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NIGERIAN CONTEXT OF POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN GRASSROOTS POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY OF BORNO STATE

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Abstract

Examined the police community relations with the community to the political development. The method adopted was documented, through which the research is relevant books were pulled together in order for this research to have arrived at advisory position on how to improve the partnership between police community. This will go a long way in improving the image of police, and at the same time improve the confidence of the community towards the police in Nigeria.

Keywords: Police, Community Relations

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1. Introduction

Nigerian police community relation will be incomplete without a mention the British-inherited police in some of the “adventures” which have been documented by police specialists in Nigeria. The colonial era. Noted that the colonial Nigeria Police were used to sustain the exploitation and oppression of labor. After Nigeria became an independent country in the year 1960 and eventually a republican country in 1963, one would have expected that the new police force, with Nigerians at the helm of affairs, should have had better relations with the public. However, the situation was not totally different from the colonial era as the image of the police did not improve significantly.

Rotimi (2001) observed that one of the factors which made the postcolonial police similar to the colonial era was their involvement in partisan politics rather than keeping peace and maintaining safety of citizens and property cannot be over emphasis for the progress and survival of any sovereign nation.

It can be viewed as a precondition for good governance leading to socio-economic growth, and political advancement, nation peace building, human freedom proper functioning of law and order in country. This was demonstrated when section 14 (2) of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria assigned the task of internal security as the primary function of government. Beyond this, section 214 of the Constitution went further to establish the Nigeria police force to lead the internal security architecture for the country (FGN, 1999).

As a lead internal security agency in Nigeria, the police can be described as the first line of defence as internal security in Nigeria. They are to provide peace and promise the safety of every citizen or Non-citizen as the case may be, An ambassador, Business tourism, Educational tourism all this Non-citizen are under the control of Nigerian police force as an internal security to protect their life and property, This implies that the “A to Z” functions of the Nigeria police force revolved round protective and enforcement duties. In other words,

the police are responsible for keeping peace and stability; maintaining law and order, police men are expected to perform their duty and responsibility in section 4 of the Police Act and Regulations (2020), defined in a broad term that the police are employed to prevent and protect life and properties of the citizen and Non-citizen who reside in Nigeria and maintained law and order in the country.

Community police encompasses a variety of philosophical and practical approaches and is still evolving strategies and depending on the needs and responses of the communities involved; however, certain basic principles and considerations are common to all community police efforts in Nigeria, to date, no concise overview of community police exists for practitioners who want to learn to use this wide-ranging approach to address the problems of crime and disorder in their communities. Prepared by the Community Police Association, is the beginning of an Established and funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the Community Police Consortium includes representatives from the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the National Sheriffs' Association, the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), and the Police Foundation. BJA gave the Association the task of developing a conceptual framework for community police and assisting agencies in implementing community police. The process was designed to be a learning experience, allowing police, community members, and policymakers to assess the effectiveness of different implementation procedures and the impact of community police on local levels of crime, violence, fear, and other public-safety problems.

The effort to bring community police into focus. The document, while not a final product assembles and examines the critical components of community police to help foster the learning process and to structure the experimentation and modification required to make community police work in the country.

There are compelling reasons why law enforcement leaders believe the time has come to alter the police and practices of their organizations. These reasons are rooted in the history of policing and police

research during the last section of period, in the changing nature of communities, and in the shifting characteristics of crime and violence that affect these communities in our country with the particular emphases on Nigerian context of Police community Relations in grassroots political development: A study of Borno state, this stand as a literature gap of this research.

It is undoubtedly established by most scholars that the citizen is the main essence of the corporate run by owners by the police community relations. Thus the goods and service produced must serve as want satisfying needs to certain basic principles and considerations are common to all community police efforts in Nigeria, in the enhancement of service delivery and police community relations satisfaction in Nigeria.

The general objective of this study is to examine the effect of Nigerian context of Police community Relations in grassroots political development: A study of Borno state, the specific objectives are to:

- i. Examine the elements that contribute to the accessing information from general public during insurgency through the police community relations in Borno state.
- ii. Evaluating the contribution of community police service on insurgency in Borno state.

The scope is limited to Nigerian context of Police community Relations in grassroots political development: A study of Borno state. The research work covers the period of 13 years (2009 to 2023). This period was chosen because the insurgency of Boko haram in Borno state. During the research, some problems such as difficulty in accessing relevant information, financial constrain, and limited time wws encountered. However, effort was made not to compromise standard.

