandits (Musa, 2019). The increase in crime and inability of the Nigerian police to deal with the situation effectively, have given rise to the community participation as complementally, measure to the conventional policing a gang. In this background, community participation seemed effective as an alternative strategy for crime prevention and control in Bauchi LGA.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Based on the statement of problems highlighted above, the research questions are formulated thus:

1. What are the underlying factors for combating crime in Bauchi State?
2. What are the strategies used by the community in combating crime in Bauchi?
3. What are the challenges faced by community participation in crime prevention and control and solutions?

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The aim of this research work is to assess the role of community participation in crime prevention and control in local government area of Bauchi State. The specific objectives of the research are:

1. To examine the factors that predispose the emergence of community participation in combating crime in Bauchi Local Government Area of Bauchi State.
2. To identify the strategies used by community in combating crime in Bauchi Local Government Area of Bauchi State.
3. To find out the challenge of community participation in crime prevention and control in Bauchi Local Government

2.1 The Concept of Crime Prevention and Control

Crime prevention refers to the range of strategies that are implemented by individuals, communities, businesses, non – government organization and all levels of government to target the various social and environmental factors that increase the risk of crime, disorder and victimization (Kijk and Waard, 1991) Crime prevention is defined by UN's office on drug and crime as 'strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individual and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes. There are a number of variety of different strategies to crime prevention that differ in terms of the focus of the intervention, the types of activities that are delivered, the theory behind how those activities are designed to bring desired results and the mechanism that are applied.

Various models have been developed to categorize the broad range of activity that falls within the definition of crime prevention (Brantingham and Faust, 1976). According to Metiboba (2000) since the family is the first agent in the socialization process, which a child comes with, then in traditional societies such as Nigeria, family can be a veritable strategy for crime prevention and control within the ambit of its socialization role. In addition, there are initiatives, which seek to alter rates of crime at community or aggregate level. Secondary prevention uses techniques, focusing on a risk situation such as youths who are dropping out of school or getting involved in gangs. It targets social programs and law enforcement at neighborhood where crime rates are high. Programs that are focused on youths at risk have been shown to

significantly reduce crime. Tertiary prevention is used after a crime has occurred in order to prevent successive incidents. Such measures can be seen in the implementation of new security policies.

There are basically two competing views about what crime is or should mean. There are the sociological view and the legalistic view. Sociologically, crime is broadly defined to include all forms of deviancy or anti-social behaviour in general including morally aberrant behaviours. In other words, crime is any act or behaviour which violates the conduct norms of a society. This means that a criminal should be seen as any person who breaks any of the rules or norms of behavior by which society is governed (Igbo, 2006). The legalistic view define crime purely in legal sense as act or conduct which violate the provisions embodied in the criminal law of society. In other words, the criminal law is the reference point and the dividing line between what should be seen as crime or non – crime. The Nigerian Criminal Code which use “offence” to refer to crime defines it in section 2 of the Criminal Code Act (1990) simply as “an act or omission which renders the person doing the act or making the omission liable to punishment” Okonkwo, 1980:43) Agnew (1999) posits that crime is a social problem that is relative to time and place. For instance, what constitute crime in Nigeria may not be regarded as crime in Ghana and what may be regarded as crime in 1990s may not be seen as crime in 2000s. The widespread use of the term ‘Crime’ makes it important to define the boundaries which construct it, however, doing so is not simply a matter of common sense. There are a number of complex political and economic forces which help to define crime in practice within a specific society. The most commonly accepted definition of crime is ‘an act that is capable of being followed by criminal proceedings. (Williams, 1955) which provides us with a wide classification of the term in that the only common element of crime is that previous legal proceedings have outlined it as such. The idea of the need for punishment is a common element to defining crime; however, it may also include any action or omission which causes harm to person or property or in any way violates the criminal law. The concept of crime often involves violation of moral codes followed by some level of social disapproval but is it important to recognize that not all crimes are disapproved of by all people. In addition, crime is often seen to be of a random nature and committed by those with no connections to the victim. Therefore, media plays a large part in shaping the public’s definition of crime, ignorant to the differences between this view and the real nature of crime. It is possible to determine three main frameworks in which it is possible to make sense of the ways crime can be defined, although each demonstrates noticeable difficulties associated with defining the concept of crime (Morrison, 2009).

The first is crime as a social construction, this poses a difficulty for creating a general definition of crime as it varies across cultures. Media and its portrayal of crime within a specific society help to enhance this difficulty as public awareness of crime is mostly gained in society. In addition to this, crime works as ‘a label created in social interaction, but once created it has both a symbolic and practical reality (Morrison, 2009). And as a result crime becomes the product as opposed to the object of criminal policy. In such circumstances, criminal policy acts to define and create crime rather than to prevent it and so makes it challenging to apply a general definition before a crime has taken place. Dambazau (1994), defined crime as “an act or omission against public interest, and which is prescribed by law enacted by the legislature in the overall interests of the society, and to which prescribed punishment is attached in the event of violation and it involves four major principles which are public wrong, moral wrong, law and punishment for the criminal. Crime is also seen as a violation of the rules agreed to be respected by all members of the society, and upon which the rest members of the society mete sanction upon those guilty of the violation. It is for the same reason that the legal system views crime as a public and moral wrong.

Finally, concepts of crime have emerged that are formed beyond the constraints of specific nation-state laws from general social and political theory. In most western societies, crime is of individualistic responsibility and so places blame on individuals rather than the systems they are contained within. However, by viewing crime in relation to social and political theory, it is possible to look at the causes of a person’s behavior which may render them irresponsible for their actions and also to define action as crimes which may not be considered so within the society itself (Finch, 1947)

2.2 Community involvement in Crime Control

Community crime prevention refers to actions intended to change the social conditions that are believed to sustain crime in residential communities (Hope, 1995). It concentrates usually on the ability of local social institutions to reduce crime in residential areas. Community crime prevention often involves the active participation of local residents and organizations in those communities and neighborhoods. In societies there are diverse groupings and organizations in the form of families, friendship networks, and clubs, associations which bring people together within communities, these are what make up the social structure of communities. Bursik and Grasmick (1993) have noted the importance of “horizontal” and vertical dimensions of social relations in communities and both are crucial elements for crime prevention in communities. For horizontal it is social relation among individuals and groups sharing a common residential space. In this situation, there exist complex expression of affection, loyalty, reciprocity or dominate among residents, whether demonstrated through informal or formal activities. In the vertical it is a type of dimension of social relations that connect local institutions to sources of power and resources in the wider society, of which the locality is acknowledge to be part.

