Community Policing as an Effective Strategy for Crime Reduction in Enugu State Issues and Challenges

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ABSTRACT
This study was embarked on to determine the issues and challenges of community policing as an effective strategy for crime reduction in Enugu State.The work was anchored on Broken Window Theory popularized by James Wilson and George Kelling in 1982.Survey research design was adopted as a methodology. The major instrument of data collection was structured questionnaire. The researcher use simple percentage, frequency table to analyze the data collected from the respondents. Three hypotheses were formulated and tested using Chi-Square statistical method. Four hundred (400) respondents aged eighteen years and above were selected through simple random sampling from target population of 5, 995, 39 of the residents of Enugu State to respond to questions to know their opinion concerning Community Policing as an effective strategy for crime reduction. Findings review that crime has reduced since the introduction of Community Policing. The study also revealed that although the residents welcomed the strategy as a good but suggested that employment -would be a better strategy that could reduce criminality. Finally, it was recommended that the Nigerian Police and other security agencies should put more effort to improve on their relationship -with the members of the public in other to gain the confidence of the people for easy flow of information because without information by both parties, Community Policing will die.

I. INTRODUCTION
Community policing is a strong partnership and collaborative efforts ofpolice and members of the public with a view to protecting lives and property atthe neighbor-hood level. Community policing brings police and citizens together to prevent crime and solve neighbor-hood problems and thereby givingcitizens more control over the quality of life in their community. Community policing could be defined as the collaborative effort between the police and the members of the public to identify the problems of crime and disorder and to develop solutions from within the community in crime reduction. With effective community policing in place, public safety is guaranteed. It increases public awareness that victims and their offenders are community members, and that police are both community members and state agents of social control, who are concerned about crime prevention and control in the society.

Community policing as a crime reduction strategy is a security system in which members of the public are involved in the conduct of policing their locality to complement the efforts of the police in crime control by giving useful intelligent information to law enforcement agencies in the neighbourhood. In Community policing, the community is usually' expected to engage in the policing role through volunteer schemes, initiating neighbourhood support networks and augmenting police patrol activities. Preventing crime and reducing fear of crime, are both closely related to rebuilding strong communities. It is widely acknowledged that good police/public relationships are vital to successful policing. Without sustained public contact, officers would be unable to exercise their discretion appropriately and

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would find themselves isolated, increasingly hostile and unable to empathize with the public. In view of this, seven senior officers from Nigerian police in 2003 went to U.K and U.S.A respectively to do a comparative study of community policing. It was launched on the 27th day of April 2004 by the Inspector-General of Police Tafa Balogun during the era of President Olusegun Obasanjo administration, and Enugu State was used as the pilot state.

Historically, community policing is one of the oldest and best known crime prevention concepts in the North America. It was popularly known as the Neighbourhood watch organization in Pasadena Hills, under the direction of St. Louis county police officer, Kyle Jundt, resident Geno salvati and resident Ed-Tyler. In the late 1960s, an increase in crime heightened the need for a crime prevention initiative, focused on residential areas and involving local citizens. The National Sheriffs Association (NSA) responded, creating the National Neighbourhood Watch Programme in 1972 to assist citizens and law enforcement agencies. In 2002, the (NSA) in partnership with the united state of America (USA) freedom corps, .citizen corps and U.S department of justice launched USA on watch, the face of the revitalized Neighbourhood watch initiative, which represents the expanded role of watch programmes throughout The united states. The essence of establishing the community policing is for the officers and the people they serve to be as close as possible and also must know one another. Such closeness can generate the police-citizen co-operation necessary for the investment of the community in community protection. Organization of assignment should ensure that the police and the same citizen have an opportunity to continuously work for the protection of a specific community. The principal objective is to create a joint commitment between police officers and the people living on their beat, to keep community free from crime. The police team and member of the community maintain fixed period of watch.

In Nigeria, precisely on 27th April 2004, community policing or the vigilante group or Neighbourhood watch as normally called in Nigeria was inaugurated by President Olusegun Obasanjo to complement the services of the Nigeria police force in combating crime on the principle that in a democratic society, the police are entrusted by their fellow citizens to protect and serve the public's fundamental rights, liberty, equity and justice under law. In other words, community policing approach to crime detection, prevention and fighting became active in Nigeria in April, 2004 with the formal inauguration by President Olusegun Obasanjo even though its legal existence may have proceeded that period.