2. Literature Review

The goal of community police is to reduce crime and disorder by carefully examining the characteristics of problems in neighborhoods and then applying appropriate problem-solving method. The community" for which a perambulation major is given responsibility should be a insignificant, well-defined geographical area. Beats should be configured in a manner that

preserves, as much as possible, the unique geographical and social characteristics of neighborhoods while still allowing efficient service. Perambulation majors are the primary providers of police services and have the most extensive contact with community members. In community police efforts, they will provide the bulk of the daily policing needs of the community, and they will be assisted by immediate supervisors, other police units, and appropriate government and social agencies. Upper level managers and command staff will be responsible for ensuring that the entire organization backs the efforts of perambulation majors.

Effective community police depends on optimizing positive contact between perambulation majors and community members. Patrol cars are only one method of conveying police services. Police departments may supplement automobile patrols with foot, bicycle, scooter, and horseback patrols, as well as adding “mini-stations” to bring police closer to the community. Regular community meetings and forums will afford police and community members an opportunity to air concerns and find ways to address them. Officers working long-term assignments on the same shift and beat will become familiar figures to community members and will become aware of the day-to-day workings of the community. This increased police presence is an initial move in establishing trust and serves to reduce fear of crime among community members, which, in turn, helps create neighborhood security. Fear must be reduced if community members are to participate actively in police community relation. People will not act if they feel that their actions will jeopardize their safety although the delivery of police services is organized by geographic area, a community may encompass widely diverse cultures, values, and concerns, particularly in urban settings.

The community consists of more than just the local government and the neighborhood residents. Social groups such as religion center mosques churches, private and public agencies, and those who work in the area are also vital members of the community. In addition, those who visit for cultural or recreational purposes or provide services to the area are also concerned with the safety and security of the neighborhood. Including these

“communities of interest” in efforts to address problems of crime and disorder can expand the resource base of the community.

Concerns and priorities will be within and among these communities of interest. Some communities of interest are long-lasting and were formed around racial, ethnic, occupational lines, or a common history of mosque, church, or school. Others form and reforms as new problems are identified and addressed. Interest groups within communities can be in opposition to one another and another in violent opposition. Intra community disputes have been common in large urban centers, especially in times of changing demographics and population migrations.

These multiple and sometimes conflicting interests require perambulation majors to function not only as preservers of law and order, but also as skillful mediators. Demands on police from one community of interest can sometimes clash with the rights of another community of interest. For example, a community group may oppose certain police tactics used to crack down on gang activity, which the group believes may result in discriminatory arrest practices. The police must not only protect the rights of the protesting group, but must also work with all of the community members involved to find a way to preserve neighborhood peace. For this process to be effective, community members must communicate their views and suggestions and back up the negotiating efforts of the police. In this way, the entire community participates in the mediation process and helps preserve order. The police must encourage a spirit of cooperation that balances the collective interests of all citizens with the personal rights of individuals.

The conflicts within communities are as important as the commonalities. Police must recognize the existence of both to build the cooperative bonds needed to maintain order, provide a sense of security, and control crime. Police must build lasting relationships that encompass all elements of the community and center around the fundamental issues of public safety and quality of life. The key to managing this difficult task is all about trust.

There are compelling reasons why law enforcement leaders believe the time has come to alter the policies and practices of their organizations. These reasons are rooted in the history of policing and police research during the last quarter of a century, in the changing nature of communities, and in the shifting characteristics of crime and violence that affect these communities. Policing strategies that worked in the past are not always effective today. The desired goal, an enhanced sense of safety, security, and well-being, has not been achieved. Practitioners agree that there is a pressing need for innovation to curb the crises in many communities. Both the level and nature of crime in this country and the changing character of American communities are causing police to seek more effective methods. Many urban communities are experiencing serious problems with illegal drugs, gang violence, murders, muggings, and burglaries. Suburban and rural communities have not escaped unscathed. They are also noting increases in crime and disorder.

In addition, the social fabric of our country has changed radically. The family unit is not as stable as it once was. Single working parents find it extremely difficult to spend enough time with their children and churches and schools have been unable to fill this void. Immigrants, ethnic groups, and minorities, while adding to the diverse nature of American communities, often have different interests and pursue disparate goals. Governments at all levels are having increased difficulty balancing budgets, which frequently forces police departments to allocate dwindling resources to growing problems. In this rapidly changing environment, where police cope with an epidemic drug problem, gang activity, and increased levels of violence, the concept of community policing is taking hold. Police leaders using this commonsense approach to the problems of crime and disorder, an approach that may very well enhance and maximize performance and resources, have struck a responsive chord in both national and local governments and in communities across the Nation.