There have been over the years astounding arrays of different strategies to community crime prevention. For decades now, it has been that many forms of youth and adult crime appear to rise out of the particular conditions of neighborhood life, and that a reasonable way of reducing crime would be to address these community conditions. What will be attempted here is to examine four different strategies which can be classified by virtue of the nature of the claims made regarding participation of local residents. The analysis begins with those which address the environmental sources of crime, which Hope (1995) terms “environmental modification” but which also are consistent with what Clarke (1995) has termed “situational crime prevention”, it is the present position that the focus of environmental change is often distinctive because it specifically excludes local participation as a central issue. The remaining three strategies differ, in turn, in the level of claims made about participation, with “neighbourhood surveillance” (to again use a term suggested by Hope, 1995) being organized around a relatively limited concept of resident participation, with the involvement of local residents being considerably greater in the “community mobilization” model where in some variations there was the phase “maximum feasible participation” of residents employed in increasing the “competence” of the community to reduce crime (Hope, 1995, Maris and Rein, 1972). The final variant, the community integration “or “community enhancement” (Brown and Polk, 1996) strategy, goes somewhat farther in that in not only asks that local residents be mobilized in the effort to reduce crime, but that this mobilization be carried out in such a way to maximize the bringing together of groups which are likely to have become isolated and segregated from each other as a result of the workings of deleterious economic and social trends in contemporary community life. It will be argued here that there is something of value in each of these strategies. Within each are ideas that community planners may find relevant as they go about the task of organizing crime prevention at the residential level.

2.3 Environmental Modification Prevention Strategy

Sociologists and social geographers have long been concerned with the idea that there are important effects of space itself on human behavior, including crime. In the early (and somewhat crude by today’s standards) studies, there was an attempt to identify how different “social areas” of cities appeared to promote dysfunctional behavior of various types. These evolved into more focused notions of decay in the modern city (Jacobs, 1982) and then the concern of Newman (1973) for what he termed “defensible space”. Newman was concerned with the issue of the way local residents identified with their community in terms of “territoriality”. argue that, improving social control was dependent upon facilitating that sense of territoriality which would encourage residents to claim “ownership” and thus a sense of responsibility for improved surveillance. This view has led to a conclusion that some environments such as the mass public housing projects so common in contemporary cities are poorly designed and inhibit natural surveillance and defensiveness and that “Appropriate design would remove these obstacles and residential control would reason itself naturally” (Hope, 1993:52. One of the clearest forms of environmental modification is to be

found in the form of intervention known as “situational crime prevention “(Clarke 1992). This strategy was premised in the idea that crime could be seen as a result of; (a) individual with motivation which made them amenable to pursuing crime; (b) the opportunities available for engaging in such crime; and (c) the absence of guardians capable of preventing that crime (Cohen and Feson, 1978).

2.4 Community Mobilization Strategy

The third strategy to the organizing of community crime prevention calls for more expanded role for residents than is provided in the surveillance programs. Recognizing that it is the fabric of neighborhood that seemed to be the crux of the crime problem over the years a number of different ways have been taken to try to mobilize the resource of the community to reduce crime. In a recent discussion, Sutton makes the important contribution in commenting upon the idea of the “spontaneous rediscovery” of the community as a natural resource for minimizing crimes and healing its wounds (Sutton, 1997:23). There is something politically compelling about the idea of local community action directed at crime prevention. In the community mobilization model, considerably more in terms of resident involvement is expected to result from the intervention than in the previous two strategies. The programs are presumed to bring about a form of “increased community competence” which is hypothesized to have an effect on crime reduction, with the resident participation having both direct and indirect effect on fear of crime again by means of increased social interaction, a stronger sense of community and more effective informal control.

2.5 Effectiveness of Community Participation in Crime Prevention and Control

Alemika (2000) conducted one of the first evaluations of the effectiveness of neighbourhood watch in the Nigeria. The evaluation, based in Borno, Adamawa included a telephone and door-or-door surveys of residents. The results showed that the rate of burglary decreased by substantially greater amount in the experimental areas than in the control areas. According to Baker (2003), community participation in combating crime is a category of non-state or self-policing. It is characterized by reactive, ad hoc and often-violent methods of crime control. Community participation is a group of committed people at the micro level of the community set up to collate information on suspected criminals in its area, for use by the police in the detection and prevention of crime. It is often made up community leaders, religious leaders, community associations and leaders of the neighbourhood, who keep watch over their area and report suspicious people to the police (Albert, Awe, Heault, Omitoogun, 2005:53). Community participation groups are largely informal and composed of volunteers and are largely funded through communal contributions. Contributions are insignificant and often irregular compared to the risks community participation are exposed,