Crime reduction is all the effort from the people and the government to reduce the rate of crime in a given society. Crime is one of the most obvious events which confront people in the late modern age. Crime and criminality are as old as mankind. It is because of this universal character of crime that every society is expected to have 'specific mechanisms for the overall interest and wellbeing of the generality of the populace and this lead to the introduction of community policing to help reduce the rate of crime in our Neighbourhood as each day unfolds with its strange tales of one form of crime or the other. It is either there was a robbery attack, kidnapping, fraud, child trafficking or money laundering. Every society gets the kind of criminal it deserves because the society prepares the crime while the criminals commit it. Because the government has shunned her basic obligations of meeting the primary needs of the individual, criminal activities keeps increasing in the society.

As a result of the increase in the rate of criminal activities in the country, several strategies have been mapped out to curb the ugly situation in the country including community policing and the history of crime reduction strategies can be divided into three main epochs in Nigeria: pre-colonial, colonial and post colonial epochs. In Nigeria during pre-colonial era, people used cults, secret societies, messengers and palace guards as a strategy for crime reduction. In the colonial epoch, the style and principles of policing or crime reduction have been described as anti-people by several people. The reason for this type of description is that the establishment of colonial police was more to serve and protect the commercial interests of the colonialist. The post colonial Nigeria Police Force is a carryover from the colonial era because post-colonial Nigeria police also serve the interest of their financier (leaders) and nothing better can be expected from them. However, after more than three decades of independence, the police see themselves as existing for the government of the day and wealthy members of the society in much the same way as the colonial government and its European Personnel, Post-colonial policing epoch in Nigeria has since witnessed numerous reforms. Community policing is one of such reforms. In recent years, police departments have experimented with new forms of law enforcement, including community policing. Rather than respond to crime, police officers have taken on the role of community change agents, working with the citizens to prevent crimes before they occur .Community policing was essentially developed in the United States, in the early 1970s when findings suggested that individuals and neighbourhood groups were capable ofcontributing to their own security. Community safety is concerned with both the situational and social aspects of crime and disorder. In a sense, "dealing with such problems requires the involvement of the local residents, the local authority, business and various agencies, so that on the basis of partnerships and multi-agency cooperation, all are actively mobilized in the pursuit of a safer social environment.

Statement of the Problem

The issue of criminal cases is fast becoming a serious problem in contemporary world. The high rate of crime in Enugu state and Nigeria in general, has raised a general feeling of insecurity of lives and property, and has made residents of the local government to cry out to both the federal and state governments for urgent assistance to curb the ugly situation in order to safeguard the lives and property of community members. In an anxious bid to tackle this rising wave of crime, the federal and state governments have increased support to Nigeria police service in areas of personnel, logistics and firearms. However it seems that the more weapons and police personnel deployed to fight crime, the more criminal activities are committed and the much that has been achieved seems to be crime spreading from one local government, state or region to another. The argument therefore is that to deal with the growing sophisticated armed robbery operations, superior weapons, more personnel and new methods or strategy like police/public partnership (community policing) should be introduced since there is hardly any day that passes out without one crime or the other being committed. From cult-related killings, to kidnap or suicide, killing of innocent people has become more or less the order of the day. Indeed cult- related criminal activities have wreck untold havoc in Enugu state including the loss of lives and limbs and the creation of fear and insecurity. In response to the high rate of crime, the police increased their presence, embarked on joint patrol with the military and stationed some Armed Personnel Carriers at strategic crime zones in the area. However these steps and strategies have not succeeded in reducing the incidence of crime in the area. Instead of reducing crime incidents, crime rate continue to increase from year to year according. This situation therefore challenges the efficacy of existing crime control methods and demands a shift in strategy and methods of crime control. Consequently, the method of community policing was introduced in the state to help curb this ugly menace.

However, since the introduction of Community Policing in the state in 2004, as a pilot project, not much social research based on the empirical data has been conducted to establish community policing as an effective strategy for crime reduction in the area. Most of the information in circulation is mainly based on media reports and speculations and this has spurred the researcher to embark on this research in order to evaluate the challenges and issues of community policing as an effective strategy for crime reduction in Enugu state.