Government and community leaders are beginning to recognize that they also must accept responsibility for keeping their neighborhoods safe. 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. Police agencies must help build stronger, more self-sufficient communities in which crime and disorder will not thrive. Community policing is democracy in action. It 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. Community policing is being advocated by leaders at the highest levels of government—including President Clinton and Attorney General Reno, who describes it as the “changing of policing.” In addition, it has been suggested that community policing can play a primary role in changing the way all government services are provided at the community level.

The implementation of community policing necessitates fundamental changes in the structure and management of police organizations. Community policing differs from traditional policing in how the community is perceived and in its expanded policing goals. While crime control and prevention remain central priorities, community policing strategies use a wide variety of methods to address these goals. The police and the community become partners in addressing problems of disorder and neglect (e.g., gang activity, abandoned cars, and broken windows) that, although perhaps not criminal, can eventually, lead to serious crime. As links between the police and the community are strengthened over time, the ensuing partnership will be better able to pinpoint and mitigate the underlying causes of crime.

Examine the elements that contribute to the accessing information from general public during insurgency through the police community relations in Borno state.

The past and development of Boko Haram insurgents group in North Eastern Nigeria can be divided into two stage; its initial goals of peaceful movement when the group mainly organised a lectures and aid to the needy which covered a period of 2002 to 2009. And its second

stage of violent movement which started between 2009 to date. Boko Haram emerged around 2002 as a peaceful local Salafist Islamic movement. The word 'Boko Haram' in Hausa means Western education is forbidden. Boko Haram was created in 2002 by Mohammad Yusuf (1970-2009), a radical Islamist cleric, in Maiduguri, Borno state, in North Eastern Nigeria. He set up a religious complex, called Markaz, following his expulsion from two mosques in Maiduguri by Muslim clerics for propagating his radical views.

The centre had ulterior political goals to create an Islamic state and impose Sharia Laws, and it soon became a recruiting ground for future jihadist to fight the state (Chothia 2012). The group was initially operating under the name Shabaab Muslim Youth Organization under the leadership of Mallam Lawal. When Lawal travelled to continue his education in Madina Saudi Arabia, Yusuf became the leader of the movement. In addition, Yusuf's Leadership opened the group to the popularity and political influence (Chothia 2012). Subsequently, the sect had been conducting its activities peacefully for seven years of the existence of the exemption of Kanamma skirmishes in 2004 (Cook 2011).

The present Boko Haram crisis started in 2009, at that time there was new government legislation of wearing helmet for motorcycle riders. The government of Borno state gave the police order to enforce the use of helmet as part of the operation flush out the members of the sect went out on motorcycles for funeral without wearing helmet and the police stopped them. This resulted in a clash between the police and the sect members, which led to the death of four members of the sect and around eighteen of the members were injured.

The Nigerian army on 28 July 2009 reportedly launched an offensive attack on the sect leader, Muhammad Yusuf's compound and a nearby mosque used by the members in Borno state capital of Maiduguri. This violence between the Boko Haram and Nigerian security forces, which claimed the lives of 1000 people with over 700 killed in Maiduguri Borno State capital. This violence led to the killing of the sect leader Muhammad Yusuf while in police custody, which brought to the end of five days uprising (Murtada 2013).

The emergent of movement within the communities of Borno to participate in the fight against insurgency and disorder has become a growing recognition by police community relations that traditional crime-fighting tactics alone have a limited impact on controlling crime. Community police is the synthesis of these two movements; the foundations of a successful community police strategy are the close, mutually beneficial ties between police and community members. Community police consists of two complementary core components, community partnership and problem solving. To develop community partnership, police must develop positive relationships with the community of Borno, must involve the community in the quest for better crime control and prevention by the insurgency, and must pool their resources with those of the community to address the most urgent concerns of community members in Borno. Problem solving is the processes through which the specific concerns of communities are identified and through which the most appropriate remedies to abate these problems are found. Community policing does not imply that police are no longer in authority or that the primary duty of preserving law and order is subordinated. However, tapping into the expertise and resources that exist within communities will relieve police of some of their burdens. Local government officials, social agencies, who live and work within the community and have a stake in its development, will share responsibility for finding workable solutions to problems that detract from the safety and security of the community of Borno with particular emphases of Maiduguri metropolitan council.

Accessing information from general public through civilian joint task force (JTF), community members in Borno create local community force to give the information to the security Agency, such as police Army and paramilitary agency, as well as community members in Borno. As a result of this relationship with Police it give an opportunities to the community in Borno to joint police community relations. These services help develop trust between the police and the community this trust will enable the police to gain greater access to valuable information from the

community that could lead to the solution and prevention of crimes, will engender support for needed crime-control measures, and will provide an opportunity for officers to establish a working relationship with the community. The entire police organization must be involved in enlisting the cooperation of community members in promoting safety and security. Building trust will not happen overnight; it will require ongoing effort. But trust must be achieved before police can assess the needs of the community and construct the close ties that will engender community support. In turn, as Figure 1 illustrates, this cooperative relationship will deepen the bonds of trust.