The resurgence of modern community participation groups in Bauchi metropolis has been closely associated with the disproportionate increase in the rise of urban crimes and conflicts. The inability of the police to tame the rising menace of the urban gangs has led to the proliferation of community participation groups. In the early 2007, community participation groups were formed in almost all the local government within Bauchi State. Community participation groups are coordinated through the institution of Yan Komitin Unguwar – the Settlement of Dispute Centre (Yaqub and Olaniyi, 2008, 11) Yan Komitin Unguwa served as a security community and was composed of ward heads, community elders, religious leaders, wealthy individuals and heads of households. The members of Yan komitin unguwa participation groups tackle the upsurge of criminal activities by complimenting the efforts of security agencies especially the police to protect lives and properties and prevent crimes. Community participation groups were practiced in three main forms. Yan Katodagora – traditional community participation groups: Yan sintirinafrin kaya – neighbourhood watch; and Yan kwamiti unguwa – neighbourhood security committee (Yaqub and Olaniyi, 2008:12). Since 2008, community participation became more involved in confronting Yan Sara Suka (streets gangs) that use drugs and commit crimes including abduction of young girls. (Yan Daukar Amarya) Yakub (2009). Community participation groups assisted the police in suppressing Yan Sara Suka criminal activities of kidnapping young girls, burglaries, duping, raping, and kidnapping of children were

on the increase and so community participation groups were formed in all the old Bauchi city wards through security committees that involved ward heads. The Masu Unguwanni (ward heads) mobilized volunteers to organize and register community participation groups in their communities (Yaqub and Olaniyi, 2008:12).

2.6 Trends of Community Participation

Participation is a rich concept that varies with its application and definition. The way participation is defined also depends on the context in which it occurs. For some, it is a matter of principle, for others, practice; for others, an end in itself (World Bank, 1995). Often the term participation is modified with adjectives, resulting in terms such as community participation, citizen participation, people's participation, public participation and popular participation. Arnstein (1969) states that the idea of citizen participation is a little like eating spinach; no one is against it in principle because it is good for you. But there has been little analysis of the content of citizen participation, its definition, and its relationship to crime prevention. Oakley and Marsden (1987) posit community participation as the process by which individuals, families, or communities assume responsibility for their own welfare and develop a capacity to contribute to their own and the community's development. Participation is a strategy to promote sustainable, people – centered development, equal opportunities and social justice (Mayo & Craig, 1995). Wallerstein, (2009) believe that the main component of participation in this respect is the ability of the individuals to gain more control in determining their lives as they wish, an idea which is shared with the practitioner in community work, and group work. (Simon, 1990) state community participation seeks to address the transfer power to disadvantaged groups that have been excluded from economic and political influence. From this rationale for fostering community participation it follows that any participation fostering unit needs to serve as a change – agent that seeks to remove power from politicians and bureaucrats and place it in the hands of the people. Fox and Meyer (1995) argue that community participation as “the involvement of citizens in a wide range of administrative policy – making activities including the determination of levels of service, budget, budget priorities, and the acceptability of physical construction projects in order to orient government programmes toward community needs, build public support and encourage a sense of cohesiveness within society”. Thus, community participation transcends the mere involvement of citizens as the beneficiaries of development but aims to involve them actively in the decision-making process. For purpose of this research study, participation referred to community contributions to the crime prevention and reduction and involvement in community decision - making on crime prevention programs. Communities are beginning to recognize that they almost must accept responsibility for keeping their neighbourhoods safe. Also communities must take a unified stand against crime, violence, and disregard for the law, and must make a commitment to increasing crime – prevention and intervention activities. Community participation requires the active participation of local government, civic and business leaders, public and private agencies, residents, churches, schools and hospitals, all who share a concern for the welfare of the neighborhood should bear responsibility for safeguarding that welfare.

2.7 Benefit of Community in Crime Control

In many societies around the world, public dissatisfaction with the efforts of the state in dealing with rising crime and disorder have gone hand in hand with increased public tolerance of repressive strategies to crime control by law enforcement agencies and in extreme cases resort to self – help measures. The public disenchantment with the criminal justice system and particular the failure of the police to bring down the level of crime has led to high public patronage of security devices and establishments of bodies that challenge the monopoly of violence by the State. As Agbola (1997) argues that citizens have device measures that boost feelings of safety with the introduction of high walled fences and gated streets in what has been described as “architecture of fear”, the proliferation of private security outfits and the emergence of plethora of vigilant organization and militia groups across the country. The growth of community policing a movement that some consider most important development in policing emphasizes prevention, local beats, decentralization, community responsiveness, and community involvement. The citizenry

participation component of community policing takes various forms, from neighborhood watch to community advisory board to auxiliary police for (Darian, 1993). Community participation should ultimately lead to the promotion of community empowerment and solidarity (Mayo & Graig, 1995) and this can only take place when the community's role transcends ad hoc participation. Gonzalez (1998) makes a distinction between the two roles that the community can adopt in its participation. Firstly, passive participation through which the beneficiaries and the communities are present during discussions although their presence carries no weight. This type of participation assumes that the community's role is to absorb what has been discussed and thus participation does not demonstrate anything significant that could lead to the growth of the participants. The second type is active participation in which there is involvement of the community in discussions, decision – making and contesting different positions. This participation signifies a role in which the community and the developer are on equal footing and one where there is mutual recognition and understanding of each other's role. Community participation can be an important factor for crime prevention. Without community participation, there are obviously no development, no security and no program (Aref & Ma'rof 2009). Hence, lack of community participation in the crime prevention programs can lead to failure in the social security.

Laudable as the goals and objectives of community participation might be, its applicability in the Nigerian context is beclouded with certain concerns. Some of these are addressed under this subheading. First, the historical and present day realities of community mistrust in law enforcement in Nigeria may affect the effectiveness of community participation. There is a long standing antagonistic relationship between the police and community members, which may adversely affect the success of the scheme. Waddington (as cited in Ferreira, 2006) observed that lack of support from government hinders the effectiveness of community participation. Onyeozili, (2005) observed that partisan community leaders with political ambition weakened the cohesion of the community participation forum. Hence the existing structure, which is an awful imitation of community participation (the police community relations groups), in some places already has this factor to contend with. Many 'powerful' politicians, who constitute most of the membership of these bodies, often use their position in society to shield who are loyal to their cause. Most of these miscreants, who are used by politicians during electioneering campaigns and as body guards, are often shielded from the arm of the law by these political demagogues. Lastly, the CLEEN Foundation (2013) further observed the following as challenges to the effectiveness of community participation: Low turnout from the side of community members, Lack of awareness of the project in some communities, Lack of funding from government, Lack of monitoring and evaluation from the police, Lack of logistic, and lack of recognition by the police.

