COMMUNITY POLICING AND CRIME PREVENTION: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS AT HOSANNA TOWN

A RESEARCH PAPER SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE REQUIREMENTS OF DEGREE OF MASTER IN PUBLIC MANAGEMENT (MPM)

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CERTIFICATE

I declare that the project entitled "Community Policing and Crime Prevention: Challenges and Prospects at Hosanna Town; Submitted to Jimma University for the award of the Degree of Master of Public Management (MPM) and is a record of confide research work carried out by Mr. Mesfin Sileshi under our guidance and supervision.

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DECLRATION

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled "Community Policing and Crime Prevention: Challenges and Prospects at Hosanna Town: has been carried out by me under the guidance and supervision of **Dr. Girmaw Assemie and   Mrs. Tsigereda Aboye.**

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

BJA   Bureau of Justice Assistance

CPC   community policing

CPS   Community policing site

CSA   Central Statistics Authority

EC   Ethiopian Calendar

FGD   Focus Group Discussion

NCPI   National Crime Prevention Institute of the University of Louisville

NGOs   Non-Governmental Organizations

SECP   Seche Duna Community Policing

SNNPRS   South Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional State

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Abstract

The purpose and the significance of this study is to investigate and understand the, challenges and prospects of community policing in crime prevention endeavor in Secha Duna sub city of Hossana town administration. The study would be helpful for community policing implementers and for those needs to support community policing crime prevention activities in the sub city. The study used both primary and secondary data. The data generated through areas with specific reference to questionnaire for households and police, Key Informant Interview (KII) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). This was supplemented by secondary data collected from different published and unpublished sources. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were employed in analyzing the data collected from different sources. A total of 381 Sample respondents were used. The study area was purposively selected and community policing and site were selected through simple random sampling. Finally, out of the total 8250 households, 377 households had responded, of which 281 males and 90 females. The community policing in crime prevention is positively accepted by 66 percent respondents and most of them replied as crime was reduced in Seche Duna sub city. The most common challenges in the implementation of community policing crime prevention in Seche Duna sub city were; peoples who hides criminals, presence of many illegal chat chewing and other drug use houses, the existence of abundant local and modern liquor houses, anarchic situation in the night clubs, corrupt police officials, insufficient number and lack of trained police force, rural urban migration and extreme poverty. Seche Duna sub city Administration and other concerned governmental or NGOs should coordinate an effort to alleviate extreme poverty and creating job opportunities in the sub city by providing continuous in-service training, deliver all necessary and enough logistics and ensure the active participation of all members of the police to avoid corruption committed by its some members and do its best effort in making criminals to be punished by court of law.

Key words; community policing, crime prevention, polices, community, participation on crime occurrence.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Community policing is a paradigm shift established at the bedrock of community partnership in creating safe and secure environment for all. It is policing whereby the people take active part in their own affairs; the police are not seen as a problem or stranger whose presence stands for danger but as partners in development and those members of the community are co-producers of justice and quality police service. This fact indicates the need of involving the community, the local government and the police to work together to tackle crime. One rationale for public involvement is the belief that police alone can neither create nor maintain safe communities (Mulugeta and Kuraiew, 2017).

Therefore, community policing has emerged as a major issue in the development of public safety for many countries in the world. For example, England, Singapore, Canada, Israel and Scandinavian countries i.e., Norweigian, Swedish, Danish, Finish, have variously introduced some form of community policing by 2000. Community policing is a worldwide growth (Mulugeta et, al, 2017).

Community, according to the dictionary is a social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and often have a common cultural and historical heritage. Community is also defined as a social, religious, occupational, or other group sharing common characteristics or interests and perceived or perceiving itself as distinct in some respect from the larger society within which it exists. Policing is gerund or present participle of Policy and can be defined as a course or principle of action adopted or proposed by a government, party, business, or individual. A leading policy and practice publication aimed at connecting law enforcement leaders, police researchers, analysts and policy makers, this peer-reviewed journal will contain critical analysis and commentary on a wide range of topics including current law enforcement policies, police reform, political and legal developments, training and education, patrol and investigative operations, accountability, comparative police practices, and human and civil rights. Therefore,

Community Policing is the system of allocating police officers to particular areas so that they become familiar with the local inhabitants. Crime is an action or omission that constitutes an offense that may be prosecuted by the state and is punishable by law. Prevention is the action of stopping something from happening or arising."Prevention is the first imperative of justice" (United Nations document, 2004)

"Crime Prevention comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime

by intervening to influence their multiple causes."Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques, to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social order and fear of crime. Community policy is aimed at ensuring that community members take the forefront in initiating plans, programs and policies so as to reduce crime. There have been many policies initiated worldwide to curb insecurity (Kenneth J. 1999).

Despite the establishment of community policing and numerous efforts by various police administrations to curtail the level of crime in Ethiopia, crime and social disorder still persist in the country. With growing urbanization and national development, there are signs of complexity and multiplicity of criminal offenses and acts. Thousands of lives and millions of birr worth of property are being lost as a result of one crime or the other.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Crime causes economic, health, psychological effects on victims and society at large Crime is a serious social problem that directly reduces the quality of the life of individuals and the community (O'Block *et al*.1991). Beside this, the police are the most visible institution devoted in fighting crime twenty-four hour a day and seven days a week. In support of this idea, Morgan states that the primary function of police is concerned with preventing crime and caching criminals (Morgan, 1996). So, the primary function of police is to prevent and detect crime.

However, the police without the lively involvement of the community face difficulty in tackling crime (Palmetto 2000) further strengthens the idea by saying, 'the police cannot succeed in solving or preventing crime without the assistance of the community'. Thus, to prevent crime successfully there must be community partnership and involvement. This fact indicates the need of involving the community, the local government and the police to work together to tackle crime. The Ethiopian government announced that the police service should be based on the participation of the people. This was mentioned in the federal police proclamation number 207/92(Ethiopian Federal Police proclamation manual). Consequently, it shows the concern of the government in establishing community policing in Ethiopia. There has been an attempt to implement the community policing philosophy in the South Nation, Nationality and Peoples Regional State of Hadiyya Zone of Hosanna Town Administration. Hosanna Town Administration has three sub city and eight kebeles. From those kebeles in the town, the researcher selects two kebeles for the study because high criminal activities were affected in these areas.

The Seche Duna sub city is highly prone to crime occurrences, because of the availability of illegal chat chewing houses, secret areas used for drug selling, and a rapid urbanization rate. In addition, a high increase in street children, unemployment and drug abuse which caused group and individual fighting, absence of street light and presence of slums in some areas created suitable situation for criminals. On the side of the community, low participation and collaboration with the police, corrupt police officials and in fact, the inadequate number of police forces are the problem repeatedly happened in the areas (File from SDCP, 2019 E, C).

Hence, there are few local studies on challenges of community policing practice and crime prevention. In line with this, Girma (2018), Gosa and Angesom (2017), Yeshiwas (2012), Wondem and Muhammed (2016), Mulugeta and Mekuriaw (2017), Melese and Tesfaye (2019) and Mesay (2014), attempted to conduct their research on community policing and implementation. Though these researchers attempted to assess crime cause, problem and solution related to their study. For instance, Girma (2018) had studied the Challenges of Community Policing Practice in Preserving Civil Rights of Individuals at Addis Ketema

Sub City in Addis Abeba. The finding of his study was lack of training on the concept of community policing and civil rights on community policing officers'.

Gosa and Angesom (2017) had found as there was weak police and community relations paved the way for crime activities and in turn make community a place and base of criminals from time

to time. Yeshiwas (2012) had also found that, community policing has not been implemented to an encouraging standard in town. Its philosophy is not only embraced but also practiced throughout the town with a relative uniformity across all community policing centers. In addition, Wondem and Muhammed (2016) had founded that as Community policing officers did not conduct awareness creation program to the community. Even, those who have little awareness got information from other sources rather than community policing officers.

Furthermore, Mulugeta and Mekuriaw (2017) had found as Community policing officers had less proactive prevention and weak collaborative work and developing sense of ownership of the society to security issues in general. Similarly, Melese and Tesfaye (2019) identified factors such as lack of awareness, financial restrictions, corruption and shortage of human resources that were obstructing the operations of community policing as a program in crime prevention. Also, Mesay (2014) identified as community policing implementation was not related the community policing philosophy. More of the above researches similarly conducted on community policing and its implementations. The area of their studies was different but, the findings are related.

This study was conducted on the community policing and crime prevention, challenges and prospects at Hosanna town, Seche Duna sub city. More investigation was addressed by the researcher than the previous researchers by using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Seche Duna sub city still affected by crime in the day to day   activities happened in the area. However, there was no study conducted in Hosanna town regarding the community policing crime prevention, challenges and prospects related investigated before. Furthermore, the researcher tried to fill a time gap as the previous study were not

conducted recently to contribute a lot for the well being and safety of the community in this specific research area.

1.3. Research Questions

The main research questions to be answered are as follows:

1. What community policing in crime prevention looks like in Seche Duna sub city?

2. How far the community policing in the sub city helps in preventing and reducing crime in the study area?

3. What are the challenges of community policing in Seche Duna sub city?

4. What are the prospects of community policing in crime prevention and how they can be implemented in the Seche Duna sub city?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

1.4.1. General Objective

The general objective of the study is to understand the challenges and prospects of community policing and crime prevention in Seche Duna sub city administration of Hosanna Town.

1.4.2. Specific Objectives of the Study

In order to accomplish the study, the following specific objectives were undertaken by the researcher;

1. To assess   community policing in crime prevention in Seche Duna sub city of Hossana town Administration.

2. To evaluate   the success of community policing in crime prevention in the Seche Duna sub city.

3. To identify the challenges of community policing in crime prevention in the study area.

4. To explain the prospects of community policing in crime prevention in the Seche Duna sub city.

1.5   Significance of the Study

This study is useful to the Hossana town Police in the preparation of various police crime prevention and   implementation activities in improving performance achievements. To encourage community traditional courts to the policy formulation, encourages joint patrols, reduce vigilante groups, to know the weaknesses and strengthens of community policing.

Informing both the police and the community to improve the level of awareness of Community policing the causes of crime rise and how best to engage for crime reduction. Additionally, the researcher developed the knowledge, skill and improves the ability to solve problems. Also, the Police officer, Society, Stakeholders, Government, Researchers are benefited by acquiring additional insights. Therefore, it enables them to make adjustments on their areas of weakness and strengths. Finally, this study is used as a reference material for those individuals who want to conduct a future research in the area.

1.6. Scope of the Study

The study has focused on challenges and prospects of community policing in crime prevention in Seche Duna sub city of Hosanna town Administration. For the reason that, it is difficult to cover all of crime activities in one research paper, this study is delimited to the serious crimes in the Seche Duna sub city.

1.7. Limitation of the study

This study was limited by different challenges. For instance, the attempt made to collect data from some households lacks to give the necessary data on time. Data on some issue are in a way inconvenient to access immediately from record office. Despite all these challenges, the researcher has tried critically to analyze the available data to answer the questions raised in the households. Also, during conducting this research, the following limitations were occurred: -shortage of time to conduct the study successfully, conducting field research may need costs so that shortage of money was constrained to complete on the planned time. The respondents were lagged to give back the questionnaires distributed and delayed the study.

1.8 Organization of the Study

This study is structured as follows: Chapter one presents the introduction part, statement of the problem, objective of the study, Research questions and significance of the study, scope of the study and limitation of study . The second chapter deals with a review of related literature like theoretical and Empirical study. The third chapter explains methodology of the research and design .The fourth chapter explain the result and iscussion and data interpretation .Final chapter five includes conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITREATURE

2.1 Introduction

The chapter discussed relevant concepts in the study; theoretical reviews and empirical reviews with related study.

