

The Nexus between Police-Public Participations and Crime Prevention in Ogun State

Folorunsho Muyideen Ogunmefun¹, Adekunle Toyin Olawunmi² and Aluko Gabriel Gbenga³

¹Chrisland University, Abeokta, Owode, Ogun State

²Chrisland University, Abeokuta, Owode, Ogun State

³National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract: Security remains one of the rational ways to advance human quality and gain societal development through cordial relationship. The primary tasks of the police are to secure the lives and properties of the community member with the help of the community's members because failure of the community members to support security will tantamount to human environmental problems. Multistage sampling techniques was used to collect two hundred and twenty structured questionnaires from participants In-depth and Focus Group discussion was used for collection of verbal data from community members, the Nigeria Police and Police-Community Relations Officers. Another finding shows that over 60 percent of the participant agreed that police-public partnership improve societal orderliness. Continuous partnership should be encouraged., The community members should adopt target removal, target hardening, access control and others means to ensure safety of lives and properties and equally strengthen security works.

Keywords: Police, Public, Participation, Crime, Prevention.

INTRODUCTION

Globally, the word policing preceded the creation of police as the only legal governmental agent or entity established by the State authority to provide security to lives and properties of the people and to also maintain laws and orderliness over the years. According to Telep & Wesisburd, (2012) & Joyal, (2012), the earliest policing system in the world were centered on the use of adults within the community with the primary aims of ensuring safety to lives and properties of the people based on community collective responsibility principle. This assertion shows that in medieval societies all adults males were obliged to contribute towards the prevention and control of crime and civil disorder under the system of hue, cry pursuit and also watch and ward that preceded the emergence of specialized police force (Etannibi and Chukwuma, 2003)

For example, the historical development of policing demonstrates the importance of the security role played by the community members in ensuring safety. According to Dempsey & Forst, (2008) in 5th century, B.C.E Rome created the first specialized investigative unit called questers or trackers of murder who are selected by the citizens to maintain orderliness. Furthermore, in 6th century in Rome, the role of security works depends largely on community collective responsibility because community members determine and appoint the unpaid magistrate (Judge) that enacts laws in their various communities while Lictors are appointed by the community members to protect the unpaid magistrate and equally see to the enforcement of laws in their communities. In

the 7th century policing became more advance when Emperor Augustus divided the city of Rome into 14 Regions (Wards) and selected qualified members of the Military to form the Praetorian Guards as security agents in Rome who are in charge of protecting the palace and the entire member of the Kings family, the praetofectus Urbi are in charge of protecting the city and the people while Vigiles are agent charged with the responsibility of fire-fighting who are later acknowledged as the first civil police in modern societies (Deflan, 2011)The needs for policing became compulsory and needed to safe guards the people and their properties in any community. This also gave birth to English and American history of policing in the world

In the traditional Africa societies, the history of policing share similar origin with what is obtainable in the World because Africans are known to operate on affective-affectivity rather than affective-neutrality observed in the developed countries (Alemika, & Chukwuma, 2000). But the history of policing in the medieval societies looks like the policing formation in Africa, For example, Tamuno, (1993) avers that history dictates that Africans security is more grounded on the community based approach indicating the relevance of the community members in policing the society is acknowledged over the years in the pre-colonial period. Furthermore Alemika & Chukwuma, (2007) validate the claims when they assert that policing in Africa incorporate pre-colonial dispute resolution norms and goals practices. They explain further that in African

traditional settings, policing system lack professionalism in their mode of operation compared to what is obtainable in the developed countries. This is because societies in African have centralized political authorities in their various kingdoms with palace officers that exercises delegated power to summon suspects before the rulers and enforcing orders. Onoge, (1993) They also explains that in the pre-colonial era, social control, dispute resolution process and system were established to achieve orderliness, cooperation, social harmony and community solidarity through mediation, conciliation, arbitration among others.