To build this trust for an effective community partnership police must treat people with respect and sensitivity, the use of unnecessary force and arrogance, aloofness, or rudeness at any level of the agency will dampen the willingness of community members to ally themselves with the police, the effective mobilization of community support requires different approaches in different communities. Establishing trust and obtaining cooperation are often easier in middle-class and affluent communities than in poorer communities, where mistrust of police may have a long history. Building bonds in some neighborhoods may involve supporting basic social institutions

That has been weakened by pervasive crime or disorder. The creation of viable communities is necessary if lasting alliances that nurture cooperative efforts are to be sustained. Under community policing, the police become both catalysts and facilitators in the development of these communities.

The contribution of community police service on insurgency in Borno State

Implementation of a community police strategy in Borno is a complicated and multifaceted process that, in essence, requires planning and managing for change of the community members in Borno. Community police cannot be established through a mere modification of existing policy; profound changes must occur on every level and in every area of a police agency, for training of technology, psychology policy planning, A commitment to community police must guide every decision and

every action of the sector for the Nigeria police force policy.

Some of the implementation plans of agency to agency and from community to community. The most appropriate implementation method will depend, in part, on internal and external conditions facing the agency or community. Find that the organization will respond favorably to innovative policies. In some agencies, current operations procedures and management practices may already conform closely to community policing, while in others extensive changes may be necessary. This will affect how a chief guides the organization toward the goals of community police in Borno.

Comprehensive assessment of current programs will help identify what will be required to integrate community partnership and problem-solving strategies and expanded crime control and prevention tactics with preexisting policies. Identifying priorities for change will also permit police agencies to establish interim milestones for monitoring progress. Another essential element of successful implementation is communication in the police community relations.

Communication must be timely, comprehensive, and direct, the chief executive must explain the concepts of community policing thoroughly to the entire police organization, the local political leadership, public and private agencies, and the community at large. All participants must understand their role in community policing efforts. Regular communication will encourage active participation and decrease resistance and opposition. Lines of communication must be maintained both within the police organization and between the police and participants within the community. Successful implementation requires the smooth flow of information from the community member to police community relations.

The implementation of a community policing strategy must be a dynamic and flexible process. Ongoing input, evaluation, and feedback from both inside and outside the police organization are essential to making community police work. All phases of community police implementation must be carefully planned and properly timed to maximize success; even good ideas can fail if they are poorly executed. Planning

must be responsive to changing needs, conditions, and priorities. A strong research and planning capability that is open to suggestion and criticism will allow refinements and revisions to be made during the implementation process. Such flexibility is crucial to the success of community police. There are numerous ways in which police management can steer agencies.

Toward community police. This research wills guidelines that can be adapted to the circumstances of different organizations and communities. Collaboration between the police agency in Borno and local government officials is essential, since officers and supervisors will routinely seek assistance from local government departments for services from sanitation to health. Regular communication with the heads of government agencies will help secure their assistance and will allow them to prepare their personnel for the additional service requests that will be received.

Protecting our communities through intelligence information gathering Intelligence is the product resulting from the collection, collation, evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation of collected information. It is a specialized information product that provides the State or an adversary with information required to further its national interests. One of the most important functions of intelligence is the reduction of the ambiguity inherent in the observation of external activities. Collecting intelligence to build up a detailed knowledge of threats to the country is at the heart of Secret service work. Security intelligence (SI) is the information relevant to protecting an organization from external and inside threats as well as the processes, policies and tools designed to gather and analyze that information. People tend to associate intelligence with crime prevention; meaning probably that the availability of timely intelligence can prevent the occurrence of crime.

Information Gathering

In this context, we can define information gathering as collecting all possible data on a particular target. Information in this respect can be gotten from a crime scene, interviewing witnesses, observation, physical and forensic evidence, custodial interrogation etc.

Police Community Relation

Police–community relations is a process where the entire police department (not a specialized unit) is engaged with the communities they serve in order to make it a safe and better place to live (Radalet and Carter, 2002). It is commonly accepted that the poor areas of our cities produce a disproportionately large number of people who are arrested for criminal activities and that people living in these ghettos are exposed to a far greater risk of being criminally victimized than are other citizens. It is no secret that people living in these areas distrust the police and often are reluctant to help police officers in their efforts to control crime. Also the present relationship between the police and the community members is largely without mutual benefit. In Nigeria there is no good relationship between the police and the host community in order to aid the police in discharging their duties (Ross, 2005).

