



ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND BEHAVERAL STUDIES

DEPARTMET OF CIVICS AND ETHICAL EDUCATION

MA THESIS ON ASSESSING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CRIME
PREVENTION: THE CASE OF SHWAROBIT TOWN ADMINSTRATION

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AUGUST , 2020
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND BEHAVERAL STUDIES

ASSESSING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CRIME
PREVENTION ACASE OF SHWAROBIT TOWN

ADMINSTRATION

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of Civics and Ethical
Education, Addis Ababa University**

**In partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of
Civics and Ethical Education (MA)**

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August, 2020

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis is my genuine work, and that all sources of crime prevention for this thesis have been profoundly acknowledged. This thesis has been submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Masters of civics and ethical education (MA) at Addis Ababa University and it is deposited at the University library to be made available for users under the rule of the library. I declare that this thesis is not submitted to any other institution anywhere for the award of any academic degree, diploma or certificate.

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APPROVAL SHEET – I

This is to certify that the thesis entitled: *“Assessing community participation in crime prevention in a case of Shewa Robit town administration”* submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Civics and Ethical education (MA) of the Graduate Program College of Education and Behavioral studies , Addis Ababa University and is a record of original research carried out by *Tefera Glzaw Woledetsadik, Id. No GSK/0148/09*, under my supervision, and no part of the thesis has been submitted for any other degree or diploma.

The assistance and help received during the course of this investigation have been duly acknowledged. Therefore, I recommend that it to be accepted as fulfilling the thesis/dissertation requirements.

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APPROVAL SHEET – II

We, the undersigned members of the boarded of the examiners of the final open defense *Tefera Gizaw* have read and evaluated his thesis entitled “*Assessing community participation in crime prevention in a case of Shewa Robit town administration*”, and examined the candidate. This is therefore to certify that the thesis has been accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Civics and Ethical Education (MA).

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Acknowledgements

First I would like to thank God for helping me to carry out this work. Next to God I would like to express my heartfelt and sincere gratitude to my advisor Minale Adugna (prof) for his constructive comments that he gave me throughout the research work. And my friends and Alemu Getachew their diligent assistance, important and constructive comments, suggestions and advice, and dedication of their precious time in reading and correcting this research work entirely.

It is a pleasure for me to thank the interviewees for their participation and commitment. Without their willingness to share their experience, this research would have been hardly complete.

Table of Contents

AUTHOR’S DECLARATION	III
Table of Contents	VII
LIST OF TABLES	IX
LIST OF FIGURS	X
ACRONYMS	XI
<i>ABSTRACT</i>	XII
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	6
1.3 Basic Research Questions	11
1.4 Objectives of the study.....	11
1.4.1 Main Objective.....	11
1.4.2 Specific Objectives	11
1.5. Significance of the study.....	12
1.6 Scope/Delimitations of the study	12
1.7. Limitation of the study	13
1.8 Organization of the study.....	13
1.9 Definition of Terms	14
CHAPTER TWO	15
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	15
2.1 Conceptualizing crime	15
2.2 Participation	16
2.3 Theories and causes of crime	17
2.3.1 Biological theories	17
2.3.2 Sociological theories	18
2.3.3 Social Capital Theory.....	23
2.4. Role and Types of Community participation in crime prevention	24
2.5 Community Court System and Crime Prevention.....	27
2.6 Equal distribution of police services and resources among communities	28
2.7 Types of crimes in the rural context	29
2.7.1 Farm crimes.....	29
2.7.2 Environmental and wildlife crimes	30
2.7.3 Violent crimes	31
2.7.4 Corruption	32
2.7.5 Other crimes	33
2.8 The effects of crime.....	33
2.9 Community Policing Versus Community Change Strategies	35
CHAPTER THREE.....	38
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	38
3.1. General Description of the Study Area	38
3.2Research Design.....	39

3.3. Sources of Data	39
3.3.1. Primary sources of data	39
3.3.2. Secondary sources of data	39
3.4. Population, Sample size and Sampling Techniques	40
3.4.1 Study population	40
3.4.2 Sample size and Sampling Techniques	40
3.5 Data Gathering Tools	40
3.5.1. Questionnaire	40
3.5.2 Interview	41
3.5.3 Focus Group Discussion (FGD).....	41
3.5.4 Document analysis	42
3.6. Methods of Data Analysis	42
3.7 Ethical Considerations	42
3.8. Validity and Reliability of the Research.....	43
CHAPTER FOUR.....	44
PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA.....	44
4.1 General information and personal data	44
<i>Table 1: Demographic characteristics of respondents</i>	44
4.2. The effectiveness of joint community participation in prevention of crime rate	45
4.3 Practice of application of legal framework and crime reduction policy	51
4.6. Potential Measures or solutions adopted in order to minimize the Criminal acts	54
4.4. Problems and prospects that hinder the Community participation in crime prevention	59
4.5 The scope and extent of particular crime problems	62
CHAPTER FIVE	64
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	64
5.1 Summary of Findings.....	64
5.2 Conclusion	70
5.3 Recommendations.....	73
6. REFERENCES	76
7. Appendices	82

LIST OF TABELS

TABEL	PAGE
<i>TABLE 1: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS.....</i>	44
<i>TABLE 2: RESPONDENTS RESPONSE ON THE LEVEL OF COMMUNITIES' PARTICIPATION IN CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES IN THE STUDY AREA.....</i>	45
<i>TABLE 3: RESPONDENTS VIEW ON THE LEVELS AND TYPES OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CRIME REDUCTION.</i>	46
<i>TABLE 4: RESPONDENTS VIEW ABOUT THE INDICATORS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CRIME PREVENTION</i>	48
<i>TABLE 5: RESPONDENTS VIEW ABOUT THE PRESENCE OF TRAINING IN THE AREA OF COMMUNITY POLICING AND CRIME PREVENTION.....</i>	50
<i>TABLE 6: RESPONDENTS RESPONSE ABOUT THE EXISTENCE OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND CRIME REDUCTION POLICY APPLICABLE FOR SOME CRIMINAL ACTS IN THE STUDY AREA</i>	51
<i>TABLE 7: RESPONDENTS RESPONSE ABOUT THE POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS THAT ARE PUT IN PLACE IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE CRIMINAL ACTS IN THE STUDY AREA.....</i>	54
<i>TABLE 8: RESPONDENTS RESPONSE ABOUT THE PRESENCE OF ANY PROBLEM THAT HINDER THE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CRIME PREVENTION PROCESS IN THE STUDY AREA</i>	59
<i>TABLE 9: RESPONDENTS RESPONSE ABOUT THE EXTENT OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CRIME PREVENTION PROCESS IN THE STUDY AREA.....</i>	60
<i>TABLE 10: RESPONDENTS RESPONSE ABOUT THE CHANGE ON THE EXTENT OF PARTICULAR CRIME PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH SHEWA ROBIT TOWN</i>	62

LIST OF FIGURS

FIGURS	PAGE
FIGURE 1: <i>STUDY AREA</i>	38
FIGURE 2: <i>FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION</i>	58
FIGURE 3 <i>ELDER</i>	62
FIGURE 4: <i>INTERVIEW FOR POLICE</i>	63

ACRONYMS

CBCP –Community Based Crime Prevention.

FGD –Focus Group Discussion

ICVS- International Crime Victims Survey

UNDP -United Nation Development Program

UNDESA-United Nation Development of Economic & Social Affairs

ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to assess Community participation in crime prevention: The case of Shewa Robit Town. The study adopted descriptive survey research design (both quantitative and qualitative research approach). In the study, both primary and secondary data sources were used. A total of 60 self-representing individuals were selected from the local community, through stratified random sampling technique, to be respondents of questionnaires. Moreover, eight (8) community elders and six (6) police officers were included in the study, using purposive sampling technique, to be respondents of interview. Questionnaire, interview, FGD and document analysis was used as the major means of data gathering tools. Both quantitative and qualitative data analysis method was employed in order to analyze data. The result of the study indicated that actually most of community did not involved in all crime prevention activities, such as in decision-making and social security related issues. The study also found that murder, thefts, robbery illegal human traffic and illegal weapon trading are most common crime types happening predominantly in the town. Moreover, as to the findings of the study, the researcher concludes that mistrust, minimal of technology, lack of adequate number police men, failure of community to provide and report crime-related information, considering all crime prevention duties to the police are the major challenges that restrain community participation in crime prevention success in the study area. Finally, based the major findings of the study, it is recommended that a special focus needs to be put in place to adopt community-based crime prevention practices. In doing so, organizing regular training and continuous capacity building programs should be there for community leaders. Ministry of police and partners should actively facilitate the process of mobilizing the community towards peace building and crime prevention and need to use structure of traditional associations in community policing strategy. Moreover, the study recommends that there should be integrity, trust, transparency and clear leadership between the police officers and the local community. All these contribute towards the success of community participation strategy in prevention of crime.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the topic of the study by first providing the background on the concept of crime prevention and the role of community participation in the Ethiopian context. It is followed by the statement of the problem, research questions, and objectives of the research, scope of the study, significance and limitations of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Decades after African nations obtained their political independence; most of them have yet to come up with criminal justice systems that work. Crime rates became high and state apparatuses appear to be incapable of bringing them down. A recent report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC, 2013) shows that Africa occupies one of the top most positions in global crime prevalence. With a homicide rate of 12.5 per 100,000 populations compared with the global average of 6.2, Africa ranks behind only the Americas in homicide prevalence. Not only this, whereas crime rates seem to be stable or falling in Europe, they are rising in Africa (Institute for Security Studies & Africa Check, 2014).

African governments and international donors are aware of this failure of the state criminal justice system and are actively seeking out alternatives or complements from the non-state sector. As Baker (2009) and Jenkins (2013) observe, this is a diverse sector including actors such as traditional rulers, inform all levels of government, religious organizations, community-based organizations, and youth groups, most of whom operate at the community level. The activities of these actors in non-state sectors are what we call community-based crime prevention (CBCP) practices.

These practices take numerous forms and are widespread. Forms of CBCP include ethnic militias, vigilante groups, community-paid neighborhood guards, and volunteer neighborhood watches, operating in different African countries. Specific examples

include the Oodua People's Congress in Nigeria, the South African vigilante groups (Baker, 2002) and South African Street Courts (Burman & Sharf,1990).While some are state-initiated and/or state-supported such as the Sierra Leonean Partnership Boards (Baker,2008), the Sungusungu in Tanzania (Fleisher, 2000; Cross, 2013; Cross, 2014) and the Nyumba Kumi in Kenya, others, such as those found in most Nigerian neighborhoods, are entirely owned and controlled by the community. Some are initiated and/or sponsored by donors (Brogden, 2005; Schultz & Tabanico, 2007). Crime is a major concern in many developing countries (van Kesteren, van Dijk and Mayhew 2014). Overall, crime including corruption is much more pronounced in developing countries than in industrialized countries (Ksevic 2008; Zvekić and Alvazzi del Frate 1995). This is the result from the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) supported by the United Nations. Similarly, the Corruption Perception Index from Transparency International shows that developing countries are mostly the ones being represented at the top of the list indicating high levels of corruption. Property crime is the most frequent type of crime exceeding sometimes even the 50% level. Within the developing world, Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) is the most affected by crime, while Asia is least affected (Zvekić and Alvazzi del Frate 1995).

Rural areas in developing countries are often characterized by high rates of poverty and food insecurity. Around 50% of all people worldwide live in rural areas; in developing countries even 55% or 3.1 billion people (IFAD 2011, FAO 2009). In addition, the rural areas are characterized by a high concentration of poverty: 70% of the extremely poor people live in rural areas (IFAD 2011). Most of the rural people depend in income and employment on farming. While there is a lot of research on sustainability of livelihoods and farming in rural areas, hardly any research has considered the barriers to development in rural areas. One such barrier is related to rural crime in developing countries. Thus, crime may hamper development of rural areas in a serious way. Fafchamps and Minten (2004) find for Madagascar that crime and insecurity result in a significant reduction in income and access to public infrastructure such as health care centers and schools. Ceccato (2016, p.8) points out

that “crime and safety are important dimensions of sustainable rural development”. Also Gerasimova (2008, p.231) notes that corruption alone “is a serious obstacle in the development process of developing countries”. In other words, persisting crime in rural areas is likely to result in unsustainable development, depriving even more people of their livelihoods and promoting outmigration of often younger household members to urban centers. This can have serious implications for food security in some developing countries: while the availability of workforce in rural areas decreases, and the environment gets deteriorated by criminal acts, more food needs to be produced to feed the urban population.

Thus, there are high direct and indirect costs involved if crime exists. Estimates of cost of corruption alone amount to several billions of US Dollars per year in certain sectors in some developing countries (Gerasimova 2008). Also Skaperdas, Soares, Willman and Miller (2009) state that violence results in high costs on global development, and that it directly reduces economic growth. Indirect costs occur in the presence of crime if for example business and trade are diverted, investment and savings are reduced, resources are wasted, or investments in private security increase (Fafchamps and Moser 2003). Also at the micro level, crime can result in high costs. Burglary and theft, respectively, affect households not only by loss in property and in work time, but it also creates an indirect psychic cost making people feel suspicious and unsafe at home (Barclay et al. 2001; Ceccato 2016). In case of property crime, farming households are deprived of their livelihood income if livestock, field crops, or equipment and tools are stolen of their homesteads or fields. Environmental and wildlife crime may not only harm the environment but also threaten the sustainability of rural people’s livelihoods if the environment and natural resources including water and land surrounding the villages are degraded based on criminal acts.

Despite the urgency to contribute to sustainable development in rural areas, crime in developing countries is a neglected and under researched topic (van Kesteren et al. 2014; van Dijk 2008). This is true not only in development research, but also in

criminology. With respect to the latter, only since the recent rise of green criminology, environmental issues which are inherently related to rural areas have gained some recognition (Donnermeyer, Scott, Barclay 2013). In addition, crime has been mainly discussed so far in the urban context but hardly with respect to rural areas. Crime in rural areas is considered as being less important and environmental and wildlife crimes regularly lack an individual victim. Part of the problem is the lack of reliable data from developing countries (Ceccato 2016). As van Kesteren et. al. (2014, p.18) stated “statistics of recorded crimes are of poor quality, if they exist at all”. The international crime victims survey[ICVS] is selective on certain developing countries and it does not differentiate between rural and urban areas. Nevertheless, some little evidence is available which helps to justify the focus on rural areas.

Community participation in crime prevention activities is consistently gaining global ascendancy following high crime rates in many parts of the world engendered by ineffectiveness of law enforcement. The involvement of citizens in crime prevention is widely regarded as an ideal approach towards crime prevention and crime reduction. Community participation in crime prevention is grounded on the tenet that the traditional law enforcement cannot fight crime effectively without support from local communities who know their areas (Liebermann and Coulson 2004). It is in this context that governments are actively mobilizing and integrating local communities into their crime prevention programmes in attempts to build strong collaboration between police and ordinary civilians.

Community participation in crime prevention regained its popularity in the 1970s (Newham 2005) and it is not a new phenomenon in community policing. Community participation in crime prevention has a long history. Literature indicates that the involvement of civilians in maintaining peace and security in their areas has been in practice since the time of the settlement of America where local communities were the first peace officers patrolling streets as volunteers. But this participation of civilians in crime prevention arena lost its hegemony in the mid-nineteenth century after the

introduction of formal police officers (Ren and et. al. 2006) rendered civilians into passive participants in finding solutions to crime problems in their communities.

It is argued that the participation of local communities in crime prevention activities is justifiable since they know their crime problems and localities better than outsiders from their communities. In fact, community participation is grounded on this tenet of local communities' familiarity (Liebermann and Coulson 2004). It is only in this way that police could become productive if they collaborate with local communities. Without this collaboration, police officers are clueless strangers about major criminal activities taking place in specific communities. In the same vein, Friedman (1998) postulates that it was ordinary citizens who contributed to the decrease in crime high rates in the 1990s in the United States of America. It is therefore argued here that police performance in deterring criminal activities correlates with the level at which local communities are involved and participate in crime prevention activities.

The level at which community members are willing to participate in crime prevention programmes is influenced by context and social organization. Communities that share common understandings and values are more willing to achieve common interests, including maintaining safety and order (Carcach and Huntley 2002, Fagan and Meares, 2008). According to Sampson and Groves (1989), social organization is reflection of the capacity for a community to self- regulate. It could be argued therefore that social organization is a prerequisite for a community to achieve meaningful participation in crime prevention programmes.

Although the police force exists to ensure the continued existence of vital elements of personal life; the protection of life and property against criminal attack and the preservation of the peace, in reality, these elements have been threatened in the area.

Police practice was much more problematic and these practices had never prevented crime and disorder behaviors. In the area, addressing and reducing crimes and capturing criminals is becoming problematic.

The major crime-related problems include: house breakings, theft, cheating and sometimes murder. Consequently, community's way of life and property are becoming rendered insecure, peace and stability is disturbed and economic activities are interrupted.

