

**ASSESSMENT OF THE CHALLENGES OF POLICING IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL
TERRITORY, ABUJA- NIGERIA**

BY

MICHAEL ADE AWIYA

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES,
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STRATEGIC STUDIES**

NIGERIA

DECLARATION

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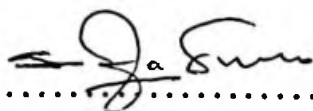
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CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled **Assessment of the challenges of policing in Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Nigeria**, meets the regulations governing the award of PhD, of the School of Postgraduate Studies of Nasarawa State University, Keffi for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.



.....
Prof. Olayemi Akinwumi
Chairman, Supervisor Committee

04-06-21

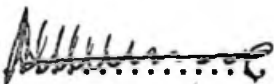
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Dr. Usman A. Yusuf
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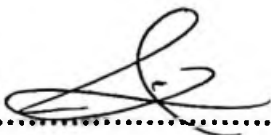
.....
Prof. Nok A. Maicibi
Internal Examiner

04/06/2021

.....
Date

.....
Prof. Andrew Zamani
Director, Institute of Governance and
Development Studies

.....
Date



.....
Prof. Sam Smah
External Examiner

4/6/2021

.....
Date



.....
Prof. Jonathan Ayuba
Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies

04/06/21

.....
Date

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to almighty God and my families.

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ABSTRACT

This study has assessed the challenges of policing in Abuja the federal capital territory, in achieving the aim of this study the researcher examined factors that challenge policing in the FCT, Abuja. The foundation of policing in Nigeria today can be traced to colonial legacy. Colonial policies subjugated the existing traditional informal law enforcement order and forcefully imposed western idea of policing. Thus, policing within the context of oppression and gross misuse of power has been linked to western orientation. This imperial orientation is not only maintained and sustained by successive Nigerian administrations but also have serious implication for an effective policing in Nigeria, particularly the federal capital territory. This paper identifies critical issues that are germane to policing in Abuja the federal capital territory Nigeria. The paper further identifies some challenges that plague the police as an institution in the present democratic era. In spite of pervading problems and consequent challenges, the paper identifies prospects in the sustenance of policing in the present democratic dispensation as applicable in Abuja the federal capital territory Nigeria. To achieve this, the paper concludes with good governance in relation to police reform as strategies for an effective policing in Abuja Nigeria. The study reviewed literature according to the study objectives while social contract theory was reviewed and adopted. The study adopted survey design, the study adopted a sample of 384 respondents, questionnaire instrument was used as the instrument of data collection, the data collected was analyzed descriptively while chi-square based measure was used for testing the hypothesis. However, the study revealed that multiple authority in the FCT, political interference and family pressures are the major challenges affecting policing in FCT, Abuja. The study concluded that systemic overload is a basic factor affecting policing leading to de-motivation. Hence, this study recommends that government should reduce political interference and increase funding for the police in FCT, Abuja, Nigeria.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Society through its law gives its government wide powers for efficient and effective preservation of law and order, protection of citizens from suffering, fear and loss of life and property caused by crime and violent conflict. The police are inherently, the most visible symbol of any government for the exercise of its powers, authority, and for the enforcement of its law being an institution of social control in the hands of those who are managers of the state.

It is well known and established all over the world that peace and security of life and property is a necessary pre-condition for development. The principal agency charged with the responsibility of internal peace and security of nations all over the world is the police. The 1999 Nigerian constitution provides for the establishment of the Nigerian Police Force under its section 214; which provides that there shall be a Police Force, and subject to the provisions of the constitution, no other police force shall be established for the country. Section 214 clearly states that:

1. There shall be a Police Force for Nigeria, which shall be known as the Nigeria Police Force, and subject to the provisions of this section, no other police force shall be established for the federation or any part thereof.
2. a. Subject to the provisions of this constitution the Nigeria Police Force shall be organized and administered in accordance with such provisions as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly;

- b. The members of the Nigeria Police Force shall have such powers and duties as may be conferred upon them by law.

In line with the provisions of the constitution, powers and duties were conferred on the Police by the enactment of the Police Act (Cap 359) Laws of the Federation of Nigeria which empowers the Police among other things with the duties of:

1. Prevention and detection of crime;
2. The preservation of law and order;
3. Apprehension and prosecution of offenders
4. Enforcement of all laws
5. Performance of military duties within or outside Nigeria as may be required by them or under the authority of the act or any other act and
6. Protection of life and property.

The people who are the beneficiary and otherwise beneficial victim of this service obligations of the police, have not been able to convincingly assert that this agency has lived up to this constitutional responsibility. Therefore, the security of life and property which ought to be the bedrock of social, economic and political stability of any nation has become a tall dream in the eyes of many perceptions. Man's uniqueness with his peculiar and complex nature could be instinctively unpredictable and uncontrollable. This explains why humans are the major determinant and provider of security in a society. Governments of nations are therefore saddled with the responsibility of internal security through established agencies empowered by law. This duty is distilled into standard policing practice to enforce law and order for a secured/safe environment. The standard of policing available to nation determines the level of development of that country.

Unfortunately, the security agencies have not been able to live up to expectation in providing this necessary and strategic environment of security to the nation. Off course as a Nigerian, I have the concern to be disturbed haven chosen to be patriotic and to contribute my own bit to a safe environment for living, social and economic interactions. Consequently, the agency of governance that is charged with the responsibility for this enabling environment which is police has only given us reasons to have more doubts and fears, hence my resolve to embark on this study to probe into the limitations and challenges that may be causations to this unprecedented weak performance

The issue of policing as it relates to the security of a given state or nation is a delegated responsibility of all relevant agencies of government both military and Para military. This study however, will deal decisively with the challenges of policing with special attention to the Nigeria police. Nigeria, in a survey, landed in another negative list after the Nigeria Police was ranked as the worst in the 2016 World Internal Security and Police Index. Of 127 countries measured in the index, Nigeria's police force ranked as the worst, just below DR Congo, Kenya and Uganda to make up the bottom four.

It is problematic to define contemporary police mainly in terms of their supposed role and function (Kurian, 2006). According to Sullivan (2005), the uniting feature of police work is not a social function, whether it is crime control, social service, order maintenance or political repression. Rather, it is that all demands on the police involve something that ought not to be happening and about which someone had better do something now. The Nigeria Police Force performs conventional police functions and responsible for internal security generally.

The index, being a collaboration between the International Police Science Association and the Institute for Economics and Peace, focuses on how much resources each nation devotes to internal security, whether the resources are used in an effective manner and whether the public view the police favourably. The index also assesses the current threats to internal security in each country.

Nigeria's scores ranked again in the bottom of 10 countries for all indicators measured. Nigeria has only 219 police officers for every 100,000 citizens below the index median of 300 and the sub-Saharan Africa average of 268, according to the report. Private security doesn't fill much of that gap either with only 71 personnel per 100,000 Nigerians one of the five lowest rates globally. That thin workforce has been stretched even more by the Boko Haram insurgency in the north east, rampaging herdsmen in the middle belt region and the rampant kidnapping in Nigeria's south and now spreading all around Nigeria.

Corruption is a key issue for Nigeria's police as well as shown by the report: In which 81% of respondents admitted to paying a bribe to a police officer in the past year and police officers were found likely to "to use their public positions for private gain." Public trust in the police is dire as less than 1% of thefts were reported to police officers, the report said.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

The challenges of policing particularly in Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC) of Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Nigeria encompasses of various components. FCT is the central seat of power accommodating the President, his vice, Senators, Ministers of different Federal Government Ministries, Heads of Parastatals, Justices of different

classes of Courts and CEOs of different large corporations with each of them requiring differing policing needs. There tends to be a great deal of interference on the Nigeria Police and the execution of their statutory duties' from the bureaucracy of the governing structures. The legislature has a policing need that may contradict that required by the executive and vice versa. This limits the efficiency and effectiveness of policing within the FCT and consequently leading to a reduced level of security for the civil populace. The FCT is densely populated with persons from across different states of the country and aliens. Based on the population projection as at 21st March 2018; the population of FCT was 3,564,000.

The FCT is comprised of different cultural groups as it accommodates people from diverse ethnic backgrounds. There is multiplicity of business engagements and a palpable presence of different classes of corporate organizations and a large number of medium scale entrepreneurial businesses as well as others who belong to the general working-class, as such requires efficient and effective policing. The population of FCT consists of many unemployed class of citizens less opportunities for income living leading to increasing crimes and many social vices.

On the other hand, the Nigeria Police have staff strength of about 371,800.

The police by its operational zonal design, has Zone 7 located in the FCT with jurisdiction covering FCT, Niger and Kaduna states. The entire Zone has a population of about 11,422,012 based on the 2006 census figures and combined police strength of 34,515 Officers and Men. The general population of the Nigeria Police when compared to the population of Nigeria at large, puts Nigeria on a negative side of the United Nation's recommendation of 222 police officers, to 100,000 persons. While it is agreed

that policing a country like Nigeria with its multi-ethnic, multi-religious, multi-political and multi-social bearings is a herculean responsibility, it is not a mission impossible. There is no doubt that the spate of insecurity in the country is alarming. There are several security challenges which cut across the nooks and crannies of the FCT Abuja particularly AMAC. The most common one is the Kidnapping and adoption of people from their apartments in the FCT. This according to Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Obaro (2013) has made national security threat to be a major issue for the government prompting huge allocation of the national budget to security. Despite huge budgetary allocation to the security agencies, peoples' lives and properties are still at risk in Abuja and Nigeria generally. The rate of violent crimes such as armed robbery, kidnapping, car snatching and banditry, suicide bombing, religious killing, ethnic clashes, politically-motivated killing and other forms of criminal activities in the FCT has become a recurring decimal. Nigeria has consistently ranked low in the Global Peace Index (GPI, 2012), signifying a worsened state of security in Nigeria. Several challenges like corruption, inadequate funding, poor utilization of funds affects police functions in the FCT, political influence has remained prominent in affecting policing in Abuja. It is against the background of the above that this study has examined the challenges of policing in the federal capital territory Abuja.

1.3 Research Questions

The following questions have guided this study:

- i. To what extent has political interferences affected policing in the FCT, Abuja?
- ii. To what extent has dearth of funds affected policing in the FCT, Abuja?

To what extent has logistics and manpower deficiency affected Policing in the FCT, Abuja?

4 Objective of the Study

The major objective of this study is to assess the challenges of policing in the Federal Capital Territory Abuja.

The specific objectives are to:

- i. Examine the extent that political interferences has affected policing in the FCT, Abuja.
- ii. Examine the extent that dearth of funds has affected policing in the FCT, Abuja.
- ii. Examine the extent that logistics and manpower deficiency has affected Policing in the FCT, Abuja.

5 Statement of Hypotheses

H01: Political Interferences has no significant challenge to policing in the FCT, Abuja

H02: Dearth of funds has no significant challenge to policing in the FCT, Abuja

H03 Logistics and Manpower deficiency has no significant challenge to Policing in the FCT, Abuja.

6 Significance of the Study

Therefore, this study will have theoretical and practical relevance. The theoretical relevance of this study is that it will assess the challenges of policing in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Nigeria. By so doing, the study will expand the frontiers of knowledge through its findings and therefore serve as a source of data/material to scholars who may be interested in further studies in this area.

