CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Man is a social being that live collectively in communities. Every human community has fundamental challenges that are usually tackled collectively. One of such challenges is the need to protect lives and properties in the community. In fact, philosophers like Thomas Hobbes and John Locke drew attention to the need for security in human society and argued that it was the insecurity in the 'state of nature' that necessitates the emergence of the state because life in the 'state of nature' was short, nasty and brutish.

Meanwhile, security is multi-dimensional and all-encompassing which can be viewed from perspective of the individual, group , country or the world at large. No one can experience perfect security because individuals or states are not perfectly secure or completely insecure but experience varying degrees of security or insecurity at various times. At the level of community, security has so much to do both with the perceptions that members of the community have about their environment and the actual state of security or insecurity in the community (Nnoli, 2006).

Insecurity remains a major challenge in Nigeria as the situation in the country is characterized by incidence of political violence, armed robbery, kidnapping, cult activities, insurgencies and even terrorism leading to loss of lives and properties on daily basis. Not only has the continued state of insecurity threatened the very fabric of national integration in the country and created the ecology of fear, disquiet and anxiety, it has also meted a deadly blow to the country's industrial development (Imhonopi & Urim, 2012). Evidently, the causes of insecurity in the country are multi-faceted and cannot be taken *sui generis*, there exists increasing ethnic hate,

religious bigotry, political rivalry and a growing population of disgruntled citizens in the country who feel that they have been short-changed and given very limited or no access to the common patrimony. Analyzing the nature and causes of insecurity in Nigeria right from independence, Ibeanu and Momoh (2008:1) submitted that:

> *Apart from the civil war (1967-70), ethno-communal conflicts, religious conflicts, electoral violence and sundry struggles for natural resources, particularly petroleum resources in the Niger Delta region, have at different times brought the country to a precipice. During a long period of military rule, egregious human rights violations, repression of opposition and terrorization of the general citizenry through misuses of the police, incessant deployment of the military to police duties and widespread impunity arising from protection accorded to 'friends of the military' who committed crimes, created a general atmosphere of insecurity across the country.*

Egwu (2001) observed that the primordial tendencies of various ethnic groups towards violence, the perennial eruption of various ethnic militias and the preponderant religious fundamentalism in place, given expression to by some sects of the dominant religious establishments in Nigeria, have contributed to the aggravation of insecurity in the country.

Further, colonialism has been implicated for the contemporary insecurity in the country. This is because colonialism was characterized by violence against the citizenry which translated to insecurity of the citizens who had to live in constant fear of the colonial state. Ibeanu and Momoh (2008) demonstrated that the penchant for the colonial state to maintain 'Law and Order' and to surmount its legitimacy crisis in

the face of exploitative tendencies of the state was one of the biggest sources of insecurity in the colonial era.

Meanwhile, Nigerian government have adopted various measures and created sundry apparatus to manage the security challenge in the country. At the forefront of the strategies deployed to address the insecurity problem is the use of the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) and occasional deployment of the military where the police fail. The management of security in Nigeria has been the preserve of the state security apparatus. For instance, Section 214 of the 1999 Constitution provides for the establishment of the Nigeria Police Force while Section 215(3) provides how the Police can be deployed for addressing security issues in the country. Specifically, the section states (Section 215(3) of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria):

> *The President or such other Minister of the Government of the Federation as he may authorize in that behalf may give to the Inspector-General of Police such lawful directions with respect to the maintenance and securing of public safety and public order as he may consider necessary, and the Inspector-General of Police shall comply with those directions or cause them to be complied with.*

The implication of the above is that the Police is the apparatus controlled by the political elites who control the state. Under such condition, the communities are usually alienated from management of security even when it concerns their lives and properties. In fact, studies have shown that in most cases, the state use the police and other security apparatus of the state to repress the masses and unleash violence on the people thereby worsening the security situation in the country (Ibeanu, 2005; 2008).