Certainly, the effort of crime prevention at the most local level has been a priority issue in practice since this time onwards. This endeavor has achieved some encouraging results: improving community participation and relatively reducing crime problems seem to be ineffective in two consecutive year[2010-2011 E.C]. Its capacity and opportunity to work with the community and to increase their support in crime prevention activities remained highly constrained, and thus police- community relations remained unsatisfactory during these years.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Crime prevention means many different things to many different people. Programs and policies designed to prevent crime can include the police making an arrest as part of an operation to deal with gang problems, a court disposal to a secure correctional facility, or, in the extreme case, a death penalty sentence. These measures are more correctly referred to as crime control. More often crime prevention refers to efforts to prevent crime or criminal offending in the first instance – before the act has been committed. Both forms of crime prevention share a common goal of trying to prevent the occurrence of a future criminal act, but what distinguishes crime prevention from crime control is that prevention typically operates outside of the confines of the formal justice system. There are, of course, exceptions, as in the case of problem-oriented policing initiatives that incorporate prevention measures (Braga, 2008; Braga and Weisburd, 2010; Weisburd et al., 2010). In this respect, prevention is

considered the pillar of crime reduction, alongside the institutions of police, courts, and corrections (Waller, 2006). This categorization draws attention to crime prevention as an alternative approach to the more traditional responses to crime.

There are many possible ways of classifying crime prevention programs. One of the first efforts drew upon the public health approach is preventing diseases and injuries (Brantingham and Faust, 1976; see also Moore, 1995). This divides crime prevention activities into three categories: primary, secondary, and tertiary. Primary prevention involves measures focused on improving the general well-being of individuals, Secondary prevention focuses on intervening with children and youth who are at risk for becoming offenders or victims, and Tertiary prevention involves measures directed toward those who have already been involved with crime or victimization.

Van Dijk and de Waard (1991) expanded on this classification system to include a second dimension: the target group or focus of crime prevention programs. Influenced by routine activity theory (Cohen and Felson, 1979), this second dimension distinguished among offender-, situation-, and victim-oriented activities. This “two-dimensional” typology allows programs to be organized by the different stages of the development of criminal activity (primary, secondary, or tertiary) and the target group. In many respects, the key contribution of this new typology was to reaffirm the need that efforts to prevent crime must also consider the crime victim (or potential victim) alongside the more traditional targets of offender (or potential offender) and place.

Eckblom (1994) attempted to reconcile these earlier versions with the mechanism- and context-based evaluation approach advocated by Pawson and Tilley (1994; 1997). Three characteristics of prevention programs are relevant: (1) its ultimate objective; (2) “final intermediate objectives” if multiple interventions were employed; and (3) the actual methods used, from development to intervention. Eckblom’s approach was not meant as a “rigid „take it or leave it“ classification” but rather a “conceptual toolkit which can be realized in a number of ways in relation to both form and content

according to a wide range of needs” (p. 227).

Another classification scheme distinguishes four major prevention strategies (Tonry and Farrington, 1995b). **Developmental prevention** refers to interventions designed to prevent the development of criminal potential in individuals, especially those targeting risk and protective factors discovered in studies of human development (Tremblay and Craig, 1995; Farrington and Welsh, 2007b). **Situational prevention** refers to interventions designed to prevent the occurrence of crimes by reducing opportunities and increasing the risk and difficulty of offending (Clarke, 1995b; Cornish and Clarke, 2003). **Community prevention** refers to interventions designed to change the social conditions and institutions (e.g., families, peers, social norms, clubs, and organizations) that influence offending in residential communities (Hope, 1995). **Criminal justice prevention** refers to traditional deterrent, incapacitate, and rehabilitative strategies operated by law enforcement and criminal justice system agencies (Blumstein et al., 1978; MacKenzie, 2006).

One of the advantages of community participation in crime prevention activities is that it allows ordinary citizens to become co-producers of public safety along with the police. This makes the implementers of community participation model in crime prevention activities assume that the model stimulates an environment in which both ordinary citizens and police share responsibilities of improving and maintaining public safety (Pattavina et al. 2006). On the other hand, Zhao *et. al.* (2002) posit that governments regard the participation of local communities in policing as an effective way of compensating for the scarcity of financial and human resources given that this approach puts emphasis on voluntarism. Still on the benefits of community participation in crime prevention, Botterill and Fisher (2002) also point out that involving local communities in crime prevention program mobilizes more human resources than could be done by government alone. Although community participation contributes to minimizing expenditure on crime prevention program, local communities still have to be fully empowered with relevant skills and resources

that would enable them to participate effectively.

Crime prevention has been seen as the responsibility of the police or as stemming from the deterrent aspects of the law or repression of offenders. It is now recognized that crime has multiple causes and that many other sectors of society can have an impact on crime levels and therefore have a responsibility to act to help prevent crime. More significantly, this is not just a government role, but one that includes communities and civil society organizations, working in partnership with government and public and private institutions.

The police can't successfully prevent or investigate crime based exclusively on their own resource. Thereupon, they should transform communities from being passive consumers of police protection to active co-products of public safety. Community is this 'collaborative effort that identifies problems of crime and disorder and involve all elements of the community in the search for solutions to these problems'. It infers a partnership of community members to improve the quality of life through implementation of strategies to enhance neighborhood solidarity and safety. Thus, it also rests on the view that in order to find solutions to community problems, the police and the public must move beyond a narrow focus on individual crimes or incidents, and instead consider innovative ways of addressing community concerns.

The effects of crime thus have broader ecological implications. Human ecology examines the factors influencing the relative position of a community in a larger area of communities.' Communities are sorted or ordered relative to one another on different attributes such as status, stability, and ethnicity. The consequences of crime may result in a community's slipping relative to other neighborhoods in the locale on one or more of these dimensions

In this study, the crime measures most often used depend on the level of aggregation. Focusing on communities, cities, or standard metropolitan statistical areas typically uses officially reported crime rates like those figures-on murder, rape, robbery,

aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson-are the most readily available. By contrast, analyses focusing on individuals typically use measures of perceived crime problems as independent variables.

The government effort to prevent crime through community participation initiative had raised expectations of the citizens to see its efficiency. In Shewa Robit area, despite establishment of community policing, crime rate has continued to rise for the last three years. Crime is committed mostly by people within the same community; however, members of the same community may not report criminals to the police for fear of revenge.

In order to observe whether community participation has an impact on crime, it is necessary to have some evidence indicating the implementation of community participation in crime reduction.

Moreover, as far as the researcher's knowledge, is considered there is a very limited work has been done on Community participation in crime prevention. It seems that there is no study done in the case, especially, in Shewa Robit area.

Due to this reason, the writer of this paper felt there is a gap that needs to be filled by comprehensively assessing the issue under investigation. It is for this reason that the researchers is initiated to conduct a systematic and scientific study to fill the gap observed. Therefore, this study emphasizes to investigate Community participation in crime prevention: The case of Shewa Robit Town

The research will analyze the level of understanding of the community in matters of community crime prevention and the role it can play to prevent crime by working closely with the police during patrols and in giving information to the police to help in crime prevention.

1.3 Basic Research Questions

To this end, the study attempts to answer the following basic research questions

1. What is the scope and extent of particular crime problems associated with Shewa Robit Town?
2. To what extent joint community participation is effective in preventing crime rate in the study area?
3. To what extent does the legal framework and crime reduction policy is applicable for some criminal acts and determination of punishment in the study area?
4. What are the problems and prospects that hinder the Community participation in crime prevention?
5. What are the potential solutions in order to minimize the Criminal acts in the study area?

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 Main Objective

The major objective of this study is to assess Community participation in crime prevention: The case of Shewa Robit Town

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The research has the following specific objectives:

1. To investigate the scope and extent particular crime problems associated with Shewa Robit Town
2. To analyze the effectiveness of joint community participation in prevention crime rate in the study area.
3. To examine the legal framework and crime reduction policy applicable for some criminal acts and determination of punishment in the study area.
4. To identify the problems and prospects that hinders the Community participation in crime prevention

5. To explore potential solutions in order to minimize the Criminal acts in the study area.

1.5. Significance of the study

The output of this study is expected to have the following contributions:

- This research study will inform both the police and the community on the current scope and extent of crime problems, causes of crime rise, on the level of community participation and how best to engage for crime production.
- It may also give pertinent and timely information to the local community and the police department about the major obstacles that hinder the Community participation in crime prevention.
- This research paper may also provide and forward some alternative solutions for future action on the basis of the findings made. The study will benefit the government and the community in crime prevention methods including but not limited to policy formulation, joint patrols, vigilante groups, and community traditional courts.
- Finally, it may serve as a starting point for other researchers who are interested to do their research in this area.

1.6 Scope/Delimitations of the study

The scope of this study is limited in both the field of study and the geographical coverage. Geographically, the study will be conducted in Shewa Robit area, covering only four (4) kebeles. The field of this study was also fall within the subject discipline of Civic and ethical education with specific reference to Community participation in crime prevention. The study highlighted on the role of community participation on crime prevention. Data was mainly collected by way of interview and questionnaire that was administered to the community and police officers or agents.

1.7. Limitation of the study

The researcher understands that constraints are expected while doing researches and would like to address them as such. The major constraints faced by the researcher whilst preparing this research paper was difficulties in meeting the intended respondents. It was difficult to meet criminals that the institution did not allow the researcher to get data and the primary court document was not adequately found due to COVID 19 and their willingness. Finally, some respondents were unwilling to give information needed by the researcher, saying “we cannot touch any paper due to CORONA”

Another limitation of the study was partly based on the self reports of some respondents. There might be differences between professed beliefs and embedded beliefs in practice. Caution should therefore be exercised in putting too much confidence in the inferences from a single study such as this. However, there are no other alternatives and options through which information is obtained except to use the formal and usually applied research instruments.

1.8 Organization of the study

The paper is organized in to five chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction part which includes the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, significance of the study, limitation and organization of the paper. Chapter two is all about review of related literature .The third chapter describes research design and methodology. Chapter four presents discussion and findings of the study. And the fifth chapter deals with summery, conclusion and recommendations forwarded by the researcher.

1.9 Definition of Terms

Crime –is an offence committed by an individual who is a basic unit of society and Crimes against the public interest and the community. It is an act forbidden by law and which is at the same time revolting to the moral sentiments of the society, a crime is an act which is prohibited and made punishable by law. There for , study of crime .Community participation-as the involvement of citizens in a wide range of administrative policy-making activities including the determination of levels of service ,budget priorities , and acceptability of physical construction projects in order to orient government programs toward community needs , build public support and encourage a sense of cohesiveness with in society. There for, study of community participation.

Crime prevention comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes .Crime prevention is that attempt to reduce and deter crime and criminals . It is applied specifically to efforts made by individual, or group, public or private and governmental agents .There for, study of crime prevention .

Participation- is respect is the ability of the individuals to gain more control in determining their lives as they wish, an idea which is shared with the practitioner in community work, and group work .There for, study of participation

Prevention-stopping people from starting crime use the first place, or controlling use escalating, is clearly preferable to treatment in preventing crime .There for, study prevention.

Community- is share common understandings and values are more willing to achieve common interests, including maintaining safety and order.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Conceptualizing crime

Crime is an act of wrong doing by voluntary and intentionally. It is very dangerous to the individual and the society. Generally, it involves the violation of social law, moral law and country's law with the objective to cause harm or injury to others. According to Paul Tappan (2009) "Crime is an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law committed without defense or justification". The Oxford English Dictionary defines "it is an action which constitutes a serious offence against an individual or the State and is punishable by law (Lisham, 2011). The Merriam- Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (2003) defined crime as an "... act or the commission of an act that is forbidden or the omission of a duty that is commanded by a public law and that makes the offender liable to punishment by that law; especially a gross violation of law. In this study, crime prevention has discussed with community participation as a fundamental strategy".

Crime has been consistently linked to social structures. Numerous investigations show that crime rates in communities are strongly correlated to the extent to which the communities are socially disorganized or organized (Sampson & Groves, 1989; Saegert and Winkel, 2004; Weijters, Scheepers and Gerris, 2009). These investigations are evidently built on the work of Shaw and McKay (Shaw & McKay, 1942, p. 436-441; Sampson & Groves, 1989) who pioneered to link crime to social settings. In their work, Shaw and McKay developed social disorganization theory which hypothesises that disorganized communities experience high crime rates whilst organized communities experience low crime rates.

Related to the theory of social disorganization, crime rates are high in disorganized communities because social disorganization erodes social bonds and

increases social disruption in the communities, neighborhoods, families, and even in the local based organizations including churches (Brewer, Lockhart & Rogers, 1998). As a result of disorganization, the communities lack common values and social cohesion which are driving forces for the community residents to control crime and maintain security collectively (Kawachi, Kennedy, & Wilkinson, 1999; Steyn, de Beer and Fouché, 2009). In this context, social disorganization is defined as the inability of community residents to realize their common values and maintain effective social controls (Sampson and Groves, 1989).

Controlling crime is done using either formal controls or informal controls and these controls are differentiated depending on people who administer the controls. Formal controls are deliberately organized and administered by governments to control crime through police and other components of the criminal justice system by sanctioning offenders formally. On other hand social informal controls, which are the main focus of this paper, are imposed and administered by ordinary citizens without external influences; and offenders are informally sanctioned based on shared values in the community. Informal social controls “emerge as products of role relationships established for other purposes” (Kornhauser, 1978, p. 24).

2.2 Participation

Participation is a strategy to promote sustainable, people-centered development, equal opportunities and social justice (Mayo & Craig, 1995). The main component of participation in this respect is the ability of the individuals to gain more control in determining their lives as they wish, an idea which is shared with the practitioner in community work, and group work (Adams, 1990; Simon, 1990; Parsons, 1991; Wallerstein, 1993; Aref and Asnarilkhadi, 2009).

Barberton, Blake and Kotze (1998:111) states that Community participation seeks to address the unequal distribution of power. Therefore the main goal is to transfer power to disadvantaged groups that have been excluded from economic and political

influence. From this rationale for fostering community participation it follows that any participation fostering unit needs to serve as a change -agent that seeks to remove power from politicians and bureaucrats and place it in the hands of the people.

Fox and Meyer (1995, p. 20) define community participation as “the involvement of citizens in a wide range of administrative policy-making activities including the determination of levels of service, budget priorities, and the acceptability of physical construction projects in order to orient government programmes toward community needs, build public support and encourage a sense of cohesiveness within society”. Thus, community participation transcends the mere involvement of citizens as the beneficiaries of development but aims to involve them actively in the decision-making process.

2.3 Theories and causes of crime

2.3.1 Biological theories

Biological explanations of crime assume that some people are ‘born criminals’, who are physiologically distinct from non-criminals. The most famous proponent of this approach is Cesare Lombroso.

A) Lombroso and Biological Positivism

In the 19th Century, the Italian prison psychiatrist Cesare Lombroso drew on the ideas of Charles Darwin and suggested that criminals were atavistic: essentially ‘evolutionary throwbacks’. He suggested that their brains were mal-developed or not fully developed. In his review of prisoners, he found that they share a number of common physical attributes, such as sloping foreheads and receding chins. In so doing, Lombroso suggested that involvement in crime was a product of biology and biological characteristics: criminals were born that way. Lombroso’s theory is essentially a theory of biological positivism.

Lombroso's work has long since fallen out of favor. However, biological theories have continued to develop. Rather than measuring physical features of the body, contemporary approaches focus on:

- Biochemical conditions (e.g. linked to poor diet or hormone imbalance)
- Neuro-physiological conditions (e.g. learning disabilities caused by brain damage)
- Genetic inheritance and/or abnormality
- Intelligence

These attempts, to locate the causes of crime within the individual, suggest that there are identifiable differences between offenders and non-offenders. In other words, the criminal is 'other': in some way different or abnormal to everyone else.

2.3.2 Sociological theories

Sociological approaches suggest that crime is shaped by factors external to the individual: their experiences within the neighborhood, the peer group, and the family.

i. The Chicago School/Social Disorganization Theory

Social disorganization theory grew out of research conducted by sociologists at the University of Chicago in the 1920s and 1930s. Its key proponents were Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay (1942), who used spatial mapping to examine the residential locations of juveniles referred to court. Shaw and McKay found that patterns of delinquency were higher in areas characterized by poor housing, poor health, socio-economic disadvantage and transient populations. This led them to suggest that crime was a function of neighborhood dynamics and not due to individual actors and their actions.

Shaw and McKay explained these patterns by reference to the problems that accompanied immigration to Chicago at this time. They claimed that areas settled by

newly arrived immigrants experienced a breakdown of social norms due to ethnic diversity and competing cultural traditions. Conventional institutions of social control were therefore weakened and unable to regulate the behavior of local youths.