All over the world, the importance and relevance of the police institution have been acknowledged. The acknowledgement is predicated on the need of community interest in terms of rights, duties and obligations which are different facts of the contractual nature of the human society (Smah, 2012; Zems, 2013). The police of the community are a beacon of hope and pride at any point in time. They owe the duty to protect the territorial integrity of the society and the nation, the community relies upon the police to “protect and serve”, and the police in return rely upon the community’s support and cooperation in order to be effective. When there are good police–community relations, police have a better understanding of the public’s concerns (especially those that are crime related), and citizens are more inclined to report crimes that occur to the police, provide tips/intelligence to law enforcement, willingly serve as witnesses, and are happy to participate in jury trials. By extension preventing crimes before they occur or minimize their impact, instead of simply react to calls for service. Good police–community relations prevent the possibility that the public thinks that police are simply a mechanism for intelligence collection.

Police-community relations refer to the ongoing and changing relationship between the police and the communities they serve. This includes issues of

cooperation, race relations, and fear of police, violence, and corruption. In other words, no matter how well equipped the police department may be, its efficiency and effectiveness will largely remain a potential if it fails to establish a good relationship with its host community (Ross, 2015). Peel (2009) undertook the reorganization of the London police with the Metropolitan Police Act of 1829, he and the two key commissioners that he appointed, Charles and Richard emphasized that the police should work in cooperation with the people to protect the rights, serve the needs, and earn the trust of the members of the community. Writing at the turn of the century, Lee (2011) discussed Peel's principles of law enforcement. According to Lee, police officers are "public servants in the fullest sense of the term" (Ross, 2015).

The concept of police-community relations has gained a secure level of acceptance in the law enforcement establishment and in urban government. Acceptance, in a working sense, means that proposals to establish and maintain such programs have a fair chance of success (Cox, 2016). The concept of Police-Community Relationships (PCRs) is very important to understanding of the role of the police in society and the ways in which communities can render assistance to the police in discharging these roles as effectively as possible. For example, in order for the police to carry out their crime control, peace/order maintenance, traffic control and emergency management functions effectively, it must work with residents of their host communities and see themselves as partners in the same community. If the community residents have cause to suspect the police or consider them as an army of occupation, they will withdraw their cooperation and unrest will reign in such a community. Therefore, "Police-community relationship must be two-way partnerships" because "in a democratic society, the legitimacy of the police depends on broad and active public acceptance and support" (Dempsey and Forst 2008).

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Community Policing

Community policing brings police and citizens together to prevent crime and solve neighborhood problems. With community policing, the emphasis is on stopping crime before it happens, not responding to calls for service after the crime occurs. Community policing gives citizens more control over the quality of life in their community. Community policing means police become part of the neighborhood. This helps police get a better sense of resident's needs and helps residents to develop greater trust in the police. In essence the community joins the police department. Those "who believe that community policing is practiced in their neighborhood are more likely to express favorable opinions of the police." (Weitzer & Tuch, 2006) Together, in partnership, the community and police department work together to achieve a common goal of a safer, better place to live. It is "democracy in action." (BJA, August 1994).

Community policing is seen as an effective way to promote public safety and to enhance the quality of life in a community. Community policing plays a pivotal role in the two defining elements of policing: police-community relations and problem-solving. "First, it should broaden police organization goals ...Second, it should alter the way police are organized to accomplish their goals." (Weisburd & Braga, 2007) Active participation is required from the local government to the average citizen in order for community policing to work. Everyone is responsible for safeguarding the welfare of the neighborhood. Unlike traditional policing methods, the goals of policing are expanded and the perception of community is changed. Traditional policing assumes that the problems of society are not within the realm of the police department. Traditional police departments are strictly reactive and don't look beyond efficiently resolving the immediate incident at hand. Police officers are tied to the dispatcher and rarely have time to do more than answer one call after another. The police department, as an organization, separates itself from the city's infrastructure and from city

services.

Implementing community policing changes the structure of policing and how it is managed. Community policing helps build up and strengthen the community. It also links the police and the community together. The partnership that develops over time can ultimately help the police find the underlying causes of crime within the neighborhood. By getting the community involved, the police have more resources available to them to help in crime prevention. By familiarizing themselves with the members of the community, officers are more likely to obtain valuable information about criminals and their activities. Also they are more likely to obtain a reliable evaluation of the needs of citizens and their expectations of the police.