Therefore, in view of the above expositions, the researcher has come up with the following research questions to guide the work;

i.   What is the extent of criminal activities in Enugu state?
ii.   How effective is community policing in Enugu state?
iii.   How cordial is the relationship between the police and the residents of Enugu state?

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to determine the challenges and prospects of community policing as an effective strategy for crime reduction in Enugu State. However, the specific objectives are as follows:

1. To ascertain the extent of criminal activities in Enugu state.
2. To find out the effectiveness of community policing in Enugu state.
3. To determine the nature of relationship between the police and residents of Enugu state.

Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses was formulated to guide the study:

H_{o1}: Community policing has not reduced the extent of criminal activities in Enugu State.

H_{o2}: The introduction of Community Policing in Enugu state is very effective in fighting crimes in Enugu state

H_{o3}: The relationship between the police and the residents of Enugu state has not contributed to crime reduction.

Theoretical Framework

An intellectual work of this category is not possible without being anchored on a particular academic hallmark hence the adoption of Broken Windows theory (BWT) popularized by James Q. Wilson and George Kelling in 1982. The Broken Windows Theory (BWT) suggests that public offences like vandalism and rowdy behaviour can Create a downward spiral of neighbourhood deterioration and fear of crime that leads to more deterioration and more serious crimes if not checked by the community. Offences like prostitution, drunkenness, pick-pocketing etc can degenerate to bigger crimes like kidnapping, assassination, rape, burglary, fraud when over looked by community and police or other law enforcement

agencies. This is because little crimes like vandalism, broken windows, and others tend to portray the impression that nobody cares about the Community and that residents as well as the police have lost control over the Community. On the other hand, increased police presence and enforcements of laws can make a community seem less chaotic and safer thereby increased presence and involvement of residents in their community and lowering crime rates.

BWT can be incorporated into the concept of community policing in the sense that collective effort by both the police and community dwellers can help alleviate the rate of crime in the community as the police see residents as partners in development and vice versa. BWT assumes that most neighbourhood crimes are more often than not perpetrated by offenders who reside near the victims; this makes crime primarily a local problem which can best be solved locally. BWT is very useful in explaining the synergy between the police and the community in crime detection because with the constant contact of the police and the citizen, both minor and major problems of crimes will be solved and it will reduce crime and fear of crime in the community. The theory encourages the public and the police to analyze crime disorder and develop solutions towards criminality. When a crime occurs, residents and police should try to find out why it happened and what can be done to avoid it in the future rather than simply disposing of the case (Inciardi, 2007:209).

Conceptual Clarifications
Definition of Police
Anderson (2013) defines police as a civil force entrusted with the task of monitoring public order and law enforcement for the prevention and punishment of their breaches.

Adedipe (2005) defined police as an organ of government that is charged with public safety. They are responsible for the civil society security. Police Act Cap 359 and section 4 laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1960 define police clearly in terms of prevention and detection of crime, preservation of law and order, protection of lives and property, and enforcement of law and order.

Concept of Policing and Community Policing
According to Onwe, (2014) the term policing have come to mean an approach to crime fighting through community service and problem-solving.The idea of policing requires a holistic approach to community service, taking into account the problems that plague a community and working with the people within that community to solve them.

Policing requires cooperation from stakeholders- residents, business owner, and leaders - participate in the process of reducing crime and improving quality of life.While it may seem at the time this newly envisioned idea of policing as a societal function as opposed to being reserved for law enforcement departments alone is only beginning to gain traction, in fact, it hearkens to the earliest days of the modern police force.

Community policing is a strong partnership and collaborative effort of police and members of the public with a view of protecting lives and property in the neighbourhood level.

II.   METHODOLOGY
The research design appropriate for this work is descriptive survey research design. The reason for this research design is because it uses the sample drawn to represent the various elements of the population which generalize the population of the study.

The area of the study is Enugu state with special focus on three selected local government areas from the three senatorial zones in the state. The three selected local government areas are Nkanu East local government from Enugu East senatorial zone, Aninri local government from Enugu West senatorial zone and Uzo Uwani local government from Enugu North senatorial zone State.