The Nigeria history of policing is not different from what is obtainable in the world. But lot of preconceived notion were established round the role and functions of police by Nigeria The preconceived notion attract and calls for interventions of researchers, non-state actors, philanthropist, academia and scholars all over the world on the issue of security to lives and properties of the people which was over centralized in the hands of the Nigeria police. Thus, securing lives and properties and maintenance of orderliness is the primary and legal responsibility of the Police in any society. But this historical responsibility cannot be carried out alone without the help of the community members in the society According to Africa Center for Strategic Studies, (2015) the prevalence of crime and delinquent activities in Nigeria needs urgent intervention of community members for fighting various dimensional insecurity challenges characterized by ethno-religious tension, rising incidence of violent among marginalized communities, communal conflict, militancy, terrorism and weak police professionalism. In Nigeria, Abdul & Okoro, (2016) agitates that the major reasons for the growth in rate of crime and delinquent activities were rooted back to porosity of the Nigerian Borders, rural-urban drift and poverty across different states in Nigeria.

In Ogun State, the deteriorating nature of the internal security has led to the growth and developmental support rendered by the community members in terms of involvement, communication and partnership in any security matters in the state for ensuring orderliness. The growing nature of delinquents activities in the state is worrisome and poses a serious threat to human and societal development leading to lack of trust among community members, trauma by the victims and their families, retrogressive economic activities,

poor international image among others, Thus, this research is set to inquire into prevalence of crime/delinquent acts, nature of crime, effective partnership, communications and relationship that exists between the formal and informal police in Ogun State

Research Questions

- 1) What are the factors that propel the prevalence of crime and delinquent activities in Ogun State?
- 2) How has the nature of criminal or delinquent activities influence societal orderliness in Ogun State
- 3) To what extent has insecurity affected the partnership of police and informal security officers in crime prevention
- 4) What are the strategies put in place by the Police Community Relations Officers to improve the work of the Nigeria Police in controlling crime or delinquent activities?

LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theoretical understanding of a research work is anchored on the scholarly contributions of the theorists who have in a way or the other contributed to the theoretical explanation of a phenomenon. Thus, the essence of adopting theories is to shed logical interdependent and empirical references to the work in focus. Thus, two theories were adopted to explain the research inquiry namely, Tripartite Notion of Social contract by Auguste Comte and Broken Windows by James Wilson and George Keilling. The two adopted theories play importance role in the understanding the power relations based on value consensus among two or more people in development. Thus, according to Auguste Comte, social contract theory is structured along three major categories of people that must work hands in hands for the achievement of effective growth and development in any states or societies (Ritzer, 2015). Auguste Comte mentioned the three organs as follows who are expected to ensure growth, development through providing security to lives and properties of the people regardless of their race, ethnic background, colours, power, position and privilege in the contract. The identified categories are expected to play vital role in the achievement of security of the people which is the primary motives for the establishment of State from historical and constitutional perspectives

- a) The Government
- b) The Public Bureaucracy

c) The People

According to Auguste Comte, the historical primary duties and constitutional responsibility of the State Apparatus refers to as the Government are to enact public oriented laws that will provides security to lives and properties of the people in their various communities. Thus, this Government is also subdivided along different sections namely, the Legislature, the Executives, the Judiciary, the State security apparatus and the media are expected to play the role and responsibility in ensuring safety to lives and properties in any country. The Legislatures are expected to enact public oriented laws that will promote the wellness of the masses in the society. More so, the Executive arms are expected to enforce law and maintain orderliness in the state with the Power of the Police to maintain internal peace and the Military forces to protect the state from external attacks. The Public Bureaucracy are expected to stands as intermediary between the Government and the people because they are expected to carry out tasks and contract issued out by the governmental body towards ameliorating the living conditions of the masses by ensuring that all developmental projects and programme get to the needs of the needs of the masses while the people are also known as the citizens that are expected to pay taes to government and obey national calls or services at any time they are needed by the State (Parajanpe, 2016; Ninalowo, 2012; Soyombo & Oyekanmi, 2015; Haralambos & Holborn, 2016). The police are meant to be friends to all the members of the society they are expected to protect in order to achieve progressive development through the cooperation of the community members but when the relationship get disrupted the situation will lead to eminent contradiction of under development