As previously stated, community policing plays a major part in police-community relations and problem-solving. In order to develop a partnership with the community, first the police must form a great relationship with the neighborhood. The police must try to involve the neighborhood in its pursuit to control crime. Most community concerns and solutions are identified through problem-solving. The objective is to to lessen crime and disorder by diligently examining the attributes of concerns in communities and then applying the most suited problem-solving solutions.

With any method of policing there are going to be advantages and disadvantages. One of the main advantages to community policing is that it reduces fear in the community. With an increase in police presence in the neighborhood the residents feel more secure. This feeling of security helps the police establish trust within the community. As citizen become more active in taking care of their community, they start to understand what officers actually do on a day-to-day basis. This improves police-community relations. Ultimately, quality of life for the community improves and crime is reduced. Another advantage is that community policing is flexible and capable of changing. The solutions and strategies change as the community changes. If a plan works in one community it doesn't mean that it will work in all communities. Community policing allows the community to come up with solutions that will work within their own neighborhood and to change or

eliminate those that do not work. Community policing can be implemented in a limitless number of ways. This is also true of problem-solving. They both are only limited by one's imagination. Community policing offers a myriad of benefits. Making effective use of the talents and resources available within communities will help extend severely strained police resources. Also, reduced levels of crime will allow more police resources to be allocated to services that have the greatest impact on the quality of community life.

A major disadvantage is that the only way that community policing is with community involvement. There must be an established partnership between the police officers and the community. Without the trust and involvement of the community, any attempts at community policing will fail. "Police and there would-be partners do not always value the same, or even compatible, things" (Thacher, 2001). Effective community policing requires a long-term commitment from everyone involved. It is not a quick fix. Ongoing relationships must be established and maintained. Another disadvantage to community policing is making sure that the right people are heading up the project. The focus should be of improving the community and not using the program to advance their own personal career or agendas. Also, programs like community policing can be regressive. Oftentimes when there is a problem that requires help from the community it seem like the same people always step forward. These are usually the homeowners that have longstanding ties to the community. Community policing requires everyone's involvement, not just the homeowners.

"Over a decade after it was first introduced, community policing remains the most important innovation in American policing today." (Forman, Autumn 2002) The advantages of implementing community policing still outweigh the disadvantages. Having the community on their side can only benefit the police in their aid to control and prevent crime. Also, with the police more involved in the daily activities of the community will aid in the revitalization of the community. This can only happen if both the police and the community are willing to put in the time, effort, and patience that is required when implementing the

community policing program.

Several ways in which the Community can get involved in Community Policing

Community policing is only as good as its community involvement. This also applies to community-based programs. "Community-based programs are important in the service delivery in many communities" (Mancini & Marek, July 2004). Officers deal with the criminal aspects of community policing, but there are programs and projects that are implemented by the citizens, with the help of law enforcement, in an effort to help deter crime in their neighborhood. The list of programs implemented through community policing goes on and on. There are programs like, "Neighborhood Watch, citizen police academies, citizen surveys, and the establishment of community policing units" (Weisburd & Braga, 2007), that have become a staple in a lot of communities to help steer crime away from residential areas. Programs like National Night Out symbolize a neighborhood's unison in fighting crime by leaving their outside lights on. Citizens can find a plethora of ways to get involved in community policing. It can be as simple as making sure that the elderly lady down the street makes it home safely from the grocery store to starting your own Neighborhood Watch program.

Neighborhood Watch teaches the residents how to deter and detect suspicious activities. Starting a Neighborhood Watch is very beneficial to the police and the community. The benefits of organizing and participating in a Neighborhood Watch program translate into a higher quality of life. The following are some standard steps to help ensure a strong attendance and participation in your Neighborhood Watch Program.

First, contact you should contact your local sheriff's office to discuss the possibility of starting a Neighborhood Watch. They will explain to you the concepts of Neighborhood Watch and discuss your current crime situation. Before having a startup meeting, you may want to personally canvass the neighborhood for interest and discuss the current crime problems, explain the value of the Neighborhood Watch Program in the area and ascertain convenient dates, times and possible locations to schedule your initial group meeting. Be sure that you schedule your first meeting in a place