The total population of Enugu state according to 2006 National Population Census is 3,267,837. The population of the three selected local government areas are as follows; Nkanu East 147,385; Aninri 136,221 and Uzo-Uwani 127,150 making it the total of 410,756 population .But since census is supposed to be conducted in Nigeria in every ten years, the researcher applied the Nigeria Population Projection calculation formula to determine the current population of the three local government areas which is projected at 2.83% rate
per annum. The formula is stated thus;

$Pp = p(l+r)n$

Where   pp   =   population projection.
         P   =   Population of the base year =   410,756
         I   =   Constant
         r   =   Expected annual growth rate 2.83%
         n   =   Expected number of years. (2006-2018) = 1

Therefore; P (2018) = $\frac{410,756 \ (1+2.83) \ 12}{100}$

P (2018) $= \frac{410,756 \ (3.83) \ 12}{100}$

$= \frac{18,878,346}{100}$

$= 1,887,83.46$

$= 1,887,83$

Therefore, in 2018, the total population of Nkanu, Aninri and Uzo-Uwani local government areas is expected to be 410,756 + 1,887, 83 =5,995.39. So,5,995,39 is the total population of the study.

Because of the large nature of the population, the researcher applied Taro" Yameni's Formula to get the sample size from the total population.

Sample size (n) $= \frac{N}{1+N(e)2}$

Where

n $=$ sample size

N $=$ Total population

e $=$ level of significant or degree of freedom 0.05

Solution

Thus, n $= \frac{N}{1+ \ N(e)2}$

n $= \frac{5,995,39}{1+5,995,39(0.05)2}$

n $= \frac{5,995,39}{1+5,995,39x0.0025}$

n $= \frac{5,995,39}{1+1498.8475}$

n $= \frac{5,995,39}{1499.84}$

n $= 399.7$

n $= 400$ approximately

Therefore, the sample size is 400

Data Presentation and Analysis Based on Research Questions 1: What is the Extent of Criminal Activities in Enugu State.

Research item 1: There are incidents of crime in your locality

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	268	70.5%
Agree	92	24.2%
Disagree	12	3.2%
Strongly Disagree	8	2.1%
Total	380	100%

Source: Field Work, 2019

Interpretation: The table above shows that out of the 380 respondents, 268representing 70.5% strongly agree; 92 respondents representing 24.2% agree; 12 respondents representing 3.2% disagree and 8 respondents representing 2.1% strongly disagree. This means that greater percentage of the respondents strongly agree that there are incidents of crime in their locality.

Research item 2: Community policing is in existence in your area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	262	68.9%
Agree	77	20.3%
Disagree	31	8.2%
Strongly Disagree	10	2.6%
Total	380	100%

Source: Field Work, 2019

Interpretation: The table above shows that out of the 380 respondents, 262 representing 68.9% strongly agree; 77 respondents representing 20.3% agree; 31 respondents representing 8.2%) disagree while 10 respondents representing 2.6% strongly disagree. This indicates that greater percentage of the respondents strongly agreed Community policing is in existence in the area.

Research item 3: There is high rate of crime in your area.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongl Agree	172	45.3%
Agree	108	28.4%
Disagree	52	13.7%
Strongly Disagree	48	12.6%
Total	380	100%

Source: Field Work, 2019

Interpretation: From the above table, 172 respondents representing 45.3% strongly agree; 108 respondents representing 28.4% agree; 52 respondents representing 13.7% disagree while 48 respondents representing 12.6% strongly disagree. This implies that greater percentage of the respondents strongly agree that there is high rate of crime in the study area.

Research item 4: community policing has reduced the nature of criminal activities your area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	178	46.8%
Agree	93	24.5%
Disagree	67	17.6%
Strongly Disagree	42	11.1%
Total	380	100%

Source: Field Work, 2019

Interpretation: The table above shows that 178 respondents representing 46.8% strongly agree; 93 respondents representing 24.5% agree; 67 respondents representing 17.6% disagree and 42 respondents representing 11.1% strongly disagree. This indicates that greater percentage of the respondents strongly agree that community policing has reduced the nature of criminal activities in the study area.

Research item 5: There have been victims of crime in your area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	198	52.1%
Agree	128	33.7%
Disagree	44	11.6%
Strongly Disagree	10	2.6%
Total	380	100%

Source: Field Work, 2019

Interpretation: The table above shows that out of the 380 respondents, 198respondents representing 52.1% strongly agree; 128 respondents representing 33.7% agree; 44 respondents representing 11.6% disagree while 10 respondents representing 2.6% strongly disagree. This simply implies that greater percentage of the respondents strongly agree that there have been victims of crime in the study area.