2.8 Problems of Community Policing

The lack of a concrete definition for community policing and vague measures of success has contributed to the difficulties in determining its effectiveness. In addition, the complex nature of community policing limits the ability to provide sufficient evidence of either success or failure. However, below are some of the problems and challenges of community policing:

The Police Officer: Police officers work independently of the community in identifying and solving problems, the need for training in problem solving and community engagement can be neglected.

Police culture: Some of the police officers directly or indirectly show their resistance to community policing as it is attributed to the perception of moving away from traditional law enforcement practices to a "softer" style of policing

Community: The community can be disempowered when offering solutions, if Police dominate as the crime and disorder experts and the Police are still reluctant to share information with the community; also there is the historical lack of trust between the Police and the community.

The Local Vigilante Group: these local militia groups are less expensive in their services and often offer free services to traditional /clan leaders and leaders of the community but one of their problem is lack of investigation and quick decision in execution of criminals that are found wanting, although the community prefer their services than the police. They also operate independently without any formal constitution or laws to guide them in their day to day activities which made them traditional in nature and with no ambition to advance.

The collaboration between residents and police in crime prevention both has to work hand in hand. This means that community policing members can patrol streets only when they are with police officers because they are not fully untrained and unarmed civilians. Therefore, they can patrol the streets on their own volition which would be risking their lives because they may be traced and attacked by armed criminals.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The research methodology consists of background of the study area, target population, sample size, sample techniques, instrument of data collection and method of data analysis.

This study adopted the survey research design because as posited by Jackson and Milliron (1986). It is the most used research method recommended for the study investigating perception, attitude and behaviour. The choice of this design is justified because it allows the researcher to examine the data obtained, it also allows for the description, analysis, interpretations, and inferences of research findings (Maninder, 2016).

3.1 Sampling size

Zikmund et al. (2013) described sample size as a sub-set or some part of the larger population of the study. In the same vein, sample size is important in most studies as it is practically impossible for research that investigates large number of elements to collect data, test or examine every element (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010). The sample size for this study is 384. This is obtained from Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table for determining sample size.

Population size and sampling error are suggested mostly in statistical sampling literature as the factors for sampling size (Salant and Dillman,1994). Sampling errors occur due to the absence of all possible information and record about the targeted population in which the sample are to be drawn. Therefore the larger the level of absence of possible information of a samples attribute in relation to the said population, the higher the mean square error and the precision estimate will be lower based on the sample size, the better the level of precision and the mean square error (Champ,2003). Contingent valuation technique requires a large sample size on situations where there are large variance in the economic value ascription among respondents (Kanninen, 1995; Michell and Carson,1989). To avoid high level of error implies that higher population sample is to be employed to achieve low level error.

For this study Krejcie and Morgan formulae of determining sample size will be applied, and it is adjudged to be and deemed adequate for choice experiment and sequential equation modeling analysis (Israel, 1992). However, Micheal and Carson (1989) state that a sample of 300 is well deemed and adequate for choice experiment and sequential equation Modeling analysis.

The researcher used Krejcie and Morgan sample size determination table to ascertain the sample size of the study which is 384 from a population of about 621, 000 (Krejcie, & Morgan, 1970). Data was collected using both primary and secondary sources for the study. Useful secondary data were sourced from textbooks, journal publications, newspaper articles, and academic papers, and the research instruments adopted in this study are structured questionnaire and in-depth interview. Therefore, is made up of 8 political ward. But for the purpose of this study, Harido dan Iya, Makama A and Dan' Amar political ward are selected. This is because, they have more experience about community participating in crime prevention. Four hundred and twenty two (422) questionnaires were distributed and administered disproportionately. 400 filled questionnaires were returned and 384 were analyzed for the purpose of the

study. The respondents were selected from Hardo dan Iya 145, 120 from Makama A and 109 in Dan' Amar. This is because, places are most affected and suitable for the research.

For In-depth Interview (IDI), two (2) police officers, two (2) NSCDC personnel, two (2) traditional rulers, two (2) religious leaders and two (2) politicians will be selected. A total of ten (10) participants will be selected for the In-depth Interview. A total of three hundred eighty-four (384) respondents will be sampled for the study. The justification for distributing four hundred and twenty two is due to the possibility of non-returns. Hence, 38 (10%) additional questionnaires were added to 384 sample drawn in order to curtail any problem regarding questionnaire rejection or poor return rate making the total number of the questionnaires administered to be 422 so as to compensate non-return questionnaires (ismail,1992).

3.2 Sampling Techniques

This study adopts cluster samplings. Cluster sampling is a type of sampling technique that involves the sample selection from a group of elements. This is because, Bauchi metropolitan is composed of 8 political ward which is considered as clusters and this gave room for the adoption and used of the cluster sampling. The first stage, is the selection of Hardo dan Iya, Makama A and Dan' Amar political wards. The second stage is the selection of three (3) streets represent the wards. However, accidental technique will be used during the selection of the respondents and the administration of the questionnaires. This is due to the fact that not all the respondents will be found available in the study area. As such, information will be collected where ever the respondents are found in the study area.

While for the In-depth Interview (IDI), purposive sampling will be used. Purposive sampling is a non-probability sampling technique where members of the target population that meet certain criteria, such as availability, geographical accessible and less busy at a given time are included for the purpose of the study. The justification for using purposive sampling is that, only respondents who meet certain criterion were required for the success of the study.

3.3 Sources of Data

The study uses both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data are those to be generated using instruments designed (questionnaire and in-depth interview guide) by the researcher. The primary data will be obtained from the unit of analysis that comprises the general public, stakeholders, and security personnel, religious and traditional leaders. The secondary sources comprise the official statistics and government documents that relate to community participating in crime prevention and control.