Contemporary theories of crime, place and space include:

- ✓ defensible space theory, which examines how the design of physical space is related to crime;
- ✓ broken windows theory, which looks the relationship between low level disorder and crime; and
- ✓ routine activities theory, which considers how opportunities to commit crime are shaped by between people's everyday movements through space and time.

ii. Anomie/Strain Theory

Anomie is a concept developed by one of the founding fathers of sociology, Emile Durkheim, to explain the breakdown of social norms that often accompanies rapid social change. American sociologist Robert Merton (1957) drew on this idea to explain criminality and deviance in the USA. His theory argues that crime occurs when there is a gap between the cultural goals of a society (e.g. material wealth, status) and the structural means to achieve these (e.g. education, employment). This strain between means and goals results in frustration and resentment, and encourages some people to use illegitimate or illegal means to secure success. In short, strain theory posits that the cultural values and social structures of society put pressure on individual citizens to commit crime.

Jock Young draws on Merton's anomie/strain theory in his recent book, *The Exclusive Society* (1999), locating crime in relation to both structural and cultural processes. Structurally speaking, Young argues that the dismantling of the welfare state, alongside increasing disparities between the rich and the poor, have served to further exclude disadvantaged groups. This has occurred alongside high levels of cultural

inclusion. Contemporary consumer capitalism places greater emphasis on conspicuous consumption and material success, intensifying feelings of deprivation experienced by the less successful.

iii. Sub cultural Theory

Linked to anomie and strain are concepts of status frustration and differential opportunity, which North American sub cultural theorists used to explain the delinquent activities of disadvantaged groups in the 1950s and 60s.

Status frustration is associated with the work of Albert Cohen (1955), who conducted research into group offending by young, lower-class men. Cohen argued that lower-class youths could not aspire to attain middle-class cultural goals and so, frustrated, they rejected them to create their own sub cultural system of values. In school, for example, they gain status and respect by meeting the expectations of peers not teachers, engaging in delinquent activities such as smoking, truanting, and acting up in class.

Richard Cloward and Lloyd Ohlin (1960) built on these ideas, pointing to the differential opportunity structures available to lower-class young people in different neighborhoods: criminal (making a living from crime), conflict (territorial violence and gang fighting) and retreatist (drugs and alcohol).

iv. Social Control Theory

It is primarily associated with the work of Travis Hirschi (1969), an American social scientist who proposed that people generally conform to social norms due to strong social bonds. Conversely, they engage in delinquent acts when these bonds are broken or weak. The key components of social bonds are:

- ✚ Attachment: How strong or weak is an individual's relationship with others? Do these others expect certain kinds of behaviour (such as obeying the

law) from this individual? The stronger the attachment and the stronger the expectations, the more likely it is that the individual will conform.

✚ Commitment: The more an individual commits his/herself to a particular lifestyle (for example, being married, being a parent, having a job), the more he/she has to lose if he/she becomes involved in crime (and so deviate from the lifestyle).

✚ Involvement: This component comes down to time – the more time the individual spends engaging in law abiding behaviour, the less time he/she has to engage in law breaking behaviour.

✚ Belief: this relates to upbringing. If an individual has been brought up to be law abiding, they are less likely to become involved in crime.

v. Right Realism/Rational Choice Theory

This branch of criminology sees individuals as rational actors: individuals are capable of making their own choices, which includes choosing to commit crime. In any course of action, individuals weigh up the likely benefits and disadvantages of each action.

Right realism emerged in the USA and the UK around the 1980s, in response to rising crime rates and a perceived failure of sociological approaches to adequately address the real causes of crime. Prominent right realists such as James Q. Wilson (1975) and Charles Murray (1990) come from political backgrounds and claim that criminological theory should inform criminal justice policy.

One of the key theories to emerge from this branch of criminology is rational choice theory, associated with the work of Cornish and Clarke (1986). According to this theory, individuals not only decide to commit crime, but decide when and where to commit crime.

vi. Left Realism/Relative Deprivation

Left realism is a branch of critical criminology (see SCCJR What is crime?) that developed in the UK and the USA in the 1980s. It suggests that crime disproportionately affects the lives of the poor and disadvantaged. Key proponents include Lea and Young (1984) and Elliot Currie (1985).

One of the key concepts of left realism is relative deprivation. Closely associated with anomie theory, relative deprivation suggests that crime happens when individuals or groups see themselves as being unfairly disadvantaged compared to other individuals or groups who they see as being similar to themselves. Since the disadvantage is perceived and determined by an individual, it is a subjective assessment.

Left realists also support two other key theories to explain crime:

- ✓ **Marginalization:** some groups experience marginalization and at different levels (social, political and economic). These groups are on the periphery of society. Lacking political representation, these groups represent themselves and their ways of taking political action include the commission of crime and violence.
- ✓ **Sub-cultures:** marginalized individuals and groups may come into contact with others who share these experiences, and who then may form their own sub cultures in which crime and violence may feature.

vii. Feminist Perspectives/Gender

Feminist perspectives share a concern with gender inequality, pointing to the fact that crime is disproportionately committed by men. Feminist criminologists such as Elizabeth Stanko (1985) have paid particular attention to male violence against women, explaining its occurrence by reference to wider structures of oppression – as well as gendered norms regarding ‘appropriate’ masculine and feminine behavior.

One concept used by feminist perspectives to explain the maleness of crime is hegemonic masculinity: the set of ideas, values, representations and practices associated with 'being male' which is commonly accepted as the dominant position in gender relations in a society at a particular historical moment (Jefferson, 2006, Sage Dictionary of Criminology). In contemporary Western society, the dominant or hegemonic masculinity is expressed through paid employment (perhaps being the 'bread winner' in the household); being heterosexual; and subordinating women. Criminologist James W. Messerschmidt (1993) argues that for some men, in certain groups, men do masculinity (that is, express their masculinity) through the engagement and commission of crime.

2.3.3 Social Capital Theory

This study utilized the social capital theory, crime results from weak informal social controls and low capacity to mobilize such formal external resources as law enforcement agencies (Field, 2003). In attempting to explain why some places have weak informal social controls, and therefore prone to crime than others, researchers have applied the theory of social capital (Field, 2003). In addition, social capital has also been applied to investigate and explain why collective action is more successful in some places than others.

Social capital theory has been defined as consisting "features of social organization, such as networks, norms, and trust that facilitates action and cooperation for mutual benefit and results in high levels of interpersonal trust and interaction, and norms of aid and reciprocity, and high rates of civic participation" (Putnam, as quoted in Howdon, 2009). Two forms of social capital are distinguished: bridging and bonding capital. Bridging capital accounts for civic interaction and engagement; whereas bonding form of capital explains relationship between those we have shared experiences and expectations with a component of hope for future interactions such as family members and relatives.

Based on the findings that communities that depict greater cohesion and shared expectations also tend to have lower rates of crime and disorder, it is claimed that such strong networks of communities do have the potential for deterring crime (Field, 2003). This is attributed to the fact that where such cohesion exists members of such communities share a responsibility to intervene before behaviour gets out of hand but also because such environments provide its young members ‘with a sense of status and self-esteem, which supports their integration in the society’. Thus communities that have strong social controls are thought to have lower levels of crime and conversely, weak social capital is associated with high levels of social disorder. It is suggested that public institutions such as the police will encounter more support in places where social capital is high, which provides rationale for policy support for programs that increase levels of bridging capital.

2.4. Role and Types of Community participation in crime prevention

Community participation is an essential part of community development and one of the factors in the crime prevention, which allows involvement of people in the different stages of decision-making (Asnarulkhadi & Aref). Fagence (1977, p. 129) remarks that in order to constitute validity, participation must involve positive conscious action. In order for participation to be maximized, the role of the community needs to be clearly defined. Without a clear understanding of when and what is expected from the community, their participation may remain elusive and hence become less meaningful and ineffective. Community participation should not be seen as a process that “rubber stamps” pre-determined agendas or merely ends up in an information providing session to the developers but should advance the interests of the community. By working together and awarding clear responsibilities to the community, their participation will not only foster democracy but will also assist in measuring and reviewing its impact against clearly stipulated targets. Community participation should ultimately lead to the promotion of community empowerment and solidarity (Mayo & Graig, 1995, p. 4) and this can only take place when the

community's role transcends ad hoc participation.

Gonzalez (1998, p. 22) makes a distinction between the two roles that the community can adopt in its participation.

First, passive participation through which the beneficiaries and the communities are present during discussions although their presence carries no weight. This type of participation assumes that the community's role is to absorb what has been discussed and thus participation does not demonstrate anything significant that could lead to the growth of the participants.

The second type is active participation in which there is involvement of the community in discussions, decision-making and contesting different opinions. This participation signifies a role in which the community and the developer are on equal footing and one where there is mutual recognition and understanding of each other's role. Community participation can be an important factor in crime prevention. Without community participation, there are obviously no developments, no security and no program (Aref & Ma'rof 2009). Hence, lack of community participation in the crime prevention programs can lead to failure in the social security (Miranda, 2007).

Ashley & Roe, (1998) describes community participation as a spectrum from passive to active involvement to full local participation, where there is active community participation and venture ownership. Meanwhile, some scholars provided a typology of participation. However, they do not directly deal with crime prevention (Leksakundilok, 2006).

The expression "community partnership" has dominated both private and public sector management ideology for at least the last three decades (Roth et. al., 2004). The participation of citizens in solving community problems is essential in almost every community based program. Without community participation, any community policing program is subject to fail. Thus, community is an important element in a program's failures or successes (Vinzant & Crothers, 1994). Not surprisingly, the

collaborative partnership between community and police is one of the major premises of community policing to improve police performance (MacDonald, 2002). Through two-way communication, police departments obtain more information regarding community needs, and they are able to generate appropriate responses by working closely with the community (CPC, 1994). Although police agencies use a variety of partnership tactics, Bayley (1996) and Roth et. al. (2004) classified the tactics under two major categories with slight differences.

According to Bayley (1996), the first partnership category is consultation. This refers to defining and prioritizing neighborhood problems by reaching community residents. Police receive information about community problems including complaints about police, and they also have an opportunity to educate and inform community members about crime and disorder along with the department's success and failure. In this process, the two-way information flow makes the police and the residents co-producers of public safety (Greene, 2000). In addition to its contribution to public safety, receiving feedback from the community can be used in the performance appraisal of police officers, assessing the quality of police service, and in the police department's program evaluation (McGarrel, Benitez, & Gutierrez, 2003).

The second partnership category is mobilization, which refers to the active participation of community members and organizations in crime prevention strategies. The most common example of this strategy is "Neighborhood Watch" and "Crime Stoppers". When community members actively engage in crime prevention strategies, a sense of community and community cohesion are increased (Bayley, 1996). Police, in addition to community members, work closely with community organizations, businesses, and other agencies to improve the quality of life issues such as working with the municipality to remove graffiti, working with landlords to properly maintain property, and working with parks and recreation agencies to provide recreational programs for youths (Bayley, 1996).

Roth et. al. (2004) categorized the types of partnership activities as community partnership and problem solving partnership. “The former varied from mere information sharing to coordination (i.e., planning and executing joint activities involving all partners) to occasional collaboration such as adaptation by all partners of a joint agenda” (p. 10).

Advisory committees that utter public concerns to the police agencies are the most common examples of community partnership. The latter refers to solving community problems by working collaboratively with other service providers. Elected officials, school officials, and business representatives all take part in this partnership to improve the quality of life of the neighborhood.

Roth *et. al.* (2004) explored the adoption efforts of community policing nationwide within a framework of the COPS office’s four major objectives. They conducted multiple-wave surveys using a sample of small and large departments to determine implementation trends in community policing for the period of 1995 through 2000. In terms of partnership building, Roth *et.al.* found that “between 1995 and 1998, the growth in use of eight partnership tactics was statistically significant. In contrast, between 1998 and 2000 only the percentages of agencies conducting citizen police academies and crime prevention projects with businesses continued to grow slowly”

(p.7). Another study examining changes in agencies’ community partnership efforts between 1992 and 2002 found that volunteer citizen workers in agencies, citizen’s patrols organized by agencies, and participation in citizen police academies increased significantly within ten years (Fridell & Wycoff, 2004).

2.5 Community Court System and Crime Prevention

Traditionally, courts have not been concerned with neighborhood conditions or solving community problems. In a typical centralized court, low-level crimes are treated as isolated incidents rather than an ongoing quality-of-life problem. In contrast,

community courts promote constructive responses to low-level crime and provide service and feedback to the community (Feinblatt et al., 1998; Sviridoff et al., 1997; Feinblatt and Berman, 1997; Kelling and Coles, 1996; Anderson, 1996; Rottman, 1996).

The Court's problem solving agenda extends beyond the courtroom, transforming the courthouse into a place where both defendants and community members can get help for underlying problems and community stakeholders can address pressing local issues. Community courts have become a central part of the Justice Department's community justice agenda. Community courts close the gap between courts and communities by bringing justice back to neighborhoods. They are much more than local branches of centralized court systems. Broadly conceived, they expand traditional notions about the role of courts and test their ability to serve as a catalyst for social change. As exemplified by the Community Courts, they are dedicated to: Community courts stem partly from the effort in the 1970's to create neighborhood justice centers to bring local dispute resolution capacity to communities, often as an alternative to formal case processing (Mc Gillis, 1997). Community courts bring both formal court processing and informal dispute resolution mechanisms into urban neighborhoods. Housing a broad array of social services on-site, they also promote voluntary service participation among defendants and community members.

2.6 Equal distribution of police services and resources among communities

Because community policing customizes policing services to the needs of each community, services should be distributed equitably among poor and minority communities. Care must be taken, however, to ensure that this is the case. For equitable distribution of resources among communities, each community must articulate its needs and be willing to work with the police to ensure its share of police services. Each neighborhood officer must listen to the community members, and be

willing to work with the community members to meet those needs. Poor and minority neighborhoods can present particular challenges for some patrol officers, who may have to bridge differences of race and class before a level of trust and cooperation can be established. According to Sparrow et al. (1990), some neighborhoods may appear unwilling to help police in their efforts to improve life in the community. Officers must realize that sometimes “the community seems so helpless because it feels abandoned and would discover new strengths if only the police could make an effective alliance with important community elements.

2.7 Types of crimes in the rural context

There is some evidence from the literature about different types of crimes that are occurring in rural areas. These can be differentiated into farm crimes, environmental and wildlife crimes, violent crimes, corruption, and other crimes. An overview of the different types of crimes is happened .

2.7.1 Farm crimes

Ceccato (2016) points out that farm crime is a relatively neglected research topic although it happens frequently. Most papers which exist focus on developed countries including Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States and Sweden. Developing countries are more or less excluded so far. Nevertheless, the given literature provides definitions of the term “farm crime” which is also of relevance to developing countries. Donnermeyer (2014) differentiates between two types of crime on farms: (i) ordinary crimes such as theft of livestock, machinery and farm supplies, burglary, vandalism, or damage from trespassers and hunters, and (ii) extraordinary crimes such as organized drug production of cannabis or other drugs on farmland. Barclay and Donnermeyer (2007) suggest that crime on farms also includes theft of water and timber, and arson. In the developing country context, also the theft of all kinds of crops and plants from the field is suggested to be an important part of ordinary farm crimes.

There are studies which focus on certain types of farm crime. Sidebottom (2013) thus looks specifically at livestock theft which is very common in many parts of SSA such as Malawi. The Parliamentary Monitoring Group (PMG), an NGO in South Africa, reports about intensified livestock theft since the 1990s especially in cross-border regions of South Africa. They point out that it has developed from petty theft to organized crime (PMG, undated).

2.7.2 Environmental and wildlife crimes

Environmental and wildlife crimes include garbage dumping, excessive soil, water, or air pollution, deforestation, slash and burn cultivation, illegal clearing of native land, and destruction of rivers on the one hand, and illegal hunting, poaching, or other illegal acts that harm species or the environment on the other hand. Environmental and wildlife crimes also involve trade in endangered species – animals and plants – alive or dead (Ceccato 2016).

Specific numbers on environmental and wildlife crimes in general exist only for selected developed countries. For example, in Sweden 5,000 environmental and wildlife crimes are being reported per year to the police. These include mainly the dumping of oil or other chemicals on land or in water bodies, illegal hunting and fishing, air pollution, deforestation, and some petty crimes such as noise from sawmills and littering (Ceccato 2016). For developing countries, such detailed information on environmental and wildlife crimes in rural areas is not available.

However, there are statistics and plenty of literature from developing countries on drivers and effects of above mentioned crimes such as deforestation, slash and burn cultivation, or illegal clearing of native land. Thus, already two decades ago Kaimowitz and Angelsen (1998) reviewed 150 economic models on deforestation which have been used to identify why, where, when and how much forest is being converted. These models draw on household data but also on macro data.

At the macro level, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC website 2016) explicitly deals with "wildlife and forest crime" which they define as “taking, trading (supplying, selling or trafficking), importing, exporting, processing, possessing, obtaining and consumption of wild fauna and flora, including timber and other forest products, in contravention of national or international law.” According to UNODC (2016), wildlife and forest crime is often linked to trans-border organized crime. High profit margins make the illegal wildlife trade one of the most profitable industries in the world (Pires, Schneider and Herrera 2015). Also the United Nations Environmental Program reports that global syndicates are responsible for the poaching of animals, the illegal shipping of toxic waste, and deforestation. In total, the damages of these crimes have been estimated to annually amount to tens of billions of dollars for communities around the world (News24, 2013).