Empirically, this study will be of immense benefit to government, security advisers, defence advisers, policy makers. And the community in general will also benefit from the findings of this study as policing stakeholders will understand their role and contribution in policing thereby improving their own security and general security. This study is timely, because of the present security environment.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study was confined to the challenges of policing in the Federal Capital Territory (F.C.T), Abuja, Nigeria. The choice of this location was due to the significance of the Federal Capital Territory to Nigeria security services.

The geographical scope of this study is Abuja Municipal Area council (AMAC) FCT Abuja. The choice of this location was due to the fact that AMAC form the heart of Nigerians' political authority as such it should have low crime rate relatively and the period under review witness series of crimes and sectarian attacks hence the choice of focus of this study .

The time scope of this study was 10-year review of operations of the police with particular review from 2007 to 2017 and therefore other forms of policing before then are beyond the scope of this study. The choice of location was particularly intended to examine AMAC been the major custodian of the activity of governance in Nigeria as to whether it has effect in the reasons for policing performance and the timing has also been chosen as the period was characterized with new and more crimes particularly in FCT consequent upon the heavy migration from crime volatile area of the North to FCT Abuja. The Police being major player in the challenge to protect life and property was chosen amongst other security agencies for this stud

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

.1 CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

.1.1 Police

Neocleous (2004) define police as a constituted body of persons empowered by a state to enforce the law, to protect people and property, and to prevent crime and civil disorder. He further stated that police powers include the power of arrest and use of reasonable force as well as the prosecution of offenders. The term police is most commonly associated with police services of a sovereign state that are authorized to exercise the power of the state within a defined legal or territorial area of responsibility. Police force is often regarded as being separate from military or other organizations involved in the defense of the state against foreign aggressors. The police force is usually a public sector service, funded through taxes (Neocleous, 2004).

According to Walker (1977) Law enforcement is the major function of policing activity. Policing includes an array of activities in different situations, but the predominant ones are concerned with the preservation of law and order. Police force has become ever-present in modern societies.

The word police for the study; is a body of government employees trained in methods of law enforcement, crime prevention and detection and authorized to maintain law, peace, safety, and order of the community.

The word *police* originated from the Greek *politeia* meaning government,. Police officers are those empowered by government to enforce the laws it creates. The more general term for the function is law enforcement officers.

Historically, policing and police work did not start as a paid profession, rather, it started as a noble, incorruptible profession with considerable responsibility and distinction, (Newburn, 2004). However, the police as we know it today went through three distinct stages before it became profession. First, the populace, though small was responsible for maintaining law and order, then justice of the peace emerged on the scene to provide both the law and justice at the bar, and in the present era, paid professional police were established to maintain law and order.

For Nigeria, policing was dated back to the colonial era. Policing in Nigeria has always reflected the society that created it. In its early period, the primary purpose of the police was to advance the economic and political agenda of the colonialist. In many areas, the police engaged in the brutal subjugation of communities and the suppression of resistance to colonial rule. Thus, the use of violence and repression from the beginning of colonial era, marked a dislocation in the relationship between the police and local communities, which has characterized law enforcement practices in Nigeria ever since. In spite of this colonial enterprise on policing in Nigeria, the police are at the forefront of the criminal justice process and, for people, the only personal experience they have with that process is contact with local police.

.1.2 Policing

The meaning of policing varies according to the views and perceptions of people to it. This can be seen through several works on policing (Ahire, 1991, Tamuno, 1993 & Newburn, 2004). Policing is simply the activities carried out by police officers in order to preserve law and order. It is the actions of a person or group in authority in order to ensure fairness and legality in an area of public life. Policing is the supervision or

enforcement of rules. The term policing has come to mean an approach to crime fighting through community service and problem-solving.

The idea of policing requires a holistic approach to community service, taking into account the problems that plague a community and working with the people within that community to solve them. Policing requires cooperation from stakeholders- residents, business owner, and leaders – participation in the process of reducing crime and improving quality of life.

However, policing is the role played by the security agencies (in the case of Nigeria, the Military and para-military) in protecting the property and well-being of the citizens in a given country. In his own view, Bowden (1978) sees the police roles to include standing as a “buffer between elite and masses” and to perform “the essential holding operation against the mal-contents until military force could be applied in a punitive and salutary manner”.

According to Alemika (1995), policing involves coercive and/or ideological regimentation of social life through the activities of police and sundry state intelligence and security forces, and through other measures aimed at reducing and suppressing behaviour, actions, and orientations that threatens the prevailing social order. While Nwolise argued that policing involves conflict resolution (conflicts emanating from inequalities in society leading to trade disputes, demonstrations, riots etc.) (Nwolise, 2004).

As already indicated, not everyone views the role of the police in the same way, but a definition that includes most of perspectives is possible. In this context, the police:

- Are community leaders in public safety
- Possess broad discretion
- Solve sociological and technological problem
- Occasionally serve in a hostile or dangerous environment (Haley, 1992).

Thus, policing within the context of oppression and gross misuse of power has been linked to western orientation. This imperial orientation is not only maintained and sustained by successive Nigerian administrations but also have serious implication for an effective policing in Nigeria.

Challenges of Policing in Nigeria

In this century, policing in Nigeria faces a lot of challenges. Thus, police work requires a combination of special characteristics. But personnel with the following qualities: quick decision-making, independent nature of police work, dirty work and danger are best able to carry out the difficult service role mandated for law enforcement officers.

However, the spate of armed robbery is posing a big challenge to an effective policing in Nigeria. Why the police have been trying to curb this menace, the ill-equipped officers and outdated weapons have rendered their role in this direction unattainable. Of recent, the IG cried for an improved bullet proof for officers attached to the banks. Yet, nothing has been done, therefore, the Nigeria Police should equip the officers with modern and sophisticated weapons.

Similarly, human trafficking has become a recurring decimal in Nigeria. However, the Nigeria Police Force being the principal law enforcement organization in the country is naturally positioned to intervene in issues of human trafficking. This intervention should translate into the prevention, apprehension, investigation and prosecution of cases of

trafficking in persons. Although, the police has recorded a lot of success in this aspect of policing, but a lot of challenges still exists for a comprehensive success of this issues. Foremost among the problems encountered in the process was the attitude of the victims. Their uncooperative attitude is occasioned by the fearful oaths of secrecy forced on them by the traffickers and in whose efficacy, they believe without hesitation. Also lack of proper coordination of anti-human trafficking units occasioned by lack of effective communication amongst the twelve units spread around the country, has militated against the progress of the unit (Gimba, 2007).

Policing in Nigeria is not limited to domestic affairs. The Nigeria Police has participated in international peacekeeping operations. This gesture gave Nigeria the impetus to be ranked first in the UN Peace-Keeping Female Contributing Countries. Nigeria also boasts of five Nigeria police officers on the UN appointments (Owohunwa, 2007). However, the challenge faced in this area is the deployment difficulties. Countries have been known to refuse unhindered passage of arms and ammunition through their territories. In addition, there is a language barrier. The obvious difficulties confronting Nigerian Peace-Keepers in non-English speaking countries are compounded by social and cultural differences, which make it imperative for the best available men and women to be deployed for peace-keeping duties.

Recent identification development in criminal investigation is another challenge of policing in Nigeria. Two of the most significant advances in criminal investigation have been the development of fingerprinting and DNA profiling. While this has been working perfectly in advance countries like US and Britain, to the arrest and conviction of millions of criminals' suspects, the Nigerian case is pathetic. Although, the Nigeria police

are trained up to this scientific level, but the challenge is that the Federal Government are not procuring the instrument for the police to display their work.

Other challenges of policing in Nigeria include proper remuneration of officers so that the job can be attractive, recruitment of educated men and women, adequate funding and budgetary allocation, language barrier among ethnic nationalities, especially among the illiterates, which hindered police investigation and many others.

Issues and challenges of policing in contemporary Nigeria are numerous to be treated in this paper. However, some salient ones are analysed. Basically, policing is essential part of human existence. Therefore, the primary responsibility of police officers and organizations is the protection of citizens by upholding the law and respecting the legally expressed will of the whole community and not a particular party or clique. On the other

.1.3 Security

Nwolise (2006) explained that security is an all-encompassing holistic concept which implies that the territory must be secured by a network of armed forces: that the sovereignty of the state must be guaranteed by a democratic and patriotic government, which in turn must be protected by the military, police and the people themselves, the people must not only be secured from external attacks but also from devastating consequences of internal upheavals, unemployment, hunger, starvation, diseases, ignorance, homelessness, environmental degradation, pollution and socio-economic injustices.

Folarin and Oviasogie (2014) see security as a state of being safe and the absence of fear, anxiety, danger, poverty and oppression. It is the preservation of core values and the absence of threats to these values. It is the freedom from threats to a nation's capacity to

defend and develop itself, promote its values and lawful interest. In nutshell, Security is the physical and mental assurance that an individual has within the society or state that he/she is not under any threat arising from any conduct of an individual or group.

On the other hand, Agboola (2013) provides a traditional meaning of security by defining it as an intricate network of systems of defence measures, aimed at ensuring the safety of governments, the state and their nationals. Through overt and covert measures of military intelligence operations, under-cover disruptions of the sinister activities of men and women with misplaced consciences; so that the safety of the people, their state and governments is ensured.

Jordan and Taylor (1981) were probably more congruent in conceiving security as having more extensive meaning than protection from physical harm. This is as it implies protection, through a variety of means, of vital economic and political interests, the loss of which could threaten fundamental values and the vitality of the state. Maier (1999) security is best defined as the capacity to control those domestic and foreign conditions that the public opinion of a given community believes necessary to enjoy its own self-determination or autonomy, prosperity and well-being.

Finally, Onoja (2018) observed that security practice in Nigeria is derived from the theory and practice of security of the West. It is one of the legacies of colonialism. British colonialism, in the quest to fulfill its economic and political insecurity in Europe, set the ball rolling in the processes that resulted in the creation of Nigeria.

According to McGrew 1988, the security of a nation is predicated on two central pillars. On one hand, it entails the maintenance and protection of the socio-economic order in the face of internal and external threat. On the other, it entails the promotion of a preferred

international order, which minimize the threat to core values and interests, as well as to the domestic order.

The second aspect of the nation's national security entails the preservation of the safety of Nigerians at home and abroad and the protection of the sovereignty of the country's integrity and its interests. Also, the concept of Internal security duties is generally related to activities which takes place as protest against the actions of government and non-government bodies, religious intolerance, political thuggery and agitations which are likely to overstretch the resources of the police and other law enforcement agencies.

Similarly, the enforcement of internal security duties have seen the security operators establishing various units like the joint task force and deploying troops to flashpoints to douse conflicts in these areas. The crises in these troubled areas no doubt are manifestations of agitations and discontent exhibited by various groups due to government policies of deprivation, marginalization and social injustices, a situation which has created avenues for 'crises of legitimacy; the struggle for ascendancy between sub-national and national loyalties, which, tend to open the floodgates of irredentists and separatist claims' (Omotosho, 2004).