2.1.1 Conceptualizing Community Policing

Community policing has been variously defined; some by purpose and functions, others by structure and programs, still others as a philosophy. The Conceptual definitions concerning community policing given by different writers and institutions. Thus, let's see some of them; Peak and Glenor openly acknowledged that there is a conspicuous lack of conceptual clarity and agreement in community policing as an idea or program, "For more than 15 years police agencies have been adopting new strategies for delivering services to their citizenry. These new strategies have been called community policing, community oriented policing, problem oriented policing, neighborhood oriented policing, problem solving policing, and a host of other things. What these names mean is often difficult to determine. A department that asserts that it is undertaking community policing may, under close scrutiny, be implementing a strategy that is based on a problem oriented approach. A department that claims to be engaged in problem solving may be doing more to smooth over police community relations than to address persistent problem" (Peak and Glens, 1996).

According to U.S department of justice office of community oriented policing, 'Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies, which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques, to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime (Holloway, et al 2008). According to Community Policing to

Reduce and Prevent Violence against Women training Curriculum and Resource Guide, 'Community policing is an organization-wide philosophy and management approach that promotes partnerships, proactive problem solving, and community engagement to address the causes of crime, the fear of crime, and other community issues' (Police executive research forum, 2008:7). Similarly, Jenny Coquilhant defined community policing as "A philosophy of policing that promotes community-based problem solving strategies to address the underlying causes of crime and disorder and fear of crime and provides reassurance. It is a process by which crime control is shared, or co-produced with the public, and a means of developing communication with the public thus enhancing the quality of life of local communities and building police legitimacy" (Jenny Coquilhat, 2008:17) The above literature generally conceptualizes the definitions of community policing as positive police community relationship, which are achieved through community engagement and by emphasizing collaboration and partnership.

The following are important principles on which the community policing philosophy relies. Any police organization at any level which wants to pursue a community policing strategy must abide by these principles.

Change

Change is a constant term that drives the organizational culture and individual behavior to view the transition to community policing. Change is an important principle that must be carried out before a police organization tries to implement community policing as stated by Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1994). Wilkinson and Rosenbaum (in Lab, 2004), state that community
policing represents a fundamental change in the basic role of the police officer, including changes in his or her skills, motivations and opportunity to engage in problem-solving activities and to develop new partnerships with key elements of the community.

Leadership

 Leaders serve as role models for taking risks and building collaborative relationships to implement community policing and they use their position to influence and educate others about it. Leadership is the process of directing and influencing the actions of others

(Stevens, 2003:104). Peak *et al*. (2004) similarly suggest that leadership is a process of directing and influencing the behavior of others towards the accomplishment of objectives.

Decentralized and Personalized Police Service

For better implementation of community policing, police departments must create and develop a new breed of line officer, a person who is a direct or face-to-face link or contact between the police and people in the community. Ultimately, all police officers should practice the community policing approach (Abebe, 2000:11).

Philosophy and Organizational Strategy

Community policing is a philosophy that is to say, a way of thinking and an organizational strategy, a way of how to carry out the philosophy. According to Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1994) 'The philosophy of community policing rests on the belief that people deserve input into the police process, in exchange for their participation and support. It also rests on the belief that solutions to today's community problems demand freeing both people and the police to explore creative, new ways to address neighborhood concerns beyond a narrow focus on individual crime incidents'.

Vision

According to the community police consortium, ―a vision is a mental image of a possible and desirable future for the law enforcement agency and its community. Vision projects a positive view of a realistic, credible, attractive future state that is better than that which currently exists (A stair case to strategic planning, 2005).

Equity

Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1994) explain that the principle of equity in the delivery of police service recognizes that all citizens will receive efficient, effective and respectful police service regardless of race, gender, ethnicity, religion, beliefs, income, sexual preferences and other differences.

Trust

As indicated in the Community Policing Consortium (Police integrity, 2005), trust between the police and the community is the cornerstone of effective community policing. The incidence of corruption and abuse of power can harm the image of the police in their community. Community policing gives a name and a face to the police so that residents will feel that the police are people they can trust and work with. Trust reduces mutual suspicions of police and residents and it provides the foundation that allows the police and community to collaborate. It must be based on mutual understanding and respect. The community-policing model needs the creation of mutual understanding and trust between the police, the community and other relevant role players (BJA, 1994:9; South Africa, 1997:3).

Commitment to Community Empowerment

This principle is the first which demands that everyone in the police department, both civilian and police personnel, must investigate ways to translate the philosophy of power sharing into practice. It provides autonomy and freedom for police officers to take decisions on their assigned beats (Trojanowicz&Bucqueroux, 1990:1).

Immediate and Long-term Proactive Problem Solving

Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1990:1) state: ―Police officials dealing in community policing, respond to calls for service and make arrests but they also go beyond this narrow focus to develop and monitor broad and long term initiatives that can involve all elements of the community, in an effort to improve the overall quality of life. Police mostly need to identify the root causes of problems and respond to them. As Oliver (1998:5) states: In community policing the proactive approach to crime and social disorder gains its rightful place. It also needs an anticipation of possible crimes and possible threats to social disorder, crime trends and patterns, demographic realities, social economic and social problems and their impact on crime and that social disorder are analyzed in good time.

Areas of priority are identified and joint strategic plans drawn up with inputs from the community.

Ethics Legality and Responsibility

Community policing implies a new contract between police and the citizens they serve. This contract is one that offers hope of overcoming widespread apathy, while controlling the Action or behavior of vigilantism and restraining ny impulse towards it (Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux, 1990:2). This new relationship is based on mutual trust and respect and suggests that the police can serve as a catalyst in challenging people to accept their share of responsibility for their overall quality of life. Moreover, there should be a shared responsibility and decision-making as well as sustained commitment from the police and the community with regard to safety and security.

Expanding the Police Mandate

The police are the only social control agency open 24 hours a day, seven days a week and 365 days a year. The police must maintain an ability to respond immediately to crises and crime incidents. However, in community policing, the police role is changed. Therefore, community

policing can make a greater impact on making changes such as ―today this holds the promise of making communities safer and more attractive places to live in tomorrow. The mission of the police is also broadened from the mere combating of crime, and security within the community to the emphasis on crime control. In addition, the police attempt to solve social problems within the community and to improve the overall quality of life of the community (Oliver, 1998:3; Trojanowicz&Bucqueroux, 1990:2).

Helping those with Special Needs

Community policing stresses exploring new ways to protect and enhance the lives of those who form part of the most vulnerable groups that need special attention. These include juveniles, the elderly, minorities, the poor, the disabled and the homeless. It both assimilates and broadens the scope of previous outreach efforts such as crime prevention and police community relations (South Africa, 1997:3; Trojanowicz&Bucqueroux, 1990).

Reaffirmation of the Authority of the Police

Oliver finds that in community policing the community, through local community representatives, confirms the sources of police authority. This participation of the community ensures consensus about the role and legitimacy of policing (1998). It has a great effect on the success of community policing.

Process of Community Consultation

Community policing is used to help the police to determine community priorities together with the community through consultation. These all need trust, careful planning and execution since consultation is getting the best information possible in order to make sound decisions. The police consult the community about options and recommendations to solve problems, since problem solving should be based on a consultative approach that constantly seeks to improve responsiveness to identify and prioritize community needs (South Africa, 1997:3; Stevens &Yach, 1995:119).

Problem Oriented Strategy

This strategy is developed with the emphasis on the handling of crime prevention factors. Each crime committed in an area is investigated and the most practicable and proactive methods are applied to solve the problems. Creativity and innovation in applying methods and techniques constitute a central principle. Oliver (1998:5) points out that in this approach, ―methods include specialized patrols, satellite stations, allocating members to specific areas and more flexible shifts.

Balanced Action

Community policing is a more effective and efficient policing system. A continual balance is maintained between proactive and reactive actions to crime and disorder (Oliver, 1998:5). Naudé and Stevens (1988:154) comment on this balance, as follows: It is often asked whether police actions in respect of the offences are proactive or reactive and whether such offences can be prevented by means of normal routine policing or only by means of police trapping, informants, observation and participation. Policing in this context should be proactive as well as reactive to ensure that offences are combated effectively.

Information Management

Community policing sees the community as a source of information. It must be utilized because without the information from the community, the work of the police is doomed to failure. Community policing creates a daily contact with the community to realize that the police officer is a friend and in turn, enabling the police officer to get to know his community. In this way, police ensure that members of the community voluntarily provide valuable crime related information. Communication must be timely, comprehensive and direct (BJA, 1994 Oliver, 1998).

Career Generalist A principle of community policing is that it needs police officers able to perform a variety of tasks within the police service. It enables police officers to become career generalists as opposed to specialists, by equipping them to accept responsibility and authority for a wide range of activities (Oliver, 1998). A police officer is necessarily a career generalist who becomes acquainted with local members of the community with every aspect of development (Stevens &Yach, 1995).

Open Communication Openness in all aspects of police work is essential in a democratic society. It recognizes that relationships between the police and communities must be based on mutual trust and respect. This will be possible only where there is open communication and where policing is seen to be by and with the consent of the people (Stevens &Yach, 1995). Therefore, to introduce community policing into a police force, requires an agreed set of values and beliefs about policing and every employee must be committed. This commitment will not be achieved easily and requires a process of education, consultation, open communication and persuasion. How this is achieved and what is to be included will be some of the vital foundation steps in bringing about the required change

The exact process will need to be determined at the same time but there are some core beliefs and values that must be included and these are set out below (Abebe, 2000:4–5):

➢ Respect for and protection of human rights;
➢ Transparency and openness in relation to activities and relationships, both inside and outside the organization;
➢ Demonstrated commitment at all times to deliver the best possible policing service;

- ➢ Empowerment of all employees to take appropriate decisions, which facilitate the delivery of quality police service;

- ➢ Willingness to seek for, listen to and act upon public opinion regarding policing priorities;

- ➢ Understanding that community policing informs, guides and sustains all policing activities;

  Participation of all police officials in community policing and problem- solving initiatives;

- ➢ Education, capacity-building and good skills of all police personnel and members of the community to enable constructive participation in addressing the problems of crime;

- ➢ Resolution of conflict between and within community groupings in a manner that enhances peace and stability;

- ➢ Awareness of, respect for and tolerance of the language, cultures and values of diverse peoples; and

- ➢ Enhancement of accountability of the police to the communities they serve.

2.2 Theoretical approaches to community policing

A review of literature shows that community policing has been the subject of several theoretical interpretations of a general type. A few are illustrated below.

2.2.1. Normative Sponsorship Theory

An early general theory is the Normative Sponsorship Theory (Tiedke et al., 1957), which has the notion of community support at its core. The theory posits that a significant number of people have goodwill and that cooperation becomes a necessary factor towards building a harmonious community. It postulates that a community programmed will be supported only if it is "within the limit of established standard" to all people (Trojanowicz and Dixon, 1974). In other terms, according to this theory, the police cannot achieve any positive transformation without the support of the public.

2.2.2. Social Disorganization Theory and Broken Windows Theory

Another theory, perhaps the most famous in community policing studies, is the "broken windows theory" (Wilson and Kelling, 1982), which is still regarded as central (Allender,

2004; Yero et al., 2012). This theory was formulated within the wider context of the social structural theory of community policing and, in particular the "social disorganization theory". Social disorganization has been defined as a decrease in the influence of existing rules of behavior upon individual members of a group (Thomas and Znaniecki, 1980). This theory argues that there is a direct relationship between higher rates of deviance and the Some scholars (Rosenbaum, 1987) argue that if crime is the result of social disorganization, police departments should work to improve social control by strengthening community ties and by encouraging behaviors that provide a basis for regulating conduct; in essence, work with communities to help them regulate the conduct of their members. A common methodology used by police agencies to improve social control in community areas is order-maintenance policing based on what has come to be known as broken windows theory.