The inability of the conventional security apparatus to address the insecurity problem in Nigeria and the growing feeling of alienation by the masses in management of security of their lives and properties have led to attempt by the community members to participate in the management of security in the country. This has resulted in the proliferation of various community based security apparatus like the 'neighbourhood watch', 'vigilante' etc. However, the success or otherwise of such community security management apparatus remains unclear. For instance, Alemika and Chukwuma (2004), identified the challenges of such community security apparatus to include:

- Multiplicity of security providers and lack of coordination

- Non-representative of the community –sections of the community – such as women, age groups, occupational groups or ethnic groups – are often excluded;

- Use of arms and mob-justice – the presence of groups that are armed and that exist outside the control of the state raises concerns for human rights, accountability and the legitimacy of the state.

In the light of the above, this study attempts to contribute by examining community participation in security management with focus on Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Insecurity has remained a major feature and a challenge to the Nigerian state. Thus, the provision of security has been a major challenge to governments at local, state and federal levels (Ekpenyong, 2009; Agbola, 2007; Marenin, 2007; Reisig,

2005). Insecurity in Nigeria takes various dimension ranging from political violence, ethnic and religious violence, armed robbery, kidnapping, arson, looting, hijacking etc leading to unquantifiable loss of lives and properties in the country. Consequently, most people especially the poor masses have to sleep with their eyes open and live under perpetual fear of the unknown. Nigeria consistently rank low in the Global Peace Index (GPI, 2012), signifying a worsened state of insecurity in the country.

In South East Nigeria in particular, the spate of kidnappings and high profile armed robberies has become a major threat to the livelihood and wellbeing of the people (Out, 2003). In many instances, criminal gangs have stalled social and economic activities as they raided homes, markets, banks, churches and social events. Nigeria's return to civil rule in 1999 has not ameliorated the insecurity situation in the South East zone.

Meanwhile, the preoccupation of the Nigerian elites with the security of the state from external aggressors and from internal insurrection have made it difficult for the state security apparatus to address the security challenges in the country despite various reforms of the security apparatus and adoption of various strategies. Studies have shown that in some instances, the security apparatus brutalize and unleash various forms of terror on the masses (Ibeanu, 2005; 2008) thereby further alienating the masses from management of security in the communities. The inability of the conventional state security apparatus to address the security challenges in the country creates interstices which the community security agencies emerge to fill.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study has broad and specific objectives. The broad objective of the study is to examine community participation in security management in Enugu South L.G.A. of Enugu State. The specific objectives of the study are listed below:

1. To determine the extent to which community members participate in management of security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State

2. To examine the roles of community members in addressing security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions will guide the study:

1. To what extent do community members participate in management of security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State?

2. What are the roles of community members in addressing security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State?

1.5 Research Hypotheses

The following null and alternate hypotheses will be tested in this study:

H_{01}: Community members do not significantly participate in the management of security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State

H_{02}: Community members do not play significant roles in addressing security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State

1.6 Significance of the Study

These have theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, the study contributes to existing body of literature and *ipso facto* fills the *lacuna* in knowledge on the area of community participation in security management. From ancient times, security has been a challenge to mankind. Today, emphasis is placed on the security of not just the state but also of the lives and properties of individuals in the state. The inability of the conventional state apparatus to manage security in the communities has created interstices which the communities exploit by evolving their own security apparatus. This has led to growth of literature on the issue of community participation in security management. This study will therefore contribute significantly to existing literature in that regard.

Practically, the study will be an indispensable tool for policy makers, security agencies, community members involved in security management and various community security agencies. It will also be a reference point for the academia and future researchers in the area of community participation in security management as the theoretical and empirical findings of the study will provoke further debate in this area of study.

1.7 Scope of the Study

Geographically, the study will be carried out in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State. It covers investigation and analysis of the roles of public security agecies and the community security management apparatus in selected communities within Enugu South Local Government Area. The target respondents were security stakeholders in the selected communities in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1   Introduction

This chapter contains literature review. The aim of the review is to locate the gaps in extant literature, in order to see the need for the present study. The review is structured as follows: Conceptual literature, theoretical literature, empirical review, and gaps in literature.

2.2   Conceptual literature

2.2.1   Concept of Insecurity

Insecurity is a fundamental feature of human existence. Yet conceptualizing the term 'insecurity' is problematic as most studies prefer to simply see insecurity as the opposite or absence of security. Beland (2005) defined insecurity as the state of fear or anxiety stemming from a concrete or alleged lack of protection. To him, insecurity refers to lack or inadequate freedom from danger. Insecurity is also referred to as the antithesis of security (Ewetan and Urhie, 2014).