Research item 6: The operations of community policing has contributed in combating crimes in your area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	189	49.7%
Agree	96	25.3%
Disagree	55	14.5%
Strongly Disagree	40	10.5%
Total	380	100%

Source: Field Work, 2019

Interpretation: The table above indicates that 189 out of the 380 respondentsrepresenting 49.7% strongly agree; 96 respondents representing 25.3% agree; 55 respondents representing 14.5% disagree and 40 respondents representing 10.5% strongly disagree. This shows that the greater percentage of the respondents with the total number of 189 respondents strongly agreed.

Research Item 7: The existence of community policing in your area has reduce the rate of crime

Responses	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Strongly Agree	186	48.9%
Agree	88	23.2%
Disagree	33	8.7%
Strongly Disagree	73	19.2%
Total	380	100%

Source: Field Work, 2019

Interpretation: The above table shows that 186 out of the 380 respondentsrepresenting 48.9%) strongly agree; 88 respondents representing 23.2% agree; 73 respondents representing 19.2% strongly disagree and 33 respondents representing 19.2% disagree. This implies that greater percentage of the respondents with total number of 186 respondents strongly agree that the existence of community policing in the study area has reduce the rate of crime.

Research item 8: The effectiveness of community policing has reduced the rate of crimes in your area.

Responses	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Strongly Agree	240	63.2%
Agree	98	25.8%
Disagree	13	3.4%
Strongly Disagree	29	7.6%
Total	380	100%

Source: Field Work, 2019

Interpretation: From the able above, it was observed that the 240 respondents representing 63.2% strongly agree; 98 respondents representing 25.8% agree; 29 respondents representing 7.6% strongly disagree and 13 respondents representing 3.4% disagree. This indicates that the greater percentage of the respondents strongly the effectiveness of community policing has reduced the rate of crimes in the study area.

Research item 9: Community policing is an effective strategy for crime reduction in your area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	198	52.1%
Agree	89	23.4%
Disagree	50	13.2%
Strongly Disagree	43	11.3%
Total	380	100%

Source: Field Work, 2019

Interpretation: The table above shows that 198 respondents representing 52.1% strongly agree; 89 respondents representing 23.4% agree; 50 respondents representing 13.2% disagree while 43 respondents representing 11.3% strongly disagree. This simply implies that greater percentage of the respondents strongly agree that community policing is an effective strategy for crime reduction in the study area.

Research item 10: The police have made efforts to dictates and control crime in your area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	19	5%
Agree	21	5.5%
Disagree	99	26.1%
Strongly Disagree	241	63.4%
Total	380	100%

Source: Field Work, 2019

Interpretation: The table above shows that out of 380 questionnaires returnedby the researcher, 241 respondents representing 63.4% strongly disagree; 99 respondents representing 26.1% disagree; 21 respondents representing 5.5% agree and 19 respondents representing 5% strongly agree. This simply indicate that the police have not made any effort I to dictate and control crime in your area.

Research item 11: Lack of trust between the police and the public affect the effectiveness of community policing

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	203	53.4%
Agree	87	22.9%
Disagree	51	13.4%
Strongly Disagree	39	10.3%
Total	380	100%

Source: Field Work, 2019

Interpretation: The table above shows that out of 380 questionnaires returnedby the researcher, 203 respondents representing 53.4% strongly agree; 87 respondents representing 22.9% agree; 51 respondents representing 13.4% disagree and 39 respondents representing 10.3% strongly disagree. This simply indicates that lack of trust between the police and the public affect the effectiveness of community policing in your area.

Research item 12: Poor public image of the police affect the smooth operations of community policing.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	20	5.3%
Agree	31	8.2%
Disagree	107	28.2%
Strongly Disagree	222	58.4%
Total	380	100%

Source: Field Work, 2019

Interpretation: The table above shows that out of 380 questionnaires returnedby the researcher, 222 respondents representing 58.4% strongly disagree; 107 respondents representing 28.2% disagree; 31 respondents representing 8.2% agree and 20 respondents representing 5.3% strongly agree. This simply indicates that poor public images of the police affect the smooth operations of community policing.