So, this social structural approach to community policing requires the citizens to assume the responsibility of controlling crime by reporting such instances or any deviant behavior promptly to the police and also by cooperating as witnesses when the crime occurs. Certain community police programmed and community meetings can help to increase the informal social control mechanisms inherent in communities that have been lost in neighborhoods besieged by crime and disorder, thus enabling residents to contribute to maintaining social control (Lombardo and Lough, 2007).

The broken windows theory, which is based on social psychology, posits that if a window in a building is broken and is left unrepaired; all the rest of the windows will soon be broken. In other words, the sign of one broken and unrepaired window sends an indication that nobody cares, so another window can also be broken and nothing will happen (Wilson and Killing, 1982; Oliver, 2000). Thus, it has been noted (Pollard, in Barton et al., 1998) deliberate discourtesy such as drunkenness, begging, vandalism, disorderly behavior, graffiti, litter are not controlled, an atmosphere is created in which more serious crimes will be committed.

As this kind of phenomena is very widespread, Wilson and Killing (1982) suggest policing in USA has failed, because it has neglected "the little things", and argue that policing should be neighborhood-oriented, that more officers should be deployed on foot, and those

officers should concentrate less on catching criminals and more on enforcing informal neighborhood norms of behavior. This would involve a return to an earlier style of policing, which can be termed "watchman" or "constabulary" policing, typical of the period prior to the 1930s (when car patrols were introduced). Although the reinstatement of foot patrols has not reduced crime rates, residents in foot-patrolled neighborhoods have felt more secure than residents of other neighborhoods (Wilson and Killing, 1982; Walker, 2015).

Some believe that this approach is grounded in a romanticized version of the history of policing, and a belief in a depersonalization of American policing after the 1930s, which does not correspond to realty. Thus, a revitalized form of policing is not a return to the past, but something entirely new, a form of community policing to be developed slowly and painfully (Walker, 2015)

2.2.3. Communitarian theory

Another theoretical approach to community policing is linked to "commu-nitarianism" (Etzioni, 1998), based upon the belief that a person's social identity and personality are largely moulded by community relationships.

Communitarian theory of community policing maintains that the individuals are shaped by the communities to which they belong and thus owe them a debt of respect and consideration. And as such, they readily tend to cooperate with the law enforcement agencies which assure them of peace and order in their respective communities.

The theory focuses mainly on two themes: the first asserts the responsibilities individuals have to communities; the second proposes a presumed decline in community as a crucial factor in rising crime rates and other social evils. According to this view point, the people have the responsibility to fight crime and they need to actively participate in doing so (Hudson, 2003).

2.2.4. Social resource theory

From the people's viewpoint, crime is a personal problem resulting from people's unmet expectation, scarcity of resources and police inefficiency. The police in effect are social resources which are supposed to solve the problems of the people. The ultimate purpose of community policing is to ensure better, responsive and responsible efficient and effective

police service. The theory is of the people, for the people and by the people, a theory of democratic governance, empowerment, and a theory of self-help (Wong, 2008). The social resource theory begins from observing that crime represents illegality but only from the state point of view. However, for the people crime represents one of the experiences of life, the theory represents a radical shift in theorizing community policing because it completely gave people the power in effect and made the police influence a social resource, made visible by the state by choosing within the citizens to address societal ills. *Source*: Yero et al., 2012.

2.2.5. "Bottom up" theory of community policing

According to some authors, the concept of community policing is often confused with its specific interpretation and application in the western world. In reality, as we have seen in the first part, there are other models, experimented in various areas of the world, characterized by a sort of policing that often lies outside the immediate and centralized control of the state. These models have been the focus of specific theorization.

It has been observed (Wisler and Onwudiwe, 2008) that: "If community policing in Western democracies is often a unilateral action of the police promoting community self-rule, in most of the rest of the world, informal policing in communities is ubiquitous, popular, and sometimes excessive. Bracketing the Western ideology of community policing as state-initiated and controlled (top-down) allows discovering a rich filed of informal policing widely practiced by communities in Asia, Latin America, or Africa (bottom-up)".

2.2.6. Problem-oriented Policing Philosophy

Goldstein (1977) argued that traditional police tactics were no longer useful for effective policing and that a radical change was necessary. He contended that the professional model of policing must shift from incident based to problem based. Instead of responding to a single incident, the main focus of policing was to identify underlying causes of problems in the community and to work with the community to solve them (Goldstein, 1990). The police should identify the causes of problems before the crime occurs. Thus, the response to crime has to be proactive rather than reactive. Identifying and solving community problems rely heavily on citizen involvement. Police should engage with the community and communicate with residents effectively in order to 21 identify the underlying causes of

a problem. Then, the police will be able to help the community overcome its own problems (Miller & Hess, 2002).

2.2.7. Total Quality Management

Criticisms against government services and their legitimacy sparked new debates in the field of public administration in 1960s. The introduction of new management styles influenced both the private and public sectors. Edward Deming's concept of "total quality management" became a popular response to the problems that government faced (Peak &Glensor, 2004). Total quality management focuses on customer needs along with the needs of the personnel servicing the customers. Managers should lead their agencies to improve the quality of services based on the predetermined vision and mission of the agencies. Service outcomes should be evaluated consistently, and necessary alignments must be done (Sozer, 2002). More importantly, the problem solving process should include the participation and feedback from the customers and the personnel. In this system, citizens are viewed as customers like in the private sector. Therefore, measurement of effectiveness and efficiency should be largely based on the citizens' satisfaction. In the early 1970s, police started considering citizens as customers of their services like other governmental agencies that adopted a customer oriented service mentality (Denhardt&Denhardt, 2000).

2.2.8. New Public Management

The "New Public Management" phenomenon also can be viewed as one of the underlying philosophies of community policing. Over the past two decades, it has influenced both the nation and the world (Hoggett, 1996). The basic premise of new public management is to utilize market mechanisms based on public-choice assumptions and perspectives (Hood, 1995). It is described as a shift from a hierarchical traditional management style to a decentralized, innovative management and problem solving model (Butterfield, Edwards, & Woodall, 2005).

"Public managers have concentrated on accountability and high performance and have sought to restructure bureaucratic agencies, redefine organizational missions, streamline agency processes, and decentralize decision making" (Denhardt&Denhardt, 2000,). According to this perspective, creating a new sense of community, which cares and steps

up to seek solutions to its own problems, is an essential task just like it is in community policing. Denhardt&Denhardt (2000) illustrated this point: Recently, there has been a rebirth of interest in the idea of community and civility in America. Political leaders of both major political parties, scholars of different camps, best-selling writers and popular commentators not only agree that community in America has deteriorated, but acknowledge that we desperately need a renewed sense of community. Despite increasing diversity in America, or perhaps because of it, community is seen as a way of bringing about unity and synthesis. In public administration, the quest for community has been reflected in the view that the role of government, especially local government, is indeed to help create and support community (Denhardt&Denhardt, 2000,).

Community policing philosophy emerged almost simultaneously with other management philosophies in public administration. In terms of organizational change, most of its basic components are similar to those of total quality and new public management. For this reason, it might be appropriate to conclude that community policing is a reflection of new public administration trends in policing.

2.3 .empirical review of community policing

A review of the evidence In this section we take the key benefits which have been argued to stem from a CP approach and analyze them in light of available empirical evidence. Simply put, we want to ask here whether there is evidence that CP can deliver all it promises. The various promises of CP can be summarized as:

- Increased public satisfaction with the police
- Decreased fear of crime
- Reductions in levels of crime and anti-social behavior (or 'disorder')
- Increased community engagement (increasing public 'ownership' of local crime problems and willingness to play a role in problem solving)
- Changing police officers' levels of engagement with and satisfaction with the job.

There are several features of the concept and practice of CP which render an evaluation of the effectiveness of 'the model' difficult. The first is the question, outlined in some detail above, of what 'the model' comprises (Cordner 1999: 137).

The US National Research Council is of the opinion that CP is 'simply too amorphous a concept to submit to empirical evaluation' (National Research Council Committee to Review Research on Police Policy and Practices 2004; Lombardo and Lough 2007). Secondly, the 'successes' of CP are inherently 'softer' and therefore more difficult to measure than the successes of, for example, enforcement strategies which look to arrest rates as measures of success. Thirdly, whole-organization change is rare, even though this is what the literature suggests is required for effective implementation of a CP strategy. To the contrary, specific 'programmers' or 'initiatives' are the usual manifestation of CP within any police force, which causes problems for evaluation of aspects of CP such as officer satisfaction or levels of police-public engagement. Rather than random allocation of officers to these CP programmers, which would allow an experimental evaluation to be undertaken, more usually there is some degree of self-selection by officers who volunteer for the role, or selection of those officers thought most suitable by their superiors. Thus, successes of CP may be more a function of who is chosen to undertake the programme than a feature of the structure of the program itself 32 (Lurigio and Rosenbaum 1994).

Fourthly, implementation failure is so common as to largely neutralize the capacity of researchers to say whether CP would 'work' if its concept(s) ever were to make a flawless transition into practice. Finally, there is little guidance within the CP literature on how its proposed benefits might be ranked. If, for example, it does not reduce crime as effectively as other modes of policing, but even in the face of this it dramatically increases public satisfaction with and/or trust in the police, how should we decide whether, and to what degree, this makes the model 'better' than others? Accepting these limitations on the value of a review of the evidence, we can provide here a brief overview of the level of support empirical studies provide for the various claims CP makes to value. Overall, the key finding is that while there are various degrees of support for the proposed strands of benefit set out above, the common denominator in evaluated models of CP is some level of implementation failure (Cordner 2004).

A distinction must therefore be drawn between whether CP could deliver its core benefits if it worked perfectly, and whether it does when it works less than perfectly as is of course the case in any programmed implementation in the real world. The evidence reviewed

below informs the second of these two questions. A recent home office evidence review on community engagement set out the major implementation failures in relation to that broader concept (police community engagement), all of which are applicable to CP.

2.3.1 Increased public satisfaction with the police

This is the area where CP has most consistently scored highly in evaluations. Unlike many of the other areas below, where the evidence is often weakly supportive of the proposition, the public seem to show a great deal of support for CP, and its implementation has been seen to improve police-community relations. Studies vary in their findings as to the level of increase in public satisfaction, from modest improvements (Kerley and Benson 2000) to significant gains (Cordner 2000). The NRPP evaluation, for example, saw a 15% rise in public confidence that the police were doing a good or excellent job, compared to a 3% increase in the control sites (Tuffin et al. 2006).

2.3.2 Decreased fear of crime

Conventional wisdom is that reductions in fear of crime are one of CP's most likely 'wins'. It is interesting therefore to note that while the evidence does point to this as a defensible claim made by CP, reductions in fear of crime, and increases in feelings of safety, range in the evaluation data from the impressive to the patchy. While some evaluations have only found small decreases in fear of crime (Tuffin et al. 2006), and even then sometimes only in some of their experimental areas (Sadd and Grinc 1994; Kerley and Benson 2000), the strongest evidence for the fear-reducing capacities of CP comes from the CAPS evaluation – and given the methodological rigor of the studies comprising the evaluation this is good evidence that CP can 'work' in this respect (Skogan 2006). Overall Skogan et al's measure of fear of crime in Chicago fell from 41% feeling 'unsafe or very unsafe' in 1994, to 26% in 2003. Fear in African-Americans and Whites roughly halved during this period, while fear among Latinos declined only very slightly. These trends in the fear of crime can be related to simultaneous drops in recorded crime in the neighborhoods concerned for African-Americans, and Whites.