Questionnaire

For the quantitative technique, questionnaires were administered. The questionnaire comprises of difference sections. These included: the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, as well as the substantive issues. The questionnaire contains close and open ended questions.

A total of four hundred and twenty two (422) questionnaires were administered to the general public with the help of 3 research assistants in each political ward.

3.4 Method of Data Analysis

This research will target the adult's males and females and include both educated and uneducated members residing in Bauchi local government area of Bauchi State, in respective of their religion belief and practice, and tribal affiliation. These include, community leaders, youths, governmental agencies (police force, Nigerian Security and civil Defense corps, Volunteer Community Members, Vigilante, and non-governmental organization, Traditional Leaders, Religious Leaders. The data elicited in this research were analyzed using descriptive statistics, multivariate analysis logistic regression and SEM (AMOS). The descriptive statistic would be employed to analyzed the socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents, awareness, perception attitude and willing to participate the multivariate analysis chi-square will be used to statistically analyzed in evolutionary studies, these include of variance as well as table of correlation. The prevalence of such tables it to test for the statistical significance of the component tests (William, 1988). SPSS 26.0 version was used for data analysis.

4.1 Result Analysis

Table 4.1 Socio-Demographic of the Respondents

Table 4.1.1 Respondents Gender Distribution

S/N	GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Male	293	76.3
2	Female	91	23.7

Field Survey (2022).

In the socio-demographic of the respondents due to the socio-cultural of the study area are patriarchal in nature male dominate every aspect of life, make majority of the respondents are male with 76.35 % percent, while about (23.75) are females.

Table 4.1.2 Age Distribution of the Respondents

S/N	AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE%
1	18-27	117	30.5
2	28-37	147	38.3
3	38-47	73	19.0
4	48 and above	47	12.0

Field Survey (2022).

The age distribution of the respondents are 38.0% of the respondents are between age of 28-37 years, 30.5% are between 18-27 year, 19% are between 38-47years old and only 12% of the respondents are 48 and above years.

Table 4.1.3 Respondents Marital Status Distributions

S/N	MARITAL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Single	164	42.7
2	Married	184	47.9
3	Divorced	17	4.5
4	Widow	14	3.6
5	Separated	5	1.3

Field Survey (2022).

Marital status of the respondents are about 47.9% of the respondents are married, 42.7% of the respondents are single, 4.5% of the respondents are divorced, 3.6 respondents are widow, 1.3% of the respondents are separated.

Table 4.1.4 Occupational Distribution of the Respondents

S/N	OCCUPATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	Civil Servant	143	37.2
2	Business	122	31.8
3.	Artisan	65	17.0
4.	Farming	37	9.6
5.	Others	17	4.4
	Total	384	100%

Field Survey (2022).

Table 4.1.4 shows that, about 37.2 percent of the respondents are civil servant, 31.8 percent occupation are business activities, 17.0% of the respondents are artisan, 9.6% of the respondents are farmers, while 4.4% are others occupations.

Table 4.1.5 Monthly Income Distribution of the Respondents

S/N	MONTHLY INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	₦5000-₦50,000	183	47.7
2	₦51,000-₦100,000	140	36.4
3	₦101,000-₦150,000	49	12.8
4	₦151,000 and above	12	3.1
	TOTAL	384	100%

Field Survey (2022).

Table 4.1.5 shows that, monthly income of the respondents 47.7% are represents those that earned ₦5,000-₦50,000 in a month, 36.4% earned ₦51,000-₦100,000 in a monthly, 12.8% of the respondents are with ₦101,000-₦150,000 while 3.1% those who earned ₦151,000 and above in a month.

Table 4.1.6 Religion Distribution of the Respondents

S/N	RELIGION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Islam	305	79.4
2	Christian	79	20.6
	Total	384	100%

Field Survey (2022).

Table 4.1.6 reveals that about 79.4% of the respondents are Muslims, while 20.6% of the respondents are Christian due to the environments where selected is Muslim dominated areas.

Table 4.1.7 Respondents Tribe Distribution

S/N	TRIBE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Hausa	160	41.7
2	Fulani	95	24.7
3	Sayawa	29	7.6
4	Igbo	27	7.0
5	Kanuri	26	6.8
6	Jarawa	24	6.3
7	Yoruba	15	3.9
8	Others	8	2.0
	Total	384	100

Field Survey (2022).

Table 4.1.7 shows that the respondents tribe 41.7% are Hausa's, 24.7% of the respondents are Fulani, 7.6% are Sayawa, 7.0% are igbos, 6.8% Kanuri, 6.3% are Jarawa, 3.9% are Yoruba, while 2.0% are others minority tribes.

Table 4.1.8 Respondents Education Level Distribution

S/N	EDUCATIONAL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	ND/ NCE	168	43.7
2	SSCE CERTIFICATE	92	24
3	BSC/ HND	72	18.7
4	ISLAMC EDUCATION	15	3.9
5	POST DEGREE	24	3.5
6	Primary	13	3.4
	Total	384	100

Field Survey (2022).

Table 4.1.8 shows the respondents educational status are 43.7% of the respondents are with national diploma and national certificate of education, 24% are with SSCE secondary certificate, 18.7% those with degree and higher National Diploma certificate, 3.9 of the respondents are those who only attend Islamic schools, 3.5% of the respondents those with Post Degree level of education, 3.4% of the respondents have primary leaving certificate.

Section 4.2.: Roles of Community Participation in Crime Prevention and Control.

Table 4.2.1: Awareness of the respondents on the role of Community Participation in Crime prevention and Control

S/N	RESPONDENTS AWARENESS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	YES	369	96.1
2	NO	15	3.9
	Total	384	100

Field Survey (2022).

Table 4.2.1 shows that 96.1 represents those that opine yes, while 3.45% represents those that respond with no.