There are also plenty of studies available on single threatened animal and plant species linked to developing countries which are rich in wildlife, biodiversity and endangered species. Pires (2015) conducted a study on parrots, one of the most threatened bird species, in Peru and Bolivia to better understand the determinants of the illicit sales market for parrots. Pires et al. (2015) also conducted interviews with parrot poachers, middlemen, other sellers and experts in Bolivia and Peru. They reveal that the trade in this case is not governed by formal organized groups but rather by single freelance operators.

2.7.3 Violent crimes

Violent crimes include assaults, threats, robbery, and sexual incidents, or even homicide. With respect to sexual incidents, victimization rates are generally seldom reported, but in comparison with police statistics, the ICVS provides some good insights showing that they are highest in Africa and lowest in Asia (Figure 2-1). However, this data refers to urban areas and there are large differences within the continents. Thus, while the victimization rates are lowest in Asia, India belongs to the five countries with the highest rates. There, rape is one of the most common crimes

against women (Ramaswamy 2013), and it has one of the highest mortality rates of girls up to the age of 5 worldwide (Solotaroff and Pande 2014). In Africa, there are six countries (Nigeria, Swaziland, Lesotho, Zambia, Botswana and Namibia) among the 15 countries with the highest rates (van Dijk 2008). About half of all sexual assaults happen at home or close to home (Alvazzi Del Frate 1998).

Violence against people might also happen in the context of farm crimes or environmental and wildlife crimes. Kumwenda (2012) points out that in South Africa, racially motivated violent crimes happen on farms. Clinard and Abbott (1973) observed that in developing countries few people deposit their savings in banks. Instead, in some cultures, people wear them openly in form of jewelry. This then often leads to violence, if these people become victim of theft or robbery. Violent crimes in rural areas may also happen if there are disputes in or between villages; this may likely happen in connection with alcohol and drug consumption and/or over the possession of a piece of land or other scarce natural resources, as pointed out by Clinard and Abbott (1973).

2.7.4 Corruption

Corruption in developing countries is widespread, as evidenced by different indices such as the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index or the World Bank Governance Indicators. Thus, it is well known that corruption occurs especially in service sectors including health, education, electricity, banking, police and law enforcement, land administration, or local governments and NGOs. This is explained by the simple fact that civil servants, doctors and nurses, teachers or police officers are poorly paid so that they are inclined to accept money, often in exchange for special treatment such as good exam marks (Clinard and Abbott 1973; Gerasimova 2008). This is also true for rural areas, although the service sectors are often limited to schools, health care centers, or selected local offices. However, there are additionally high-value natural resources such as timber, fish or wildlife which are prone to corruption.

Many studies about corruption relate to the macro level where data is more readily available from organizations such as Transparency International, the World Economic Forum or the World Bank. Evidence from the micro level is sparse. This is even more so for rural areas in developing countries. An exception is the study by Anik, Manjunatha and Bauer (2013) who made an attempt to analyze the impact of farm-level corruption on households' food security.

2.7.5 Other crimes

There are a number of other crimes which exist in the rural context. Illegal gambling and cock and/or dog fighting belong to such crimes especially in rural areas. Similarly, there is some evidence that witchcraft and Satanism may relate to murder and other violent crimes worldwide. It can be assumed that these rituals are more widespread in rural areas with much stronger religious practices and the absence of law enforcement and schooling. But also consumer fraud is a type of crime which is very important and should not be ignored. Figure 2-3 provides a snapshot about the victimization related to consumer fraud in the urban context in different parts of the world. Next to Eastern Europe, in Asia and in Africa, consumer fraud is highly present.

2.8 The effects of crime

Crime has been found to hamper development of rural areas in a serious way. Gerasimova (2008, p.231) notes that corruption alone “is a serious obstacle in the development process of developing countries”. Ceccato (2016, p.8) points out that “crime and safety are important dimensions of sustainable rural development”. In other words, persisting crime in rural areas is likely to result in unsustainable development, depriving people of their livelihoods and promoting the outmigration of often younger household members to urban centers. This can have serious implications for food security in some developing countries: while the availability of workforce in rural areas decreases, and the environment gets deteriorated by criminal acts, more food needs to be produced to feed the urban population.

Anik, Manjunatha and Bauer (2013) made an attempt to analyze the impact of farm-level corruption on households' food security. To quantify corruption, they interviewed 210 Bangladeshi rice farmers about the prices they paid for services and compared these with the actual prices. The differences between actual and paid prices were taken as proxies for bribes. Their results confirm that the cost of corruption adversely affects households' food consumption. They also find that low-expenditure rice farming households are relatively more affected than high-expenditure ones. This is explained by the fact that high expenditure households have more flexibility in terms of adjusting their expenditures and hence, are able to pay for the bribes without affecting their food consumption. Fafchamps and Minten (2004) find for Madagascar that crime and insecurity result in a significant reduction in income and in access to public infrastructure such as health care centers and schools.

Skaperdas et. al. (2009) state that violence results in high costs on global development, and that it directly reduces economic growth. Fafchamps and Moser (2003) point at indirect costs which occur if for example business and trade are diverted, investment and savings are reduced or resources are wasted, in the presence of crime. Indirect costs also occur as psychic cost and loss in work time if people affected by burglary or theft feel suspicious and unsafe at home (Barclay et al. 2001; Ceccato 2016). Furthermore, in case of property crime, farming households are deprived of their livelihood income if livestock, field crops, or equipment and tools are stolen of their homesteads or fields. Environmental and wildlife crime may not only harm the environment but also threaten the sustainability of rural people's livelihoods if the environment and natural resources including water and land surrounding the villages are degraded based on criminal acts. In fact a large part of rural people's income depends on the environment which would be impaired from environmental destruction and wildlife loss (Nguyen et al. 2015). Violent crime can be accompanied by property crime or can result from social conflicts over land or other resources. But crime also covers corruption and bribery, often related to the infringement of rules and laws. Thus, illegal logging or fishing is often done based on bribing of officials in

charge of controlling the access to these resources. Deforestation and overfishing are often the outcomes.

In certain cases, crimes can also undermine the cohesiveness of rural communities creating some social cost. Although the number of crimes is generally lower in rural than in urban areas, Ceccato (2016) points out that in developed countries, one selected case of crime may have a much greater impact on the perception of safety in a village as compared to several incidences of crime in an urban setting.

2.9 Community Policing Versus Community Change Strategies

Rather than attempting to address large-scale structural changes needed to stem the tide of social and economic disinvestment, policy makers instead turned their attention to the law enforcement community for answers to the crime problems plaguing many cities in the United States. During the past two decades, one of the major observations made by policing scholars was that the police had become estranged from the communities they served. In response, many community policing or problem-oriented policing programs were established. The goal of these programs was to bring the police back into the community and work together with citizens to manage crime risk. Under this model, the police partner with residents in identifying crime-related problems and securing resources necessary to ameliorate those problems. The relationship is often described as one where residents and police are co-producers of public safety. Even in high-crime areas, it was argued that a combination of citizen involvement and police (pro) activity could stem the crime problem, despite the long-standing community-level problems (e.g., poverty, inequality, culture) that residents of these neighborhoods experience.

Community policing advocates made several assumptions about community policing, the most ambitious being that all communities would be interested in working with the police. In fact, one objective that Rosenbaum (1998) referred to as the implant hypothesis is that community policing activities would facilitate the neighborhood

social cohesion necessary to manage crime risk. This process would require much cooperation from neighborhood residents, and many skeptics claimed that this assumption was idealistic and unlikely to work in poor minority neighborhoods where there was a long history of poor relations with police (Buerger, 1994b). Moreover, minorities in particular and poor people in general may end up being the targets of such programs rather than benefiting from them (Skogan, 1990).

Early evaluations of community policing activities and community crime prevention efforts revealed that one of the major issues confronting advocates of this strategy was the difficulty in getting community residents to participate. In fact, a review of eight community policing programs found that each experienced difficulty in stimulating community involvement (Grinc, 1994). Furthermore, a history of political and economic disinvestment, combined with the estrangement from law enforcement, left residents in some communities skeptical about the role of the police in their communities. In these communities (particularly minority communities where tension with police was often present), there was little apparent interest in working with police. Moreover, many residents were afraid to get involved (Grinc, 1994).

Also, evidence suggesting that people likely to be involved in anticrime groups are those who have a vested interest in or attachment to the neighborhood was beginning to mount; they tend to have children, own homes, and have lived in the neighborhood for a long time (Skogan, 1990). In particular, Skogan's (1990) research on community policing in Chicago indicated that participation in anticrime groups was higher among those residents who engaged in informal surveillance (i.e., by asking neighbors for assistance and intervening in suspicious circumstances) at the private level.

One major assumption underlying community policing is that there is an untapped potential for social cohesion in all neighborhoods that community policing efforts will successfully galvanize (Buerger, 1994a). In this regard, a recent study by Kerley and Benson (2000) found that community policing tactics do not have a strong effect on community processes including community cohesion, community organization, and

changes in cooperative security mechanisms believed to be central to reducing crime and fear of crime. Carr (2003), however, argues that the need for cohesion as a means to promote crime risk management on behalf of residents may be overstated. Indeed, the change in the view of the police as reactive agents to one where they are proactive and interactive expanded the possibilities in which residents might engage in social control for the purpose of managing crime risk. Carr argues that citizen involvement (in parochial-level activities) is not necessarily a consequence of the presence (or implant) of social cohesion.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. General Description of the Study Area

The study was conducted in Shewa Robit area, North Shoa zone, Amhara National Regional State (ANRS). Shewa Rrobit has a distance of 225 km from Addis Ababa. The woreda is located at 1000'36"N latitude and 39°54'10.8"E longitude at 1380 mails is warm with 16.5°C mean annual minimum and 31°C maximum temperatures. The mean annual rainfall is 1007 mm. The Woreda is populated by 58,233 (male 28,198; female 30,035) people (source 2012 E,C Woreda developmental planning Bureau). The same report showed that the majority of the people in the district belonged to the Amhara ethnic group

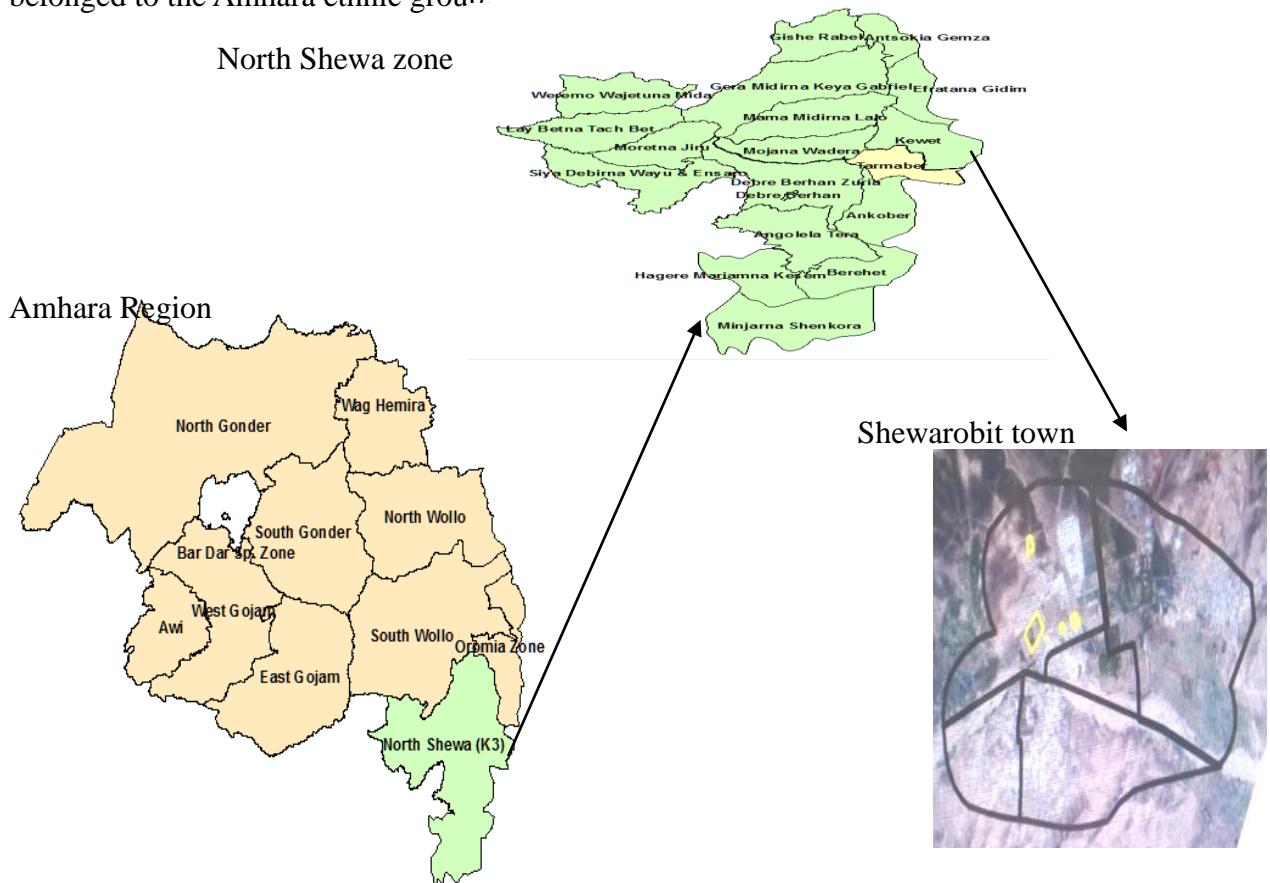


Figure 1: study area

3.2 Research Design

A descriptive survey research design (both quantitative and qualitative research approach) was adopted for the study. This design is well suited to such study in which individuals are used as a unit of analysis in order to measure generalizations. Thus, since the researcher wants to identify the characteristics of things, the descriptive survey design is the most appropriate design to gather numerical and descriptive data

3.3. Sources of Data

In the study, both primary and secondary data sources were used.

3.3.1. Primary sources of data

The primary data source was collected from the local community, police officers and community elders. These could help to get detailed information. Data was gathered directly from these sources through questionnaire, interview and FGD techniques.

Furthermore, report (archivals) at the disposal of police and court office and community records that provided relevant information was used in the study.

3.3.2. Secondary sources of data

Secondary data was also obtained mainly through literature review of the existing work by various scholars and from document analysis. The secondary source of data was accessed from libraries, the internet, journals and previous scholarly work on the area. Moreover, relevant and legal documents and reports from the primary court and wereda police office or station was used for the study.

3.4. Population, Sample size and Sampling Techniques

3.4.1 Study population

The target population for this study was all the local community members and Police officers in Shewa Robit town.

3.4.2 Sample size and Sampling Techniques

Administered by the municipal authority, the town is divided into 9 administrative kebeles. From these kebeles, 4 of them are purposively selected on the basis of their progress of crime and on the level of implementing community participation strategy.

The respondents were stratified or grouped into community members, community elders and police officers . Based on this, a total of 60 self-representing individuals were selected from the local community, through stratified random sampling technique, to be respondents of questionnaires.

Moreover, eight (8) community elders, six (6) police officers (4 local police men and two primary police men from Wereda department) were included in the study, using purposive sampling technique, to be respondents of interview.

3.5 Data Gathering Tools

In the study, four data gathering tools, namely questionnaire, interview, FGD and document analysis were considered as the major means of data gathering tools.

3.5.1. Questionnaire

In the study, both close-ended and open-ended questionnaire was designed and used by the researcher to collect data from sample respondents. Questionnaire was distributed for purposely selected sixty (60) samples of the local community in the area of study. In this research, the questionnaire has two parts: part one is about

characteristics of respondents and part two is all about the scope and extent particular crime problems, effectiveness of joint community participation, legal framework and crime reduction policy issues, problems and prospects of community participation and potential solutions adopted to minimize the criminal acts in the study area.

Questionnaire was prepared in Amharic and then was translated in to English for analysis and interpretations. Finally, the required number of copies of the questionnaire was printed and distributed to the respondents.

3.5.2 Interview

A semi-structured interview was conducted with purposively selected police officers and community elders. An interview script was developed and an in-depth interview was conducted with eight (8) community elders, six (6) police officers (both from local and primary wereda police department) and 4 criminals, based on their experience. Qualitatively, it can help to probe deep and investigate the views and opinions of both the members of the society and police officers on the problem as a whole, its level of implementation and satisfaction it has brought and the level of participation in crime reduction among police officers and the community at large.

3.5.3 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Furthermore, the researcher conducted two FGD (i.e. both FGD with seven to ten (7_10)) members of the community or concerned bodies such as community elders, in the selected kebeles. In order to collect sufficient qualitative data on the topic under investigation, data was collected using sound recorder and photographs with consent of discussants. FGD was purposively selected based on their role and levels of participation in community. It focused on public views on crime, crime rates, their roles, challenges and prospects of community involvement in crime reduction in the general and specific contexts of each kebele in particular.