In their study, Ajodo-Adebanjoko and Okorie (2014) opine that insecurity is a state of being subject to danger or threat, a situation of fear or anything that causes fear, harm or has the capability to cause fear or harm to an individual. Such issues according to the writers could be politico-strategic, socio-economic or ecological in nature. Similarly Ewetan and Urhie, (2014), conceptualize insecurity as a breach of peace and security, whether historical, religious, ethno-regional, civil, social, economic, and political that contributes to recurring conflicts, and leads to wanton destruction of lives and property. They argue that the concept of insecurity connotes

different meanings such as absence of safety, danger, hazard, uncertainty, lack of protection and lack of safety.

In another development, Achumba et al (2013) define insecurity from two perspectives. First, as a state of being open or subject to danger or threat of danger, where danger is the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury. Secondly, as the state of being exposed to risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vague unpleasant emotion that is experienced in anticipation of some misfortune. The scholars further identified some common descriptors of insecurity to include want of safety, danger, hazard, uncertainty, want of confidence, doubtful, inadequately guarded or protected, lacking stability, troubled, lack of protection, and unsafe to mention a few.

Meanwhile, in order to fully grasp the concept of insecurity, it also pertinent to understand the term 'security' since most studies proceed to define security and contend that absence of security or threat to security translates to insecurity. In line with this, Nnoli (2006) opined that security can be used in both objective and subjective sense. In an objective sense, security can be measured by the absence of threat, anxiety or danger. In a subjective sense, security can be measured by the absence of fear that threat, anxiety or danger will materialize. He added that no matter how much safety there is in objective terms, unless there is confidence that such safety exists or will exist, there is no security. The writer itemized three elements of security in contemporary world to include:

- Protection of the environment from reasonable degradation by combating acid rain, desertification, forest destruction, ozone pollution and global warming
- The revival of the UN and the brighter prospects for collective security
- The ramification of poverty

Explicating the problem of security in Nigeria, Ibeanu and Momoh (2008) noted that security in Nigeria has always been seen as the exclusive preserve of the state and is rooted in the state's monopoly and control of all legitimate instruments of coercion and its ability to contain both internal insurgency and external aggression. External aggression is left to the military while internal insurgency is left to the police. Furthermore, they noted that the concept of security is generally confined to 'national security' which is equated to state security and viewed as security of those who occupy public office. The writers traced the problem of insecurity in Nigeria to the colonial state which employed force to undermine the freedom of the citizenry. Even at independence, the entire institutional framework for security in Nigeria has been fragile resulting from factors like dated laws. Another problem of security in Nigeria identified by the study is the politicization of security where the politicians use state security agencies to further their own interests. Again, the dehumanizing training and poor remuneration offered to law enforcement agents like the Nigeria police all culminate to make the Nigerian state a source of insecurity to the citizenry. Essentially, the writers submit that state security in Nigeria undermine the security of the citizens. In another development, Nwolise (2006) see security as all-encompassing condition which suggests that a territory must be secured by a network of armed forces, that the sovereignty of the state must be guaranteed by a democratic and patriotic government, which in turn must be protected by the military, police and the people themselves, that the people must not only be secured from external attacks but also from devastating consequences of internal upheavals such as unemployment, hunger, starvation, diseases, ignorance, homelessness, environmental degradation and pollution cum socio-economic injustices.

Similarly, Schafer (2013) notes that security is an essentially contested concept of vital importance. Security to him is not an independent concept because it is always related to individual or societal value systems. It is the ability to pursue cherished political and social ambitions and to make life choices. He stressed that there is link between human security and national security because in order for a state to survive, it has to respect the security of its citizens, and the security of the citizens of other states. In his view, Omede (2012) conceptualized security as a dynamic condition which involves the relative ability of a state to counter threats to its core values and interests.