.1.4 A Brief History of the Nigerian Police

From pre-colonial experience, traditional African policing methods were rooted in the community and closely interlinked with social and religious structures. However, as the British sought colonial expansion across the territories known today as Nigeria, they established local, decentralized police forces. The first such force was created to police the Lagos colony in 1861. Subsequent constabularies were formed in what became the northern and southern protectorate. The composition of these police forces varied

depending on location. For example, in the Lagos colony a deliberate strategy utilized officers from the linguistically and culturally distinct Hausa ethnic group from the north of the country (<http://hrw.org/reports/2005/nigeria>). This practice appeared to alienate the police from the local community they were employed to control. By contrast in the northern Nigeria protectorate a system of indirect rule depended on the Hausa chiefs and emirs, and thus the emir's existing police system was strengthened (<http://hrw.org/reports/2005/nigeria>).

In 1930, the northern and southern police forces emerged into the first national police force; called the Nigeria Police Force. This was headed by an Inspector General of Police (IGP). The following years saw further changes in the organization of the force, such as the introduction of regional commands to reflect the federalism of Nigeria. Responsibility for maintaining law and order was now shared by federal and regional governments.

When Nigeria became an independent country in 1960 from the British, the same basic structures was retained. Thus, the Independence Constitution (1960) and the Republican Constitution (1963) provided for local police force and the Nigeria Police Force. The military seized power on 15th January 1966 and dissolved the local police forces, as a result of negative roles attributed to the forces during the First Republic (1960-1966). By this time, public perceptions of the police were firmly grounded in their experience of the use of the police force to extend colonial domination. Today, Nigeria is currently having a centralized police force, as entrenched in the 1999 constitution Section 214 (1).

General Duties of the Police

In line with section 4 of the police act 1943 as reprinted in 1967 and 1990 respectively, the general duties of the police include prevention and detected of crime, the

apprehension of offenders and the enforcement of all laws and regulation with which they are directly charged and the performance of such military duties as may be required of them under the act. Others include; assisting in regulating traffic on the high ways, providing assistance during disasters. Acting, as escorts in various spheres as well as prosecuting cases. In consonance with this provision, the constitution also provides for each of the four cardinal responsibilities of the police which shall be discussed below.

Arrest and Summons

Arrest is defined by Sloan (1992:32) as "the taking or restraining of a person from his liberty in that he shall be forth coming to answer an alleged or suspected offence. 'Similarly, "a person under arrest when a restrain which deprives him of his liberty is applied to him, usually by seizing, or touching his body "According to this source, words along cannot amount to an arrest except if it is brought to the notice of the person being arrested that he is under arrest. The police Act, 1990 which is consistent with S.10 of the CPA offers the following conditions under which arrest could be made.

Any person whom he finds committing any felony, misdemeanor or simple offence or whom he reasonably suspects of having committed or being about to commit any felony misdemeanor or breach of the peace. Any other person been charged with having committed a felony or misdemeanor. Anybody who any other person suspects of having committed a simple offence, if such other person is willing to accompany the police officer to the police station and to enter into a recognizance to prosecute such charge.

However, where summonses are to be use the law in S.80 (26) of the police Act, 1990 provides that these be issued by any police officer during the hours of daylight. And

where the arrest is to be made by the officers in plain clothes, the law requires such arresting police officers to disclose their identity to the person being arrested. Against this background, "no arrest is lawful unless the person arrested is informed of the ground for the arrest (Sloan 1992; 32).

Detention

This is the next stage that comes on the line immediately an arrest has successfully taken place. The power of detention is conferred on police officers by section 42 and 129 (1) of the NNCPD which require the charging of a person arrested without warrant to the nearest court competent to take cognizance of his/her offence within 24 hours of such arrest, excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court and any interviewing public holiday. At the court however the police are expected to make formal application that the accused be detained in the police station pending further investigation and the court may make an order for a term not exceeding 15 days (NNCPD 1963 S. (3). However, the police may release the arrested person if he satisfies S.340 (1) of the criminal procedure of northern states of Nigeria.

Investigation

The police according to (V.A Leonard, 1980) being life to bear on the criminal justice process. They are responsible for identifying the suspected offender and involving official action to prosecute the matter further. The investigation process according to this source can be initiated in two ways; when the citizen makes a formal complaint stating that some type of criminal activity is taking place or already has taken place or

the police action themselves based on information received and or the observation of a suspected criminal act.

In a case which involves disputed identification and where the identity of the person is not known to the police, the method of identification by witness which may be use are (i) parade (ii) a group identification (iii) a video film (iv) a confrontation (Sloan 1992, 57).

However before embarking on this norm, certain factors need to be considered. These according to (Remington et'al 1989), include;

- i. **Available Resource:** In the face of available measure resources, it is the duty of the police to decide what to investigate and what not to investigate especially in cases in which justice is most likely and where it prevails, it may be attended by paltry fine e.g. violation of a local government edict on law making.
- ii. **Seriousness of the offence:** like the former, police are seriously influenced to the seriousness of the crime for instance the police are more likely to be stung into action by an offence of armed robbery rather than smoking of cigarette in the police-an act that was prohibited by government several years ago but which remain a popular behavior in Nigeria.
- iii. **Reputation and status of the victim:** In view of the meager resources available to the police, not all complaints are tolerated especially these that do not have brighter prospects. For example, the police may decide to parley an allegation brought by a housewife against her husband because she is most likely to follow it up.
- iv. **Pressure from the groups in the community:** Here, police investigation it more likely to be provoked by issues that have evolved commentaries in the press than

those that are under group. For example, the high incidence of armed robbery in Nigeria may be a case for investigation not only because it is roundly condemned by member of the community but also because it has received a wide range of commentaries from the press.

- v. **Potential for solution by the criminal process:** Here, the police swing into action if they are convinced that the investigation is likely to achieve its objectives of immense consideration here is the likelihood of the criminal justice process forcing down crime, given its application.
- vi. **Concern for negative impact of enforcement:** Under this category, the police are weary of the environment of investigation, especially where that is likely to hinder investigation or provoke wide spread disorder. For an example, an investigation in the ghetto or on student's campus is most likely to provoke a situation of unrest. Taken into consideration is the police/Public relation.

The last lap in the investigation process is the taking or writing of statements. To give room for fair hearing, Silia of the judges Rules which permits the suspect to keep his statement to his chest until in court or release same in the presence of his lawyer or a relation is brought in reckoning her (see Sa ad 1988 and Ajomo et al, 1991).

1.2.1 Crime

Concept of Crime

The word *crime* is derived from the Latin root *cernō*, meaning "I decide, I give judgement". Originally the Latin word *crīmen* meant "charge" or "cry of distress.

Wikipedia further emphasized that the Ancient Greek word *krima*, from which the Latin cognate derives, typically referred to an intellectual mistake or an offense against the community, rather than a private or moral wrong. In 13th century English *crime* meant "sinfulness", according to etymonline.com. It was probably brought to England as Old French *crimne* (12th century form of Modern French *crime*), from Latin *crimen* (in the genitive case: *criminis*). In Latin, *crime* could have signified any one of the following: "charge, indictment, accusation; crime, fault, offense".

There is lack of agreement concerning the meaning of crime. An examination of the historical meaning of crime shows that crime is not 'absolute' rather crime is relative. This means that what is crime varies with time and space. Originally, crime did not involve official action because all acts were considered private matters. Individuals who were wronged took action against the wrongdoer's family. No parties acted as referees. But, this system broke down when the family structure became more complex and people become more mobile.

Later the concept of crime and criminal law developed with the emergence of the state or monarchy, but was confined only to acts committed against the King. Private revenge remained the only punishment for acts against private citizens. Eventually, the King representing the state realized that the peace of the community was at stake and decreed that the act of wrongdoing an individual should be reported to the King. Anyone who injured one of the King's subjects was considered to have injured the king and the phrase 'keeping the peace of the long' developed (Reid, 1994:4).

Consequently, the state by way of the King's authority assumed the administration of justice by defining crimes, codifying laws, establishing fines and implementing the court

system. The Legal Services Commission of South Australia defines crime as an offence that merits community condemnation and punishment, usually by way of fine or imprisonment. This is different from a civil wrong (a tort), which is an action against an individual that requires compensation or *restitution*. Some matters, such as assault, can be both crimes and civil wrongs at the same time. The police can prosecute for assault and the victim can take civil action to recover money (or some other kind of compensation) for any injury suffered. Whether or not the police decide to charge a wrongdoer with a criminal offence is entirely their decision. A victim of crime cannot force the police to prosecute an *offender* but it is possible, although not common, to make a private *prosecution*. It is advisable to get legal advice if you are considering this.

Encyclopedia Britannica (2019) defines Crime as the intentional commission of an act usually deemed socially harmful or dangerous and specifically defined, prohibited, and punishable under criminal law. Most countries have enacted a criminal code in which all of the criminal law can be found, though English law the source of many other criminal-law systems remains un-codified. The definitions of particular crimes contained in a code must be interpreted in the light of many principles, some of which may not actually be expressed in the code itself. For example, many legal systems take into account the mental state of the accused person at the time the alleged crime was committed. Most legal systems also classify crimes for the purpose of assigning cases to different types of court. Social changes often result in the adoption of new criminal laws and the obsolescence of older ones.

States have their various classification of what constitute a crime. For instance in Ngeria, drinking of alcohol in Zamfara state is a crime, but in Edo State its not. That is why its

said that crime is relative. In Nigeria, crime is an act defined by law. Behaviors may be dealt with as criminal only when it violates a criminal law. This does not suggest that only acts prohibited by law are wrongs. The issue of what should or should not be a crime is different from what is crime according to law. Thus, crime is 'an intentional act or omission to act, committed without defense or justification that endangers the public, a prohibited by the law, and is punished by the state' (Igbinovia, 2003).

It should also be noted that social scientists argue that restricting crimes and of criminals to persons who are convicted of violating the criminal law is too limiting. They further argued that if we are interested in knowing why people engage in behaviors that are detrimental to society, we must go beyond the strict legal definition of crime. When crime is defined socially, rather than legally, the term takes on a much broader meaning. Johnson, E (1968). defines crime socially as anti-social behavior that is injurious to those social interests whose rules of behavior (including legal codes) are designed to support.

With all the above definitions, crime can be seen as any act or omission against the law of the land and which has a definite punishment.

Crime incidents are the dataset that contains a subset of locations and attributes of crime incidents reported to law enforcement Agent.

In talking about policing in any community, there is the need to understand the reason policing in any given environment is necessary, hence the need to understand "*crime*"; the various forms crimes take, its effects as to the environment its being perpetrated. In ordinary language, the term crime denotes an unlawful act punishable by a state. One

proposed definition is that a crime, also called an offence or a criminal offence, is an act harmful not only to some individual, but also to the community or the state (a public wrong). Such acts are forbidden and punishable by law (<https://www.scribd.com/document/309259578/Sociology-Types-of-Crimev>).

Crime is defined as any act that is contrary to legal code or laws. To be classified as a crime, the act of doing something bad (actus reus) must be usually accompanied by the intention to do something bad (mensria), with certain exceptions (strict liability). While every crime violates the law, not every violation of the law counts as a crime. "reaches of private law (torts and breaches of contract) are not automatically punished by the state but can be enforced through civil procedure. There are many different types of crimes, from crimes against persons to victimless crimes and violent crimes to white collar crimes.