3.5.4 Document analysis

Finally, a two year data, such as relevant and legal documents and reports from the primary court and wereda police office or station was analyzed.

3.6. Methods of Data Analysis

Both quantitative and qualitative data analysis method was employed in order to answer the research questions and to attain the objectives. The quantitative data was collected, coded, tabulated, analyzed, described, and interpreted. The data that was collected through close-ended questionnaire from all respondents was analyzed quantitatively by using the frequency and percentage. The data that was collected through open-ended questionnaire, interview, observation and document analysis was analyzed qualitatively, in words or using narrative form correspondence to the main research questions.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

In this study, special emphasis was given to ethics in data collection, data presentation, data analysis and the overall research process. The researcher ensured that guarantees to the participants concerning confidentiality are given and strictly observed. The researcher strived to maintain truthfulness in reporting data results by ensuring that there is no fabrication, falsehood, or any misrepresentation of data. Since the data collection is sensitive as it relates to people's confidential details, researcher ensured that respondents in this study remain anonymous and that data gathered was not to be shared to other purpose. And the respondents understand that their responses would use purely for academic purposes only.

3.8. Validity and Reliability of the Research

Validity refers to how better the data collection and data analysis of the research captures the reality of the problem under investigation. The researcher used to interview, document analysis and focus group discussion instruments help to triangulate the research result. Data triangulation has to potential to address construct validity as a multiple source of evidence essentially multiple ways to look the causes and consequences of crime prevention.

In order to ensure the validity of the instrument, the researcher has tried to depend on relevant kinds of literatures so as to adapt the items of this specific survey. Moreover, the research instrument was validated by collecting and analyzing data to assess its accuracy. The questions were examined to ascertain the content and criterion validity of the instrument by the professionals in the field as content, experts to provide content validity as a consultant and a comment by the advisor had been also taken to make sure that each item is measuring what is intended to be measured and modification of the instrument was also made. The questions in the research instrument were adjusted as recommended by the consultants on their suitability before issuing the questionnaires for the final data collection. This ensured content validity by evaluating the questions, statements and optional responses in the questionnaire to ascertain relevance and clarity (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003).

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

This Chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of data that are categorized in to two major parts. Part one presents the characteristics of respondents and the second part deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data obtained through, questionnaire, interview, followed by Focused group discussion (FGD) and document analysis.

4.1 General information and personal data

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of respondents

R.No	Items	Characteristics	F	%
1	Sex	Male	42	70
		Female	18	30
		Total	60	100
2	Age	Below 20	-	-
		20-30	16	26.6
		31-40	30	50
		41-50	14	23.3
		Above 51	-	-
3	Level of Education	Read and write	-	-
		Primary	15	25
		Secondary	12	20
		Diploma	12	20
		First Degree and above	21	35
4	Job (Employment condition)	Government employed	33	55
		Self Employed	27	45

Table 1 above shows the demographic characteristics of sample questionnaire respondents. Concerning, their sex, 42(70%) of the respondents were male, followed by female, which accounts for 18(30%). As to their age, 16(26.6%) and 30(50%) of sample respondents were found between 20-30 and 31-40 age groups, respectively. While, the rest 14(23.3%) of them were 41-50 years age.

As to the educational status or level of the respondents, about 15(25%) of them were primary school. 12(20%) of them were secondary school and had Diploma respectively. And the rest, 21(35%) had first Degree and above

Lastly, concerning their employment condition, 33(55%) and 27(45%) of the respondents respectively were government employed and self-employed.

4.2. The effectiveness of joint community participation in prevention of crime rate

Table 2: Respondents response on the level of Communities' participation in Crime Prevention activities in the study area

Questions	Characteristics	F	%
1. How do you evaluate the level of Communities' participation in Crime Prevention activities?	a. Excellent	2	3.3
	b. Very good	5	8.3
	c. Good	28	46.7
	d. Poor	25	41.7
	e. No participation	-	-

As shown in table 1 above, respondents were asked the extent to which the local community participated in crime prevention activities in the study area. In line with this, about 28(46%) and 25(41.7%) of them indicated as it was good and poor, respectively. From this data one can conclude that crime prevention activity in the study area is somewhat participatory, which involves a few of the local community.

This may be due to their interest to prevent crime rather than the coordinated effort of the local/wereda structure. In line with this Aref(2009) argued that Community participation is an essential part of community development and one of the factors in the crime prevention, which allows involvement of people in the different stages of decision-making.

Table 3: Respondents view on the Levels and types of community participation in crime reduction.

R.No	Levels and types of community participation	Characteristics	Responses			
			Yes		No	
			F	%	F	%
1	Genuine Participation (Empowerment)	a. Local people directly prevent crime by themselves	40	66.7	20	33.3
		b. Local people have control without any external force or influence	38	63.3	22	36.7
2	Symbolic Participation (Partnership, interaction and consultation)	a. There are some degrees of influence in crime prevention programs	42	70	18	30
		b. People have greater involvement in this level.	33	55	27	45
		c. The rights of local people are nominally recognized and accepted in practice	37	61.7	23	38.3
3	Non-Participation (Informing and manipulation)	a. People are told about crime prevention programs	38	63.3	22	36.7
		b. Crime is generally prevented by government	13	21.6	47	78.3

Respondents were also asked to forward their view Concerning levels and types of community participation in crime reduction in the study area. As shown in the above

table of item 1, as to genuine (empowerment) type of participation, 40 (66.7%) of the respondents agreed with the idea that the local people/community prevent crime directly by themselves. Moreover, about 38 (63.3%) of them reported that local people have control without any external force or influence. This shows that the local community involved preventing crime by themselves without any external force or influence in the area.

In item 2, concerning the symbolic (partnership, interaction and consultation) type of participation, 42(70%) of the respondents indicated that there is some degree of influence in crime prevention programs. Moreover, about 33 (55%) and 37 (61.7%) of them confirmed that the local people have greater involvement and their right is nominally recognized and accepted in practice in this level, respectively. Therefore, it can be conclude that, although there were some degrees of influence, the localities had greater involvement in the level of crime prevention programs and their rights are recognized and accepted in practice.

In the same table of item 3, about the non-participation (informing and manipulation) of the local community, 38(63.3%) of the respondents indicated that people were told about crime prevention programs in the area. However, 47(78.3%) of them disagreed with the idea that crime is generally prevented by government.

Thus, even though the local communities are told about crime prevention programs, the involvement of the government in preventing crime is almost nil.

Generally, the result of the above table shows that the community participated in the three types of participation areas (genuine, symbolic and Non-Participation) in crime reduction process in the study area.

According to Silver and Miller (2004), informal social controls, however, work effectively when community residents are willing to participation in solving their local crime problems. When community has strong and effective informal social controls crime rates are often low because the informal social controls act as an

important mediator between neighborhoods residents and crime.

Table 4: Respondents view about the indicators of community participation in crime prevention

R.No	Indicators	Responses			
		Yes		No	
		F	%	F	%
1	Involve representatives of local people in social crime prevention	44	73.3	16	26.7
2	Encourage volunteer groups for crime prevention in the community	42	70	18	30
3	Provide information for residents about crime prevention mechanisms	40	66.7	20	33.3
4	Encourage local community in crime prevention programs	46	76.7	14	23.3
5	Involvement of local organizations in crime prevention	30	50	30	50

As shown in table 4 above, about 44(73.3%), 42(70%) and 40(66.7%) of the respondents indicated that involving representatives of local people in social crime prevention, encouragement of volunteer groups for crime prevention in the community and provision of information for residents about crime prevention mechanisms, respectively, were indicators of community participation in crime prevention process. Furthermore, 46(76.7%) and 30(50%) of the respondents confirmed that encouragement of the local community in crime prevention programs and involvement of local organizations in crime prevention, respectively, were also practiced.

In conclusion, this data shows that encouraging and involving the local community, representatives of local people, volunteer groups and local organizations in crime prevention programs; and providing information about crime prevention strategies

were there and are the indicators of community participation in the area.

Concerning the existence of mutual trust between police and the community, the interviewees and FGDs confirmed as:

“Since the police men are living in the local community and there is strong relationship among us, there is a mutual trust between police and the community in the area”.

The police as one of the most important body of justice, they are well accepted by the community in general and the community understood the importance of community policing system.

According to Rosenbaum (1998), community policing advocates made several assumptions about community policing, the most ambitious being that all community would be interested in working with the police. This argument is in the line with the result of this study result that community policing activities would facilities necessary to manage crime risk

Table 5: Respondents view about the presence of training in the area of community policing and crime Prevention

R.No	Questions	Responses			
		Yes		No	
		F	%	F	%
1	Have you ever taken any community policing and Crime Prevention training?	17	28.3	43	71.7
2	If your answer is "Yes", how often do you take the trainings?				
	a. Once	4	6.7	-	-
	b. twice	2	3.3	-	-
	c. three times	11	18.3	-	-

As to table 5 of item 1, 43(71.7%) of the respondents confirmed that they have not ever taken any community policing and crime prevention training. Only 17(28.3% of the respondents were taken the trainings; and in item 2, from those who took training, about 11(18.3%) of them were taken three times.

This data indicates that both the adequacy and the frequency of training on community policing and crime prevention issues seem very poor. Thus, attention should be given in providing adequate training for the local communities as well as the police officers or key persons related to crime.

4.3 Practice of application of legal framework and crime reduction policy

Table 6: Respondents response about the existence of legal framework and crime reduction policy applicable for some criminal acts in the study area

R.No	Question	Responses			
		Yes		No	
		F	%	F	%
1	Does your wereda/locality has specific crime prevention policies, strategies or programs designed to change the conditions that influence offending, victimization and insecurity in neighborhoods?	28	46.7	32	53.3
2	If the answer is "Yes" for the above Question, which crime prevention policy or strategy is applied, from the following alternatives? You can mark more than one alternative.				
	a. include an integrated approach to address the multiple risk	22	36.7	17	28.3
	b. Promote protective factors in highly vulnerable neighborhoods or communities	20	33.3	14	23.3
	c. Promote positive conflict resolution (e.g. mediation, restorative justice, etc.)	27	45	11	18.3
3	In your area, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programs promote a planning process that includes: (you can mark more than one alternatives)				
	a. A systematic analysis of crime problems, their causes and risk factors and consequences, in particular at the local level	26	43.3	-	-
	b. A plan that draws on the most appropriate approaches and adapts interventions to the specific local problems and local context	17	28.3	-	-
	c. An implementation plan to deliver efficient, effective and sustainable interventions	-	-	24	40
	d. Mobilizing entities that are able to tackle causes	14	23.3	-	-
	e. Monitoring and evaluation	20	33.3	-	-

As shown in the above table of item 1, 32(53.3%) of the respondents disagreed with the idea that there is specific crime prevention policies, strategies or programs at the locality level which is designed to fight the conditions that influence offending, victimization and insecurity in neighborhoods. Thus, it can be said that at the wereda and/or locality level, there was no any specific crime prevention policies and/or strategies that are designed to change the conditions of crime related issues in the study area.

In the same way, as to item 2, about 22(36.7%), 20(33.3%) and 27(45%) of the respondents indicated that an integrated approach, promoting protective factors and positive conflict resolution methods, respectively, were applied as alternatives of crime prevention policy or strategy in the study area. This indicated that all crime prevention alternatives/strategies (i.e. inclusion of integrated approach to address the multiple risks, promotion of protective methods and positive conflict resolution) were applied in the neighborhoods or communities.

In item 3, about 26(43.3%), 17(28.3%), 14(23.3%) and 20(33.3%) of the respondents rated that systematic analysis of crime problems, their causes and risk factors and consequences, planning approaches that adapt interventions to the specific local problems and local context, mobilizing entities that are able to tackle causes and monitoring and evaluation systems, respectively, were included in the crime prevention policies, strategies or programs planning process, at the local level. However, about 24(40%) of them disagreed with the presence of implementation plan to deliver efficient, effective and sustainable interventions in the area,

This data shows that analysis of crime related issues, planning interventions, mobilizing of local entities and monitoring and evaluation systems, were applied in the planning process, at the local level context, as indicated by a few of respondents.

According to Zhao [2002] posit that governments regard the participation of local communities in policing as an effective way of compensating for the scarcity of

financial and human resources given that this approach puts emphasis on voluntarism . This argument is in line with the result of this study in which community participation contributes to minimizing expenditure on crime prevention program, local communities still have to be fully empowered with relevant skills and resources that would enable them to participate effectively .

4.6. Potential Measures or solutions adopted in order to minimize the Criminal acts

Table 7: Respondents response about the potential solutions that are put in place in order to minimize the Criminal acts in the study area

R.No	Questions	Responses			
		Yes		No	
		F	%	F	%
1	Have there been systematic attempts made to assess the costs of crime and crime control measures, including crime prevention measures?	25	41.7	35	58.3
2	Do you participate in community networks for the exchange of information and knowledge on crime prevention policies, strategies or programs?	28	46.7	32	53.3
3	Is there any provision of technical assistance in any area of crime prevention?	28	46.7	32	53.3
4	If the answer to questions 3 is "Yes", please mark the method used in the appropriate box(s) below:			-	-
	a. Locally based or neighborhood crime prevention	24	40		
	b. Prevention as a permanent part of government structures	19	31.7	-	-
	c. Situational crime prevention	23	38.3	-	-
	d. Sustainability and accountability of crime prevention	14	23.3	-	-
	e. Monitoring and evaluation	18	30	-	-
5	Use of knowledge-based crime prevention strategies or programs facilitated by:				
	a. Supporting the generation and utilization of useful information and data	55	91.7	5	8.3
	b. Supporting the sharing of useful information and data	53	88.3	7	11.7
	c. Promoting the application of useful information and data to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and high crime areas	45	75	15	25
6	Are crime prevention considerations integrated into relevant social and economic policies and programs?	18	30	42	70

As shown in table 10 of item 1, 35(58.3) of the respondents indicated that there had not been systematic attempts made to assess the costs of crime and crime control measures, including crime prevention measures.

In item 2, about 32(53.3%) of the respondents were not participated in community networks for the exchange of information and knowledge on crime prevention policies, strategies or programs in their area. From the above items, it is possible to say that systematic attempts made to control or prevent crime was poor and the localities did not participate cooperatively in community networks for preventing crime as a whole.

In item 3, 32(53.3%) of the respondents reported that there was not any provision of technical assistance in any area of crime prevention. However, only 28(46.7%) of them confirmed the presence of this practice.

As to item 4, from those who said “Yes” in item 3, about 24(40%),19(31.7%) and 23(38.3%) of the respondents reported that locally based or neighborhood crime prevention, prevention as a permanent part of government structures and situational crime prevention, respectively were some of the methods used as crime prevention strategy. Moreover, 14(23.3%) and 8(13.3%) of them indicated that sustainability and accountability of crime prevention and monitoring and evaluation methods were applied, respectively. Although around 46.7% of the respondents indicated a few of technical assistance methods that are practical in the area, the majority i.e. 53.3% of them disagreed with the presence of this practice at all, as shown in item 3. Therefore, this shows as there was no adequate provision of technical assistance in the area of crime prevention process.

Concerning the way how they sort out and solve problems, the FGDs reported as: “We agreed upon with the police officers to keep our environment in turn, reach agreement to bring or expose all the criminals to the police and sometimes, we advised criminals. Once a month, we discuss issues or problems with the police to sort out and solve them.”

As to item 5, concerning the use of knowledge-based crime prevention strategies or programs, 55(91.7%), 53(88.3%) and 45(75%) of the respondents confirmed that supporting the generation and utilization, the sharing of and promoting the application of useful information and data, respectively, were there and facilitated to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and high crime areas. Thus, it can be concluded that there is the practice of supporting the sharing, promoting and utilization/application of useful information and data as a knowledge-based crime prevention strategies or programs in the area.

On the other hand, in item 6, 42(70%) of the respondents disagree with the idea that integration of crime prevention considerations into relevant social and economic policies and programs in the study area. This shows as there is poor practice of integrating crime prevention process into relevant socio-economic programs.

As to the interviewees and FGDs idea and data from open ended questionnaire about the level of integration of crime prevention considerations in to relevant social and economic policies and programs, they replied that 50 to 5 network strategy “50 ለ 5 የገባቸው አደረጃጀት” is used and implemented as a crime prevention strategy. Moreover, having identified or formed different committees, key individuals from the local community are involved voluntarily and there is assignment of roles for each committee member, so as to create mobilization of the society on peace building and crime prevention in all localities. Thus, there is working procedures which enable police officers to work together with crime prevention system in collaboration with all concerned stakeholders._

Moreover, as data from open ended questionnaire, concerning the main lessons the community and/or the respondents have derived/ from implementing crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes. They replied that they got a lesson on how to get information and the way how criminals should be exposed to the justice; understanding the effect of criminal acts in general and how much it is complex and

difficult to control. Thus, the practice of community policing system in the area made them aware important points about crime acts and its hazards.