In Nigeria, scholars such as Alemika, (2003) Alemika & Chukwuma, (2007) African Center, (2015) explains that the level relationship and partnership that exist between the community member and the Nigeria Police will determine the level of security or insecurity experienced in the country. If the relationship is based on transparency, accountability, merit and collective responsibility it will promote progressive security to lives and properties of the people once the case turn otherwise the problem of insecurity will gain it momentum degenerating to other social vices such as trauma, civil unrest, lack of trust, retrogressive economic, poor local and international images among others. It is stated that

the role and responsibility of the State and the Nigeria Police is to provide the security to lives and properties of the people while the citizens are expected to assist the Nigeria Police by reporting crime related cases observed in their various communities to the security for immediate actions to take place. The Police in Nigeria cannot achieve safety of the environment adequate without the help of the community members even the Nigerian government cannot achieve progressive and safe society without the help of the citizens. The situation shows the role and importance of the citizens in assisting the Police to effectively provide security and work effectively in the society. This is because once real and vital information are supplied to the police the next things is quick actions to safeguard people. More so, broken windows theory was adopted to explain the result and the consequences associated in the weakness of the relationship that exists between the Nigeria Police and the citizens. Broken windows theory was rooted back to the scholarly works of James Wilson and George Keilling. The fundamental assumption of the theorists is that when minor crime occurs and it was not repair on time the situation of the crime will degenerate to major crime that will cause havoc in the society leading to severe social vices in any states in the world. The argument of the broken windows theory did not really explain the causes of crime but emphasis was anchored on the prevalence of crime and delinquent activities in the State. In Ogun state, any criminal or delinquent activities noticed in any community was expected to be reported to the Nigeria Police so as for them to carry out urgent investigation and interrogation to the situation. Once the community members failed to reports any act of criminal or delinquent activities notice to the Nigeria Police on time will leads to high level of insecurity to lives and properties of the people leading to civil unrest and various indexes of eminent contradiction of underdevelopment in Ogun State, Nigeria.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research work is a community-based approach inquiry because large number of the data collection was done among the residents of Odeda Local Government Area of Ogun State. Odeda is one of the twenty local governments in Ogun State bounded by Bakatare village closer to Oyo state with its entry boundary started from Alogi community around Obantoko. The Nigerian National Population Census of 2006 put the population estimation of the study site to 109.449

with land Area estimated to 1.560 km² (NPC, 2006) . A mixed methods was adopted for the study which includes the use of quantitative and qualitative. The research was conducted using both secondary and primary sources of data collection from the residents of the Odeda community. For the purpose of the secondary data collection various national and international publications were reviewed for the study while the primary source of data was collected through administration of structured questionnaire and in-depth interviews were also conducted among the community members using semi-structured questionnaire. The sample size for the study was derived from the entire population which was estimated to 401 sample size by adopting Taro Yemane, (1987) sample size formula. But after the retrieval of the administered questionnaire 315 was structured questionnaires were retrieved but 220 was found useful and appropriate for the quantitative analysis while 20 in-depth interviews were also conducted. Probability (Multi-stage and

Simple Random) and Non-Probability (Purposive sampling) were adopted Face to face method was adopted to served and collected the structured questionnaires and verbal information. The method of data analysis and interpretations adopted is anchored on descriptive and inferential statistics. On the part of the descriptive analysis frequency and percentages of the distributions were adopted but the inferential statistics adopted for the study is chi-square while content systematic analysis was adopted for the interpretation of the verbal data collected on the field.

RESULTS

Hypothesis One

Ho= There is no significant relationship between propelling factors and occurrence of criminal or delinquent activities

H1= There is a significant relationship between propelling factors and occurrence of criminal or delinquent activities

Table 1; The table below is centered on the test of hypothesis on propelling factors and criminal or delinquent activities

Prevailing factors	Have you ever experienced crime/delinquent activities		
	Yes	No	Total
Physical Factor (body structure)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(100.0%)
Psychological Factor (Greed)	84(93.3%)	6(6.7%)	90(100.0%)
Economic Factor (Poverty)	98(86.0%)	16(14.0%)	114(100.0%)
Peer Pressure (Association)	13(81.3%)	3(18.7%)	16(100.0%)
Social Factor (Poor parenting)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(100.0%)
Total	195(88.6%)	25(11.4%)	220(100.0%)

X Cal =13.646 X tab=3.991, df= 2 Astmp Sig ()2 sided= 0.000

Source- Fieldwork Reports, 2022

The data hypothesis result gathered from the outcome of the inquiry shows that economic and psychological factors are more likely responsible to propel individuals or group of people to engaged in delinquent or criminal activities. Over 88.6 per cent of the respondent agreed that economic and psychological factors were responsible for individuals or groups of people involvement in delinquent or criminal actions in their various communities. The outcome of the result shows that the Null Hypothesis (Ho) is rejected while the Alternate Hypothesis (Hi) is highly accepted. . The relationship is statistically significant at 0.05 level of significant. The X² = 13.646, df= 2, P.< 0.05. The contingency

coefficient of the two variables is 0.398. This shows that over 80 per cent of the respondents posited that there is a relationship between prevailing factors such as psychological, economical and peer pressure on individuals or group involvement in criminal or delinquent behaviours in their various communities in Ogun State.