2.2 Common types of Crimes in FCT Abuja

Crime against persons

Crimes against persons, also called personal crimes, include murder, aggravated assault, rape, and robbery. Personal crimes are unevenly distributed in the United States, with young, urban, poor, and racial minorities committing these crimes more than others.

Crimes against Properties

Property crimes involve theft of property without bodily harm, such as burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson. Like personal crimes, young, urban, poor, and racial minorities generally commit these crimes more than others.

Crimes against Moralities

Crimes against morality are also called victimless crimes because there is not complainant, or victim. Prostitution, illegal gambling, and illegal drug use are all examples of victimless crimes.

White Collar Crimes

White collar crimes are crimes that committed by people of high social status who commit their crimes in the content of their occupation. This includes embezzling (stealing money from one's employer); insider trading, and tax evasion and other violations of income tax laws.

Political Crimes

In criminology, a political crime is an offence involving overt acts or omissions (where there is a duty to act), which prejudice the interests of state, its government or the political system. It is to be distinguished from state crime when it is the states that break both their own criminal laws and public international law. States will define as political crimes any behavior perceived as a threat, real or imagined, to the state's survival including both violent and non-violent oppositional crimes.

Religious Crimes

Where there is no clear separation between the state and the prevailing religion, the edicts of the church may be codified as law and enforced by the secular policing and judicial authorities. This is a highly functionalist mechanism for enforcing conformity in all aspects of cultural life and the use of the label: "crime" adds an extra layer of stigma to those convicted.

Terrorism

People convicted or suspected of certain crimes classified as terrorism by the government of their country (or some foreign countries) reject that classification. They consider that their fight is a legitimate one using legitimate means, and thus their crimes should be more appropriately called political crimes and justify special treatment in the penal system (as if they were soldiers in a war and therefore covered by the Geneva Convention. States tend to consider the political nature of the crimes an aggravating factor in the sentencing process and make no distinction between the terrorists and “ordinary” offenders, e.g. the convicted murderers of action Direct consider themselves political prisoners.

Organized Crime

Organized crime is crime committed by structured groups typically involving the distribution of illegal goods and services to others when they think of organised crime, but the term can refer to any group that exercises control over large illegal enterprises (such as the drug trade, illegal gambling, prostitution, weapons smuggling, or money laundering) (<https://www.scribd.com/document/309259578/Sociology-Types-of-Crime>).

2.3 Crime Rate in FCT

The National Bureau of Statistics, NBS, said that the FCT and Lagos State reported a total of 58,566 crime cases in 2016. The NBS stated this in a Crime Statistics: Reported by Type and State in 2016 and posted on the bureau’s website on Tuesday in Abuja. According to the bureau, the FCT and Lagos State reported highest crime cases while

Katsina State and Abia had the lowest percentage share of total cases reported in 2016. FCT reported 13,181 crime cases.

The cases were in categories as offence against persons, offence against property, offence against lawful authority and offence against local Acts. A breakdown of crime cases showed that FCT reported 2,984 cases of offence against persons, 9,350 cases against property, 843 cases lawful authority and only four cases against local Acts (<https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/top-news/233908-abuja-lagos-record-highest-crime-rate-in-nigeria-in-2016-nbs.html>).

Policing in FCT Abuja

The discussion of law enforcement thus far has made it clear that not all matters of policing in Nigeria, particularly FCT are settled. Issues of Policing in Nigeria

The discussion of law enforcement thus far has made it clear that not all matters of policing in Nigeria are settled. However, some of the issues that continue to be major topics of debate in law enforcement and have significant impact on the quality of life in neighborhoods and communities will be highlighted.

One of such issue is discretion. Discretion is the exercise of individual judgement, instead of former rules in making decisions (Roberg, Crank & Kuykendall, 2000). In other words, the officer make a choice concerning both what laws will be enforced and how that enforcement will take place. The issue of police discretion is very controversial. Some believe that the discretion of police officers should be reduced. The movement to limit the discretion of police officers is the result of abuses of that discretion, such as physical abuse of citizens or unequal application of the law in making arrests. Other

people argue that we should acknowledge that officers operate with great discretion and not attempt to limit it. Advocates of this view believe that better education and training would help officers exercise their judgements more wisely. Even more pertinent is the fact that some of the more critical situations involve decisions about stopping, searching, and arresting criminal suspects. Many citizens have been inconvenienced and some have been abused because of a police officer's poor use of discretion in some areas in Nigeria.

In the same vein, no issue in policing has caused as much controversy in recent times as the use of force. In Lagos, Kaduna, Kano, Enugu, Port-Harcourt and many other cities, excessive – force charges against police officers have been made and documented and have resulted in the loss of public confidence in the police. Not only is the persistent use of excessive force by the police against citizens unethical, civilly wrong, and criminally illegal, but it also creates a situation where nobody wins. In fact, the scope and context of contacts between the police and citizen are largely restricted to law enforcement situations. These are situations which citizens consider restrictive and therefore resent.

The ineffectiveness of Nigerian police, arising from inadequacy of human resources, facilities and funds, lowers the estimation of the police in the eyes of the public. These conditions alienate police from the public and engender police-citizen hostility and violence (Alemika & Chukwuma, 2000). In the same vein, it has been observed that the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) is psychologically and structurally too distant from the people they are meant to protect; and do not share or get bound by the values, interests and sentiments of the people. This situation stemmed from the fact of colonial origins of the Federal Police, which adversely affected the quality of those recruited into the police, and the type of training and orientation (brutal and oppressive) they were given, all of

which in turn adversely affected how (negative) they perceived and behaved towards people. Their negative perception and treatment of Nigerians also made Nigerians, especially FCT where governing structures and power is concentrated not to trust or want to go near the police (Nwolise, 2012). Consequently breakdown of friendship and partnership in interaction became an issue and thus a further problems of mutual distrust.

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Exercise of Discretion

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Use of Force

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Civil Structure

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Partisan Involvement

Furthermore, policing system have been politicized in Nigeria. In most Nigerian cities, party politics prevented the development of professional police departments. Local political leaders understood that controlling the police was a means of maintaining their own political power and of allowing criminal friends and political allies to violate the law with impunity. In fact, in some states, the police were clearly extensions of the state party machine, which attempted to dominate all activity in a community. This has been witnessed in Rivers State, where the then Commissioner of Police was accused of taking parts in the party affairs of the state. In collaboration with local politicians, but often on their own, the Police were more than willing to ignore violations of the law if the law breakers gave them money, valuables or privileges (<https://greatriversofhope.wordpress.com/2013/07/17/northern-governors-demand-removal-of-rivers-police-commissioner-premium-times/>).

Violation of Human Rights

Similarly, human rights violations by the police have been a contested issue. One of the major responsibilities of government is to preserve and protect the human rights of its citizens or foreign nationals. However, the Nigeria police has consistently come under severe public criticism for its poor human rights records. This was most pronounced in the years of military rule with its usual castration of the rule of law, which foisted a Utopian character on the people's demand for the protection of human rights (Ayuba&Ajewole, 2007). Despite continuous attempts by successive police administrators to change the human rights image of the force, the notion persists among

members of the public that the Nigeria police has very scant regard for the civil rights of the average citizen.

Corruption

Almost from the beginning of formal policing in Nigeria, corruption of law enforcement officers has been a fact of life. Throughout history, police officers have bought their positions and promotions, sold protection, and ignored violations of the law for money. Why is policing so susceptible to bribery and other forms of corruption in Nigeria. Basically, this has to do with combination of two critical features of the police role in the society. On the one hand, the police have authority to enforce laws and to use power to make sure that those laws are obeyed. On the other hand, they also have the discretion not to enforce the law. The combination of those two features makes the police vulnerable to bribes and other forms of corruption. In this context, allegations of police corruption erupt on daily basis. These come in various forms: extortion from motorists at illegally mounted road blocks, collection of monetary gratification (bribery) to alter justice in favors of the highest bidder. The removal and subsequent prosecution of the former I.G. Tafa Balogun on January 17, 2005 on the corruption laden charges which brought out many of his bloody deals to the open leaves much to be desired in terms of police management and image.

2.4 Challenges of Policing in Nigeria

In this century, policing in Nigeria faces a lot of challenges. Thus, police work requires a combination of special characteristics. But personnel with the following qualities: quick decision-making, independent and courageous mindsets, sense of justice, self integrity,

and sense of loyalty are best able to carry out the difficult service role mandated for law enforcement officers.

However, the spate of violent crimes, protected crimes and armed robbery of deferent design is posing a big challenge to an effective policing in Nigeria. Why the police have been trying to curb this menace, the ill-equipment with inferior and outdated weapons have rendered their role in this direction unattainable. Of recent, the IG cried out for an improved equipment's and bullet proof vests for officers on higher risk beats and those attached to the banks. Yet, nothing has been done, therefore, the Nigeria Police need to equip their operations with modern and sophisticated weapons.

Similarly, human trafficking in deferent styles and strategies has become a recurring decimal in Nigeria. However, the Nigeria Police Force being the principal law enforcement organization in the country is naturally positioned to intervene in issues of human trafficking. This intervention should translate into the prevention, apprehension, investigation and prosecution of cases of trafficking in persons. Although, the police have recorded a lot of success in this aspect of policing, but a lot of challenges still exists for a comprehensive success of this issues. Foremost among the problems encountered in the process was the attitude of the victims. Their uncooperative attitude is occasioned by the fearful oaths of secrecy forced on them by the traffickers and in whose efficacy, they believe without hesitation. Also lack of proper coordination of anti-human trafficking units occasioned by lack of effective communication amongst the twelve units spread around the country, has militated against the progress of the unit (Gimba, 2007).

Policing in Nigeria is not limited to domestic affairs. The Nigeria Police has participated in international peacekeeping operations. This gesture gave Nigeria the impetus to be

ranked first in the UN Peace-Keeping Female Contributing Countries. Nigeria also boasts of five Nigeria police officers on the UN appointments (Owohunwa, 2007). However, the challenge faced in this area is the deployment difficulties. Countries have been known to refuse unhindered passage of arms and ammunition through their territories. In addition, there is a language barrier. The obvious difficulties confronting Nigerian Peace-Keepers in non-English speaking countries are compounded by social and cultural differences, which make it imperative for the best available men and women to be deployed for peace-keeping duties.

Recent identification development in criminal investigation is another challenge of policing in Nigeria. Two of the most significant advances in criminal investigation have been the development of fingerprinting and DNA profiling. While this has been working perfectly in advance countries like US and Britain, to the arrest and conviction of millions of criminals' suspects, the Nigerian case is pathetic. Although, the Nigeria police are trained up to this scientific level, but the challenge is that the Federal Government are not procuring the instrument for the police to display their work.

According to Critchley (1978) the police was founded to deal with social problems. However, the following are some of the factors militating against the efficiency of the police as required by this provision of this Act.