Chairman Community policing We begin community participating in crime prevention and control in 2011-2012 as the result of street gangs that bedeviling Bauchi state and we are succeeded in that time no one have peace of mine

and move around anywhere by God will you can move around anywhere at any time without any threat and some of this thugs now they are participate into business, educational and other social development activities.

Table 4.2.2: Respondents Response on the Role of Community Participation in Crime Prevention and Control

S/N	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE5
1	Preventing Crime	146	38.0
2	Identifying criminal offenders	76	19.8
3	Reducing crime rate	63	16.4
4	Apprehending suspected offenders	62	16.1
5	Punishing wrongdoers	29	7.6
6	Reacting to crime	8	2.1
	Total	384	100%

Field Survey (2022).

Table 4.2.2 reveals that 38.0% of the respondents are with view of the role of community participation in crime prevention and control is preventing of crime, 19.8% of the respondents are with identifying Criminal offenders, 16.4% of the respondents with the view of reducing crime rate in Bauchi, 16.1% of the respondents with view of assisting apprehending suspected offenders, 7.6% of the respondents with punishing wrongdoers, while 2.1% of the Respondents are with Reacting to Crime.

“Member community policing committee

Community policing, that we act voluntarily security operatives, we working mainly within community, despite that there are public security but the numbers of public security are inadequate in numbers, we come out voluntarily with security hand in hand security and serve as

proactive response officers we are within our communities at least to response crime before it committed and provide intelligence information, with them with it in secret to tackle targeted crimes still we have neighborhood watch strategies, we categories our self-base on our

occupations and some going to their various business places, some are working within the street and observing the movement of guest. Crimes like street gang these organization s try to secure and combating such crime and called attention of formal security for their response and arrest the suspect despite the fact we assist securities with solving some minor offences especially civil cases and make consensus among

parties and making awareness among youth on peace keeping and participate in some social activities such as event to assist security in protection at any time we obtain information that some people plant crisis we try our best to investigate what cause such problem”.

Table 4.2.3: Respondents Views on the Effectiveness of Community Participation in Crime Prevention and Control

S/N	RATE OF EFFECTIVENESS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Very Good	145	37.8
2	Excellent	110	28.6
3	Good	88	22.9
4	Fair	33	8.6
5	Poor	8	2.1
	Total	384	100%

Field Survey (2022).

Table 4.2.3 shows the Respondents views on the effectiveness of community participation in crime prevention and control In Bauchi where 37.8% of the respondents represents very good, 28.6% of the respondents represents Excellent, 22.9% of the respondents opine good, 8.6% of the respondents are with effectiveness of community participation in crime prevention and control is fair, 2.1% of the respondents rate the effectiveness of the community participation in crime prevention and control is poor.

Traditional Ruler Community in support is the main role of community participation in crime prevention and control, avail information, to contact right security agencies through mai unguwa, hakimi, most of local vigilante groups work under supervision and monitor by maiuguwa and dagachi and other stakeholders in the system, after we get information from

community we take report to the D.P.O if we still feel avail the information to D.P.O will not be curb we use to take the report to the state command, DSS headquarters, civil defense, NDLEA for taking necessary action were we noticed that the information is to weight to the D.P.O.

Table 4.2.4: Respondents Views on the MOST Benefited Places in Community Participation in crime Prevention and Control

S/N	PLACES THAT ARE BENEFITED	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Urban Centre	238	62
2	Rural Areas	89	23.2
3	Market	31	8.3
4	Banks	11	2.9
5	Schools	10	2.6
6	Traditional institutions	4	1.0
7	Religious Institutions	0	0
	Total	384	100%

Field Survey (2022).

Table 4.2.4 shows the respondents views on the most benefited areas with community participation in crime prevention and control in Bauchi, 62% of the responses is urban center, 23.2% rural areas are the most benefited with community participation in crime prevention, 8.3% responses are market, 2.9% responses is schools, 1.0% of the responses with traditional institutions, while religious institutions with 0% responses.

Table 4.2.5 Respondents Responses on the Crime that are More Tackle by Community Participation in Crime Prevention and Control

S/N	CRIMES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Street Gangs	142	37%
2	Theft/ Burglary	108	28.1
3	Drugs Abuse	80	20.8
4	Armed Robbery	36	9.4
5	Kidnapping	18	4.7
	Total	384	100%

Field Survey (2022).

Table 4.2.5 shows respondents view on the crime that are more tackled by community participation in crime prevention and control, 37% of the respondents opine that street gang, 28.1% of the respondents stand with theft/burglary, 20.8% with drugs and substance abuse, 9.4% arm robbery, while 4.7% of the respondents argue that the kidnapping as the most curtail crime by community participation in crime prevention and control.

Section 4.3: Strategies of community Participation in Crime Prevention and Control

Table 4.3.1: Respondents Awareness on Strategies of Community Participation in Crime Prevention and control.

S/N	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Yes	347	90.4
2	No	37	9.6
	Total	384	100%

Field Survey (2022).

Table 4.3.1 shows respondents' awareness on the strategies use by community members in crime prevention and control in Bauchi, 90.4% of the respondents are aware with the strategies, while 9.6% of the respondents are not aware with strategies use by community members in crime prevention and control.

Religious leader have important in crime prevention and control based on religious perspective in their sermon preach in mosque and churches and other religious centers because almost all crime are seen as sin religiously and oriented community members because religious leaders are more respected then other segment of community, and assist us with prayers for God protection.

The strategies we employs is to invite community leaders tell them to provide information within their respective areas for community policing we assign some informants

that search and undercover investigation on those who are committing crime the and provide information systematically without their knowing so whenever we gather information they come here and give them a cover without letting outside their identity and privacy of those who bring information. The system of information gathered and they are making, that is why we are getting information from the community sometimes they make a called, text to send a signal about security situation and assist us to find out criminals hideout. Voluntarily organization they are not paid by the

government of security agencies but they help in combating crime and social vices.