Finally, in the open-ended question, interviewees and FGDs, it was asked to point out what mechanisms should be put in place for reducing crime acts in their locality. In line with this, as indicated by them, dividing the local community in blocks based on their residency, individual groups were keeping their environment in turn per week, by critically follow new events, such as checking new individuals who are renting at neighbors, using conflict resolution mechanisms by involving elders and creating strong bond between the community and the police were some of the mechanisms or measures that were taken for reducing crime acts through community participation in the locality. Moreover, they added that creating awareness for the community about pre-preventing crime acts by the police officers, identifying risky areas for crime, extending information-network-system, providing whole community participatory policing service and taking the criminals to the law or police and made them take corrective action, as necessary, and the like should be put in place as alternative crime prevention measures or strategies in the area.

According to Liebermann and Coulson (2004) in fact, community participation is grounded on this tenet of local community familiarity. It is only this way that policy could become productive if they collaborate with local communities. This argument without this collaboration, police offices are clueless strangers about major criminal activities taking place in specific communities.



Figure 2: *focus group discussion*

4.4. Problems and prospects that hinder the Community participation in crime prevention

Table 8: Respondents response about the presence of any problem that hinder the Community participation in crime prevention process in the study area

R.No	Questions	Responses			
		Yes		No	
		F	%	F	%
1	Are there any Challenges in implementing community Participation in Crime Prevention?	33	55	27	45

As depicted in the above table of item 1, 33(55%) of the respondents reported that there were challenges in implementing community participation in crime prevention practice/process. This confirms the existence of problems that hinder the crime prevention process in the study area. In line with this Grinc, (1994) argued that In fact, a review of eight community policing programs found that each experienced difficulty in stimulating community involvement.

Table 9: Respondents response about the extent of factors affecting the implementation of Community participation in crime prevention process in the study area

Item	Features (factors)	Responses									
		Very Little		Little		Moderate		Large		Very Large	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1. To what extent the following factors are affecting the implementation of Community participation strategy in your area?	a. Lack of transparency	10	16.7	11	18.3	14	23.3	5	8.3	20	33.3
	b. Lack of clear leadership	8	13.3	11	18.3	11	18.3	10	16.7	20	33.3
	c. Misuse of information	4	6.7	13	21.7	19	31.7	14	23.3	10	16.7
	d. Mistrust	6	10	11	18.3	10	16.7	14	23.3	19	31.7
	e. Lack of professionalism	8	13.3	7	11.7	15	25	15	25	15	25
	f. Minimal of technology	6	10	10	16.7	9	15	13	21.7	22	36.7
	g. Lack of harmony	10	16.7	10	16.7	17	28.3	14	23.3	9	15
	h. low observance of law	4	6.7	8	13.3	16	26.7	14	23.3	18	30

Respondents were asked to what extent the listed factors are affecting the implementation of Community participation strategy in the area. Thus, about 20(33.3%) of them indicated that lack of clear leadership affected to large extent. About 19(31.7) of them reported as misuse of information and mistrust affected to moderate and very large extent, respectively. Lack of professionalism affected from moderate to very large extent, and lack of harmony, to moderate extent, as indicated by 15(25%) and 17(28.3%) respondents, respectively. Moreover, about 22(36.7%) and 18(30%) of the respondents indicated that minimal of technology and low observance of law affected to very large extent, respectively. This data shows that all the listed factors (i.e. lack of transparency, clear leadership, professionalism and harmony; low observance of law, misuse of information, mistrust and minimal of technology) were the common factors affecting the implementation of community participation in crime prevention process, from moderate to large or very large extent in the study area.

Furthermore, as to the open-ended question, interviewees and FGDs, the major problems or challenges that affect the community in preventing crime was also raised as issue. In line with this, lack of strong monitoring and evaluation system by concerned bodies, lack of willingness of the localities to provide information to the police, absence of any procedures to practically implement the 50 to 5 network “50 ለ 5 የገለል አደረጃጀት” strategy, taking security related issues as the work of the police, lack of willingness and workload by the community to participate in crime prevention system, fear of reporting the criminals to the police and lack of adequate number police men for each kebele force were reported as the major factors that affect the proper implementation of crime prevention strategy and was an obstacle to participate the general public or community in your area. Furthermore, some persons have strong relation with illegal individuals and when robberies or illegals are exposed to the police, they let them without any decision. There is a need or request for gun by some individuals “ለጥበቃ ለረንድ ትጥቅ አለመኖር”, problems of light at night make suitable condition for thieves or criminals and there is no legal guarantee for those who gave information for the police in the area.



Figure 3 *ELDER*

4.5 The scope and extent of particular crime problems

Table 10: Respondents response about the change on the extent of particular crime problems associated with Shewa Robit Town

R.No	Question	Indicators	F	%
1	The culture of public disclosure of crime since the implementation of community participation.	a. Improved	35	58.3
		b. No change	25	41.6
		c. No idea	-	-

As shown in the above table, concerning the culture of public disclosure of crime since the implementation of community participation in the study area, about 35(58.3%) of the respondents confirmed as it was improved, while 25(41.6%) of them indicated as there was no change. From this result it can be conclude that there is slight change related to particular crime problems in the Town.

Moreover, as indicated by interviewees and FGDs, physical harm, thefts, robbery, murder, illegal human traffic, contraband such as hashish and illegal weapon trading were most common crime types that were happening frequently or predominantly in the town.

In addition, as data gathered document review from the wereda police office, concerning the types and number of crimes that are happening in the town was also analyzed separately. Thus, in 2010E.C the type of crimes in the town are different, in which 38 people were found to be criminals i.e. 19 of serious physical injury, 7 of them murder, 7 of them trial to kill and other crimes were 4 (theft, rape or assault, illegal and false money transfer).

Moreover, as the 2011E.C data shows, number of people who did crime acts were about a total of 45. From these, 16 were beat up and physical injury, 12 of them killing trial, 10 murder and other different crimes, such as rape, night theft, cheating, etc. As the data shows, the number and type of crime increase by more than 7; hence the criminal acts in the town increases from time to time.

The data from the wereda police office 2010 E.C report shows that there were a total of 6 individuals those who made illegal human traffic i.e. who send rural youths to outside the country, such as Arab, via illegal and risky traveling system. A total of 10 recorded individuals were emigrated in the season.

As to 2011E.C shows that 1 cajoler send 6 girls to Arab Emirates. This shows that in comparison to 2010, the illegal human traffic is minimized in 2011E.C. According to Ashley and Roe, (1998) describes community participation as a spectrum from passive to active involvement to full local participation, where there is active community participation and venture ownership.



Figure 4: *Interview for police*

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents summary of the finding, conclusion and Recommendation.

5.1 Summary of Findings

The purpose of this study was to explore community participation in crime prevention: The case of Shewa Robit Town. To address this issue, the following five research questions were developed based preliminary assessment of the warehouses:

1. What is the scope and extent particular crime problems associated with Shewa Robit Town?
2. To what extent joint community participation is effective in preventing crime rate in the study area?
3. To what extent the legal framework and crime reduction policy is applicable for some criminal acts and determination of punishment in the study area?
4. What are the problems and prospects that hinder the Community participation in crime prevention?
5. What are the potential solutions in order to minimize the Criminal acts in the study area?

1. The effectiveness of joint community participation in crime prevention process was the starting point of the study. As indicated by the majority of respondents, the level of Communities' participation in Crime Prevention activities in the study area was good.

Respondents were also asked to forward their view Concerning levels and types of community participation in crime reduction in the study area. As to genuine (empowerment) type of participation, the majority of the respondents reported that the local people/community prevent crime directly by themselves. Whereas, 63.3% of them reported that local people have not control without any external force or influence. Concerning the symbolic (partnership, interaction and consultation) type of participation, the majority of the respondents indicated that there is some degree of influence in crime prevention programs. Moreover, they confirmed that the local people have greater involvement and their right is nominally recognized and accepted in practice.

In the same vein, about the non-participation (informing and manipulation) of the local community, 63.3% of the respondents indicated that people were told about crime prevention programs in the area. However, 78.3% of them disagreed with the idea that crime is generally prevented by government.

As confirmed by the majority of the respondents, involvement representatives of local people in social crime prevention, encouragement of volunteer groups for crime prevention in the community and provision of information for residents about crime prevention mechanisms were indicators of community participation in crime prevention process. Furthermore, the majority of them confirmed the presence of encouragement of the local community and involvement of local organizations in crime prevention programs.

It was also found that the police men are well accepted by the community and the community understood the importance of community policing system, thus, there is a mutual trust between police and the community in the area. As reported by the majority of the respondents, they have not ever taken any community policing and crime prevention training. Only 28.3% of them were taken the trainings in the area.

2. The study was also intended to look into the existence of legal framework and crime reduction policy applicable for some criminal acts and determination of punishment in the study area. The majority of respondents reported that there is no specific crime prevention police, strategies or programs at the locality level which is designed to fight the conditions that influence offending, victimization and insecurity in neighborhoods. Moreover, an integrated approach, promoting protective factors and positive conflict resolution methods were also applied as alternatives of crime prevention policy or strategy in the study area.

Similarly, the a few of the respondents rated that systematic analysis of crime related issues, adapt planning interventions to the specific local problems and local context, mobilizing entities and monitoring and evaluation systems were included in the crime prevention policies, strategies or programs planning process, at the local level. However, 60% of them disagreed with the presence of implementation plan to deliver efficient, effective and sustainable interventions in the area,

3. It was also assessed to what extent the listed factors are affecting the implementation of Community participation strategy in the area. As depicted by the majority of respondents, there were challenges in the implementation process of community participation in crime prevention practice/process.

The majority of them indicated that lack of clear leadership, misuse of information and mistrust, minimal of technology and low observance of law affected to very large extent,

Moreover, lack of professionalism and lack of harmony affected from moderate to very large extent. This shows that all the listed factors are affecting the implementation of Community participation from moderate to large or very large extent.

Furthermore, lack of willingness to provide information and workload to participate in crime prevention system, fear of reporting the criminals to the police, taking security

related issues as the work of the police were community related factors that hinder them not to participate throughout the crime prevention process. In addition to this, lack of strong monitoring and evaluation system by concerned bodies, absence of any procedures to practically implement the local network strategy, lack of adequate number police men, presence of illegal individuals and lack of making decision on the reported robberies or illegals, problems of light at night and absence of legal guarantee were reported as the major problems or challenges that affect the participation of the general public or community and the proper implementation of crime prevention strategy in your area.

4. The study tried to address the scope and extent of particular crime problems in Shewa Robit Town. Although the majority of respondents confirmed the improvement of the culture of public disclosure of crime since the implementation of community participation in the study area, 41.6% of them indicated as there was no change at all. Moreover, concerning the types and number of crimes that are happening in the town was also analyzed from qualitative data. Thus, attack, beat up and physical harm or injury, trial to kill, cheating, robbery, rape, illegal and false money transfer, contraband such as hashish and illegal weapon trading were most common crime types that were happening frequently or predominantly in the town.

Furthermore, in 2010E.C and 2011E., the type of crimes in the town are different, in which 83 people were found to be criminals i.e. attack, beat up and physical harm or injury, trial to kill, murder and other different crimes, such as cheating, theft, rape, illegal and false money transfer. Moreover, in the two years, reports shows that there were a total of 7 individuals or cajolers who made illegal human traffic i.e. who send especially girls to Arab, via illegal and risky traveling system. A total of 16 individuals were emigrated in the season. From this data, it is possible to conclude that the criminal acts in the town increases from time to time, except he illegal human traffic.

5. Emphasis was also given in the study to assess the potential solutions that are put in place in order to minimize the Criminal acts in the study area. In line with this, the majority of the respondents confirmed that there is no any attempt made to assess the costs of crime and crime control measures. The majority of them also reported as they were not participated in community networks for the exchange of information and knowledge on crime prevention policies, strategies or programs in their area. Moreover, the majority of respondents reported that there was not any provision of technical assistance in any area of crime prevention. It is also indicated that, by creating a strong bond with police officers, there is a system of sorting out and solving the problems they face.

As indicated by the majority of respondents, supporting the generation and utilization, sharing and promoting useful information and data were considered as knowledge-based crime prevention strategies or programs and facilitated to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and high crime areas.

Associating with the former idea, although around 46.7% of the respondents indicated a few of technical assistance methods that are practical in the area, the majority i.e. 53.3% of them disagreed with the presence of this practice at all and that there was no practice of integration of crime prevention considerations into relevant social and economic policies and programs in the study area.

Concerning the level of integration of crime prevention considerations in to relevant social and economic policies and programs, it is found that application of 50 to 5 network strategy, formation of different committees, voluntarily involvement of key individuals were used to create mobilization of the society and as a crime prevention strategy. Thus, there is working procedures which enable police officers to work together with crime prevention system in collaboration with all concerned stakeholders.

Concerning the main lessons the community and/or the respondents have derived, the

practice of community policing system in the area made them aware important points about crime acts and its hazards.

Finally, keeping their residence environment based on individual groups per week, critically follow up of new events, using conflict resolution mechanisms were some of the mechanisms or measures that were taken as alternative crime prevention measures or strategies in the area. In addition, awareness creation for the community about pre-preventing crime acts, identifying risky areas for crime, extending information-network-system, providing whole community participatory policing service were recommended by the participants, so that it should be put in place for reducing crime acts in their locality

5.2 Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher put the following concluding remarks.

➤ Taking into account the effectiveness of joint participation, the levels and types of community participation in crime reduction process was also the focus of the study. The level of Communities' participation in Crime Prevention activities in the study area was found to be well done. Therefore, the genuine (empowerment), symbolic (partnership, interaction and consultation) and non-participation (informing and manipulation) were types of participation, applied to some extent in the study area.

Connecting the above finding, the involvement representatives of local people in social crime prevention, encouragement of volunteer groups and provision of information, presence of encouragement of the local community and involvement of local organizations were indicators of community participation in crime prevention process.

However, crime was not generally reduced by the community and even by government. Although the local people/community tried to prevent crime directly by themselves, it was difficult for them to control without any external force or influence. This may be due to poor integration and cooperation between the police and the community at large. Moreover, lack of training on community policing and crime prevention areas was seen as a major problem in the study area.

➤ The study found that there was no clear legal framework and crime reduction policies, strategies or programs were addressed for the community members at the locality level, which is applicable for some criminal acts in the study area. Similarly, a trend of analyzing crime related issues, process of planning interventions, mobilizing of local entities, monitoring and evaluation systems in the local level context was not broadly implemented.

➤ The study confirmed the presence of problems or challenges that hinder the Community participation in crime prevention process in the study area. The result of

the study indicated that lack of clear leadership, misuse of information and mistrust, minimal of technology and low observance of law, lack of professionalism and lack of harmony, lack of adequate number police men, presence of illegal individuals, lack of strong monitoring and evaluation system and lack of strong and frequent decision making process were the most common problems or challenges that affect the implementation of Community participation in crime prevention process in the study area

Furthermore, lack of willingness to provide information and to participate, fear of reporting the criminals, leaving security related issues to the police were also found to be community related factors that hinder their participation.

➤ The scope, extent, types and number of particular crimes that are happening in the town was also addressed in the study. The study found that attack, beat up and physical harm or injury, murder, trial to kill, cheating, thefts, robbery, rape, illegal human traffic and illegal weapon trading were most common crime types that were happening frequently or predominantly in the town. While, illegal and false money transfer and contraband were happening less frequently, compared to the former ones. This shows that the criminal acts in the town increases from time to time, except he illegal human traffic.

➤ Finally, the study was focused on the potential Measures or solutions that were put in place in order to minimize the criminal acts. From the finding of the study, it can be conclude that implementation of community participation in crime prevention process was not free from any challenges and systematic crime prevention measures were not made.

➤ As the result of the analysis shows, although there is working procedures and collaboration with concerned stakeholders with crime prevention system, there has been little efforts made to mobilize the local community at large by concerned bodies in the study area.

Similarly, integration of crime prevention considerations into relevant social and economic policies and programs was not practically applied and there was not any provision of technical assistance in any area of crime prevention. The finding of the

study also showed that there was no practice of integration of crime prevention considerations into relevant social and economic policies and programs in the study area. At last, some recommendations were provided by the participants, so that it should be put in place for reducing crime acts in their locality.

➤ In summary, in this study, an attempt was made to measure community participation related to crime prevention. Through the findings of this study, the researcher concludes that although some have participated activity in crime prevention activities, but they actually did not involve in decision-making related to crime reduction and social security. Moreover, mistrust, minimal of technology, lack of adequate number police men, presence of illegal individuals, lack of willingness to provide information, failure of community to provide crime-related information and reporting the criminals to the police, considering all crime prevention duties to the police; presence of murder, thefts, robbery illegal human traffic and illegal weapon trading were among the many challenges that restrain community participation in crime prevention success in Shewa Robit town.

5.3 Recommendations

Based the major findings and conclusion shown above, the researcher recommends the following actions to overcome the problems:

Based on the findings obtained and conclusions drawn above, the following recommendations have been drawn from the study.