1. Inadequate equipment: the police lack modern equipment to effectively combat crime in Nigeria. A former Inspector General of Police, Mr. Sunday Ehindero, in 2008 observed that infrastructural facilities and the much-needed equipment are in short supply in the police force. Vehicles, communication equipment, scientific tools for investigation, intelligence gathering control equipment are grossly inadequate. Less than 5% of

policemen in the States and Federal Capital Territory have walkie-talkie for communication during patrols. Less than 20% of the Police Stations have telephones to respond to distress calls from the public during emergencies. In terms of vehicles, about 5% of the commands have one or no lorry and other operational vehicle. The situation has not really changed till now. According to Michael Askew, retired Superintendent, Metroded equipment are in short supply in the police force. Vehicles, communication equipment, scientific tools for investigation, intelligence gathering control equipment are grossly inadequate. Less than 5% of policemen in the States and Federal Capital Territory have walkie-talkie for communication during patrols. Less than 20% of the Police Stations have telephones to respond to distress calls from the public during emergencies. In terms of vehicles, about 5% of the commands have one or no lorry and other operational vehicle. The situation has not really changed till now. According to Michael Askew, retired Superintendent, Metropolitan Police, at a training workshop for senior officers of the Nigeria Police in Uyo "Inadequate funding can hamper Police efforts in Nigeria. If they do not have the necessary tools to work; you will be providing room for what will aid corruption in the sector. The police officers in UK and Nigeria do the same job, they want to save the community, deal with crime, terrorism but the difference is that there is great infrastructure in the UK, every officer has a radio, have access to vehicles, petrol but here, a police officer does not even have enough money to put petrol in the police cars. The basic job is the same but Nigeria has fewer resources that are needed on the ground. Inadequate resources and infrastructures have made the Police less effective and is responsible for the corruption experienced in the force. Government must rise to

the responsibility of providing sufficient resources to make the Nigeria Police effective in fighting crime as well as efficient in-service delivery.

2. *Lack of motivation for the police:* motivation is a serious factor as far as efficiency in any endeavor is concern. Motivation goes a long way to encourage a worker to work to maximum capacity. There are policemen who have been on the same rank for fifteen (15) years. It is a fact that less than 25% of the policemen in Nigeria have Barrack accommodation. Also, a visit to some of the barracks will reveal the sorry state of the barracks. Some of the barracks are in various states of dilapidation and squalor and are in dire need of renovation to make it habitable for decent conditions of living for the policemen. Also, Sulaiman Musa noted in a Saturday column of Weekly Trust, 4-10 March 2006 that “the Nigeria police cannot be said to be functional. Apart from the fact that they are underfunded and reduced to mere object of degradation with meagre salaries, they also have to operate in less habitable places as offices in addition to poor shelters (barracks)... Our police are demoralized and yet they are the ones assigned the tedious and dangerous jobs of patrolling our highways, chasing armed robbers, fishing out criminals, as well as restoration of peace. And are quick to blame them once they perform below our high expectation; unmindful of the condition under which they have to operate. Though this has improved slightly over the years, but much more still needs to be done in order to motivate the rank and file of the police.

3. *Lack of co-operation from the public and negative perception of the police:* crime prevention and control is a collective responsibility. The police cannot do it alone. But the vast majority of Nigerians do not believe in the saying that ‘police is your friend’, either because of past experience with police or for some other reasons known to them.

The public perception of the police in Nigeria has greatly affected the level of support given to the police in combating crime. As a result of this, many refrains from giving valuable information which could have helped to checkmate crime to the police. Public participation is very important in assisting the police to achieve the desired effective crime prevention and control.

4. Poverty: according to Oxford Dictionary of Sociology, poverty is a state in which resources, usually material but sometimes are lacking. Poverty in absolute terms refers to a state in which the individual lacks the resources necessary for subsistence. In other words, poverty is the state of one who lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money. Absolute poverty or destitution refers to the deprivation of basic human needs, which commonly includes food, water, sanitation, clothing, shelter, health care and education. Relative poverty is defined contextually as economic inequality in the location or society in which people live. Poverty is pronounced deprivation in well-being and comprises many dimensions. It includes low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. Poverty also encompasses low levels of health and education, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice, and insufficient capacity and opportunity to better one's life. Poverty may also be understood as an aspect of unequal social status and inequitable social relationships, experienced as social exclusion, dependency, and diminished capacity to participate, or to develop meaningful connections with other people in society. The poverty level in Nigeria is very high and this has resulted in an increase in criminal activities. Many have taken up to crime to make ends meet and as a result, the police are over-stretched both in personnel and equipment.

5. *Unemployment:* In Nigeria, the unemployment rate is worrisome. It has consistently increased in the last few years. Recently, a former presidential aspirant in Nigeria, Pat Utomi, wonders why Nigeria experiences rising rate of unemployment despite its rating as one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Unemployed youths are readily available for anti-social criminal activities that undermine the stability of society. The rising rate of unemployment has further affected the effectiveness of the police to combat crime. The police are most time overwhelmed with the enormity and frequency of crime committed. Because unemployment readily creates a large army of potential criminals, effective policing has remained a mirage in Nigeria.

6. *Family breakdown:* the role of the family in maintaining a stable and crime free society cannot be over-emphasized. The increasing rate of family marriage breakdown and its attendant effect on the children and the society at large has become ticking time-bomb because it has given rise to increase in criminal activities by the children of the broken homes. For Iain Duncan Smith, UK Work and Pensions Secretary, "it is important that we recognize the role of marriage in building a strong society, especially if we want to give children the best chance in life. Children from broken homes are nine times more likely to commit crimes than those from stable families. Seven out of 10 offenders come from broken homes... According to the Centre for Social Justice estimate, the direct cost of family breakdown is up to £24billion...but research indicated that the extra costs brought about by the effects of broken homes could quadruple that figure... This is not some abstract debate. Family life affects all of us – what happens on our streets; in our communities; and in our economy. What you learn from a very early age has a great deal to say about the person you will eventually become and the life you lead.

7. Bribery and Corruption: the Nigeria police is well known for its rottenness as many of the police officers are known to be corrupt. Bribery and Corruption are twin cankerworms that have eaten deep into the fabrics of the Nigerian society. The police are known not to be exempted from this reckless orgy of financial ignominy. Funds released to the police are known to have been diverted into private pockets. Also, criminals are known to usually bribe their way through and escape the long arm of justice. This has led to the increase in criminal activities since the criminals know that the police could be bought at a price. Arrested criminals are back on the streets again the next day if they or their god-fathers can negotiate and pay an agreed sum. This has greatly affected the effectiveness of the police in crime prevention and control in Nigeria.

1.2.4 Other agencies of the Criminal justice system

Criminal Courts

In the triangular relationship of the criminal justice system, the second most prominent component is the criminal court. A court has been defined as "... an agency set up by government to define and apply the law, to order its enforcement, and to settle dispute points on which individuals or groups do not agree." (Hemphil & Charles 1997) Criminal courts play a pivotal role in the criminal justice system. The adjudication of cases, in which there is reasonable cause to believe that an accused person has violated a specific law or laws is a basic role of criminal courts. When a crime is committed, formal action must be channeled through the courts. It is only the courts that determine the guilt or innocence of the accused person, and the decisions of the courts have important

consequences for the other components of the criminal justice system. According to Pound, the administration of justice revolves around the court system. A person who violates the criminal law is brought before the court and provided with a trial in the court, and it is followed through with the disposition or judgment made by the court accordingly (Pound, 1990).

Criminal courts have a very important symbolic role. As the symbols of justice, depicted by the justice, scale, the public sees the courts as the platform for fairness and impartiality. Courts are impartial to the extent that they allow each side the opportunity to present its case. Courts provide the forum for resolving disputes through the application of the law, although not all disputes are brought before them. In resolving disputes, criminal courts must enjoy judicial independence, free from outside pressures, and judging their cases dispassionately, most especially because citizens perceive them as the guarantors of their fundamental rights. A very important characteristic of the courts is the fact that they have asserted the right to be the arbitral interpreters of the constitution.

Prisons

In the triangular relationship of the criminal justice system, the third leg carries the prison. The prison is responsible for the custody of the final product in the criminal justice process. Maintaining custody involves carrying out measures to prevent escape, such as erecting high walls or chain-link fence, placing armed guards, constant checks of cells, providing a system of passes for movements within the prison, constant

surveillance, and such stringent measures which may be applied from time to time to prevent escapes, riots, and so on.

Modern Nigeria Prisons Service could be traced to 1861, when the colonial concept of prison was established; coincidentally it was the beginning of formal colonial machinery of government. It was in 1872 that the Broad Street prison was established with an initial inmate capacity of 300. By 1910, the British colonial government had established prisons in Calabar, Onitsha, Benin, Ibadan, Jebba, Lokoja and Degema. Colonial prisons were not designed for reform, but rather prisoners were used mainly for public works and other jobs for the colonial administration, they served the colonial interest of ensuring law and order and collecting taxes. The prisons were poorly run and the local prison conditions varied from one prison to another in their "disorganization, callousness and exploitation". The prison served the purpose of punishing those who opposed the British colonial administration.

It is important to note that physical control is not enough to maintain sanity and prevent escapes, especially among frustrated, hardened criminals who may present all kinds of behavioral problems. All kinds of vices such as drug abuse, Homosexuality, theft, Brutality among inmates, are likely to exist within the prison wall. The prison according to Goffman (1998) is a "total institution". To be locked up in a physical, Psychological and social sense, a situation in which there is no escape and the prisoner has no control' is to deny the individual the "rudimentary choices of everyday life" (Silverman, 1993).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.3.1 Social Contract theory

The task of providing security to lives and property in most societies is the exclusive function of the conventional police institution. This forms the major tenet of Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) social contract theory which noted that security and order could only be achieved by a contract in which all citizens would give up all their individual powers to a central power, the sovereign in return for the protection of life and property (Marshall, 1998). However, as the society progress, this ideology has proven uncongenial to modern crime prevention strategy and it has created room for advocacy in support of an alternative strategy. To buttress this fact, Robert K. Merton structural functionalism theory submits that it is not only the consequences of formalized social institutions that makes the society works, but that other functioning cultural institutions can play the same role. Thus, people should be willing to admit that there exist various structural and functional alternatives that can perform the same task in the society (Ritzer, 1996).

This reality makes room for the adoption of Dennis P. Rosenbaum partnership theory of crime prevention which noted that the criminal justice system cannot, by itself, solve the complex problems of crime and disorder in our society, that resources from outside the system are desperately needed, as well as new ways of thinking about diverse problems from the inside. To achieve this, the theory advocates for the creation of 'partnerships', a group of organizations that can bring distinctive but complementary skills and resources to the table and can produce coordinated and targeted responses to public safety problems (Rosenbaum, 2003).

2.3.2 Conflict Marxist Perspective

According to Marx (Spitzer: 1980), law is an instrument of oppression, suppression and exploitation often resorted to by the ruling class. Dwelling on his theory of instrumental rationality, he argues that he who controls the economy also control the instrument of authority and the laws therein and by virtue of that makes his own interest the interest of the wider society.

In the opinion of Frederick Engels (1980) there is interpenetration between the law and the economy. In other words, law is influenced by the economy in the same way that law also influences other elements of the superstructure such as the state, norms etc. However, writing under the Marxist polemics, Orun (1980) argued that the relationship between the workers group and the capitalist is one of alienation, subjugation and suppression which often arise from the control which the ruling class enjoys over the means of production at the detriment of workers group.