Decreased levels of fear of crime and disorder, and increased perceptions of quality of life, have been found to be significant predictors of public satisfaction with the police (Xu et al. 2005). Insofar as CP can deliver these outcomes (and the review below suggests that at

least in some measure it can), a positive effect of its engagement with local crime and disorder will be a more satisfied public. Xu et al in their US study found disorder to be a stronger producer of fear in communities than crime; a finding which fits with many of the suggestions of the British literature on signal crimes and signal disorders (Innes 2004b, 2005, 2007; Innes and Jones 2006). If CP can engage more effectively than other policing strategies with sub-criminal problems of disorder, or ASB in the UK language, it should be able to reap the benefits of increased public satisfaction with the police consequent upon lower levels of disorder-related fear.

2.3.3. Reductions in levels of crime and disorder

CP has been seen to reduce both crime and disorder, although there is stronger evidence for its effectiveness in reducing disorder than crime. The positive results in relation to the reduction of disorder have been suggested to be related to two strands of the CP approach in particular: foot patrol and problem solving (Cordner 2000).

2.3.4. Increased community engagement

Community engagement with police through CP initiatives has been thought to occur more easily in communities which are already organized to some degree, and therefore not most in need of the cohesion or activation-inducing potential within the CP philosophy (Walker 1999: 190). However, diluting this view somewhat, the CAPS evaluation did not find as much evidence that 'the wrong people' turned up to beat meetings as might have been expected. 'Those who showed up at the meetings adequately represented their neighbors on many dimensions' (Skogan 2006:).

This finding provides two major issues for CP – the first that it does not seem in any immediate way to create vibrant and active communities characterized by collective efficacy or informal social control in the way the theory hoped it would; and the second that it apparently does not, at least in the short term (cf. Mazerolle et al. 2003), decrease or appropriate the resource burden currently felt by the police in dealing with calls for service through its response mode. It is also premised on a conception of neighborhood or community which does not give much guidance as to how CP might engage with problems in areas that are not conventional communities, such as inner cities with a diverse and

transitory public, in some cases only passing through the area for consumer or leisure purposes (Punch et al. 2002).

2.3.5. Changing police officer

Changing police officers levels of engagement with and satisfaction with the job, and/or other measures of officers' attitudes and behavior Evidence for improvements in respect of police officers' attitudes themselves, as opposed to positive effects on the public or on crime and safety measures, is mixed. Positive effects of CP that have been found include: 'increases in job satisfaction and motivation, a broadening of the police role, improvements in relationships with coworkers and citizens, and greater expectations regarding community participation in crime prevention efforts' (Lurigio and Rosenbaum 1994).

Against these positive changes weighs evidence of officers who 'resist changing their behavior for a variety of reasons – including opposition to the principles of community policing, organizational culture, or habit '(Myhill 2006)

Once again, the best explanation for these different findings seems to be found in the different contexts within which programmers' are locally 38 implemented. Such are these contextual differences that it is not possible to equate CP with improved officer satisfaction/attitudes/behavior – rather one must look to any given police department or program me in order to understand the particular features of any given CP roll-out which seem to have lent themselves to positive outcomes on these measures (Lord and Frida, 2012).

2.3.6 Crime Prevention in Africa

According to Baker (2008) level of education, empowerment and capacity building by the community leaders and government social department is crucial in community policing. Knowledge and attitude change is essential in enhancing effective and efficient communication between the community and police officers who may be of different ethnic background. This resonates well with the finding that the wards with the highest crime are those with the poorer economic performance and with lower education level in the county. The education of police officers and the level of their training were not researched.

Community traditional courts play a valuable role in dispute resolution helping to curb crimes of retaliations and are cost effective.

The study established that community members who live in gated community do not embrace community policing since they argue that they are able to engage their own private security guards and that they pay taxes to the government to provide security. Those who live in gated community do not allow those other citizens entry to their homes citing security reasons, they maintain gatemen and or electric fence. This leads to impediments in implementation of community policing initiatives as they view it as a system for the poor or the less advantaged persons. This collaborates with Maina (2014) findings. The study established that the number of community members who are aware of community policing was higher than that of those who were not aware though, the level of participation in community policing was very low. Community empowerment, awareness programs and capacity building is necessary to influence community participation to make community policing a success. As identified and clearly stated out by the Bureau of Justice (1994), the trust between the police and the community remains low and may require further research.

2.3.7 Crime prevention in Ethiopia

According to Mulugeta (2017) investigate Community Policing Practice, Roles, Challenges and Prospects in Crime Prevention in East Gojjam Administrative Zone. From the findings of this study the following major conclusions are made in line with the objectives. The old system of crime prevention, relationship between the police force and the society is changed with the coming and functioning of community policing. The philosophy of community policing as indicated in different literatures allows proactive prevention, collaborative work and developing sense of ownership of the society to security issues in general. Community policing as a strategy for crime prevention is a collaborative work between the society and the police. To do this there are different structures formed and operating in the study area. In our study the implementation of this strategy as a pilot is started in the year 1999 E.C. Later it expanded in all woreda as and city administrations of east Go jam. Theoretical understanding and the real practices of community policing in the study are not the same where the strategy requires trained and skilled police officers who must organize and effectively mobilize the society to actively engage in their security issue.

To the opposite in our study the police officers are not exclusively assigned and working to implement and follow the strategy. Most police officers especially in the urban area like Debremarkos town who are placed to the position of community policing are not working in their position instead officers are expected to do tasks which may not be related with the specific position they hold.

2.4. Conceptual Framework of the Study

As the literature reviewed from different sources, causes for crime occurrence were the interest or motivation of criminals, skill and use of tools that might be applied to criminal activities needed and a personal association that teaches crime skills. Thus tackling crime needs the cooperative effort of police and community, often community policing crime prevention. Community policing characterized by community partnership and empowerment, proactive focus than reactive response and decentralized police services. On the other hand, crime prevention through social development, situational crime prevention and community or local based crime prevention models can go hand in hand with community policing strategies. Ultimately, the effective implementation of community policing in crime prevention ensures sustainable community safety. The conceptual frame work of this study was developed based on the literature cited above and the personal observation of the study area.

COMMUNITY POLICING IMPLEMENTATION

The existing environment & the day to day life of the community

COMMUNITY AND POLICE COOPERATION

CRIME OCCURRENCE

Community policing crime prevention

➢ Criminal desire
➢ Criminal skill

➢ Partnership
➢ Proactive focus
➢ Empowerment

➢ Crime prevention through social development
➢ Situational crime prevention

COMMUNITY SAFETY
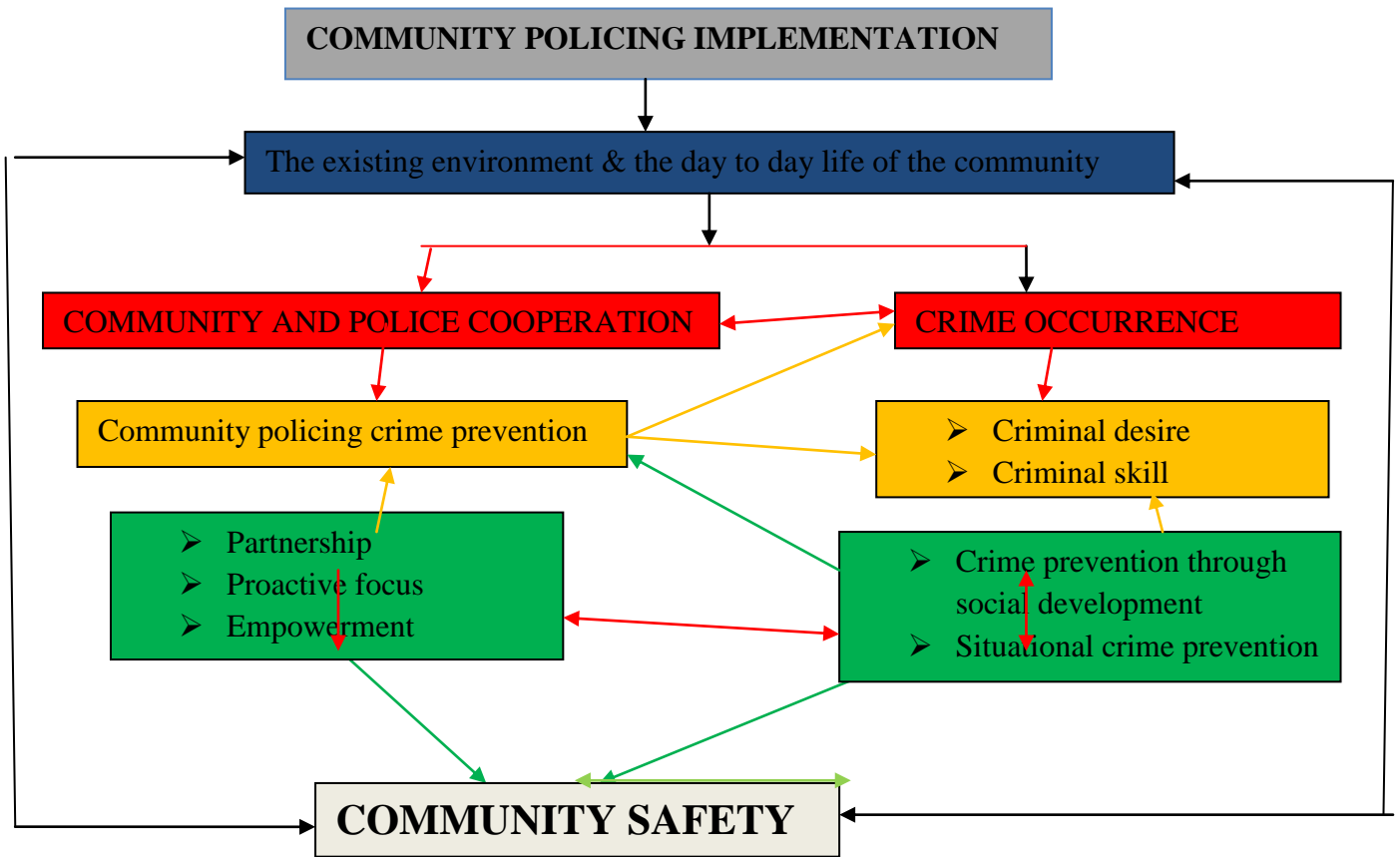
Figure 1: Conceptual Frame Work of the Study Based on Related Review Literature
(**Source: -** developed by the researcher, 2020)

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discussed description of the study area, study design, target population, data source, sample determination and sampling procedures, data collection instruments and method of data analysis and definition of operational terms.

3.2 Description of the Study Area

Hosanna town administration is the capital of Hadiya zone as well as Limo woreda. It is one of the 22 reform towns of southern region. It is one of the four big towns of the region which have second grade status (like Dilla, Woliyta Sodo and Hossana). As far as the structural arrangement of the town, it is divided in to 3 sub cities, 8 kebeles & 160 localities. According to Central Statistical Agency report, the total area of the town is 100 km2 (10,200 hectares). Regarding to location, the astronomical location of the town is found in geographic coordinate between 07°33'N latitude and 35°52´E longitudes respectively. The dominant types of economic activities that are practiced by the people include commerce, urban agriculture and civil servant.

Seche Duna sub-city, centered in the heart side of the Hosanna town with plenty number of service providers, educational centers, micro and small manufacturing enterprises, Hotels and night clubs' commercial centers, religious institution, government institutions. In addition various buildings and urban slums also parts of the sub city. Community policing were implemented in the sub city for the last eight years.

Community policing structure in Seche Duna sub-city begins at the household level, with family police. One family member is elected (though in many cases, it is automatically the father) to take responsibility for conflict resolution within the family. The next level of community policing is at the block level by forming the block committee, usually referred to as the Conflict Resolving Committee. These committees are responsible for maintaining order within their immediate neighborhoods and hold meetings when necessary, including

over traditional Ethiopian coffee ceremonies, to discuss issues of local crime, disorder, or disputes and where possible resolve them through customary means.