convenient to the neighborhood, such as a private home, church, school, library or other local community building. Contact the sheriff's office at least two week in advance to secure the date and place of the first meeting with the sheriff's office representative. Seek help from the neighbors you contact. They may volunteer to help with refreshments, folding chairs, escorting seniors or the disabled to the meeting. Recruit a neighbor to draw a large map of all the streets and households to be covered by your Neighborhood Watch. Start with a manageable number of homes at first; you can always add other areas. Send an invitational flyer and to every home on your target list. Just before the meeting follow up each invitation with a call or personal visit, reminding neighbors of the meeting time and place. Try to get each household to commit at least one adult member to the meeting so you can estimate potential attendance. All age groups are welcome to join Neighborhood Watch, as they can add substantially to the program. Senior citizen participation is a plus, retired seniors who are home can observe the neighborhood when many other adults are at work. At the meeting give your neighbors a chance to socialize, and then explain the agenda. Pass out an attendance sheet with names, addresses and phone numbers. Recruit one or more volunteers to complete a communication tree. Arrange for copies of the above lists and maps to be given to each member of your Watch. Recruit a social director to set up a social event within the next four to six weeks. Recruit a flyer expert to get the notices out to the neighborhood. Neighborhood Watch does not require frequent meetings and it does not ask anyone to take personal risks or injury to prevent crime.

Another community-oriented program is the D.A.R.E. Program. It is "designed to make youths feel good about the police...in hope that they will later provide useful information about crime" (Weisburd & Braga, 2007). It gives young people with the necessary skills to make well-informed choices and to empower them to say no when they are tempted to use alcohol, tobacco or drugs. Another component of DARE helps students to recognize the dangers of violence in their schools and community. D.A.R.E. "humanizes" the police: that is, young people can begin to relate to

officers as people. It allows students to see officers in a helping role, not just an enforcement role. It also opens up the lines of communication between law enforcement and youth. Officers can serve as conduits to provide information beyond drug-related topics.

In the end, “community policing is a philosophy, not a program.” (Roth et al., 2000) If the philosophy of community policing is not understood by all of those that are involved, then the programs will not succeed. The community-oriented programs are only a small part of making the community policing model work. Overall, community policing works if the affected community work together with the police and other governmental offices to ensure that it is a success. The Bidea of change. Officers have to change the concept of policing and citizens have to be willing to accept that change.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Since the purpose of theory is to help predict and understand phenomenal and to identify the important variable that may be related the theoretical formulations are inter-connected and inter-related shall be examined.

In police studies, theoretical formulations are inter-connected and inter-related. At best, they are attempted by different intellectuals to make sense out of the extant multifaceted police crime administration. Hence, irrespective of perspicacity of any theory espoused, none can completely explain all the remote and immediate reasons for crime incidents and the best-fit approach of the police to deal with them. It is in line with the foregoing that this paper chooses the broken window theory as its theoretical basis, get wet.” As the car remained untouched, Zimbardo took a sledge-hammer with Mike Bond and Ebbe Ebbesen, who were his graduate students to the scene to smash the car. They were accosted by the neighbourhood residents and handed over to the police. It was concluded that Palo Alto is not vulnerable to crime and criminality because the neighbourhood residents are mindful of security. In the contrary, the Bronx community in New York would be vulnerable to insecurity because the inhabitants are not cautious of internal security. This view supported why the incident

that occurred in United States of America on 11th September, 2001 failed to be averted. Like what happened in Bronx, the Homeland police was challenged and tactically shifted from its traditional-based pattern to community-oriented policing after the United States of America experienced attack on September 11, 2001 (IACP, 2005).

The theory was postulated by James Quinn Wilson and George Lee Kelling. It covers a wide range of issues, which are related to this paper. Among the main assumptions of the theory include the fact that unchecked minor visible signs of crime, civil disorder, and other trivial subversives or anti-social behaviours are direct causes of serious crime. It also perceived the unrepaired broken window as a sign that people are not paying close attention to safety issues. Hence, the repercussion of one unrepaired broken window of a building is an invitation for vandals to break more windows of the building. It is also an invitation for the vandals to make the vandalised building their hideout (Wilson & Kelling, 1982). Before its popularisation as a theory, Scott Fraser and Phillip George Zimbardo conducted experiment to ascertain the broken window effects on police security administration. They brought two cars and removed their identification plate numbers. One of the cars was parked in Bronx along campus road of New York University. The second car was abandoned at Palo Alto in California, along the road to Stanford University campus (Zimbardo, 1969). As Zimbardo (1969) reported it: “What happened in New York was unbelievable. Within ten minutes, the 1959 Oldsmobile received its auto strippers from a father, mother, and eight year old son. The mother appeared to be a lookout. The son aided the father’s search of the car, glove compartment, and the motor. He handed to his father the tools necessary to remove the battery and radiator. In the contrary, the car parked at Palo Alto in California was intact for over a week. As Zimbardo (1969:290) described it, “the Palo Alto car not only emerged untouched; but, when it began to rain, one of the passers-by lowered the hood so that the motor

would not Recommendations for Police-Community Relationship Building.

3. Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The study adopted quantitative method focusing on the interpretative research design. The interpretive research design was chosen as appropriate for this study because it is well-suited for exploring hidden reasons behind complex, interrelated, or multifaceted social processes.

3.2 Study Area

The target population for this study is the community members of Borno state Nigeria on police community relations.

4. Result and Discussions

The study deduced that the Police community Relations at the grassroots to political development in Nigeria, the particular emphases of Borno state.

Acknowledge and discuss with your communities the challenges you are facing

Controversial uses of force and other incidents can damage relationships between police and their communities. In some cases, a perceived egregious act of misconduct by a single officer in one city not only damages police-community relationships locally; it can gain nationwide attention and reduce trust of the police generally but now police has a respect in Borno state through the police community relations as a result of insurgency that occur. Police should acknowledge the history of racial minorities and others who have faced injustice at the hands of the police. And police should never discount the negative experiences of individuals with the police.

Police should consider establishing “duty to intervene” policies and other strategies for ensuring that if one officer engages in misconduct, other officers will step and stop it. Ideally, such interventions will occur immediately, in view of community members, because people may not trust police agencies’ internal affairs of complaint investigation systems, but they will trust their

own eyes when they see, either in person, or on a YouTube video, officers not hesitating to stop wrongdoing by a fellow officer.

Be transparent and accountable

Transparency is essential to positive police-community relationships. When a critical incident occurs, agencies should try to release as much information about it as possible, as soon as possible, so the community will not feel that information is being purposefully withheld from them. At the same time, it is also important to stress that the first information to emerge following a critical incident is preliminary and may change as more information becomes available. Police leaders should let the news media and the public know that early information may not be correct, and should correct any misinformation quickly.

On a day-to-day level, police departments should post information on their websites detailing policies on use of force, community member complaints, and other issues. This information should be easily accessible to the community. The President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing recommended that “to embrace a culture of transparency, law enforcement agencies should make all department policies available for public review and regularly post on the department’s website information about stops, summonses, arrests, reported crime, and other law enforcement data, aggregated by demographics. Agencies can also demonstrate transparency and accountability by adopting mechanisms for external oversight, such as independent auditors or external review boards for internal affairs investigations.

Take steps to reduce bias and improve cultural competency

Many civil rights leaders and police executives also recommend that officers at all levels receive training on diversity, implicit bias, and cultural competency. Many cities and towns have communities with a variety of racial and ethnic backgrounds and cultures, and it is important for officers to be able to communicate effectively with, and understand the cultural norms of, these different groups.

Maintain focus on the importance of collaboration, and be visible in the community

It is important for the police to be visible in their communities and know their residents. Many people do not interact with the police outside of enforcement contexts. This can result in people developing negative associations with the police – for example, if the only contact they have ever had with police consisted of receiving a traffic citation or calling the police to report being the victim of a crime. Finding opportunities to interact with community members in a non-enforcement context helps to reduce bias on the part of community members and police officers. Getting to know community residents helps both groups to break down personal barriers and overcome stereotypes, and allows officers to learn which residents of a neighborhood are law-abiding and which ones are not. Police executives often report that law-abiding residents of high-crime neighborhoods resent it when police seem suspicious of everyone in the neighborhood, and, for example, make pedestrian stops of young men who are on their way to work or to school. Personal interactions between police officers and community members build mutual trust, which is essential to addressing neighborhood problems and reducing crime. Programs and initiatives to foster interactions, Police officials should see themselves as a part of the community they serve, and local government officials, police leaders, and community members should encourage the active involvement of officers as

participants to help maintain the peace. For example, police officials may be invited to participate in peace marches, to attend local sporting events, or to attend neighborhood barbeques or outdoor community “movie nights” for kids.

Promote internal diversity and ensure professional growth opportunities

Police agencies need to present policing as a profession. Departments should work to recruit people who want to become officers based on a realistic understanding that the large majority of police officers’ time is spent addressing community requests and that actual “law enforcement” is a much smaller percentage of the time. Police agencies also should step up efforts in recruiting and promotional processes to increase overall diversity in their departments by race and many other demographics. Internal processes of a department regarding recruiting, promotions, and other matters should be transparent and fair. When an agency creates an environment that promotes internal fairness and respect, officers are more likely to demonstrate these qualities in their daily interactions with the community.

Individuals and communities must understand that the effectiveness of the police depends on the cooperation it is getting. But more importantly, the police must operate and be seen to operate as an important professional organization ready to overcome its inadequacies and embrace new ideas for progressive and effective policing.

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