(Traditional Ruler) The strategies the citizen are oriented to be vigilante with movement of new faces and suspicious people to reporting locally to the district head or *mai unguwa*, they use to make local investigation before take the case to formal security officers to conduct further investigation, as a traditional ruler we give insight to the people anybody can arrest suspect but not detention immediately to hand over the suspect to appropriate security, anywhere you will see security outfit work in community policing in most case when voluntary

Table 4.3.2: Respondents Responses on the Strategies of Community Participation in Crime Prevention and Control

S/N	ROLE OF COMMUNITY MEMBER S IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Night patrol	157	40.9%
2	Neighborhood watch	110	28.6

Member community policing

Intelligence information help us to take proactive response, before crime committed that is why we conduct patrol and surveillance to disorganized

Table 4.3.3: Effectiveness of Strategies of Community Participation in Crime Prevention and Control

S/N	EFFECTIVENESS OF ROLE PLAYED BY COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Satisfactory	220	57.3

security went patrol you will see one or two formal security such as police DSS, military, it mean their relationship is very effective with cordial and mutual understanding, in each community you will have *masu unguwa* district head which is very active strong channel and more closed to his masses and its relevant important to the security matters we encourage the youth especially responsible one to participate voluntarily for the safety of their community and also work with imams and pastors to preach and orient to the general public on importance of peace and even within traditional rulers they must support and avoid any given protection/ aid to suspicious person.

3	Problem solving approach	84	21.9
4	Surveillance	33	8.6
	Total	384	100%

Field Survey (2022).

Table 4.3.2 reveals respondents views on the role of community members in crime prevention and control, 40.9% of the respondent are with night patrol with law enforcement is the most role played by community members, 28.6% stand with neighborhood watch as most role played by community members, 21.9% of the respondents problem solving approach and dispute resolutions as role played by community members in crime prevention and control , while 8.6% of the respondents sees surveillance on crime suspicious places as role played by community members in crime prevention and control in Bauchi

planted organized crime as the result of our participating when criminals noticed that we are vigilant with their activities and the withdrawal there intent as they planting.

2	Very satisfactory	122	31.8
3	Unsatisfactory	42	10.9
	Total	384	100%

Field Survey 2022.

Table 4.3.3 shows respondents view on the effectiveness on the role played by community members on the community participation in crime prevention and control, 57.3% of the respondents are satisfied with role played by community members in crime prevention and control, 31.8% response shows that respondents are very satisfied with role played by community participation in crime prevention and control, 10.9% of the respondents shows that they are not satisfied with community participation in crime prevention and control in Bauchi.

We are appreciating to public security as they gives us cordial cooperation they gives to us, all this our engagement we don't have such knowledge until the cooperate with us as they train us give us insight and orientation on how to imposed secret strategies with them as they involve us in join tsk patrol with them, as we are part of community, we obtain some practical

knowledge about crime prevention and control so that our association with them have significant impact due to their shortage of personnel and we community members knows criminal hiding places and criminals because they are part of us we knows them their routes and their hiding places unlike public security posted to the places and communities were unknown to them.

Table 4.3.4: Extent of Community Participation in Crime Prevention and Control

S/N	EXTENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPTION IN CRIME PREVENTION	FREQUENCY	PECENTAGE
1	Very high	136	35.4
2	High	109	28.4
3	Very low	75	19.5
4	Low	36	9.4
5	I don't know	28	7.3
	Total	384	100%

Field Survey 2022

Table 4.3.4 shows response on the extent rate of community participation helped in combating crime in Bauchi, 35.4% of the respondents rate community participation combat crime very high 28.4% rate the extent as high, 19.5% as very low, 9.4% as low, while 7.3% of the respondents don't know the rate of community participation helped in combating crime in Bauchi.

Table 4.3.5: law Enforcement agency that more involved community members in Crime Prevention and Control

S/N	SECURITY AGENCIES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Police	228	59.4
2	NSCDC	127	33.1
3	DSS	15	3.9
4	NDLEA	14	3.6
	Total	384	100%

Field Survey 2022

Table 4.3.5 reviews respondents response on security agencies that work with community participation in crime prevention and control in Bauchi, 59.4% of the respondents said police, 33.1% choose Nigeria security and civil defense corps, 3.9% of the respondents are department security services, while 3.6% of

the respondents National drugs law enforcement agency as the most work with community participation in crime prevention and control In Bauchi.

NSCDC officer as name implies we are working hand in hand with community members we are very close with civilian so we do everything together with community leaders there is no problem for now. Involving community members is very effective sometime you know as a security formation here we are in the office we have machineries outside they are working with civilian, are working in the town with assistance of community members, we cannot reached all the crime that is being committing here in Bauchi unless we come together and put the leaders of the community give them awareness of what we are after and some crime may be let them know how to carryout making decision on crime prevention we invite them to have discussed with them on what we need how they provide some information and close door for a vital information for response prevention and controlling crime and prevent outsider for intruding so as to checkmate the crime that Is going on here in Bauchi, we give them some leading information on the process they may carried out their surveillance and intelligence led policing share extract information that is very important to the security agencies as well as Bauchi state. So as to get tendencies of those who are willing to commit crime.

Police officer We have mutual and strong relationship with community leaders which help us through working with volunteer security especially traditional and religious leaders, while we organized seminars and programs to oriented members of the community importance of their participation in crime prevention.

Section 4: challenges of Community Participation in Crime Prevention and Control

Table 4.4.1: Respondents Awareness on the Challenges of Community Participation

S/N	RESPONDENTS AWARENES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	YES	347	90.4
2	NO	37	9.6
	Total	384	100%

Field Survey 2022

Table 4.4.1 revels the respondents awareness on the challenges in community participation in crime prevention and control,90.4% of the respondents are aware with challenges in the community participation in crime prevention and control in Bauchi, while 9.6% are not aware with challenges in community participation in crime prevention and control in Bauchi.

Chairman Community Policing: We have been facing a lot of challenges if you are fearing person you can't attempt to move in some areas to arrest suspect even we government security personnel. They are after crime and social vices while

criminal are hunting them, these criminal even they are convicted when they served their conviction they mounting and searching for voluntarily security agents for taking revenge on them.