Hypothesis Two

H0=There is no significant relationship between the nature of crime on societal orderliness

H1=There is a significant relationship between the nature of crime on societal orderliness

Table 2; The table below decipher the test of hypothesis on the relationship between the nature of crime/delinquent activities and societal orderlines

Nature of Crime/delinquent activities	Are you experiencing disorderliness in your community		
	Yes	No	Total
Misdemeanor	146 (66.4%)	20 (10.0%)	166 (75.5%)
Violations	47 (21.4%)	7 (3.2%)	54 (24.5%)
Total	198 (87.8%)	27 (13.2%)	220 (100.0%)

X Cal = 21.104 X tab=,9.85 df= 2 Astmp Sig (2 sided) = 0.000

Source- Fieldwork Report, 2022

The data above in the table shows that null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected while the Alternate Hypothesis was accepted. Thus, the relationship is statistically significant at 0.000 level of significant. More so, the $X^2_{Cal}=21.104$, $df=2$, and $P<0.05$. The contingency coefficient of the two variables is at 0.642. This shows or means that about 75 percent of the participants experienced orderliness in their various communities because of the partnership and engagement of the community members and formal police in combating delinquent and criminal activities in Ogun state.

The joint efforts and cooperation between the community members and formal police has reduced the occurrence or incidence of crime or delinquent behaviour drastically in Ogun state.

Hypothesis Three

Ho= There is no significant relationship between security threat on police-community partnership in crime prevention

H1= There is a significant relationship between security threat on police-community partnership in crime prevention

Table 3; The table below is centered on the test of hypothesis on the relationship between security threat and police-community partnership on crime prevention

Types of criminal or delinquent activities	How would you rate police-public partnership in security related matter in your various communities in Ogun State			
	Positive	Negative	Indifference	Total
Kidnapping	24(75.0%)	3(9.4%)	5(15.6%)	32(100.0%)
Armed Robbery	78(64.2%)	19(14.7%)	31(24.0%)	129(100.0%)
Human Ritual Killing	31(67.4%)	7(15.2%)	8(17.4%)	46(100.0%)
Cyber crime	5(71.4%)	1(14.3%)	1(14.3%)	7(100.0%)
Drug Peddling	3(50.0%)	0(0.0%)	3(50.0%)	6(100.0%)
Total	142(64.5%)	30(13.6%)	48(21.8%)	220(100.0%)

$X^2=Cal=36.14$, $X^2_{tab}=15.51$ $df=8$ $Asymp\ Sig(2\ sided) = 0.000$

Source- Fieldwork Reports, 2022

The outcome of the data gathered from the respondents shows that Null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected while the Alternate hypothesis (H1) is accepted. Thus, the outcome and submission derived from the hypothesis tested deciphers that there are various types of delinquent or criminal activities that takes place in different communities in Ogun state. Prevalence of insecurity in the states gives room for the support of the community members in fighting the occurrence of insecurity in the state. The relationship is statistically significant at 0.05 level of significant. The $X^2=36.14$, $DF=8$ and $P<0.05$. The contingency coefficient of the two variables is at 0.941. The outcome of the inquiry indicated that over 60 percent of the

participants opined that the relationship between police-public partnership in crime and delinquent control is positive and progress toward saving lives and properties of the people in their various communities as at the time the research was conducted

Research Question Four

The last question is centered on the collection of verbal data from the participants on various security strategies put in place by the Community members to improve the work of the Nigeria Police in controlling crime or delinquent activities? The submissions of the verbal responses of the participants were guided through the use of

semi structured questions and the verbal data were collected through the adopted of in-depth interviews among the participants. The outcomes of the collected data were stated and analyzed as follows;

The first respondent opines that

The work and support rendered by the member of police community relation committee in Ogun state cannot be relegated to the background because we are firstly working in line with the directive of the Ogun state police and any action, we might want to take must be in line with the police backing. We are all supporting Ogun state by even providing moral support and financial assistance to build or reconstruct our police stations because they are for the community safety and they need to be kept secured as well. The police are for the community member and the community members are for the police therefore, we believed that we work for common goal which is protecting lives and properties of the people in different dimension.