Block committees report to the Community Police Officer regarding any matters that they cannot resolve it or need assistance with. The next layer of community policing is the site community policing Advisory council which is composed of at least more than two CP blocks. Many community policing site forms Keble community policing advisory council. The Seche duna sub city community policing advisory council is the highest community policing structure in the sub city. (Seche Duna department of police files 2011E.C)

3.3 Study Design

The study has employed a descriptive social survey with community basis. According to Gresswell (2003) descriptive study design allows researcher to gather information, summarize, present data and interpret it for the purpose of clarification. For the reason that it incorporated both quantitative as well as qualitative approach in nature. Qualitative survey was used to boost up the quantitative results of the study and fills the gap where quantitative survey misses to touch. Thus, triangulation of data presentation from the two approaches leads towards sound analysis and research findings.

3.4 Target population

According to Singh and Nath (2010), a population refers to an entire group of individuals, events or objects having a common observable characteristic. Research questions were prepared to address issues of great relevance to groups of individuals known as a target population. In General, a target population is a well-defined group of individuals or objects seen to have similar behavioral characteristics (Mugenda, 2004). In Hosanna town administration Seche Duna sub city there are 8250 households (CSA, 2007). In this study, targeted population included elder religious/cultural leaders, local politicians, security officer's women group representatives' teachers, college/university lecturers, sub city administrators, youth.

3.5 Data Sources

The data for this study was collected from both primary and secondary data sources to address the overall objective of the study and research questions.

3.5.1 Primary Data

As to primary sources, information was collected through the use of questionnaires, interview,and field observation and focus group discussions from the following identified group:

- selected community policing leaders in the block, site and kebele level
- Police of the Secha Duna sub city
- Concerned officials and community policing officers in the study area.

3.5.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data was also gathered through reviewed relevant materials such as Reports, Archive documents, books, journals, bulletins, magazines and web sites.

3.6 Sample Size Determination and Sampling Procedures

3.6.1 Sample Size Determination

In this study, the populations of interest are the stakeholders of community policing in Seche Duna sub city of Hosanna town administration. And in Hosanna town administration, Bethel and Arada kebeles there are 8250 households (CSA, 2007).from the total population of the households, for this research the researcher took 381 respondents for the sample size of the study to determine the output. The selected respondents that included are youths, civil servants, teachers, community elders, lawyers and traders.

3.6.2 Sampling Procedures

In this study probability sampling techniques was used which ensures each subject, object or respondents have equal chances of the representation (Mugenda, 2003). For the purpose of this study, one of the most commonly used probability sampling was simple random sampling (SRS) that used in the selection of community policing site. And a systematic sampling (SS) technique was used in identifying house hold respondents. Additionally, non-probability or purposive sampling techniques was used to   in the selection of the sub-city and Kebeles.

However, the samples were selected randomly within the sample frame by using non probability and probability sampling method to select the final sample.

The sample size has been determined quantitatively using Yemane 1997 formula which is presented below. This formula assumes the confidence level of 95%.

$$n = N$$

$$1 + Ne^2$$

$$\frac{8250}{1+8250x0.0025} = 381$$

Where:

N=Population size

n= sample size

e= margin of error (degree of accuracy) (0.05)

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

In order to produce a complete set of all the reliable data for analysis and meet the intended objectives of the study, a number of data collection instruments were used during the study. The major tools to collect data were:

3.7.1. Questionnaires

The researcher has prepared questionnaires for the sample survey of population to ask more information from the total population as a sample from respondents. The Questioners was prepared in English language and the researcher farther translated in to Amharic language for importance of communication to the respondents. The researcher easily asked the respondents by clarifying easily and smoothly, clearly and finally concluded by polite condition.

3.7.2. Interview schedule
Unstructured interview was prepared for the officials in Seche Duna sub city and community policing officers.

3.7.3. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and observation.

Focus group discussion was held to get more information than that gained through questionnaire. The group was organized in to four groups and each group has different members. Then the researcher asked flexible question the respondents to get more information and take record and note intensively.

3.8. Method of Data Analysis

After all the relevant and available data collected, the analysis process was used a number of relevant techniques. Data Collected from the survey respondents was enter in to computer for analysis purpose by using the latest version Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS) version 20 software.

According to Amin (2005) descriptive statistics provides us with the Techniques of numerically and graphically presented information that gives an overall picture of the data collected. To analyze the collected data the researcher has used both qualitative and quantitative.

The quantitative data was analyzed by using relevant descriptive statistics, which was based on Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Finally, the result was presented by using table, frequency, and percentage numerical expression of the Research.

Quantitative data was transcribed, classified, grouped, coded, and categorized to generate descriptive statistics and qualitative descriptions for the data secured from FGD and semi structured interview was used to describe and summarize the results of the investigation.

3.9 Definition of Operational Terms Community

Some conceive community as a geographic area and others look community as an area of common life. The following definitions show the essence of community. According to UN office on drugs and crime, "community" can refer to small neighborhoods, areas within a city, or small villages or towns, or in some cases groups of citizens with particular concerns (criminal justice hand book series, 2010). In addition as TayeKejia stated in his dissertation, 'A community defined as any group of people which is likely to have a number of characteristics in common such as, geographical area, occupation, ethnicity, economic status, shared government and a common cultural and historical heritage' (Taye Kejia,2011).

Moreover, as stated by Oliver (2004), 'community is the term that refers to a group of people who share three things: they live in a geographically distinct area (such as a city or town), they share cultural characteristics, attitudes and lifestyles and they interact with one another on a

Sustained basis. Thus, community could be understood as group of people sharing the same city, similar social class, having same culture, sharing the same objectives and have similar psychological makeup.

Crime

Crime is an illegal activity which causes physical or moral injuries on others. According to the Ethiopian criminal code of 2006, Article 23, sub article 1, crime is an act which is prohibited and made punishable by law (Ethiopia criminal code). Crime is the omission of a duty that makes the offender liable to punishment by law or a behavior that is prohibited, as well as behavior or an act that is required by law (Sullivan, 2002: Stevens, 2003,Crowe, 2000).

Policing

Policing is an activity directed towards the prevalence of justice and security by the police or others. According to Wilson and Brewer (1995), policing is concerned with diverse collection of issues and practices. It is also a social service created by human beings, rendered by human beings to human beings in an environment shaped by human beings'. Policing is a means to justice and to the security of individual liberty (Stevens, 2003). Thus, policing is a service delivered by a police to the community for their own well being. In addition the police were not the only institution in policing activity, the community, concerned government agencies and nongovernmental organization also have role.

Police

Police is a trained person in crime prevention and investigation for the purpose of maintaining the peace and security of the community. Beside above mentioned definition, Stevens described the police as, 'the force that has the power to exercise reasonable control over persons and property within its jurisdiction, in the interests of general security, health, safety, morals and welfare, except where legally prohibited' (Stevens, 2003). According to the National Crime Prevention Institute of the University of Louisville (NCPI, 2001) the people use the police as a means to achieve and maintain order. Their efforts are founded

on principles of public services and ultimate responsibility to the public. So police is a trained person in policing activities like preventing crime, enforce the law and maintain public order to ensure community safety.

Community Partnership

Community partnership is a flexible term referring to any combination of neighborhood residents, schools, churches, businesses, community-based organizations, elected officials and government agencies who are working co-operatively with the police to resolve identified problems. It is also a state or condition of being a partner, of participation, association, or joint interest of the relationship subsisting between partners (TayeKejia 2010). Thus, in light of the research community partnership could be understood as the cooperation of any form community with the police or other organization or institutions.

Crime Prevention

Crime prevention is an attempt to eliminate crime either prior to the initial occurrence or before further activity (Lab, 1997). According to the NCPI, crime prevention is a practical method for the direct control of crime. It involves analyzing criminal attack methods and designing specific actions within the environments of potential victims to reduce criminal opportunities and manage the crime risk (NCPI, 200). By and large purpose of community policing is to prevent crime effectively through the full involvement of citizens. This may lead to a situation where the citizens of a country feel free to live and reduce fear of crime

CHAPTER FOUR

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSIONS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter has two major sub-sections, which are discussed in line to achieve the overall objectives of the study. The first sub-section describes background (demographic) characteristics of the sample respondents and the second sub section illustrate the research questions that related to awareness, commitment of community and police, prospect of CP, capability of the police, Challenges and solutions of community policing in crime prevention.

4.2 The Background Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1 Demographic Characteristic of the Household Respondents

Resident at hosanna	Frequency	Percent	
	6	1.6	
No	21	5.6	
Yes	350	92.8	
Total	377	100	

How long you lived	Frequency	Percent	
<1year	14	3.7	
<5year	59	15.6	
>5year	298	79.0	
Total	371	98.4	
Missing System	6	1.6	
Total	377	100	

Source; computed from own survey data (2020)

All of households (n=377) respondent were dwellers' of Seche Duna sub city of which 79.0percent were stayed for more than five years, 15,6 percent dwell for the year ranges from one to five and the remaining 3.7 lived in the sub city for not more than one year. Aforementioned percentage indicate that the majority 79.0 percent of the household respondent can observe the difference in their area of pre and post implementation of community policing crime prevention.

Table2: Category of household's respondents by sex

Sex		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Female	90	23.9	23.9	25.5
	Male	281	74.5	74.5	100.0
	Total	377	100.0	100.0	

Source; computed from own survey data (2020)

As it can be observed from table 2, 74.5 percent of household respondents were male, whereas the remaining 23.9 percent were Female.

Table 3: awareness and community policy means

Awareness and community policy means			
Awareness of community policy		Frequency	Percent
		6	1.6
	idon't know	1	.3
	No	131	34.7

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	239	63.4
Total	377	100.0

Community policy means	Frequency	Percent
	6	1.6
Id	2	.5
No	110	29.2
Yes	259	68.7
Total	377	100

Source; computed from own survey data (2020)

Among 377 (100%) household respondents, 63.4 percent has awareness about the implementation of community policing in Seche Duna sub city, 34.7 percent has not the knowhow and the Remaining 3. Percent replied as they have no idea at all. Besides, 68.7 percent of the household were said they can explain the meaning of community policing. But, 29.5 percent responded as they have insufficient awareness about the meaning of community policing. Thus, the majority of the community has awareness about the implementation of community policing in the sub City, but one-third of them lacks necessary knowledge to explain the meaning of community policing. Thus, the Seche Duna sub city should extend its effort in empowering the communities' awareness on Community policy.