Research item 13: Inadequate manpower in the police organization affects the operations of community policing

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	289	76.1%
Agree	57	15%
Disagree	24	6.3%
Strongly Disagree	222	2.6%
Total	380	100%

Source: Field Work, 2019

Interpretation: The table above shows that out of 380 questionnaires returned by the researcher, 289 respondents representing 76.1% strongly agree; respondents representing 15% agree; 24 respondents representing 6.3% disagree and 10 respondents representing 2.6% strongly disagree. This simply indicate that greater percentage of the respondents strongly agree that inadequate manpower in the police affects the operations of community policing

Research item 14: Corruption based on poor working condition of the police affect the effectiveness of community policing

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	251	66.1%
Agree	86	22.6%
Disagree	24	6.3%
Strongly Disagree	19	5%
Total	380	100%

Source: Field Work, 2019

Interpretation: The table above shows that out of 380 questionnaires returned
by the researcher, 251 respondents representing 66.1% strongly agree; 86 respondents representing 22.6% agree; 24 respondents representing 6.3% disagree and 19 respondents representing 5% strongly disagree. This simply indicate that greater percentage of the respondents strongly agree that corruption based on poor working condition of the police affect the effectiveness of community policing in the study area.

Research item 15: Poor educational background of some police officers affect community policing adversely

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	198	52.3%
Agree	105	27.6%
Disagree	50	13.2%
Strongly Disagree	29	7.6%
Total	380	100%

Source: Field Work, 2019

Interpretation: The table above shows that out of 380 questionnaires returned by the researcher, 198 respondents representing 52.1% strongly agree; 105 respondents representing 27.6% agree; 50

respondents representing 13.2% disagree and 29 respondents representing 7.6% strongly disagree. This simply indicates that poor educational background of some police officers affect community policing adversely

Test of Hypotheses Hypothesis 1

In this study, three hypotheses guiding the study were duly tested to establish if truly there is a significant relationship between the dependent variables with the independent variables on community policing as effective strategy for crime reduction in Enugu State with focus on Nkanu East, Aninri and Uzo-Uwani local government areas.

Ho: Community policing has not reduce the rates of criminal activities in Enugustate.

Based on the chi-square formula which is

$$X2 = \frac{(0 - E)^2}{E}$$

To compute the degree of freedom, the formula is

Df = (R-1)(C-1)
          (4-1) (2-1)
          3x 1
Df - 3

However, at 5% level of significance, the degree of freedom at 3 = 7.82

Therefore, hypothesis 1: Will be tested according to the research item from the questionnaire distribution table which states that: Community policing hasreduce the nature of criminal activities in the study area.

Contingency table:

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	178	46.8%
Agree	93	24.5%
Disagree	67	17.6%
Strongly Disagree	42	11.1%
Total	**380**	**100%**

Chi-Square Table Calculation for Hypotheses 1

Oi	Ei	Oi-ei	(Oi-ei)2	$\frac{(Oi-ei)2}{Ei}$
178	95	-87	-7569	-79.67
93	95	-83	-6889	-72.52
67	95	-3	-9	-0.1
42	95	-173	29929	315
Total				162.7

Source: As **calculated by the researcher.**

Therefore, the calculated chi-square value of $X^2 = 162.7$ **Decision Rule**

If the calculated chi-square (X^2) value is greater than the critical value of degree of freedom at 3 under 0.05 level of significance, the alternate hypothesis (H_1) should be accepted and null hypothesis (H_0) rejected and if the calculated X^2 value is less than the critical value of degree of freedom at 3 under 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis (H_0) should be accepted and alternate hypothesis (Hi) rejected.

Therefore, since the calculated chi-square value of 162.7 is greater than the critical value at 7.82, the alternate hypothesis (H_1) is accepted and null hypothesis (H_0) rejected

III.   CONCLUSION

On this note, the researcher hereby concludes that the Community policing has reduce the nature of criminal activities in Enugu state.