IDI/Man/PCRC Member/Odeda /2022.

Group discussion was conducted among the Nigeria Police and these are their various submissions

To be candid, community involvement and engagement in security work is helpful and supportive towards the growth and development of the work of Police in Nigeria. The contribution of the informal security agents in security works in Ogun state is good and positive because they provided monitoring vehicles to support security work More so, they support the operative model of working. To be honest their work is good and their support is inclusive towards security growth and development in Ogun state and even at National level. The Police are also part of the community and also belong to the community. The only different between us is the Nigerian uniform of security with us and after we remove the uniform, we also come back to be part of the community we reside. Another Nigeria police opines that without the support of the community members in security issues, it will be a bit challenging for police to achieve their tasks because it is the community members that is expected to give quality information about their communities to the Nigeria Police for further security interrogation and investigation, therefore we are all working together for the progressive development of our communities, state and country at large. To me, Nigerian are becoming mentally and security conscious of their safety.

FGD//Police Officers/Ibara/2022

This question was extended to one community member and this is what she submitted

My area was a very disturbed area in Abeokuta especially for the issues of cult boys and their use to disturbed my community. But the work and support of the police and informal security has helped us to enjoy at least small degree of freedom and relaxation of mind. We sleep in my community now with our two eyes closed and dreaming of the next things to happen in our daily activities

IDI/ Women/ Odeda Community/2022

The last submission recorded from the interview shows that;

There are many positive contributions associated with the relationship and partnership between the Police and the community members in achieving security to lives and properties of the indigenes of Ogun state. First and foremost, they assist in security measure, provide vehicles to support the security work of the Nigeria Police, Reconstruct and repaint some of the police stations among gives meritorious awards of excellence to the officers who have served the state meritoriously in the past and recently

IDI/Man/Police Officer/Lafenwa/2022

The last research question was concluded on the submission of various participants through the interviews conducted. It was concluded that the relationship and the meaningful engagement of the Nigeria Police and community members in security works bring about social orderliness and progressive development in Ogun State. It is on this ground; the following discussion of finding was stated to give meaning to the outcome of the inquiry.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The result of the finding on an inquiry on propellant factors that lead to increase to criminal or delinquent activities shows that economic and psychological factors are more likely responsible to propel individuals or group of people to engaged in delinquent or criminal activities. Over 88.6 per cent of the respondent agreed that economic and psychological factors were responsible for individuals or groups of people involvement in delinquent or criminal actions in their various communities. The outcome of the result shows that the Null Hypothesis (Ho) is rejected while the Alternate Hypothesis (Hi) is highly accepted. More so, the outcome of the

inquiry shows that over 80 per cent of the respondents posited that there is a relationship between prevailing factors such as psychological, economical and peer pressure on individuals or group involvement in criminal or delinquent behaviours in their various communities in Ogun State. This was rooted to Ogunmefun, *et al.*, (2022) in a research finding concluded that there are several factors that can be held responsible for propelling youths into criminal or delinquent activities which they mentioned as personal (greed and vested interest), psychological factors (inferior complex) and parent socio-demographic characteristics (Employment status, marital status, age at first marriage and religious affiliation) are some of the propelling factors identified by the authors in their findings. Despite the contribution identified by the above scholars Ogunmefun & Okuneye, (2020) argued that illicit drug intakes and peer pressure are few of the major propellant factors that increase the prevalence of criminality and level of insecurity experience in the country especially among the youths. While Ogunmefun & Oyeyemi, (2021) opines that the cause of increase in criminal and delinquent activities is rooted to the how political elites takes those advantages of the youths to clandestine political process in the country