Figure;1 Awarness of community policy
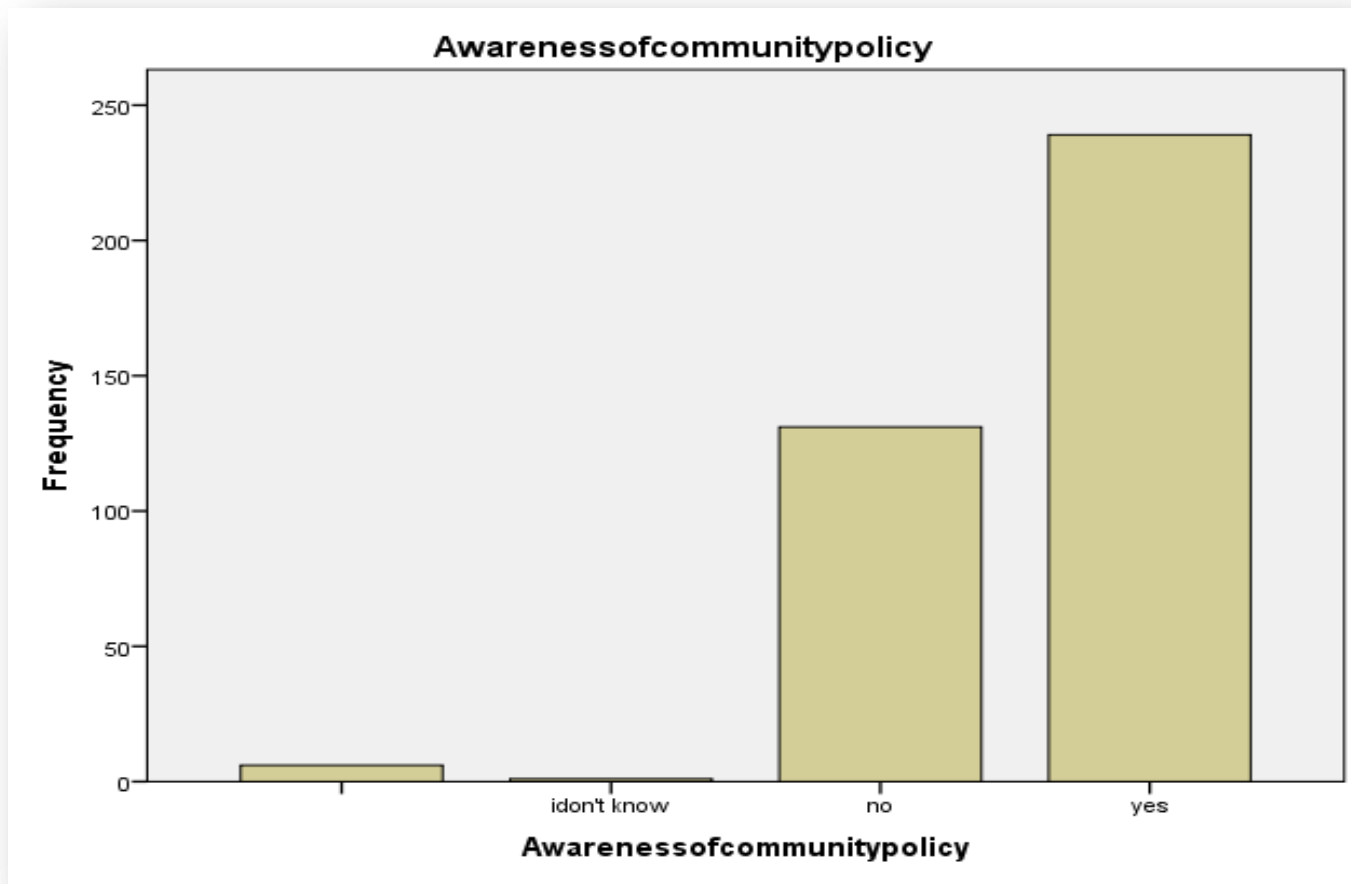
Table 4: community policing helps in crime prevention

Community policy helps crime prevention	Frequency	Percent
	6	1.6
don't know	26	6.9
No	96	25.5
Yes	249	66.0
Total	377	100.0

Source: computed from own survey data (2020)

For the question "does community policing helps crime prevention? Out of 377 household respondents, half 66.0 (n=249) percent responded community policing helps crime Prevention, whereas the remaining 6.9 (n=26) percent and 25.5 (n=96) percent replied that CP cannot help crime prevention and have no idea, respectively. In spite, 66.0 percent of the community said CP helps crime prevention, nevertheless, 32.4 still remains unaware of community policing role in crime prevention. So it must be the prelude activity for Seche duna police department.

Table 5: regular community policy forum

Regular community policy forum		Frequency	Percent
		6	1.6
	idon't know	26	6.9
	No	299	79.3
	Yes	46	12.2
	Total	377	100.0

Sources: Computed from own survey data (2020)

Crime prevention through community policing needs a regular forum to discuss on problems and to set solutions in order to tackle further crime occurrence. Therefore, the residents of Seche duna sub city must have a regular forum. In relation this, 79.3 percent of household responded as they have not regular CP forum in their locality, 12.2 percent replied as they have regular forum to discuss with their fellow members of community and the police and remaining 6.9 percent answered as they have no idea.

As observed from table 5, exactly half of the respondents replied as they have no a regular forum in their site. According to the qualitative data secured from interview with the community Policing officer of Seche Duna sub city, 'they tried to provide a constant meeting place and Time schedule, but most of the community were absent from the forum

using different pretexts'. Furthermore, on the focus group discussion out of six CP leaders, three of them were from high

Crime committed area admitted that they have no a constant forum of discussion in their site. So

By understanding the necessity of regular forum for effective crime prevention, Seche duna police department has to extend its effort in encouraging the whole dwellers of the sub city to have regular forum in their respective site and solve the problem related with arranging suitable time and place for the meeting.

Figure 3 regular community policy forum
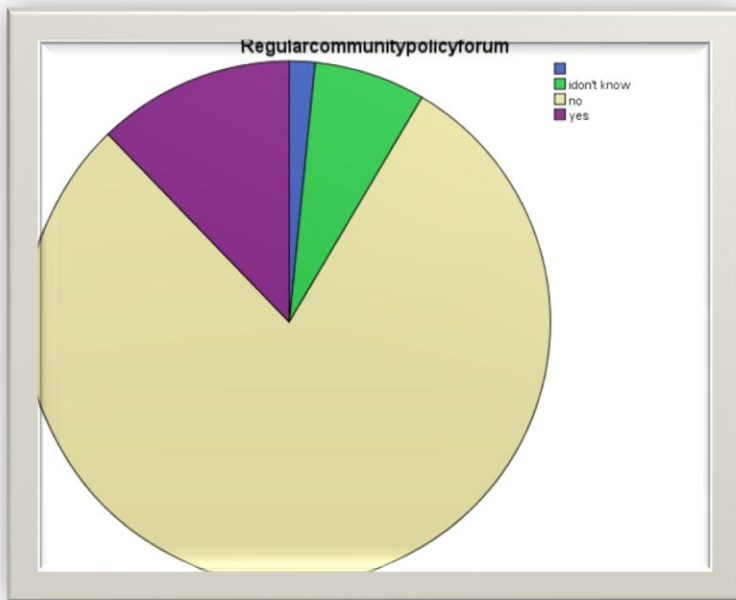
Source: computed from own survey data (2020)
Table 7; community role in crime prevention

Does community has role in crime prevention	Frequency	Percent
	6	1.6
don't know	5	1.3
M	1	.3
No	188	49.9

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	177	46.9
Total	377	10

Does community play their role properly in crime prevention	Frequency	Percent
	6	1.6
don't know	22	5.8
No	158	41.9
Yes	191	50.7
Total	377	100

Source: computed from own survey data 2020

The communities play in crime prevention first starts from their belief. In consideration of this, 50.7 percent of the household respondents believe that, the community has role in the Activities of crime prevention and 5.8 percent responded as they have no idea. Even if, 50.7percent replied their belief of community should play a significant role, but only 41.9 percent of household respondents comment the community played expected role properly in community policing crime prevention implementation so far.

Other 49.9 percent Responded as the communities until now not perform the expected role and till other1.3 said they have no idea. Community plays an integral part of crime prevention. As elucidated in the review literature part, crime prevention has three approaches which directly or indirectly need the role of communities. As the participants in the focus group discussion explained, there were positive moves from the community to fight crime. However, it was not that much enough as the level of community policing needs. Since the community is the central theme of community policing crime prevention. Both governmental and Nongovernmental organization and institution has to work on increasing the Participation of communities in crime prevention schemes.

Table 8; community   commitment in crime prevention

Community commitment Crime prevention	Frequency	Percent
High	22	5.8
Low	137	36.3
Medium	205	54.4
N	3	0.8
very low	4	1.1
Total	377	100

Source: computed from own survey data (2020)

As presented in the table 8, the majority 54.4 of the respondent replied the commitment of community in crime prevention as medium which followed by 5.8 percent high. The remaining 36.3 and 1.1percent said low and very low. Thus without any doubt, the big deal here is scaling up community commitment through different intervention activities, especially by massive awareness creation.

Table 9; community   and police relationship

Community and police relation ship	Frequency	Percent
High	15	4.0
Low	119	31.6
Medium	221	58.6
Very low	16	4.2
Total	377	100.0

Source: Computed from own survey data (2020)

For a better flow of information between the police and the community and better Implementation of crime prevention and crime control activities, community and police should Work together based on the principles of community policing.

In this regard it is imperative to assess the relationship of police and residents in Seche Duna sub city. So almost half 58.6 percent of household respondents replied the relation between police and community as medium which followed by 4% high.whereas31.6 responded as low and another 4.2% said very low. Furthermore, as to the information secured from FGD, the relationship between police and community perceived as medium. So like community commitment, the relationship of police and community were taken as medium. Thus Seche Duna police department has to work out in tie up its relationship with the dwellers of the sub city.

Table 10: Contribution of community in preventing crime proactive

Contribution of community in preventing crime proactive	Frequency	Percent
High	11	2.9
Low	247	65.5
Medium	103	27.3
Very low	10	2.7
Total	377	100
Role of community policy in crime prevention	Frequency	Percent
High	8	2.1
Low	134	35.5
Medium	219	58.1
Very low	10	2.7
Total	377	100

Source: computed from own survey data (2020)

As stated in the literature part of the research Crime prevention law enforcement focuses not only on response to calls for services but also on collaboration with the community in prevention and problem-solving activities. In addition, the focus of the police is broadened

from a reactive Focus on serious crime and an over-emphasis on law enforcement, to a proactive focus on the of crime and the solution of community problems (South Africa, 1997). So how Much community contributes in proactive crime prevention matters its success.

Out of 377 (100%) household respondents, 65.5 % (n=247) replied community contributed low in proactive crime prevention followed by 27.3% (n=103) medium and 2.7% said very low. The rest2.9 % responded high respectively. Since 65.5 % of the respondents said they contributed low in pro active crime prevention, it is Imperative to know how much community policing played its role in crime prevention. Consequently, 58.1% (n=219) of respondents replied medium which followed by 35.5% (n=134) high and 2.1percent responded low. The rest of the respondent answered as low (35.5%)

Table 12 awareness consequence of crime		
Awareness about the consequence of crime	Frequency	Percent
High	4	1.1
Low	141	37.4
Medium	208	55.2
Very high	4	1.1
Very low	14	3.7
Total	377	100

Source: computed from own survey data (2020)

 As observed from table 12, the awareness of community on crime consequence was perceived by 55.2% as medium followed by 37.4% low and 1.1% high. Till other 3.7 percent replied Very low and 1.1 percent very high. The efforts made to tackle crime were must be Knowledge based. As to the information gained from the interviewee, the level of community awareness on crime consequence was medium. This is manifested through hiding criminals and providing false information to the police. But the interviewee also insisted that there were also members of the community which work closely with the police.

 Furthermore, as the community policing officer (interviewee) mentioned, one suspected murderer from Arada kebele and hide in the sub city were exposed by his own Relative.

This is good example of when people being aware of crime consequence. However, it is exceptional, according to the percentage from table12; the majority of the community was lacks sufficient awareness on the consequence of crime.

Thus, not only Seche duna police department but also the sub city administration and any volunteers' works on awareness creation have to increase their effort in generating awareness among the community about the consequence of crime.