An attempt to correct this imbalance often results in crime which is often attended by subsequent trials and imprisonment. Looking at the role of police in Nigeria today, it is capitalist- oriented because it seeks to protect the yearnings and aspirations of the ruling class than those of the poor. For instance, in all the police facilities the researcher visited in Abuja, the privileged class still maintained privileged treatments. This goes to confirm the allegation by the Fulani Kwajaffar, a commissioner of police during the Shagari administration that members of the ruling class often bring their influence to bear on the law enforcement officers each time their cronies run into trouble with the law (Liwuram 1989).

Sa'ad in the same publication argues that trials involving top functionaries who at one time or the other are taken up on allegations for embezzlement often end in favor of the accused parties if only he maintains the statuesque. To further Justify the reason why Marxist Model is agreeing to these conclusions, Ken ford (1980) qualifies the police as a coercive bureaucratic regime of the ruling class.

The Marxist theory also provides a good structural explanation to the phenomenon under study; it provides proper explanations on the conflicts arising from the two groups with different interest. That is to say, the police being a law maintaining agency and the crime suspect the law breakers. And Marxist model also highlights the basic factor between law breaking and law maintenance which is strives for economic gain or interest. Majority of the crimes are committed for economic gain while the police are paid to maintain law and order.

Hence, the large number of police personnel are just working to serve the interest of the privileged few in Abuja; while the masses are left to fend for themselves in terms of security and policing of their communities. The functions of the Nigerian police in the federal capital territory is influence by the ruling political elites inn Abuja and Nigeria.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methods that this study adopts in collecting data from the respondents, the following are discussed in broad headings; research design, population of the study, sample size, sample technique, method of data collection and method of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study has adopted a survey design. The survey design was suitable for this study due to the fact that it allows the researcher to use a proportion of the entire study population to make inference through an adequate and representative sample. The choice of adopting the survey design was due to the fact that the researcher cannot study the entire population of the study hence the adoption of the survey design.

3.2 Population, Sample and Sampling Techniques.

The population of FCT Abuja was 1,406,239 as at 2006 population census and it was projected to be 3,564,100 in 2016. However, as at 2006 the population figure of AMAC stood at 776,298 and a projection of the population at regular growth rate revealed that the total population as at 2018 was 1,967,500 persons respectively. This population projection was done by the National population Census Commission (NPC, 2018).

The sample size for this study is four hundred (400) the sample size was determined using the Yaro (1964) statistics. Below is a demonstration on how the statistics was computed:

$$N = \frac{N}{N+1(e)^2}$$

$$N = \frac{1,967,500}{1967500+1(.5)^2}$$

$$N = \frac{1,967,500}{1967501(0.25)}$$

$$N = \frac{1,967,500}{491875.25} = 399 \approx 400$$

Table 3.1: AMAC distribution into Clusters

Table 3.1 Showing the Population and Sample Distribution

clusters	S/N	Ward/Districts	Projected Population	Sample Size
	1	Jiwa	113,958	
	2	Kabuza	163,958	
	3	GUI	108,212	
	4	Gwagwa	181,511	
	5	Gwarimpa	159,327	
A	6	City Centre	901,831	901,831/1,286,807*400=279
B	7	Karshi	51,924	51,924/1,286,807*400=16
C	8	Garki	246,371	246,371/1,286,807*400=76
	9	Karu	253,982	
	10	Nyanya	718,486	
D	11	Orozo	86,681	86,681/1,286,807*400=29
	12	Wuse	201,123	
	Total		1,286,807	400

Source: AMAC, 2018.

3.3 Method of Data Collection

Data for this study was collected using the questionnaire instruments. The questionnaire instrument was structured based on four Likert scale of Strongly Agreed (4), Agreed (3), Disagreed (2), and Strongly Disagreed (1). However, the researcher administered the questionnaire instrument on a face to face basis. The researcher personally administered the instruments in the study area with the assistance of two research assistants who were trained by the researcher and was placed under supervision during the data collection process.

3.4 Method of Data Analysis

The data collected for the study will be analyzed using quantitative method of analysis. The quantitative data will be analyzed logically using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) which is a descriptive statistics of frequency analysis for quantitative data. This help to ensure completeness, legibility and constituency. The chi – square statistical technique which is a non – parametric test will be employed to test the formulated hypotheses. The chi-square is used to test hypotheses about the distribution of observations into categories. It shows the relationship between the expected frequencies and observed frequencies. It is computed by this formula:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

E_i

3.5 Justification of The Method

Cluster sampling is a sampling method where the entire population is divided into groups, or clusters, and a random sample of these clusters are selected. All observations in the

selected clusters are included in the sample. This sampling technique is generally used when the researcher cannot get a complete list of the units of a population, they wish to study but can get a complete list of groups or 'clusters' of the population.

Instead of sampling the entire towns in AMAC, FCT-Abuja when using simple random sampling, the cluster sampling helps in sampling the target population by grouping them into clusters. The limited resources can be allocated to the randomly selected clusters or groups created for the purpose of this thesis. This sampling technique is cost friendly, quick and easy.

Furthermore, the researcher can also increase his sample size with this technique. Considering that the researcher will only have to take the sample from a number of groups or clusters, he can then select more subjects since they are more accessible.

According to Saunders, Lewis and Hills (2003), the validity and reliability of the information a researcher collects, as well as the response rate achieved, depend to a large extent on the design and structure of the researcher's information. Data was collected by means of a questionnaire which was carefully constructed. In order to validate the reliability of the questionnaire, a pretest was conducted. The questionnaire administered for this study was constructed in a format that justified the enquiry of the study after assessing the challenges of policing in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Nigeria.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This section presents the data collected from the field and analysis. The data were sorted and presented in table for ease of analysis and understanding.

4.1 Data Presentation

A total of 400 questionnaires were sent out to each of the five clusters. Amongst which 320 were received from respondents, representing 80% of the total respondents. The calculation was based on a simple percentage method for the purpose of data presentation, as illustrated below:

$$X = \frac{Y}{\text{Total respondent}} \times 100$$

Where

X = Opinion of the respondents

Y = total responses

100 = Constant (%)

4.2 Data Analysis and Result

The first part of the questionnaire centers on the personal bio-data of the sampled respondents which closely approximates the target population (see tables 1 – 6).

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents' by Sex.

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	185	58
Female	135	42
Total	320	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

As shown in table 4.1, it shows that the sex distribution of the respondents reveals that majority of the people in the study were male (58%). It can be concluded that male gender dominated the study.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents' by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
21- 30	50	16
31 – 40	75	23
41 – 50	113	35
51 – Above	82	26
Total	320	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.2 shows that majority of the respondents were within the age bracket of 41-50 years old. For the age distribution, Hence, the analysis showed that the categories of the respondents who gave information on the research comprises of adults with the experiences to know the state of security in their areas and the efforts of the police towards security.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents' by length of Residency

Length Of Residency (Yrs)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1 – 10	59	18
20 – 30	159	50
30 – Above	102	32
Total	320	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.3 shows that majority of the respondents have lived in their localities for up to 20-30 years. The above information indicated that most of the respondents were experienced people due to their length of stay in their respective areas.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents' by Religious affiliation

Religious Affiliation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Christianity	132	41.25
Islam	130	40.625
Others	58	18.125
Total	320	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.4 shows that majority of the respondents were Christians; this was represented by 41.25% of the respondents. Hence, it can be concluded that majority of the people in the study area were Christians.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents' by Educational attainment

Educational Background	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No Western Education	31	10
Primary	27	8
Secondary	90	28
Tertiary	150	47
Others	22	7
Total	320	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.5 shows that majority of the respondents were educated. This was represented by 47% of the respondents in the study area. Hence, the analysis showed that the majority of the respondents were educated. The above is a common characteristic in a modern city like AMAC.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Respondents' based on Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Security Operative	102	32
Civil Servants/Private Sector Employees	106	33
Traders	82	26
Students	30	9
Total	320	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.6 shows that majority of the respondents were civil servants, private sector employees and security operatives. Hence, the analysis showed that there a balanced distribution of the respondents across all occupational strata of the society.

4.2.1 Analysis of Research Objectives

Objective One: Examine the extent that political interferences has affected policing in the FCT, Abuja

Table 4.7

No	Statements	Sa	A	D	Sd
1	Political interference has effect on policing in FCT, Nigeria	140 (44%)	108 (34%)	42 (13%)	30 (9%)
2	The recruitment, promotion and appointment of Inspector General of police by the political class is a threat to policing	130 (41%)	110 (34%)	63 (20%)	17 (5%)
3	The heavy influence on recruitments, promotions, discipline and postings of other police personnel by the political class negatively affects motivation and professional discipline within the police force	88 (28%)	114 (45%)	76 (25%)	12 (4%)
4	Effective policing is affected by threats of drastic penal actions and disfavored treatment in service matters, against police officers by the political class for resistance of pressure to please the political class interest	100 (31%)	111 (35%)	39 (12%)	70 (22%)
5	Selective enforcement of the law with severity and ruthlessness in regards to persons opposed to the ruling party while dealing with public order situations	153 (48%)	118 (37%)	49 (15%)	-
5	Foisting false disciplinary cases against police functionaries for professionalism in service delivery against political cronies	93 (29%)	142 (44%)	51 (16%)	34 (11%)
	Suppression of material evidence that becomes available during searches by the police	114 (36%)	99 (31%)	68 (21%)	39 (12%)

Source: Field Survey. (2018)

Responses to the statement *“Political interference has effect on policing in FCT, Nigeria”*, reveals that 140(44%) of the respondents strongly agree, 108(34%) of the respondents agrees, 42(13%) of the respondents disagree and 30(9%) of the respondents strongly disagree. This implies that majority of the respondents strongly agree that Police corruption has been fueled by Political class Interference.

Considering *“the recruitment, promotion and appointment of inspector general of police, by the political class is a threat to policing”*, responses reveals that 130(41%) of the respondents strongly agree, 110(34%) of the respondents agrees, 63(20%) of the respondents disagrees while 17(5%) of the respondents strongly disagrees. It indicates that majority of the respondents strongly agrees that the recruitment, promotion, and appointment of the Inspector General by the political class is challenging to effective policing.

In analyzing *“The heavy influence on recruitments, promotions, discipline and postings of other police personnel by the political class negatively affects motivation and professional discipline within the police force statement*, 88(28%) of the respondents strongly agree, 144(45%) of the respondents agrees, 76(25%) of the respondents disagrees, while 12(4%) of the respondents strongly disagree. This implied that majority of the respondents agrees that there is political interference on the discipline within the force thereby exerting a negative impact on policing.

On, *“Effective policing is affected by threats of drastic penal actions and disfavored treatment in service matters ,against police officers by the political class for resistance of pressure to please the political class interest”*, responses reveals that 100(31%) of the

respondent strongly agree, 111(35%) agrees, 39(12%) of the respondents disagrees, and 70 respondents amounting to (22%) strongly disagree. This indicates that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that assigning of police personnel to the elite class alone is also a form of political interference in policing.