1. In order to reduce the crime rate and to minimize the impact of crime on communities, more focus should be given to community participation trends. To ensure the success of community participation in crime prevention, the initial step considered necessary is to develop the awareness of the community about the practice. The study therefore recommends for initial and further regular trainings and meetings of community members. The town police service and other security outfits should organize regular training for community leaders in order to minimize the friction sometimes caused by the adoption of community-based crime prevention practices. This will ensure that there will be competent community members in participating in crime prevention process. Moreover, there is a need for continued capacity building programs in the form of workshops and training for the police officers.

2. The other issue come into the recommendation is about the participation and representation of key persons and different members of the community. A special focus needs to be put in place to encourage key persons of the community to engage in crime prevention activities in their neighborhood. In connection to this, the police bureaus in the town need to give recognition and reward to police officers and members of the community who perform well and using them as locally accessible case studies for further training of police officers and the public.

3. The study also recommends establishment of clear and credible means of gathering and disseminating security information, and management of proper channels of communication between the security organs and members of community. The source of this information should be credible since it is critical to the crime prevention.

Moreover, there should be a need to foster transparency and accountability among security officers and members of community. In addition the wereda police office, together with the security office should address the challenges the community are facing in crime related issues by availing the necessary support and decision.

4. This study recommends that there should be integrity, trust, transparency and clear leadership between the police officers and the local community. All these contribute towards the success of community participation strategy in prevention of crime.

Mobilizing a society towards peace building and crime prevention must be consistent and should not be a one-time activity instead it must be done frequently and in organized and pre scheduled manner. Traditional associations like Iddir and mahiber must be used as one structure in community policing strategy sine accessing people is possible with these associations.

There must be adequate number of Police officers for each kebele, working only to implement community policing where double duty to a single police officer has an impact on the implementation crime prevention process.

Policies seeking to strengthen community-based crime prevention must be sure to protect human rights without weakening the community associations.

In trying to promote community-based crime prevention models in the regional state and other parts of the country, the Ministry of police and its development partners should actively help facilitate the process of defining clear community roles and responsibilities so that groups can maximize their strengths and resources.

In summary, the success of community participation in crime prevention strategies depends crucially on the extent to which communities can: legitimately initiate action towards identifying and resolving local problems, manage public spaces and complement state crime prevention activities that the police provide.

Where the community associations are overzealous in exercising their power, these strategies can be counter-productive and compromise individual human rights.

Finally, further research should be carried out to find out the effectiveness of community participation strategy in crime prevention. Future research should consider a similar study in other weredas in North Shoa zone as well as at a regional level.

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7. Appendices

Appendix A

Questionnaires to be filled by sample local community

Dear Respondents,

The purpose of this study is to generate necessary information for the study entitled “**An assessment of Community participation in crime prevention: The case of Shewa Robit Town, North Shoa Zone, Amhara Regional State.**”, which will be used to prepare a Thesis required for an MA degree. Its out puts will be used to contribute to a better understanding of the circumstances under which crime prevention strategies in the area have to function. Therefore, your honest and genuine co-operation in responding and filling the questionnaire is highly essential and vital for the success of the study. So, you are kindly requested to read all questions and fill the questionnaires with genuine response. Be sure that your responses will not be used for other purposes other than academic purpose.

Please note the following points before you start filling the questionnaires:

You do not need to write your name on the questionnaire.

Read all the instructions before attempting to answer the questions.

There is no need to consult others to fill the questionnaire.

Please provide appropriate response by using a tick marks or x to choose one of the suggested liker scales. And kindly write your opinion briefly for the short answer questions on the space provided.

Please do not leave the question unanswered.

Thank you for your cooperation.

I. Part one: General information and personal data

1. Sex A. Male---- B. Female----
2. Age-----
3. Level of Education-----
4. Job (Work Position-----

Part-Two:- Questions Related to Practice of Crime

1. How do you evaluate the level of Communities' participation in Crime Prevention activities?

a. Excellent b. Very good c. Good d. Poor e. No participation

2. Levels and types of community participation in crime reduction.

	Levels and types	C h a r a c t e r i s t i c s	Y e s	N o
2.1	Genuine Participation (Empowerment)	a. Local people may directly prevent crime by themselves b. Local people have control without any external		
2.2	Symbolic Participation (Partnership, interaction and consultation)	a. There are some degrees of influence in crime prevention programs b. People have greater involvement in this level c. The rights of local people are nominally recognized		
2.3	Non-Participation (Informing and manipulation)	a. People are told about crime prevention programs b. Crime is generally prevented by government		

3. Indicators of community participation in crime prevention

R.No	I n d i c a t o r s	Yes	N o
1	Involve representatives of local people in social crime prevention		
2	Encourage volunteer groups for crime prevention in the community		
3	Provide information for residents about crime prevention mechanisms		
4	Encourage local community in crime prevention programs		
5	Involve of local organizations in crime prevention		

4. Have you ever taken any community policing and Crime Prevention training?

a. Yes b. No

5. If the answer is "Yes", question ‘5’ how often do you take the trainings?

a. Once b. twice c. three times

6. Does your wereda/locality has specific crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes designed to change the conditions that influence offending, victimization and insecurity in neighborhoods ? a. Yes b. No

7. If the answer is "Yes" for the above Question, which crime prevention policy or strategy is applied, from the following alternatives? you can mark more than one alternatives .

	p o l i c y o r s t r a t e g y	yes	N o
A	include an integrated approach to address the multiple risk		
B	Promote protective factors in highly vulnerable neighborhoods or communities		
c	Promote positive conflict resolution (e.g. mediation, restorative justice, etc.)		

8. In your area, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes promote a planning process that includes: (you can mark more than one alternatives)

	Yes	N o
a. A systematic analysis of crime problems, their causes and risk factors and consequences, in particular at the local level		
b. A plan that draws on the most appropriate approaches and adapts interventions to the specific local problems and local context		
c. An implementation plan to deliver efficient, effective and sustainable interventions		

9. Are there any Challenges in implementing community Participation in Crime Prevention? a. Yes b. No

Monitoring and evaluation

10. To what extent the following factors are affecting the implementation of Community participation strategy in your area?

Very Little= 1 Little=2 Moderate=3 Large=4 Very Large=5

F e a t u r e s (f a c t o r s)	1	2	3	4	5
a . L a c k o f t r a n s p a r e n c y					
b . L a c k o f c l e a r l e a d e r s h i p					
c . M i s u s e o f i n f o r m a t i o n					
d . M i s t r u s t					

e . L a c k o f p r o f e s s i o n a l i s m					
f . M i n i m a l t e c h n o l o g y					
g . L a c k h a r m o n y					
h . L o w o b s e r v a n c e o f l a w					

11. What other challenges are there in your locality for delivering effective crime prevention ?

please describe _____

_____.

12. The culture of public disclosure of crime since the implementation of community participation.

a. Improved b. No change c. No idea

13. Have there been systematic attempts made to assess the costs of crime and crime control measures, including crime prevention measures? a. Yes b. No

14. Do you participate in community networks for the exchange of information and knowledge on crime prevention policies, strategies or programs ?

a. Yes b. No

15. Is there any provision of technical assistance in any area of crime prevention?

a. Yes b. No

16. If the answer to questions 15 is "Yes", please mark the method used in the appropriate box(s) below:

	Yes	No
A . L o c a l l y b a s e d o r n e i g h b o r h o o d c r i m e p r e v e n t i o n		
B . P r e v e n t i o n a s a p e r m a n e n t p a r t o f g o v e r n m e n t s t r u c t u r e s		
C . S i t u a t i o n a l c r i m e p r e v e n t i o n		
D . S u s t a i n a b i l i t y a n d a c c o u n t a b i l i t y o f c r i m e p r e v e n t i o n		
E . m o n i t o r i n g a n d e v a l u a t i o n		

F	.	o	t	h	e	r		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

17. Use of knowledge-based crime prevention strategies or programmes facilitated by:

	Yes	No
a. Supporting the generation and utilization of useful information and data		
b. Supporting the sharing of useful information and data		
c. Promoting the application of useful information and data to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and high crime areas		

18. Are crime prevention considerations integrated into relevant social and economic policies and programmes? a. Yes b. No

19. If the answer is "Yes", question "9" please specify and describe? _____

20. What are some of the main lessons the community and/or you have derived/ from implementing crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes? Please describe.

21. What mechanisms should be put in place for reducing crime acts in your locality? _____

Appendix-B

II. Interview questions for local community policing officers

Part one: Personal information

1. Sex Male..... Female.....
2. Age.....
3. Educational back ground.....
4. Occupation.....
5. Experience in crime prevention _____ years

Part two: Awareness of the policing officers on community participation in crime reduction at Shewa Robit town

1. What's it like policing around here? _____

2. What are the main problems, if any? _____

3. How do you sort out problems ? _____

4. Did you take any training related to community policing, before you are assigned as community policing officers? _____ For how long? _____ What kind of training? _____
5. How do you about understand ? what is community policing and its objective and the role of the community? _____

6. Is there appropriate experience or training to improve your professional competence in line with crime issues? _____

7. Do you think that you have advanced knowledge about criminological issues?

8. Could you describe the role of police towards crime prevention in the

localities? _____

9. What were the main crime that happen predominantly in this area?How did police respond to these problems? _____

10. Do you think the community policing is given priority in preventing crime?

how ? _____

11. Do you think community policing officers are appropriately serving the community in preventing crime? _____

12. Are the localcommunity organized into community policing committee/forum?

_____ If yes, does the committee/forum applying formal laws dealing with crime, how?

What limitation it has? _____

13 .Do you think there is mutual trust between police and the community?

14. What type of crimes are happening more in the town? What mechanisms are used in solving them? _____

How? _____

15. Are there detail guidelines, policies, and working procedures which enable officers to work together with modern criminal justice system in collaboration with all concerned stakeholders? _____

16 . In your opinion what problems or challenges do the community encountered to prevent crime?

17. According to your opinion , what measures should be taken to ensure crime through community participation ?

-

Appendix-C

III. Interview Questions for local Community Elders

Part one: Personal information

1. Sex Male..... Female.....
2. Age.....
3. Educational back ground.....
4. Occupation.....

Part two: awareness of the community elders on community participation in crime reduction at Shewa Robit town

1. How do you feel living around here? _____

2. If there is a problem in the community, neighbors, would you get together to deal with the problem? _____

3. How do you sort out & solve the problems? _____

4. In the community, how likely is it that neighbors keep their eyes open for possible trouble to place? _____

5. How do you understand community policing, please discuss its objective and priorities? _____

6. Have you participated in crime prevention? _____
How? What is your motive? _____

7. How do you evaluate the community's willingness and participation in crime prevention activities? _____

8. Is community policing giving priority and adequate to protect crime in the area? _____
How? _____

9. What type of crimes are frequently happening in the town? _____

10. In your opinion what problems or challenges do the community encounter to

prevent
crime? _____

11. What mechanisms are used in solving them? _____

12 . aAccording to your opinion what measures should be taken to ensure crime through
community
participation? _____

Appendix -D

V. Questions for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)with community elders

Focus Groups Schedules for the community

1. What is it like living around here?
2. What are the main problems? (If any)
3. How do you sort out problem ?
- 4 . What issues come out of things in order to solve problems?
- 5 . What is the effect of community participation in crime reduction?
- 6 . How do you evaluate the overall community participation in crime prevention activities and what is their level of motive?
7. Is there any planned and consistent activity on mobilization of the society on peace building and crime prevention in all localities?
- 8 . What activities are done so far to implement community participation in crime reduction?
- 9 . Do you think there is mutual trust between police and community? What are main factors reduce public trust?
- 10 . Is there any complaint against community policing officers from the community?
- 11 . What type of crimes are happening more in the town? What mechanisms are used in solving them? How?
- 12 . What are challenges in your locality regarding effective crime prevention? Please describe.
- 13 . What measures should be taken ,if any, to reduce crime in the area ?

ለተከበሩ የፅሁፍመጠይቅ ተሳታፊዎች

የዚህ ጥናት አስፈላጊነቱ የማህበረሰብ ተሳትፎ ወንጀልን የመከላከል ዙሪያ ያለውን አስተዋጽኦ በተመለከተ በቂ የሆነ መረጃ ለመግኘት ነው። ጥናቱ የተካሄደው በሸዋሮቢት ከተማ አስተዳደር በሰሜን ሸዋ ዞን በአማራ ክልል ነው። ጥናቱ ለሁለተኛ ድግሪ ድህረ ምረቃ አሰፈላጊ ሆኖ ተገኝቷል። ጥናቱን ማካሄድ የተለያዩ የማህበረሰብ ክፍሎች በተለያዩ ቦታ ስለወንጀል መከላከል የተሻለ ግንዛቤ ይቆራቸዋል በሚል ሀሳብ ነው።

ስለዚህ የእናንተ የተሳታፊዎች ታማኝነትና እውነትን የያዘ ልባዊ የሆነ ትብብራችሁን ጥያቄውን በአግባቡና በትህትና መልስ በመስጠት ከሪባቦሩኝ ጥናቴ ውጤታማ ይሆንልኛል እላለሁ። እናም እናንተ ሁሉንም ጥያቄዎች በደንብ በማንበብና አግባብ ያለው መልስ ትሰጡኝ ዘንድ በማክበር እጠይቃለሁ። ከዚህ በተጨማሪ ተሳታፊዎች እርግጠኛ ልትሆኑልኝ የምፈልገው ነገር ጥናቱ አስፈላጊነቱ ለሌላ ጥቅም ሳይሆን እውቀትን ለማዳበርና መረጃን ለመግኘት ብቻ ነው።

ጥያቄዎቹን ከመመለሳችሁና ክፍት ቦታዎችን ከመሙላታችሁ ቀድሞቸሁ የሚከተሉትን የቃለ መጠይቅ መልስ አሰጣጥ እና ነጥቦችን ተከተሉ

- ስም መጻፍ አያስፈልግም
- ጥያቄዎችን ከመመለሳችሁ በፊት ያሉትን ትዕዛዞች በደንብ አንብቡ
- ጥያቄዎችን ለሌሎች ሰዎቸው አሳልፎ መስጠት አይቻልም
- ትክክለኛውን መልስ በተሰጠው ክፍት ቦታ ውስጥ ምልክት በማስቀመጥ መልሱ ለምሳሌ፡- x ወይም “√” መጠቀም ይቻላል። አጭጭር የገለጸ ጥያቄዎች ካሉ ሀሳብዎን በግልጽና በትህትና በተሰጠው ክፍት ቦታ ላይ ይጻፉ።
- ጥያቄዎቹን ሳይመልሱ አይዘለሏቸው

ለበለጠ ማብራሪያ እና አስተያየት ካለዎት በስክ ቁጥር 0913866043 ደውለው
መጠየቅ ይችላሉ

ለትብብርዎ ከልብ እናመሰግናለን

መገለጫ ሀ

መልሳችሁን በተሰጠው ሳጥን ውስጥ “√” በማድረግ ፊደሎችን በመክበብ እና በተሰጠው ክፍት ቦታ ላይ አጭር መልስ በመስጠት አስቀምጡ።

ክፍል አንድ

ጠቅልላ ያለ ግለሰባዊ መረጃ

- 1. ጾታ ሀ. ወንድ ለ. ሴት
- 2. ዕድሜ ሀ. 20-30 ለ. 31- 40 50

51 በላይ

- 3. የትምህርት ደረጃ ሀ. 1-4 ለ. ሐ. 9-1 መ.1 መ.
- 11-12
- ሠ. ዲፕሎማ ረ. ድግሪ ሰ. ሁለተኛ ድግሪ

4. የሙያ ደረጃ ወይም የስራ ኃላፊነት -----

ክፍል ሁለት፡- ማህበረሰቡ ወንጀልን ከመከላከል አንጻር ያለውን ተሳትፎ ለማወቅ የቀረቡ የጽሁፍ መጠይቆች

- 1. ወንጀልን ከመከላከል አንጻር የማህበረሰቡ ተሳትፎ ምን ደረጃ ላይ ነው
 - ሀ. እጅግ በጣም ከፍተኛ ለ. በጣም ከፍተኛ ሐ. ከፍተኛ
 - መ. ዝቅተኛ ሠ. ምንም ዓይነት ተሳትፎ የለም

2. ወንጀልን ለመቀነስ የማህበረሰቡ ተሳትፎ አይነትና ደረጃ

ተ.ቁ	የተሳትፎ ዓይነትና ደረጃ	መገለጫ	አዎ	አይደለም
2.1	እውነተኛ (ትክክለኛ) ተሳትፎ	ሀ. የአካባቢው ህዝብ በራሳቸው ወንጀልን መከላከል (መቆጣጠር መቻል)		
		ለ. የአካባቢው ህዝብ ያለምንም ጣልቃ ገብነት ወንጀልን መቆጣጠር መቻል		
2.2	በውክልና ፤ በትውውቅ እንዲሁም በጠንካራ ግንኙነት መሳተፍ	ሀ. ወንጀልን በመከላከል እቅድ ላይ በተወሰነ መጠን የራሳቸውን ተጽዕኖ ያሳርፋሉ		
		ለ. ህዝብ በዚህ ደረጃ ላይ ከፍተኛ ተሳትፎ አለው		
		ሐ. የአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ በውክልና የመሳተፍና በተግባር የተረጋገጠ መብት አለው		
2.3	ህዝብን ያላሳተፈ ዕቅድን ማስተዋወቅ፤ ማንቀሳቀስ	ሀ. ህዝቡን ስለወንጀል መከላከል ፕሮግራም ማሳወቅ		

3. በህብረተሰቡ የጠነከረ ተሳትፎ ምክንያት ህዝቡ ወንጀል የማሳወቅ ወይም የማጋለጥ ባህሉ ምን ይመስላል

ሀ. ተሸሽሏል ለ. አልተለወጠም ሐ. መልስ የለኝም

4. ወንጀልን ለመከላከል የህብረተሰቡ ተሳትፎ ማሳያዎች

ተ.ቁ	ማሳያዎች (አመላካቾች)	አዎ	አይደለም
4.1	በአካባቢው ህዝብ ወንጀልን ለመከላከል ማህበረሰብ አቀፍ ውክልና አላቸው		
4.2	በጎ ፍቃደኛ የሆኑ ቡድኖች ወንጀልን ለመከላከል ይበረታታሉ		
4.3	ስለወንጀል መከላከያ መንገዶች ወይም ዘዴዎች በነዋሪዎቹ መረጃ ይሰጣቸዋል		
4.4	ወንጀልን በመከላከል ዝግጅት ላይ የአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ የራሳቸውን አስተዋጽኦ እንዲያበረክቱ ይበረታታሉ		
4.5	በአካባቢው ያሉ ተቋማት (ድርጅቶች) ወንጀልን ለመከላከል ይሳተፋሉ		

5. የማህበረሰብ አቀፍ ፖሊስ እና ወንጀልን የመከላከል ስልጠና ወስደህ/ወስደሽ ታውቃለህ/ታውቂያለሽ?