Table 4.4.2: Respondents Views on the Challenges of Community Participation in Crime Prevention and Control

S/N	CHALLENGES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Corruption and bad Governance	136	35.4
2	Political interference	102	26.6
3	Inadequate logistics	48	12.5
4	Lack of community from community members	47	12.2
5	Shortage of personnel	21	5.5
6	Inadequate funding	11	2.9

7	Inadequate training	10	2.6
8	Others	9	2.3
	Total	384	100%

Field Survey 2022

Table 4.4.2 shows the respondent's views on the challenges faced community participation in crime prevention and control, 35.4% of the respondents opine that corruption and bad governance, 26.6% of the respondents of the respondents said political interference, 12.5% of the respondents inadequate logistics, 12.2% of the respondents sees lack of support from community members, 5.5% said shortage of personnel, 2.9% said inadequate funding, 2.6% of the respondents said inadequate training, 2.3% of the respondents sees others challenges as the menace faced in community participation in crime prevention and control.

Member voluntary security: Challenges that we faced is inadequate working facilities but recently state government give us new patrol vehicle as donated to public and private security we are in need of working equipment and communication gadget.

Section 4.5: Solution to the Challenges of Community participation in Crime Prevention and Control

Table 4.5.1: Respondents Awareness on the Solution to the Challenges of Community participation in Crime Prevention and Control

S/N	AWARENESS ON THE SOLUTION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Yes	348	90.7
2	No	36	9.3
	Total	384	100%

Field Survey 2022

Table 4.5.1 reveals respondents awareness on the solution to challenges faced by community participation in crime prevention and control, 90.7% of the respondents are aware with solutions face by community participation in crime prevention and control, while 9.3% of the respondents are not aware with the solutions to the challenges in community participation in crime prevention and control in Bauchi.

(Traditional Ruler) Challenges and solution is not only money/financial lack of support from the community members even appreciating their effort is part of the support, lack of working materials community members assist voluntarily organization with working equipment such as flashlight, sticks, fuel and those that can't participate should assist them financially and

even working equipment, even morally interact with them in politely manner and cooperate to their activities and government interims of provision of security job should consider them for special vacancies because they have passion and interest and legal support.

Table 4.5.2: Respondents Views on the Solution to the Challenges of Community participation in Crime Prevention and Control

S/N	SOLUTIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Good Governance	95	24.7
2	Provision of Logistics	72	18.8
3	Effective Fight Against Corruption	68	17.7
4	Adequate Support From Community Members	66	17.2
5	Adequate Training	36	9.4

6	Adequate Personnel	31	8.1
7	Others Solution	9	2.3
8	Adequate Funding	7	1.8
	Total	384	100%

Field Survey 2022

Table 4.5.2 reveals respondent views on the solutions to the challenges faces community participation in crime prevention and control; 24.7% of the respondents opine good governance, 18.8% of the respondents said provision of logistics, 17.7% of the respondents said effective fight against corruption, 17.2% of the respondents sees adequate support from the community members, 9.4% adequate training , 8.1% provision of adequate personnel, 2.3% others solutions, while 1.8% of the respondents said provision of adequate funding will be solution to the challenges bedeviling community participation in crime prevention in Bauchi.

Commander Voluntary Security Solution to challenges community members to cooperate and assist us in our activities either actively or financially in support to voluntarily organization , business men and wealthy people should participate because they are belong to society. And we need legal assistance we use to arrest notorious people and their relatives sue us to court charge us with human right violation while

their anti-social child disturb community with crimes and social vices, government should provide some instances to those who sacrifices to their community, and we want government to assist them with public security job such police, army, NDLEA, etc. they have interest, skills, orientation and ambition on security jobs. Provision of job opportunities to the youth that are unemployment.

5. 1 Conclusion

Participation is a continuous process by which people develop and use their ability to act in response to shared problems and to achieve expected needs in an effort to bring some changes to social life. High rates of crime and police ineffectiveness led to the emergence of community participation combating in its current form. more so, community crime prevention was perceived to be effective in crime control and most of the community members believed that communities should be given the responsibility to control crime and so on. Communities adopt various strategies in combating crime in the study area, these strategies ranges from neighbourhood watch, foot patrol and stop and search and other strategies such as surveillance were employed by the communities. Community participation emerges as a result of the ineffectiveness of the formal security to protect livest and property and the strategies adopted seem to be effective. Although there are various challenges facing the effectiveness of community participation in combating crime. For example, low turn up from the side of community members, lack of awareness of the project in some communities, lack of funding from government, lack of monitoring and evaluation from the police, lack of logistics and lack of recognition by the police.

5.2 Recommendations on law enforcement

1. Evidence from the study showed that the people of the area have little interest in the activities of the community participation in combating crimes; therefore, there is the need to encourage the activities of the community members by providing them with allowances and necessary equipment needed for the provision of security. Similarly, liaison need to be established between the police and the members of the community participation in combating crime at such a way that the members of the group will serve as informants to the police.
2. The security agencies in crime control should work closely with community members who should comprise of the community leaders, youths and residents within every community to ensure that crime does not flourish in their areas.
3. The spirit of patriotism should be instilled through re-value orientation so that every citizen should be on a watch out. Further analysis on how community participation in combating crime revealed that

- adequate funding; improve public –police relations, provision of adequate equipment, and enlightenment of the public are possible way to improve community participation in combating crime.
4. It is pertinent of making recommendations to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the role of community participation in crime prevention as well as the effectiveness and efficiency of security agencies in preventing crime, maintenance of law and order and the protection of life and property of the citizenry.
 5. Governments and the police authorities should intensify efforts on mass mobilization and awareness campaigns on the importance of the communities to partner with the police in combating crime. This will help to enlighten community members who are not fully aware of the existence and importance of community participation in combating crime.

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