The second discuss was rooted to the question that intends to if nature of crime or delinquent activities affect societal orderliness in the various communities where the participants reside. The findings shows that null hypothesis (Ho) was rejected while the Alternate Hypothesis was accepted. It shows that the relationship between nature of crime or delinquent activities influence societal orderliness is statistically significant at 0.000 level of significant. More so, the $X^2_{Cal}=21.104$, $df=2$, and $P<0.05$. The contingency coefficient of the two variables is at 0.642. This shows or means that about 75 percent of the participants claimed to enjoy and experience orderliness in their various communities. It shows that most participants experienced orderliness due to the partnership and engagement that occurs in the policing efforts of the formal and informal security in their various communities as at the time the research was conducted. This finding was close to the submission of Ninalowa (2015; Paranjape, 2015) among others. These authors submitted that increase in crime or delinquent activities increases the level of insecurity in a state which indirectly or indirectly affects the social management of human behaviour. Likewise, Mbagwu, (2016) submission

opines that the concept of peace in mutually with the African traditional leaders and the people in maintaining social order. She stressed further that it is worthy to acknowledge the works of community's elders in maintaining societal orderliness in African societies

The third discussion is derived from the outcome of the research hypothesis that intends to inquiry on how insecurity affected the partnership in the mode of operation of police and informal security officers in crime control. The result indicated that the Null hypothesis (Ho) was rejected while the Alternate hypothesis (H1) is accepted. Thus, the outcome and submission of the result derived from the hypothesis tested deciphers that the relationship, partnership and engagement of the police and community members in fight against crime and delinquent activities was productive in fighting against maladjusted behaviour in their various communities. The relationship is statistically significant at 0.05 level of significant. The $X^2=36.14$, $DF=8$ and $P<0.05$. The contingency coefficient of the two variables is at 0.941. The outcome of the inquiry indicated that over 60 percent of the participant opined that the relationship between police-public partnership in crime and delinquent activities control is positive and progress in saving lives and properties of the people in their various communities as at the time the research was conducted. The finding of Sitorous & Amal (2022) justify the finding of the inquiry because it is believed and pointed out the effective partnership and mode of operation between the formal and informal police agents will increase the level of comfort enjoyed by the citizens of any state in the world. IT major emphasis is that the police need more professional training constantly to meet up with the historical and constitutional responsibility levied on them to perform as task

The last conclusion was drawn from the research question that intend to shed comprehensive understanding to various strategies that community members has put in place for the advancement of security works in their various communities. Thus, the verbal submissions indicted that the quality of established relationship between the citizens and Nigeria Police is very cordial and helpful for the advancement of the security tasks and responsibility in Ogun State. Several donations were such as patrol vehicles buses are donated to strengthen the work of security apart from the government patrol vehicles. More so, some stations were painted to show be beauty of some of

the unpainted or faded paints on some of the stations were repainted with the permission of the Police officers in charge of most of the stations. Finally, some of the loyal and highly dedicated officers who discharge their duties and carry out their constitutional functions are also rewarded for their various meritorious services.

CONCLUSION

Within the framework of the research inquiry there are several conclusions that arise from the topic of interest under consideration. First and foremost, the study deciphers that there are several factors that propelled people to engage in criminal or delinquent activities in the developed and developing world ranging from personal interest, psychological factor, and personal interest, psychological characteristic and monetary benefits associated to deviant behaviour. This may lead the increase in insecurity in the entire country at large if not tackled to solve the regeneration of the menace. Moreover, level of partnership, engagement and mutual mode of operation that co-exist between the public members and the Nigeria Police will determine how the problem of insecurity will be combated in any human society. It was discovered that there are various types of problems in Nigeria but the most and current problem faced by most of the community members is the problem of kidnapping and armed robbery cases that affect nation building among the Ogun state residence. Finally, the mutual relationship and partnership between the informal security member of Ogun state PCRC Member and the Nigeria Police is cordial and effective towards promoting unity, harmony and peaceful co-existence among diverse ethnic groups in the country

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is on this ground, that the following recommendations are stated to guide the advancement of unity and peaceful coexistence among the residence of Ogun state

- i) The community member should continually cooperate and render voluntary assistance to the Nigeria Police in terms of supplying adequate information for community safety
- ii) The community should constantly report cases of delinquent or criminal activities notice in their various communities to the Nigeria Police
- iii) The community should also employ other informal security guards to assist the

Nigeria Police in securing lives and properties of the Nigerians and their function must be in line with the rules and regulations of the Nigeria Police