Figure 4: Awareness on consequence Crime
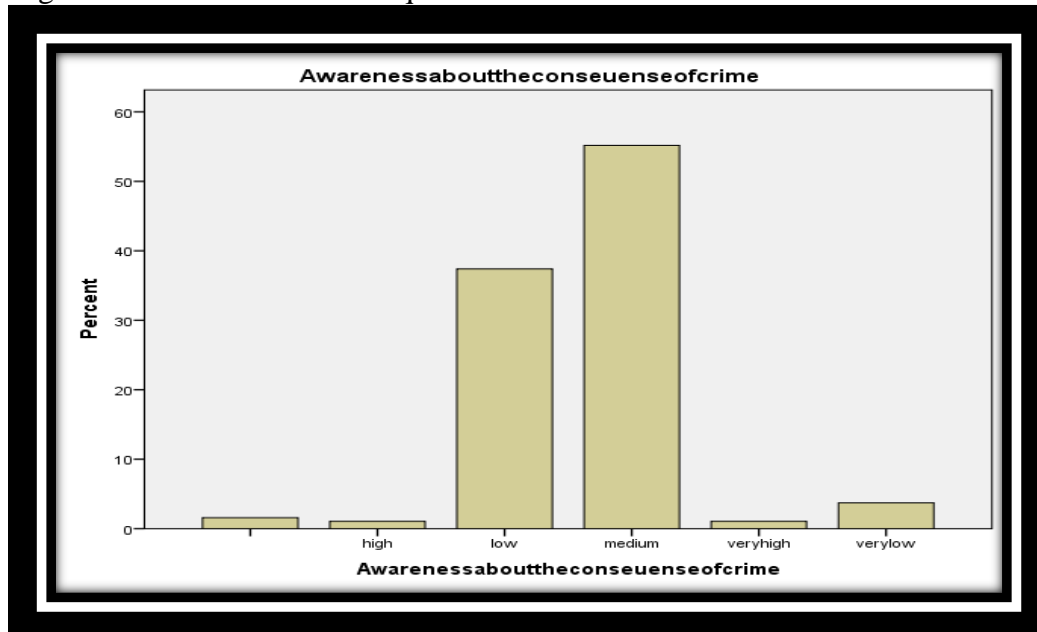
Source: computed from own survey data(2020)

Table 13: Circumstances of community not to cooperate with police

Circumstances of community not to cooperate with police	Frequency	Percent
I don'tknow	28	7.4
No	82	21.8
Yes	261	69.2
Total	377	100

Source: computed from own survey data (2020)

In order to secure the full participation of the community both police and residents should avoid things that create mistrust among them. One of the benefits of community policing

Stated in review literatures were decreased potential for police-citizen conflict. Regarding this, 69.2 percent of sample respondents replied that there are circumstances that hinder smooth community- police cooperation and 21.8 percent responded as nothing so far disrupt their cooperation.

The remaining 7.4 percent respondents answered as they have no idea about the circumstances. In addition, as to the information secured from focus group discussion, the participants outlined the following reasons that created mistrust between the police and community which leads to lack of cooperation. These reasons were some polices receive inducements (corruption) from Criminals and most criminals were let out from prison without proper punishment. Furthermore, with the interview conducted with Seche duna community officers and the sub city justice and security officer also stated the following three reasons that created a gap in smooth police community cooperation.

First, in return to providing information to catch criminals and being Witnesses in court the individual witness have no guarantee from future criminals' revenge.

Secondly, the criminals were not punished properly by the law because of inability of the police

in providing sufficient evidence to the court.

Thirdly, there are members of community which Hide criminals from the police sight. So that aforementioned reasons were the main factors that affected the cooperation between police and community.

Table 14: Application of cp in preventing dynamic and complex crimes

Application o f cp in preventing dynamic and complex crimes	Frequency	Percent
I don'tknow	23	6.1
No	142	37.7
Yes	206	54.6
Total	377	100

Source: computed from own survey data (2020)

Regarding CP applicability for dynamic and complex crime, out of 377 (100%) household Respondents 54.6 percent of respondents replied community policing is applicable for dynamic and complex crimes, 37.7 percent said it is not and 6.1 percent responded as they have no idea.

Table 14 Level of commitment of CP officers in preventing crime

Commitment t of community policy officers in preventing crimes	Frequency	Percent
High	16	4.2
Low	251	66.6
Medium	98	26.0
Very low	6	1.6
Total	377	100.0

Source: computed from own survey data (2020)

Table 14 implies the evaluation of CP officers' commitment by community. Consequently, 66.9 Percent of the community said the commitment that community policing officers demonstrate towards the effective implementation CP is low. Even another 1.6 percent responded as very Low. 26 percent replied medium, 4.2 percent high and thus more than 67.6 percent of the respondents tried to send a message for Seche Duna police department to add more commitment in their crime prevention through community policing.

Table 15: Sufficient number of police officers

Sufficient number o f police officers	Frequency	Percent
	6	1.6
idon' t know	27	7.2
L	1	.3

No	284	75.3
Yes	59	15.6
Total	377	100.0

Train about the community policy	Frequency	Percent
	6	1.6
I	1	.3
idon'tknow	17	4.5
L	3	.8
No	215	57.0
Yes	135	35.8
Total	377	100

Stake holders in crime prevention activity	Frequency	Percent
	6	1.6
I don't know	18	4.8
No	228	60.5
Yes	125	33.2
Total	377	100

Source; Computed from own survey data (2020)

Even if, the majority sample community respondents believe in CP officers' lack commitment, however, 67.6 percent of the respondent accredits community policing officers made a move to

Train the community about community policing and crime prevention. The remaining 57% responded no and 4.5% answered as they have no idea. As depicted under table 14, 75.3 percent of the respondent replied the Seche Duna sub city has not sufficient number of police for successful crime prevention, 15 % responded yes there is enough number of

police in the sub city and 7.2% of the respondent have no idea either or not Seche Duna police department has sufficient number of police for crime prevention.

This shows the majority of respondents believe SDPD has not sufficient number of police in the sub city to effectively tackle crime. Crime prevention efforts should be inclusive for its success. Beside, the police organization and Community, other governmental and nongovernmental institutions have to support activities of Crime prevention. Regarding this, 60.5 percent of the household responded as beside the police there were no organizations supporting their effort of tackling crime in the sub city.

On the other Hand, 33.8 percent of respondents replied as there are organizations supporting them. This Respondents also list out the organizations and institutions work with them on the open ended part of the questionnaire of which includes; the sub city justice and security office and the sub City youth and women associations. The remaining 4.8 respondents replied as they don't know. In line to this, Collaborative partnerships between the law enforcement agency and the individuals and organizations they serve to develop solutions to problems and increase trust in police. Community policing, recognizing that police rarely can solve public safety problems alone, encourages interactive partnerships with relevant stakeholders.

The range of potential partners is large and these partnerships can be used to accomplish the two interrelated goals of developing solutions to problems through collaborative problem solving and improving public trust. The public should play a role in prioritizing public safety problems.
 Law enforcement organizations can partner with a number of other government agencies to identify community concerns and offer alternative solutions.

Examples of agencies include legislative bodies, prosecutors, probation and parole, public works departments, neighboring law enforcement agencies, health and human services, child support services, ordinance enforcement, and schools.(Green,1988) Community policing were a system which allow and need the concerted effort and abilities of

Government and other agencies to respond and address crime and social disorder issues. Thus, in Order to succeed; the police must establish partnerships with other government departments, citizens, community leaders, business owners, schools, nongovernmental organizations, other service providers and other criminal justice agencies. They are all considered equal partners. They all work together in order to improve the quality of life in the community. The ultimate Goal of this partnership aimed in bringing community safety.

Table 15: Responses of household on early warning to crime prevention

Response of early warning to crime prevention	Frequency	Percent
	6	1.6
High	25	6.6
Low	68	18.0
Medium	250	66.3
Very low	28	7.4
Total	377	100

Source: computed   from own survey data (2020)

In accordance to early warning provided by CP for crime prevention, the majority 66% (n=250) of household respondents replied that it were in medium level followed by 7.4 % (n=28) very Low and 18 % (n=68) low. The remaining 6.6% (n=25) of respondents said high respectively. So the Seche Duna sub city community policing were found in medium level in providing early alert for the prevention of crime.

Table 16 : Community policing crime prevention success full and Some solution about challenges cp

Community policing crime prevention success full	Frequency	Percent
		1.6

I don'tk now	52	13.8
No	289	76.7
Yes	30	8.0
Total	377	100

Some solution about challenges cp	Frequency	Percent
	5	1.3
Id	26	6.9
No	46	12.2
Yes	300	79.6
Total	377	100

Source; Computed from own survey data (2020)

Figure 5: CP successful and Challenges within solution
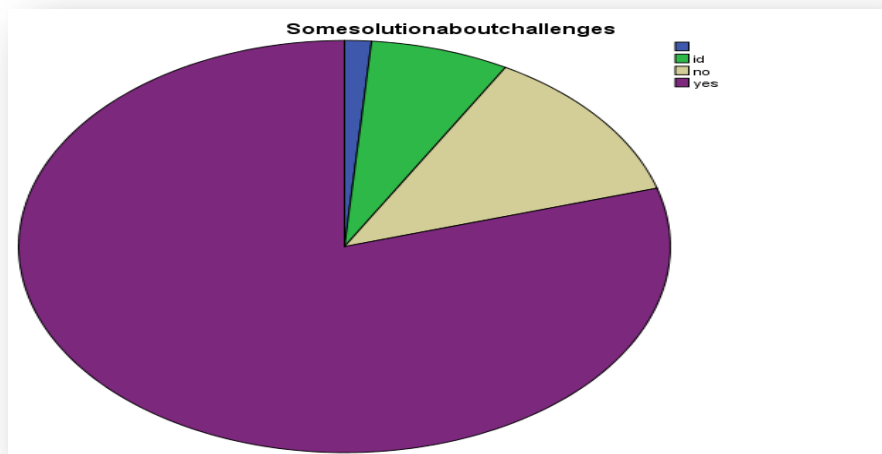
For the questions raised by the researcher to evaluate the success of community policing Implementation in crime prevention, 76.7 Percent of the sample population replied as the Implementation of community policing in crime prevention are successful, 8 percent Responded as no it failed and the remaining said they have no idea.

According to the focus group discussion after CP implementation in crime prevention, previous manifestations of Seche Duna sub city like, burglary, group fighting, property theft, frightening and insulting peoples reduced in substantial level. In addition some people previously hide criminals avoided such practice and became the right hand for police. Based up on the interview held with sub city's officials and community officers, implementation of community policing crime prevention schemes was successful.

According to the interviewees, the Seche Duna a sub city community policing achieved the following successes; they were

- ✓ Each person of the community according to the schedule gets out for round at night to keep the security of their policing site.
- ✓ In the dark areas all members of community policing site put a light on their fence.
- ✓ unemployed were organized
- ✓ people were begun to expose criminals even their relatives
- ✓ people provide the necessary information to the police
- ✓ able to organize the people in to community policing block, site and kebele

As depicted in table16: there were challenges. In this regard 79.6 percent of sample population Believes community policing implementation of the sub city facing a variety of challenges which made crime prevention more difficult, 12.2 of the respondents replied no challenges at all and the remaining 6.9 percent of the respondent responded as they don't know. According to the information secured from focus group discussion, the participants out lined the following things as a challenge which makes crime prevention more difficult in Seche Duna sub city;

- ➢ those who hides criminals
- ➢ presence of illegal *chat* chewing and other drug use houses
- ➢ the existence abundant local and modern liquor house
- ➢ anarchic situation in the night clubs
- ➢ corrupt police officials
- ➢ insufficient number and lack of trained police force in the sub city
- ➢ rural urban migration and
- ➢ poverty were the main pointes raised in the focus group discussion

On the other hand, according to the interviewees, community policing in Seche Duna sub city increasingly became difficult because of below mentioned reasons.

These were

- ➢ imbalanced efficiency and passive participation of police members
- ➢ the existence of dark area in some places
- ➢ logistic problems like absence of vehicles, computers and even stationeries
- ➢ once criminals became under custody inability to be punish them by the court of law

The participant in FGD and the interviewees point out the possible solutions that is hoped to improve community policing implementation successfulness in the sub city.