ሀ. ወስጃለሁ ለ. አልወሰድኩም

6. የጥያቄ ቁጥር 5 መልስ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ስልጠናውን ወስደሃል/ወስደሻል?

ሀ. አንድ ጊዜ ለ. ሁለት ጊዜ ሐ. ከሦስት ጊዜ በላይ

7. ወንጀልን በማህበረሰብ ተሳትፎ ለመከላከል ተግባር ላይ መሳተፍ ሌላ ተጨማሪ ተጽዕኖ አለውይ?

ሀ. አዎ/አለ ለ. የለም

8. ወንጀል ሚያስከትለውን ጉዳት ወይም የሚያመጣውን አዳጋ ለመቀነስ ወንጀልን ለመቆጣጠርና ለመከላከል በስርዓት የተተገበሩ ሙከራዎች አሉወይ?

ሀ. አዎ/አሉ ለ. የለም

9. ወንጀልን የመከላከል ጥበብ ጠቃሚ ከሆኑ የማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ፖሊሲ ወይም ዕቅዶች ጋር ተቀናጅተዋልን?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አልተቀናጁም/የለም

10. የጥያቄ ቁጥር 9 መልስ አዎ ከሆነ እባክዎን በዝርዝር ይግለጹ

11. በእናንተ አካባቢ በተለየ ሁኔታወንጀል ፈጻሚዎችን ተጠቂዎችንና የጸጥታ ችግርን ከጎረቤት ወረዳ ወይም አካባቢ ጋር ወንጀልን ለመከላከል ለመቀነስ የተቀረሰ ተግባር አለውይ

ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

12. የጥያቄ ተራ ቁጥር 11 መልስ አዎ ከሆነ የትኛውን ወንጀል የመከላከል መመሪያ እና ስልት ተጠቀማችሁ ተግባራዊ አደረጋችሁ። ከሚከተሉት አማራጮች ከ አንድ በላይ ምልክት ማድረግ ትችላላችሁ

	ወንጀልን የመከላከያ ዘዴዎች/መንገዶች	አዎ	አይደለም
ሀ	የተወሰሰው ወንጀሎች እንዳያጋጥሙ በጋራ ለመስራት		
ለ	በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ ተጋላጭ የሆኑ የአጎራባች አካባቢ/ማህበረሰብን ቅድመ መከላከል እንዲሰሩ ማድረግ		
ሐ	የግጭት መፍቻ ዘዴዎችን በማጎልበት ምሳሌ ድርድረ፤ውይይት		

13. በአካባቢያችሁ ወንጀልን ለመከላከል የተተገበሩ ዘዴዎች፤ ፖሊሲዎች/ ዕቅዶች ከቀረቡላችሁ አማራጮች ውስጥ ከአንድ በላይ ማቅረብ ትችላላችሁ

		አዎ	አይደለም
ሀ	በአንድ አካባቢ የተከሰተውን ወንጀል ሳይንሳዊ በሆነ መልኩ ማጥናትና መለየት እንዲሁም ወንጀሉ መፈጠሪያ ምክንያትና የደረሰውን የወንጀል ጉዳት ውጤት ማሳወቅ		
ለ	እንደ አካባቢው ተጨባጭ ሁኔታ ለወንጀሉ መፈጠርና መከላከል አስፈላጊውን አካባቢያዊ ጣልቃ ገብነት መጠቀም		
ሐ	በቂ ውጤታማና ቀጣይነት ያለው ጣልቃ ገብነት መጠቀም		
መ	ወንጀሉ እንዳይፈጠር የሚመለከታቸውን አካላት ማነሳሳትና ማወያየት		
ሠ	መቆጣጠርና መገምገም		

ረ	ሌሎች		
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18. ወንጀልን ለመከላከል በተግባር ላይ ከዋሉት የወንጀል መከላከያ ፖሊሲዎች፤ ስትራቴጂና ፕሮግራሞች አንተ/አንቺ እና ማህበረሰቡ ምን ትምህርት አገኛችሁ?

19. ወንጀልን ከመከላከል አንጻር የሚከተሉት ድርጊቶች የማህበረሰቡ ተሳትፎ በተግባር ላይ እንዳይውል ምን ያህል ጎድተውታል?

በጣም ትንሽ 1 ትንሽ 2 መካከለኛ 3 ከፍተኛ 4 በጣም ከፍተኛ 5

	ሁኔታዎች/ድርጊቶች	1	2	3	4	5
ሀ	የግልጻኝነት ችግር					
ለ	ትክክለኛ የሆነ አስተዳደር የለመኖር					
ሐ	የመረጃ መዘባት					
መ	ታማኝ ያለመሆን					
ሠ	ለሙያ ያለመገዛት					
ረ	የቴክኖሎጂ ማነስ					
ሰ	የህብረተሰብ ስምምነት ማጣት					
ቀ	የህግ አግባብነት ማነስ					

20. በአካባቢያችሁ ውጤታማ የሆነ የወንጀል መከላከል ለማድረግ እንቅፋት የሆኑ ሌሎች ችግሮች ጥቀሱ

21. በአካባቢያችሁ ውንጀልን ለመቀነስ ምን ዓይነት ዘዴዎችን ተጠቅማችሁ

መግለጫ ለ

II. ለማህበረሰብ አቀፍ ፖሊስ መኮንን ባለሙያዎች የሚሞላ ቃለ መጠይቅ

ክፍል 1 ግለሰባዊ መረጃ

1. ጾታ ሀ. ወንድ ለ. ሴት
2. ዕድሜ ሀ. 20-30 ለ. 31-40 ሐ. 41-50 መ. ከ50 በላይ
3. የትምህርት ደረጃ ሀ. 8ኛ -10ኛ ክፍል ለ. ከ11ኛ-12ኛ ክፍል ሐ. ዲፕሎማ መ. ድግሪ
4. የስራ ኃላፊነት/የሙያ ደረጃ -----
5. ምን ያህል አገልግሎት አለህ/አለሽ-----

ክፍል 2 የሽቀሮቢት ከ/አስ/የማህበረሰብ አቀፍ ፖሊስ መኮንን ወንጀልን ለመቀነስ ለማህበረሰቡ

የሚሰጡትን ግንዛቤ በተመለከተ

1. የአንተ/የአንቺ አካባቢ ማህበረሰብ አቀፍ ፖሊስ እንዴት ያዩታል?

2. ዋና ዋና ችግሮች ምንድን ናቸው? ምን አልባት
ካሉ-----

3. ችግሮችን እንዴት
ትፈቷለህ/ችሁ?-----

4. ማህበረሰብ አቀፍ ፖሊስ ኃላፊ ከመሆንህ/ሽ በፊት ማህበረሰብ አቀፋዊነትን የሚመለከት

ስልጠና ወስደዋል?----- ለምን ያህል----- ምን ዓይነት

ስልጠና-----

5. እንደ አንተ/አንቺ እሳቤ ማህበረሰብ አቀፍ

ምንድንነው?-----

ዓላማውስ?-----

----- የማህበረሰቡ አስተዋጽኦ ምንድን

ነው?-----

6. የአንተን/አንቸን ሙያ ለማሳደግና ተወዳዳሪ ለመሆን አንተ/አንቺ ተገቢነት ያለው ስልጠና

ወስደሃል/ወስደሻል? በተለይ ወንጀልን

በተመለከተ-----

7. አንተ/አንቺ ወንጀልን በተመለከተ በቂ የሆነ ዕውቀት አለ/አለሽ?

8. ወንጀል መከላከል በተመለከተ የፖሊስ ተግባርን

ግለጽልኝ/ኚ-----

9. በዚህ አካባቢ ብዙ ጊዜ የሚፈጠሩ ወንጀሎች ምንድን

ናቸው?----- ፖሊስ እነዚህ ወንጀሎችን እንዴት መልስ

ሰጥቷቸዋል?-----

10. ማህበረሰብ አቀፍ ፖሊስ ወንጀልን በመከላከል ላይ ቅድሚያ ሰጥቷል ብለህ

ታስባለህ/ሽ?----- እንዴት-----

11. ማህበረሰብ አቀፍ ፖሊስ መኮንን ወንጀልን ከመከላከል አንጻር ማህበረሰቡን እንዴት

እያገለገለ ነው

ብለው

ያስባሉ-----

12. ማህበረሰቡ በማህበራዊ አቀፍ ፖሊስ ኮሚቴ ተደራጅተዋል?

-----አዎ ካሉ ኮሚቴው ህግን ተከትለው ወንጀልን

እየተከላከሉ ነው እንዴት? ምን ዓይነት ችግር

ገጠማቸው?-----

13. በፖሊስና በማህበረሰቡ መካከል የጋራ መተማመን አለ ብለህ/ብለሽ

ታስባለህ/ሽ-----

14. በከተማው የሚፈጠሩ ችግሮች በአብዛኛው ምንድን ናቸው?

----- እነዚህም ወንጀሎች ለመፍታት ምን ዓይነት ዘዴ ነው

የተጠቀሙት?-----

እንዴት?-----

15. እያንዳንዱ የማህበረሰብ ክፍል አብሮ ለመስራት የሚያስችላችሁ ጥልቅና ግልጽ የሆነ

መመሪያ፤ ፖሊሲና የአሰራር ሂደት እንዲሁም ዘመናዊ የፍትህ መዳረሻ መንገዶችን

ትጠቀማላችሁ?

16. እንደርስዎ አስተሳሰብ፤ ማህበረሰቡ ወንጀል መከላከልን በተመለከተ ምን ችግር ገጠመዎት?

17. እንደርስዎ አመለካከት ማህበረሰቡን በማሳተፍ ወንጀልን ለመከላከል ምን ዓይነት እርምጃ መወሰድ አለበት ይላሉ?

መግለጫ ሐ

III በአካባቢው ሽማግሌዎች የሚሞላ ቃለ መጠይቅ

ክፍል 1 ግለሰባዊ መረጃ

- 1. ጾታ U. ወንድ ለ. ሴት
- 2. ዕድሜ U. 40-50 ለ. 51-60 ሐ. 60 በላይ
- 3. የትምህርት ደረጃ U. 1-4 ለ. 5-8 ሐ. 9-10 መ. 11-12 ሠ. ከ12ኛ ክፍል በላይ

ክፍል 2:- በሸዋሮቢት ከ/አስተዳደር ወንጀልን በመከላከል የአካባቢ ሽማግሌዎች

የማህበረሰቡን ተሳትፎ ግንዛቤ መስጠትን በተለከተ

- 1. በዚህ ከተማ ነዋሪ በመሆንዎ ምን ይሰማዎታል?-----
- 2. በአካባቢያችሁና በጎረቤቶቻችሁ የሰላም ችግሮች ካሉ ችግሩን ለመፍታት በጋራ ተወያይታችኋል?-----
- 3. እንዴት ችግሩን ለያችሁት እናም እንዴት ፈታችሁት?-----

- 4. ችግሩን ለመፍታት ምን ምን ሀሳቦችን (ነገሮችን) አፈለቃችሁ?-----

- 5. ማህበረሰቡ የፖሊስ አካላትን እንዴት ያዩታል?----- ዓላማውንና ቅድሚያ የሚሰጠውን ተግባር

አስቀምጡ-----

6. ወንጀልን ለመከላከል ትሳተፋላችሁ?-----

እንዴት?----- ምን

አነሳሳችሁ?-----

7. ወንጀልን ለመከላከል በተመለከተ የማህበረሰቡን ፍላጎትና ተሳትፎ እንዴት

ታዩታላችሁ?-----

8. ማህበረሰባዊ ፖሊስ ለአካባቢያችሁ ወንጀልን ለመከላከል ቅድሚያ

ሰጥቷል?-----

እንዴት-----

9. በከተማችሁ በተደጋጋሚ የሚከሰቱ ወንጀሎች ምን ምን

ናቸው?-----

10. እንደርስዎ አመለካከት ወንጀሎችን ለመከላከል ማህበረሰቡ ምን ዓይነት ችግሮች

ገጥሟቸዋል?-----

11. ችግሩን ለመፍታት ምን ዓይነት ስልት ተጠቀማችሁ-----

12. እንደርስዎ እይታ ማህበረሰቡን በማሳተፍ ወንጀልን ለመከላከል ምን ዓይነት እርምጃ

መወሰድ አለበት ብለው

ያስባሉ?-----

መግለጫ መ

V ከታላላቅ የአካባቢ ሽማግሌዎች ጋር የሚደረግ የውይይት ነጥቦች

ክፍል 1 ግለሰባዊ መረጃ

1. ጾታ U. ወንድ ----- ለ. ሴት----- ድምር-----
2. ዕድሜ ከ36 በላይ
3. የትምህርት ደረጃ:- ከማንበብና መጻፍ ችሎታ ጀምሮ

ክፍል 2:- ከታላላቅ የአካባቢ ሽማግሌዎች ጋር የሚደረግ ውይይት በተመለከተ የሚቀርቡ ጥያቄዎች

1. የዚህ አካባቢ አኗኗር ምን ይመስላል?
2. ችግር ካለ ዋና ዋና ችግሮች ምንድን ናቸው?
3. ችግሮችን እንዴት ትለያላችሁ?
4. ችግሮችን ለመፍታት ምን ዓይነት ሀሳቦችን ታፈልቃላችሁ?
5. ወንጀልን መከላከል በተመለከተ የማህበረሰቡ ተሳትፎ እንዴት ታይታላችሁ?
6. የማህበረሰቡ ተሳትፎ ጠቅላላ ባለ መልኩ ወንጀልን ለመከላከል ያለው ሚና ምን ይመስላል ተነሳሽነቱም ምን ያህል ነው?
7. ወንጀልን ለመከላከል ሰላምን ለመገንባት/ለማምጣት ስልታዊና ዘላቂ የሆነ የህብረተሰብ ቅስቀሳ በሁሉም አካባቢ ተደርጓል?
8. ወንጀልን ለመከላከል የህዝቡ ተሳትፎ ተግባር ላይ ለማዋል ከአሁን በፊት ምን ዓይነት ስራ ተሰርቷል?
9. በማህበረሰቡና በፖሊስ መከላከል የጋራ የሆነ መተማመን አለ ብለው ያስባሉ የህዝብ ታማኝነትን የሚያሳጡ ምክንያቶች ምንድን ናቸው?
10. ማህበረሰቡ በማህበረሰብ ፖሊስ መኮንን ላይ ቅሬታ አላቸው?

11. ብዙ ጊዜ በከተማው የሚፈጠሩ ወንጀሎች ምንድን ናቸው ወንጀሎችን ለመፍታት ምን ዓይነት እርምጃ ተወስኗል?
12. ውጤታማ የሆነ የወንጀል መከላከል ስራን ለመስራት የሚያጋጥሙ ችግሮች ምንድን ናቸው? ይገለጹ?
13. በአካባቢያችሁ ማንኛውንም ወንጀልን ለመቀነስ ምን ዓይነት እርምጃ ትወስደዋለችሁ?