- iv) Any weapons the community member will get for the informal security agents or guards must be registered and license by the Nigeria Police
- v) Improve the working benefits of the Nigeria Police, constantly trained them in a professional technique and equipped them with modern and sophisticated weapons to advance security
- vi) All the community members must partake in any security issues in their various community
- vii) The community member should advance their community security gadgets by buying closed circuit camera, built giant gate, control access to their community, built on their target hardening and removals of valuable things that attract delinquent or criminal acts

REFERENCES

1. African Policing Civilian Development Forum (APCDF), "Audits of Police Oversight Agencies in West Africa." *Cape Town* (2005).
2. Albrecht, J. & Das, D. "Effective Crime Reduction Strategies: International Perspectives." *ORC Press* (2011).
3. Alemika, E. E. O. "Public Perceptions and Trust in African Legal Institutions." *A Paper presented at XIV World Congress of Criminology, University of Pennsylvania* (2005a).
4. Alemika, E. E. O. & Chukwuma, I. C. "Police-Community Violence in Nigeria." *Lagos Center for Law Enforcement Education Foundation (CLEEN) and National Human Rights Commission* (2000).
5. Anderson, D. M. "Vigilante Violence and the Politics of Public Orders in Kenya." *African Affairs* 101.405 (2003): 531-555.
6. Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative. "The Police, The Politics Roles Accountability in Ghana." *New Delhi, India* (2007).
7. Haralambo, M. & Holborn, R. M. "Sociology: Themes and Perspectives." *Indian. Oxford University Press* (2016).
8. Haq, A., Tyler, T. & Schulhefer, S. "Why does the Public Cooperate with Law Enforcement? The influence of the Purposes and Targets of Policing." *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law* 17.5 (2011): 419-450.

9. Hills, A. "The Dialectics of Police Reform in Nigeria." *Journal of Modern African Studies* 45.2 (2008): 215-234.
10. Joyal, R. G. "How far have we Crime? Information Sharing Inter-agency collaboration and trust within the Law Enforcement Community." *Criminal Justice Studies* 25.4 (2012): 357-370.
11. Marenin, O. "The Futures of Policing African States." *Police Practice and Research* 10.4 (2009): 344-363.
12. Mbagwu, J. U. "Indigenous Approaches in Resolving Conflicts in Africa: Women and Post-Conflicts Reconstruction." *Lagos. Olive Branch Publications Limited* (2016).
13. Ninalowo, A. M. "Essays on the State and Civil Society." *Lagos. First Academic Publications* (2015).
14. Nsereko, D. "The Police, Human Rights and the Constitutions: An African Perspective." *Human Rights Quarterly* 15.3 (1993): 465-484.
15. Ogunmefun, F. M. & Oyeyemi, E. T. "Political Process and Insecurity among Youths in Oshodi/Isolo Local Government Area, Lagos." *Randwick International of Social Sciences* 2.3 (2021): 196-213.
16. Ogunmefun, F. M., Olawunmi, A. T., Aluko, T. E. & Aborisade, R. A. "Indicators of incidence of criminality in Mushin, Lagos: Role of community policing." *Randwick International of Social Sciences* 3.3 (2022): 605-613.
17. Ogunmefun, F. M. "Predicators of violence among drug abusers in selected drug joints in Mushin, Lagos: Role of community policing." *Randwick International of Social Sciences* 3.3 (2020): 605-613.
18. Onoge, O. F. "Social Conflicts and Crime Control in Colonial Nigeria." In T.N Tamuno, I.L Bashir, E.E.O Alemika & A. Akano (Eds.), *Policing Nigeria: Past, Present and Future. Lagos: Malthouse Press* (1993).
19. Paranjape, N. V. "Criminology, Penology with Victimology." *Allahabad Central Law Publications Limited* (2016).
20. Sitorus, R. M. & Amal, B. M. "Police Professionalism in Prevention of Violent Criminal Act by the Police in Indonesia." *Randwick International Journal of Social Sciences* 3.1 (2022): 102-115.
21. Telep, C. W. & Weisburd, D. "What is known about the effectiveness of Police Practice in reducing Crime and Disorder." *Police Quarterly* 15.4 (2012): 331-357.

Source of support: Nil; **Conflict of interest:** Nil.

Cite this article as:

Ogunmefun, F.M., Olawunmi, A.T. and Gbenga, A.G. "The Nexus between Police-Public Participations and Crime Prevention in Ogun State." *Sarcouncil Journal of Humanities and Cultural Studies* 3.1 (2024): pp 14-22.