These solutions were; Educating the people to raise their awareness, Creating job opportunity for the young and unemployed, Control and educate migrants from rural area, made a coordinated effort in alleviating extreme poverty, equally give the opportunity to the community to participate irrespective of their gender, nationality and wealth. In addition, fighting corruption, providing in-service training, delivering necessary logistics,

Involving the community in crime prevention planning and encouraging the police to be active in Community policing, were also listed as solution. Moreover it is also vital; to reduce the number of night clubs and liquor houses, closing illegal *chat* chewing and other drugs providing and consuming houses, invite NGOs in the sub cities.

Community policing crime prevention activities and once suspects were caught SDPD has to tray.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study was to assess the role of community policing played in the reduction of crime, its challenges and prospects in Seche Duna sub city of Hossana town administration. To this end, a descriptive survey method was employed. This method is believed to be appropriate for generating adequate amount of data from a relatively large number of respondents (Creswell, 2003) the source of data for the research includes community policing officers, sample community household, polices of the sub city and officials from sub city administration. In order To gather relevant data on the community policing crime prevention, different instruments were Used to gather both qualitative and quantitative data which includes questionnaire, key informant Interview and FGD The study was conducted using 377 sample households and polices. Out of the total respondents among 377 (100%) household respondents of Seche Duna sub city of which 74.3 percent of were male and 23.9 percent were female.

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All of household respondents were dwellers' of Seche Duna sub city of which 79% percent were dwelling for more than five years. Thus, they can observe the difference in their area of pre and post implementation of community policing crime prevention. As far as awareness matters Community policing the majority 63.4 percent of the respondents has awareness on the implementation of community policing in the sub city. However, 68.7 percent of them were able to explain community policing. Even if the majority of the communities have awareness of the Implementation of community policing in their locality, more than one-third of the community till lacks know how to explain the meaning of community policing. Besides, exactly half of the sample household responded as they have not regular CP forum in their community policing site. The main constraints for this were, inability to set agreed up on time schedule for the forum and high rate and frequent absentees.

Since the community is the central theme of community policing crime prevention, their Commitment is vital. However the commitment of the community in Seche Duna sub city was received as medium.

According to the finding of the study, the community awareness on crime consequence is medium. As a result, some members of the community; hide criminals, receive or buy materials from thieves and robbers and not cooperate the police. Based on the findings of the study, police capacity in educating the community perceived negatively by the police respondents and the majority of the police admit they have not sufficient knowledge to educate the public. Since the police have to play a variety of responsibilities in the implementation of community policing, both the sub city police and the Hossana Town Administration police Department have to train them up to the required level. Moreover, commitment of community policing officers in crime prevention was taken as low by the community. Additionally, the organization of SDPD with trained polices in community policing and all necessary logistics were marked as low and very low. According to both the community and polices, the number of police and community policing officers assigned in Seche Duna sub city were few.

The applicability of community policing philosophy and strategies in helping crime prevention over whelming accepted positively. However, in accordance to early warning provided by CP Before the occurrence of crime in the sub city was received as medium. As to the finding of the study, the majority 66 percent assured the implementation of community policing crime prevention in Seche Duna sub city were successful. The main achievements were; burglary, group fighting, property theft, frightening and insulting peoples reduced in substantial level. In addition, each person of the community according to the schedule gets out for round at night to keep the security of their policing site, in the dark areas all members of community policing site put a light on their fence, unemployed were organized, people were begun to expose criminals even their relatives, people provide the necessary information to the police, able to organize the people in to community policing block, site and kebele.

The most common challenges in the implementation of community policing crime prevention in Seche Duna sub city were; peoples who hides criminals, presence of many illegal *chate* chewing and other drug use houses, the existence abundant local and modern liquor houses, anarchic situation in the night clubs, corrupt police officials, insufficient number and lack of trained police force, rural urban migration and extreme poverty. Furthermore, imbalanced efficiency between police members, passive participation by most police members, the existence of dark area in some places, logistic problems like absence of vehicles, computers and even stationeries and mostly, once criminals became under custody inability to be punish them by the court of law, were the major hindering factors of community policing implementation efforts in tackling crime.

5.2. Recommendation

Based up on the key findings of the study, the following key points are recommended for Government offices and other stakeholders with special responsibility on community policing and crime prevention to solve problems that hinder the efficiency of community policing Endeavor in crime prevention in the study area. To this end,

1) As to the finding of the study extreme poverty and unemployment has visible effect on the occurrence of crime. So that, Hossana town administration, Seche Duna sub city Administration and other concerned governmental or NGOs should coordinate in an effort to alleviate extreme poverty and creating job opportunities in the sub city.

2) The study identified the logistic capability of SDPD as very low. Moreover FGD times of the police Officers respondents replied as they have not received on job training to up to date their skill and knowledge. Thus, Hossana town police head office, Seche Duna police Department, police colleges in the region, and concerned NGOs should provide Continuous in service training, deliver all necessary and enough logistics and ensure the Active participation of all members of the police.

3) More than one-third 31.3% of the household lacks necessary knowledge to explain the meaning of community policing. Furthermore, more than half of the household complain

that the police officers did not engage them in crime prevention schemes. So, SDPD criminals got deserved punishment by the court of laws. Should strive for; extensive awareness creation programmes, assuring equal participation of all section of the community, engaging the community in crime prevention planning and tighten the bond with the community.

4) This research found that the presence of abundant night clubs, liquor houses and illegal drug use places used as a spring board for criminals. Therefore, Hossana Town administration, Seche Duna sub city administration and SDPD should reduce the number of night clubs and liquor houses as well as make them accountable for any illegal activities done in their houses and close illegal drug use places.

5) According to the finding of the study, the implementation of community policing in Seche Duna sub city were supported by no non-governmental organization. Thus, SDPD should invite NGOs to take part in the implementation of community policing endeavors in the sub city.

6) The study reveals some members of SDPD were engaged in corruption letting criminals Free without proper punishment. This fact created mistrust between the community and the police. So, avoiding corruption means improving the police-community relation hence, community policing. Therefore, SDPD has to avoid corruption committed by its some members and do its best effort in making criminals to be punished by court of law.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

Questionnaire to be filled by House Holds

Dear respondent

This questionnaire is prepared to gather information about the role of community policing in preventing crime in your locality. The data is intended to develop a mechanism to help improve the efficiency of community policing in crime prevention based on your suggested solutions. In answering my questions, please remember that there are no correct or wrong answers. I am just after your honest opinion. The responds you provide will be kept confidential. So, my gratitude is in advance for your time and cooperation!

Please tick in the box and explain at the space / blanks/ provided.

Part 1: Background information

1. Are you resident in Hosanna

　　　　Yes ☐　　　　　　　NO ☐

2. How long have you resided in Hosanna

a. less than 1 year ☐

b. less than 5 year ☐

c. more than 5 year ☐

3. Have you ever been involved in community policing?

　　　Yes ☐　　　　　No ☐

4. Sex

　　　Male ☐　　　　Female ☐

Part 2: Research Questions

1. Do you have awareness about the function of community policing in SEHA DUNA sub city?

    YES ☐   NO ☐   I don't know ☐

2. Do you know what community policing means?

    Yes ☐   No ☐

If yes, what is _____

_____

_____

3. Do you think community policing helps crime prevention?

    Yes ☐   No ☐   I don't know ☐

4. Are the police officers engaging you in crime prevention activity?

    Yes   No   I don't know

5. Is there a regular community policing forum in your site?

    Yes ☐   No ☐   I don't know ☐

6. Does the community have role and responsibilities in crime prevention?

    Yes ☐   No ☐   I don't know ☐

If yes list the role and responsibilities of the communities?

_____

_____

_____

_____

7. Does the community of your site play their role in community policing implementation?

    Yes ☐   No ☐   I don't know ☐

If yes, explain how?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. What is the level of commitment of the community in participating to promote effectiveness

of community policing in preventing crime prevention?

Very high ☐   High ☐   medium ☐   Low ☐   Very low ☐

9. How do you assess the community- police relationship in crime prevention?

Very high ☐   High ☐   Medium ☐   Low ☐   very low ☐

10. How much is the contribution of the community in preventing the crime proactively?

Very high ☐   high ☐   medium ☐   low ☐   very low ☐

11. How much is the role of community policing in preventing crime in SEHA DUNA sub city?

Very high ☐   High ☐   Medium ☐   Low ☐   Very low ☐

12. What is the level of the residents' awareness about the consequences of crime?

Very high ☐   High ☐   medium ☐   low ☐   very low ☐

13. Are there circumstances which make the community not to cooperate with the police?

Yes ☐   No ☐   I don't know ☐

If yes, what are the circumstances _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

14. Can any kind of crime in the sub city be solved through community policing?

Yes ☐   No ☐   I don't know ☐

15. Do you think that community policing would be applicable in preventing dynamic and complex crimes?

    Yes ☐   No ☐   I don't know ☐

16. What is the level of commitment of community policing officers in preventing crime?

    Very high ☐   High ☐   Medium ☐   Low ☐   Very low ☐

17. Do community policing officers train (teach) about community policing in SECHA DUNA   sub city?

    Yes ☐   No ☐   I don't know ☐

18. Do you believe the SECHE DUNA police department has a sufficient number of police officers for successful crime prevention?

    Yes ☐   No ☐   I don't know ☐

19. What is the level of response of community policing in providing early warning to crime

prevention?

    Very high ☐   High ☐   Medium ☐   Low ☐   Very low ☐

20. Are there any challenges that affect the implementation of community policing in your site?

    Yes ☐   No ☐   I don't know ☐

If yes, list them? _____

_____

_____

_____

21. Do you think community policing implementation in your area needs some change?

Yes ☐   No ☐   I don't know ☐

If yes, list them

_____

_____

_____

22. Do you work with any stack holders in crime prevention activity? ☐

    Yes ☐   No ☐   I don't know

    If yes, list them 1._____

        2._____

        3._____

        4._____

23. In your opinion are all community policing initiatives in crime prevention successful?

        Yes ☐   No ☐   I don't know ☐

    23.1 If no, what hinder them?

_____

_____

_____

_____

    23.2 If yes, list the successes

_____

_____

_____

_____

24. Is there any factor that made crime prevention more difficult SECHE DUNA sub city?

    Yes ☐   No ☐   I don't know ☐

25. Could you mention some solutions about the challenges that the SECHE DUNA sub city
community policing face?

        Yes ☐   No ☐

If yes, list them;

_____
_____
_____
_____

26. Could you mention the difference between pre and post implementation of community policing in crime prevention in SEHE DUNA sub city?

_____

_____

_____

Appendix

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Key informant interview for SECHE DUNA sub city officials and community policing officers.

Name of the interviewee: _____**Date**:_____

Age: _____**Sex**:_____

Duration in the area:_____ **Current position**:_____

Educational status:_____

Please enormous the interviewee with respecting gender, age, religion and culture.

1. How do you explain the implementation of community policing in SECHE DUNA sub city in
    relation to
- Community police relation
- Community commitment
- Police commitment
- Awareness of both police and community
- Partnership with stakeholder

2. How far the practice of community policing in the sub city helped in preventing and reducing crime?

3. What are/were the critical challenges of community policing in Secheduna sub city?

4. What is the prospect of community policing in the Seche duna sub city?

5. What should be done to alleviate the obstacles that hinder efficient implementation of community policing?

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Checklist for group discussions (FGD) for Community policing site leaders

1. Do you believe that the community has role in crime prevention?

2. Being as a leader of community policing site, how do you see the initiatives of the community

in crime prevention endeavor in your community?

3. As dweller of the sub city and community policing site leader, what kind of differences you

observe in pre and post implementation of community policing in SECHE DUNA sub city?

4. What do you think the major successes of community policing implementation in SECHE DUNA sub city in reducing crime?

5. What do you think the critical challenges of community policing implementation in sub city in reducing crime?

6. What solution do you suggest to alleviate the challenges that hinder efficient implementation of community policing

Thank you!