On *“selective enforcement of the law with severity and ruthlessness in regards to persons opposed to the ruling party while dealing with public order situations”*, results shows that 153(48%) and 118(37%) of the respondent strongly agree that there's a selective enforcement of the law, while 49(15%) respondent disagree. This clearly shows that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that the police carries out a selective enforcement of the law in regards to persons opposed to the ruling party while dealing with public order situations. In analyzing *“foisting false criminal cases against political functionaries for achieving political ends”*, results show that 93(29%) and 142(44%) of the respondent strongly agree that the police foists false criminal cases, while 51(16%) and 34(11%) respondent disagree.

Responses to the statement *“Suppression of material evidence that becomes available during searches by the police”*, reveals that 114(36%) of the respondents strongly agree, 99(31%) of the respondents agrees, 68(21%) of the respondents disagree and 39(12%) of the respondents strongly disagree. This implies that majority of the respondents strongly agree that there are influences to suppress material evidences as were made available during police search.

Objective Two: To examine the extent that dearth of funds has affected policing in the FCT, Abuja

Table 4.8 showing the distribution of respondents based on police funding

No	Statements	SA	A	D	SD
8	Funding is a significant determinate to effective and efficient policing	135 (42%)	109 (34%)	48 (15%)	28 (9%)
9	The FCT police command does not currently have adequate funding	67 (21%)	123 (38%)	60 (19%)	70 (22%)
10	Management of limited resource to finance strategic operations within the police force, currently hampers on the discharge of effective policing	125 (39%)	108 (34%)	62 (19%)	25 (8%)
11	The infiltration of illegally generated funds into the force negates effective policing in FCT	114 (36%)	122 (38%)	80 (25%)	4 (1%)
12	The cumbersome management procedure for the approval and release of funds for urgent investigative /operational duties undermine a result-oriented policing	106 (33%)	125 (39%)	60 (19%)	29 (9%)

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Questionnaire No 8 - 12 were used to answer research question two. This is expected to examine how dearth funds challenges policing in, FCT, Nigeria

Responses to the statement *“Funding is a significant determinate to effective and efficient policing”*, reveals that 135(42%) of the respondents strongly agree, 109(34%) of the respondents agrees, 48(15%) of the respondents disagree and 28(9%) of the respondents strongly disagree. This implies that majority of the respondents strongly agree that funding is a significant determinate to effective and efficient policing.

Considering *"The FCT police command does not currently have adequate funding"*, responses reveals that 67(21%) of the respondents strongly agree, 123(38%) of the respondents agrees, 60(19%) of the respondents disagrees while 70(22%) of the respondents strongly disagrees. It indicates that majority of the respondents strongly agrees that the FCT police command is under-funded. Management of limited resource to finance strategic operations within the police force, currently hampers on the discharge of effective policing

In analyzing "Management of limited resource to finance strategic operations within the police force, currently hampers on the discharge of effective policing" statement, 125(39%) of the respondents strongly agree, 108(34%) of the respondents agrees, 62(19%) of the respondents disagrees, while 25(8%) of the respondents strongly disagree. This implied that majority of the respondents agrees that management of limited resources to finance police strategic operations hampers on effective discharge of policing.

Based on *"The infiltration of illegally generated funds into the force negates effective policing in FCT"*, responses reveal that 114(36%) of the respondent strongly agree, 122(38%) agrees, 80(25%) of the respondents disagrees, and 4 respondents amounting to (1%) strongly disagree. This indicates that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that the amount of illegal funding poured into the police force is of negative impact on the institution's effectiveness.

On “*The cumbersome management procedure for the approval and release of funds for urgent investigative /operational duties undermine a result-oriented policing*” results, shows that 106(33%) strongly agree and 125(39%) of the respondent agree that the long process required for the release fund affects efficiency, while 60(19%) respondents disagree 29(9%) strongly disagrees.

Objective Three: To examine the extent that logistics and manpower deficiency has affected Policing in the FCT, Abuja.

Table 4.9

No	Statements	SA	A	D	SD
13	The Nigeria police is currently under staffed in ratio to the country's population	87 (27%)	102 (32%)	38 (12%)	93 (29%)
4	The number of police officers attached to the elite/political class reduces the number of officers left to handle national security matters	114 (36%)	122 (38%)	57 (18%)	27 (8%)
5	The system and consistency of training of police personnel is not sufficient to handle the prevailing national security challenges	136 (43%)	87 (27%)	54 (17%)	43(13 %)
6	The Nigeria police force is under equipped	101 (32%)	116 (36%)	74 (23%)	29 (9%)
7	The police currently have advance security gadgets	112 (35%)	99 (31%)	77 (24%)	32 (10%)
8	The polices bureaucratic administration, operational procedures and Command structural nature, reduces the synergistic effect needed to achieve effective policing	87 (27%)	134 (42%)	55 (17%)	44 (14%)

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Questionnaire No 13 - 18 were used to answer research question three. This is expected to identify how logistics and manpower deficiency constitutes challenges to policing in, FCT, Nigeria.

Responses to the statement *"The Nigeria police is currently under staffed in ratio to the country's population"*, reveals that 87(27%) of the respondents strongly agree, 102(32%) of the respondents agrees, 38(12%) of the respondents disagree and 93(29%) of the respondents strongly disagree. This implies that majority of the respondents strongly agree that the Nigeria police is currently under staffed in ratio to the country's population.

Considering *"The number of police officers attached to the elite/political class reduces the number of officers left to handle national security matters"*, responses reveals that 114(36%) of the respondents strongly agree, 112(38%) of the respondents agrees, 57(18%) of the respondents disagrees while 27(8%) of the respondents strongly disagrees. It indicates that majority of the respondents strongly agrees that the number of police officers attached to the elite/political class reduces the number of officers left to handle national security matters.

In analyzing *"The system and consistency of training of police personnel is not sufficient to handle the prevailing national security challenges"* statement, 136(43%) of the respondents strongly agree, 87(27%) of the respondents agrees, 54(17%) of the respondents disagrees, while 43(13%) of the respondents strongly disagree. This implied that majority of the respondents agrees that the lack of a consistent system of training for police officers limits their effectiveness.

Based on "*The Nigeria police force is under equipped*", responses reveal that 101(32%) of the respondent strongly agree, 116(36%) agrees, 74(23%) of the respondents disagrees, and 29 respondents amounting to (9%) strongly disagree. This indicates that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that the Nigeria police force is under equipped.

On "*The police currently have advance security gadgets*", results show that 112(35%) strongly agree and 99(31%) of the respondent agree that the long process required for the release fund affects efficiency, while 77(24%) respondent disagree 32(10%) strongly disagrees that the police have technological advanced security gadgets.

On "*The polices bureaucratic administration, operational procedures and Command structural nature, reduces the synergistic effect needed to achieve effective policing*", results shows that 87(27%) strongly agree and 134(42%) of the respondent agree that the long process required for the release fund affects efficiency, while 55(17%) respondent disagree 44(14%) strongly disagrees. This indicates that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that the bureaucratic administration, operational procedures and Command structural nature within the police force, reduces the synergistic effect that is needed to achieve effective policing within the FCT.

4.3 TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis One: Political interferences has no significant effect to policing in theFCT

Nigeria

Table 4.10
Extracted from Table 7; Question 1

Groups	SA	A	D	SD	Total
SECURITY OPERATIVES	46 (46.3)	36 (35.8)	14 (13.9)	10 (9.9)	106
OTHERS RESPONDENTS	94 (93.6)	72 (72.2)	28 (28.1)	20 (20.1)	214
TOTAL	140	108	42	30	320

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.11 Chi-Square
Probability Distribution Table

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(fo-fe)^2}{fe}$$

Fo	Fe	Fo - Fe	(fo-fe) ²	$\frac{(fo-fe)^2}{Fe}$
46	46.3	-0.3	0.09	0.001944
36	35.8	0.2	0.04	0.001117
14	13.9	0.1	0.01	0.000719
10	9.9	0.1	0.01	0.00101
94	93.6	0.4	0.16	0.001709
72	72.2	-0.2	0.04	0.000554
28	28.1	-0.1	0.01	0.000356
20	20.1	-0.1	0.01	0.000498
				0.007907

Source: Field Survey (2018)

The decision rule for the test of hypothesis above is to reject the null hypothesis stating that political interferences has no significant effect to policing in the FCT, Nigeria. This is in consideration of the outcome of the calculated Chi square $X^2 = 0.007907$ which is less than 0.05 significance value. Impliedly, there is a great impact exerted on policing in the FCT by political interferences.

Hypothesis Two: Dearth of funds has no significant effect to effective policing in the FCT, Nigeria

Table 4.12

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Extracted from Table 8; Question 8

Groups	SA	A	D	SD	Total
Security Operatives	45 (44.7)	36 (36.1)	16 (15.9)	9 (9.3)	106
Others Respondents	90 (90.3)	73 (72.9)	32 (32.1)	19 (18.7)	214
Total	135	109	48	28	320

**Table 4.13 Chi-Square
Probability Distribution Table**

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(fo-fe)^2}{fe}$$

Fo	Fe	Fo - Fe	(fo-fe) ²	$\frac{(fo-fe)^2}{fe}$
45	44.7	0.3	0.09	0.002013
36	36.1	-0.1	0.01	0.000277
16	15.9	0.1	0.01	0.000629
9	9.3	-0.3	0.09	0.009677
90	90.3	-0.3	0.09	0.000997
73	72.9	0.1	0.01	0.000137
32	32.1	-0.1	0.01	0.000312
19	18.7	0.3	0.09	0.004813
				0.018855

The standard application of decision rule is to reject the null hypothesis when the calculated Chi Square value is less than the critical level/value of significance; $X^2 \leq 0.05$. In view of the above, the null hypothesis stating that dearth of funds has no significant effect to effective policing in the FCT, Nigeria is rejected. This is in consonance to the outcome of the above calculated Chi square $X^2 = 0.018855$ which is less than 0.05 significance value. This entails that the paucity of funds in the force has a significant effect on effective policing in the FCT.

Hypothesis Three: Logistic and manpower deficiency has no significant effect to policing in the FCT, Nigeria

Table 4.14
Extracted from Table 8; Question 13a

Groups	SA	A	D	SD	Total
Security Operatives	29 (28.8)	34 (33.8)	12 (12.6)	31 (30.8)	106
Others Respondents	58 (58.1)	68 (68.2)	26 (25.4)	62 (62.2)	214
Total	87	102	38	93	320

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.15 Chi-Square
Probability Distribution Table

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(fo-fe)^2}{fe}$$

Fo	Fe	Fo - Fe	(fo-fe) ²	$\frac{(fo-fe)^2}{fe}$
29	28.8	0.2	0.04	0.001389
34	33.8	0.2	0.04	0.001183
12	12.6	-0.6	0.36	0.028571
31	30.8	0.2	0.04	0.001299
58	58.1	-0.1	0.01	0.000172
68	68.2	-0.2	0.04	0.000587
26	25.4	0.6	0.36	0.014173
62	62.2	-0.2	0.04	0.000643
				0.048017

As mentioned above, the null hypothesis is rejected when the calculated Chi Square value is less than the critical level/value of significance; $X^2 \leq 0.05$. Consequently, the first aspect of the null hypothesis stating that Logistic has no significant effect to policing in the FCT, Nigeria is rejected. This is supported by the outcome of the above calculated Chi square $X^2 = 0.048017$ which is less than 0.05 significance value. This entails that logistic has a significant effect on effective policing within the FCT.