Hypothesis Two

Ho: The effectiveness of the operation of Community Policing has not reducethe rates of crime in Enugu state

Therefore, hypothesis 2: will be tested according to research item which states that: **the effectiveness of Community Policing has reduced the rate of crime in Enugu state.**

Contingency Table

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	240	63.2%
Agree	98	25.8%
Disagree	13	3.4%
Strongly Disagree	29	7.6%
Total	380	100%

Chi-Square Table Calculation for test of Hypotheses 2

Oi	Ei	Oi-ei	(Oi-ei)2	(Oi-ei)2 Ei
240	95	145	21025	221
98	95	3	9	0.094
13	95	-82	-6724	-70.8
29	95	-66	-4356	-45.85
Total				104.4

Source: As Calculated by the Researcher.
Therefore, the calculated chi-square value of $X^2 = 104$

Decision Rule
If the calculated chi-square (X^2) value is greater than the critical value of degree of freedom at 3 under 0.05 level of significance, the alternate hypothesis (Hi) should be accepted and null hypothesis (H_0) rejected and if the calculated X value is less than the critical value of degree of freedom at 3 under 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis (H_0) should be accepted and alternate hypothesis (H_1) rejected.
Therefore, since the calculated chi-square value of 104 is greater than the critical value at 7.82, the alternate hypothesis (H_1) is accepted and null hypothesis (Ho) rejected.

Hypothesis 3:
H_0: What are the challenges that undermine effective community policing in
Enugu State.
Therefore, hypothesis 3: will be tested according to research item from thequestionnaire distribution table which states that: **the relationship between the police and the residents of Enugu state has contributed to crime reduction.**

Contingency Table

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	289	76.1%
Agree	57	15%
Disagree	24	6.3%
Strongly Disagree	222	2.6%
Total	380	100%

Chi-Square Table Calculation for test of hypotheses 3

Oi	Ei	Oi-ei	(Oi-ei)2	(Oi-ei)2 Ei
289	95 95	194	37636 -1444	396.2 -15.2
57		-38		
24	95	-71	-5041	-53.1
10	95	-85	-7225	-76.1
Total				251

Source: As calculated by the researcher.

Therefore, the calculated chi-square value of $X^2 = 251$

Decision Rule

If the calculated chi-square (X^2) value is greater than the critical value of degree of freedom at 3 under 0.05 level of significance, the alternate hypothesis (H_1) should be accepted and null hypothesis (H_0) rejected and if the calculated X^2 value is less than the critical value of degree of freedom at 3 under 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis (H_0) should be accepted and alternate hypothesis (H_i) rejected.

Therefore, since the calculated chi-square value of 251 is greater than the critical value at 7.82, the alternate hypothesis (H_1) is accepted and null hypothesis (H_0) rejected.

Findings

From the analysis on the above tables, the following findings are made
1. That there are incidents of crime in the three selected local government areas of Enugu State
2. That the community policing is in existence in the three selected local government areas of Enugu State
3. That the residents of Enugu state are aware of Community Policing in their area
4. That the activities of community policing has helped in combating crimes Enugu state
5. That there is a cordial relationship between the police and the residents of Enugu state in controlling crimes.

IV. CONCLUSION

Community policing is embedded in joint partnership of the Police and members of the society to identify crime and disorder and find solution within the society to resolve it. It is a way to democratize Police Force from military nature in order to protect, serve with integrity, safe guard fundamental human rights and ensure equal justice to every citizen, and among the citizens and security agencies. From what has been discussed so far. people appreciate community policing and would want it to stay if the Police will improve on their relationship with the members of the public.

Finally, both the Police and the people should strive to embrace respect, protection of human rights and always be willing to help each other whenever the need arises.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made based on the findings from the study;
1. The Nigerian Police and other security agencies should put more effort to improve on their relationship with the members of the public in other to gain the confidence of the people for easy flow of information because without information by both parties, community policing will die away.

The state government should also help in the provision of sophisticated arms, patrol vans/ power bikes, rain coat, and all other crime fighting arms to both the Police and other security agencies to help them contribute effectively for a better crime free society.
3. Both the government and the public should see the need to adequately reward and motivate working/serving security officers (police members of the neighbourhood watch) who carry out their assignment diligent, so that others will see the need for hard work and then put in their very best.
4. Security agencies should not betray the trust of the people by leaking information given to them by the people to the hoodlums. For the security agencies to do well, they must have access to information that comes from the people who know the criminals and their likely time of operation.
5. Other security agencies outside the police should hand over any suspected criminal to the police for proper and thorough investigation and subsequent prosecution in the court of law, so that the law can have its effects.
6. Qualified personnel (that is the people with passion and desire for the work of security) should be employed for the job.
7. Both the Police and the public should strive to imbibe respect for human rights, have equal justice before the law and see themselves as one indivisible entity in the fight for criminality.

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