Hypothesis Three: Logistic and manpower deficiency has no significant effect to policing in the FCT, Nigeria.

Table 4.16
Extracted from Table 8; Question 13b

Groups	SA	A	D	SD	Total
Security Operatives	33 (33.5)	38 (38.4)	25 (24.5)	10 (9.6)	106
Others Respondents	68 (67.5)	78 (77.6)	49 (49.5)	19 (19.4)	214
Total	101	116	74	29	320

Source: Field Survey (2018)

**Table 4.17 Chi-Square
Probability Distribution Table**

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum (fo-fe)^2}{fe}$$

Fo	Fe	Fo - Fe	(fo-fe) ²	$\frac{(fo-fe)^2}{fe}$
33	33.5	-0.5	0.25	0.007463
38	38.4	-0.4	0.16	0.004167
25	24.5	0.5	0.25	0.010204
10	9.6	0.4	0.16	0.016667
68	67.5	0.5	0.25	0.003704
78	77.6	0.4	0.16	0.002062
49	49.5	-0.5	0.25	0.005051
19	19.4	-0.4	0.16	0.008247
				0.057564

Source: Field Survey (2018)

The application of decision rule is to accept the null hypothesis when the calculated Chi Square value is greater than the critical level/value of significance; $X^2 \geq 0.05$. This implies that the alternate hypothesis be rejected. In view of the above, the null hypothesis stating that manpower deficiency has no significant effect to policing in the FCT, Nigeria is accepted. This is in consonance to the outcome of the above calculated Chi square $X^2 = 0.057564$ which is more than 0.05 significant value. This entails that manpower deficiency has no significant effect on effective policing in the FCT.

4.4 Discussion of Hypothesis Result

The chapter four of this work contains a detailed analytical study of the hypothesis with the use of data generated through the questionnaire. The chapter itemized in tabular forms the demographic distribution of the respondents as illustrated in table 1 through 6. The responses were grouped into two broad categories;

- i) security operatives, and
- ii) other respondents which includes; civil servants, private sector employees, traders and students.

Findings as shown by the study on hypothesis one, indicates that political interferences have a major impact on effective policing in the FCT. This is proven by a Chi square test on responses extracted from the administered questionnaire. The computed Chi square value (table 11) is less than the critical level of significance; $0.0079 \leq 0.05$. The political interferences as shown by the study includes; the involvement of the political class in the appointment of the Inspector General of police, suppression of material evidences by those in authority and threat to police officers by political elites for refusal to aid their private unpatriotic agenda.

Table 13 illustrates the Chi square computation for the second hypothesis. This tries to prove to what extent the dearth of funds affects an effective policing within the FCT. Results shown as computed proves that the lack or paucity of funds affects policing activities thereby leading to low efficiency and ultimately making the police to have low or no result operations in her activities. The Chi square computed value $X^2 = 0.0188$ is less than 0.05 significant value, depicting a negative impact of less funding to policing.

The responses show that the issue of no-or-less funding within the force takes different forms part of which includes the administrative bottle necks encountered when finances are required for operations; the process for the approval and release for fund, especially those requiring urgent attention.

The test for hypothesis three is broken down into two to achieve a great deal of clarity and measurable-ness. The first part (table 15) considers the issue of logistics and its effect on the policing effectiveness within the FCT. The responses when analyzed proved that logistics was an important factor with great impact on the effectiveness of policing within the FCT. This is upheld by a $0.048 \leq 0.05$ of the computed Chi square value.

The logistics problems highlighted in the study by the respondents includes the existent administrative bureaucracies within the force, lack of technologically advanced security gadgets that even when available, is only of an insignificant quantity.

The second part of hypothesis three deals with manpower deficiency and its effect on policing (table 17). Unlike the other items of study, the Chi square computation revealed a rather upward scale of impact. A $0.057 \geq 0.05$ relationship which far exceeds the chi square computed value proves that manpower deficiency is not of major negative effect to the policing efficiency within the FCT. This although does not negate the impact of same, the study however shows that its impact is not strong enough to disrupt the policing effectiveness of the force with the Federal Capital City.

The respondents in their responses identified key areas of deficiency in the police force. These includes the inconsistency in training, the manner of training and orientation and

the number of police personnel currently attached to the political class and elite group when compared to those left to guide the entire populace.

4.5 Discussion of Findings

- i. This study find out that Police has become corrupt due to political Interference thus, majority of the respondents strongly agrees that the recruitment, promotion, and appointment of the Inspector General of police is done by the political class which in turn affects effective policing in FCT Abuja.
- ii. It also find out that funding is a significant challenge to effective and efficient policing in FCT Abuja; thus, this reflects the respondents 'views who strongly agreed that the FCT police command is under-funded.
- iii. Finally, this study find out that the Nigerian police Force in FCT Abuja and Nigeria generally is currently under staffed; this is due to the fact that the police ratio to the Nigeria's population is low. Thus, the respondents strongly agreed that the number of police officers attached to the elite/political class reduces the number of officers left to handle national security matters

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of the outcome of the study, the conclusion reached and the recommendations made to ameliorate the situation under review.

5.1 Summary

This study has examined the challenges of policing in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. Literature was reviewed thematically, survey design was used, four hundred sample size was adopted, while three hundred and twenty instrument was retrieved for analysis. Descriptive statistics was adopted for data analysis while chi-square based measures was adopted for testing the hypotheses.

However, the study revealed that Police has become corrupt due to political Interference thus, majority of the respondents strongly agrees that the recruitment, promotion, and appointment of the Inspector General of police is done by the political class which in turn affects effective policing in FCT Abuja.

It also revealed that funding is a significant challenge to effective and efficient policing in FCT Abuja; thus, this reflects the respondents' views who strongly agreed that the FCT police command is under-funded.

Finally, this study revealed that the Nigerian police Force in FCT Abuja and Nigeria generally is currently under staffed; this is due to the fact that the police ratio to the Nigeria's population is low. Thus, the respondents strongly agreed that the number of police officers attached to the elite/political class reduces the number of officers left to handle national security matters.

5.2 Conclusion

Having examined the challenges of policing in the Federal capital Abuja, this study concluded that political interference, poor funding and shortage of personnel has increased corrupt practices among the officers of the Nigeria police force policing the federal capital territory. The challenges to policing or the factors that hinder the efficiency and effectiveness of the Nigeria Police thus, security cannot be compromised; it is the life wire of any nation and is ranked the highest amongst the basic needs of human beings. Effective policing gives the people the confidence and vigor to pursue their legitimate activities. However, the study holds the view that police is the greatest legacy any democratic government; hence Nigeria police should be repositioned to measure up with the modern-day policing by exposing them to relevant modern and strategic training towards attitudinal change, professional efficiency and effectiveness among the officers and rank and files.

5.3 Recommendation

Based on the findings, in order to have effective policing in Nigeria, the following are some recommended and toward effective policing in FCT, Abuja.

- i. Government should redesign police schedule to make them perform their duty professionally in FCT Abuja. Caution should be taken to void any political influence on officers of the Nigerian Police force in carrying out their constitutional duties in the FCT Abuja.
- ii. The federal government should increase the budgetary allocations and funding to the Nigeria police to enable them perform their constitutional duties without hindrance

and influence. The government should also carry out proper check and balancing of the financial management of the police fund, to reduce waste, embezzlements and fraud to its barest minimum.

- iii. Government should recruit more police officers considering the ever increasing population of FCT Abuja and Nigeria. Also, politician and other Nigerian who need personal securities should consult private security bodies to help reduce the personal engagement of officers of the Nigerian police force in private security. Thus, the federal government should consider providing the police with an up-to-date technological advanced security apparatus as found in developed societies.

5.4 Limitations of The Study

This study has been conducted but it faced several difficulties basic among is the refusal of the police authority to cooperate with the researcher even then the researcher happened to be a member of the Nigerian police community. The research resorts to personal contacts to help gain access to certain persons and information in the FCT, Abuja.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies

It is therefore suggested that future research should involve population of other states in Nigeria for better analyses, comparison and generalization. Also, future research might consider quantitative design which was not used in this study.

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APPENDIX I
CONSENT LETTER

School of Postgraduate Studies,
Nasarawa State University,
Keffi,
Nasarawa State.

**TOPIC:ASSESSMENT OF THE CHALLENGES OF POLICING IN THE
FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY, NIGERIA.**

Dear Respondents,

REQUESTING FOR THE COMPLETION OF QUESTIONNAIRE

I am a Post - Graduate Student of Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nasarawa, undertaking a research on the above topic. You are humbly implored to answer the questions appropriately. This study is purely an academic exercise and all information provided including personal details and views would be treated in the strictest of confidence.

Thank you.

Mike Awiya
NSU/GDP/SSS/0012/16/17
Researcher

APPENDIX II
QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is in two parts (A and B). Part A is on the personal profile of the respondents and section B is to elicit the respondents view about the questions.

PART A
PERSONAL PROFILE

Please tick (✓) where appropriate and provide details where necessary. Thank you

1.0 Please Indicate Your Sex

Male [] Female []

1.1 How Old Are You?

(a) Between 21 – 30 Year []

(b) Between 31 – 40 Year []

(c) Between 41 – 50 Year []

(d) Above 50 Year []

1.2 Length of Residence

(a) 1 – 10 []

(b) 20 – 30 []

(c) 30 – above []

1.3 Religious Affiliation

(a) Christianity []

(b) Islam []

(c) Others []

1.4 Please Indicate Your Highest Educational Qualification

(a) No Western Education []

(b) Primary []

(c) Secondary []

(d) Tertiary []

(e) Others []

1.5 Please Indicate Your Occupation

PART B

Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following:

Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD)

NO	STATEMENTS	SA	A	D	SD
1	Political interference has effect to policing in FCT, Nigeria				
2	The recruitment, promotion and appointment of Inspector General of police by the political class is a threat to policing				
3	The promise of career advancement and preferential treatment in service matters to police personnel by the political class negatively affects discipline within the police force				
4	Effecting Policing is affected by the threat of drastic penal actions and disfavored treatment in service matters against police officers by the political class for resistance of pressure to please the political class				
5	Selective enforcement of the law with severity and ruthlessness in regards to persons opposed to the ruling party while dealing with public order situations				
6	Foisting false criminal cases against political functionaries for achieving political ends				
7	Suppression of material evidence that becomes available during searches by the police				
8	Funding is a significant determinate to effective and efficient policing				
9	The FCT police command does not currently have adequate funding				
10	The level mismanagement of resource within the police force, currently hampers on the discharge of effective policing				
11	The infiltration of illegally generated funds into the force negates effective policing in FCT				
12	The cumbersome management procedure for the approval and release of funds for urgent investigative /operational duties undermine a result-oriented policing				
13	The Nigeria police is currently under staffed in ratio to the country's population				
14	The number of police officers attached to the elite/political class reduces the number of officers left to handle national security matters				
15	The system and consistency of training of police personnel is not sufficient to handle the prevailing national security challenges				
16	The Nigeria police force is under equipped				
17	The police currently have advance security targets				
18	The police's bureaucratic administration, operational procedures and Command structural nature, reduces the synergistic effect needed to achieve effective policing				