Mesjasz (2004), security is derived from the latin word *securitas* which refers to tranquility and freedom of care. The term can be further broken down to "Se" meaning "without" and "curus" meaning "uneasiness". That is, "security" originally meant liberation from uneasiness or a peaceful situation without any risks or threats. Thus, according to him, the word security has a wide range of meaning including "to feel safe" and "to be protected" and is used to describe a situation without any risks or worries. The core issue in any security discussions is a broadly defined prediction, or identification of a disturbance or threat which should make possible subsequent future actions – 'emergency measures' – monitoring, prevention, elimination, isolation etc. He argued persuasively that the core scheme of security can be extended in various directions by combination of the following attributes:

a. Reference object – state, region, alliance, society, various social groups – nations, minorities, ethnic groups, individuals, global system

b. Areas in which existential disturbances (threats) are emerging (sectors) – political, military, economic, ecological, societal

c. Methods of prediction (identification) of disruptions – beginning from search for "objective" threats and ending with subjectively perceived threats, also resulting from social discourse.

d. Methods of planning and accomplishing extraordinary actions aimed at monitoring, preventing or eliminating existential threats.

Zedner (2002) agrees that security is a slippery concept with multiple meaning. To him, security is a state of being and a means to that end. As a state of being, security suggests two quite distinct objective and subjective conditions. As an objective condition, it takes various forms. First, it is the condition of being without threat: the hypothetical state of absolute security. Secondly, it is defined by the neutralization of threats: the state of 'being protected from'. Thirdly, it is a form of avoidance or non-exposure to danger. As a subjective condition, security again suggests both the positive condition of feeling safe, and freedom from anxiety or apprehension defined negatively by reference to insecurity. These subjective conditions makes no reference to the objective reality to which the feeling may or may not pertain, they describe feelings alone. McGrew (1988) contend that the security of a nation hangs on two important pillars which are (1) the maintenance and protection of the socioeconomic order in the face of internal and external threat and (2) the promotion of a preferred international order, which minimizes the threat to core values and interests, as well as to the domestic order.

According to Wolfers cited in Mesjasz (2004), security in an objective sense, measures the absence of threats to acquired values, in a subjective sense, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked. Buzan cited in Ogege (2013) sees security as political, economic, social and environmental threat that affect the individual as

well as the state at national and international levels. Imobighe as cited in Oche (2001:76) aptly captures the concept of security as:

> *The freedom from danger or threat to a nation's ability to protect and develop itself, promote its cherished values and legitimate interest...and enhance the well-being of its people. Thus, security is the freedom from or the absence of those tendencies which could undermine internal cohesion and the corporate existence of a nation and its ability to maintain its vital institutions for the promotion of its core values...as well as freedom from danger to life and property.*

Hornby (in Okoroafor, Nzenwa & Oti, 2012) defines security as the activities involved in protecting a country, building, or a person against attack, danger, etc. Some other writers tend to equate security with national security. For instance, Otl-Nyiam (1990: 257-258) cited in Jega (2007), conceptualizes national security as having the responsibilities to: (i) deter attack on the home front, (ii) defend the territorial integrity if deterrence fails, (iii) deter insurgency and deal with internal crisis, (iv) deter foreign military intervention in the country's neighbouring states, (v) deter extra-African forces' military intervention in African crises that threaten the nation's interest, (vi) provide aid to the Organisation for African Unity, OAU (now African Union, AU) in furtherance of national interest, and (vii) provide aid to the United Nations Organisations (UNO) and participate in genuine global peace campaign.

Jega (2007) opined that Nigeria's security objectives should be defined in broad terms to include protection and defense of the country's territorial integrity, promotion of peaceful coexistence in the polity, containing/eliminating threats to

internal security, ensuring systemic stability and bringing about sustainable and equitable socio-economic development. He itemized Nigeria's security objectives as consisting of the following concerns: peace and stability; ethno-religious/communal harmony; peaceful coexistence; food security; sustainable socioeconomic development; and democratic development, which involves strengthening the rule of law; creating a democratic political culture; nurturing civility, promoting good governance, transparency and accountability; and facilitating institutional and structural reforms amenable to democratization.

For Stan cited in Ewetan and Urhie, (2014) security embodies the mechanism put in place to avoid, prevent, reduce or resolve violent conflicts and threats that originate from other states, non-state actors, or structural socio-political and economic conditions.

Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2013) categorized the divergent approaches to the concept of security into two – the neo-realist theoretical strand which conceptualizes security as primary responsibilities of the state. The second approach, a postmodernist or plural view, conceptualizes security as the responsibilities of non-state actors and displaces the state as a major provider of security. Proponents of this approach argue that the concept of security goes beyond a military determination of threats and that government should be more concerned with the economic security of individual than the security of the state because the root causes of insecurity are economic in nature.

Akin (2008) defines security as the situation that exists as a result of the establishment of measures for the protection of persons, information and property against hostile persons, influences and actions. For Ogunleye et al. (2011), security embraces all measures designed to protect and safeguard the citizenry and the

resources of individuals, groups, businesses and the nation against sabotage or violent occurrence. In defining security, Achumba et al (2013), noted that security is the:

Stability and continuity of livelihood (stable and steady income), predictability of daily life (knowing what to expect), protection from crime (feeling safe), and freedom from psychological harm (safety or protection from emotional stress which results from the assurance or knowing that one is wanted, accepted, loved and protected in one's community or neighbourhood and by people around. It focuses on emotional and psychological sense of belonging to a social group which can offer one protection.

2.2.2 Causes of Insecurity in Nigeria

Scholars have also investigated the causes of insecurity in Nigeria. For instance, Ewetan and Urhie (2014) identify the causes of insecurity in Nigeria as (a) ethno-religious conflicts, (b) politically based violence, (c) systemic and political corruption, (d) economic based violence, (e) unemployment/poverty, (f) organized violent groups, (g) weak security system, (h) porous borders, and (i) terrorism. Achumba et al (2013) submits that the sources of insecurity can be categorized into remote and immediate factors. The remote factors include: lack of institutional capacity resulting in government failure; pervasive material inequalities and unfairness; ethno-religious conflicts; conflict of perceptions between the public and government; weak security system; loss of socio-cultural and communal value system. The immediate factors include: porous borders, rural/urban drift, social irresponsibility of companies, unemployment/poverty, terrorism, etc.

Onifade and Urim (2013) contend that Nigeria has been enmeshed in a firebox of insecurity leading to scores of deaths of innocent citizens. This insecurity according to them has assumed formidable dimensions and even threatens national integration in the country. The remote causes of the insecurity include: absence of institutional capacity resulting in government failure, the gaping chasm of inequality and absence of fairness and justice, ethno-religious conflicts, disconnect between the people and government, weak and poorly funded military establishements, interagency rivalry, non-prosecution of perpetrators of violence in Nigeria, and loss of socio-cultural and communal value system.

2.2.3 Concept of Community Participation in Security Management

Various studies have also attempted to explain community participation as it relates to security management. For instance, Skogan (1995) observed that one rationale for community participation in security is the belief that police alone can neither create nor maintain safe communities but can help by setting in motion voluntary local efforts to prevent disorder and crime. By so doing, they become adjuncts to community crime prevention efforts such as neighborhood watch. He added that by opening themselves to citizen input via community participation, the police will become more knowledgeable about and responsive to the varying concerns of different communities. By so doing, the state becomes more effective at its most fundamental task of maintaining order in the society. Casey (2010) added that the central objective of community participation in security management is to build trust between police and citizens, and to facilitate collaboration and problem-solving approaches in addressing crime and insecurity.

Community participation in management of security can also be referred to as community policing. In line with this, Ikuteyijo and Rotimi cited in Okeke (2013) opined that community policing entails community partnership in creating a safe and secure environment for all in which people take active part in their own affairs. In the same vein, Rooyen (2001) conceptualizes community policing as a philosophy and strategy which is based on a partnership between the community and the police to find creative solutions for contemporary community problems, crime and other related matters.

Okeke (2013) submitted that unlike the authoritarian and autocratic character and top-down approach of traditional policing, community policing is democratic, participatory and consultative, and bottom-top in approach which is why it is referred to as democracy in action. He added that community participation in security management is a paradigm shift away from traditional policing or traditional model of policing which focus on collaboration of efforts between the police and the residence in combating crime and fear of crime. The basic elements of community policing according to the writer include community partnerships, organizational transformation and problem solving.

For Alemika and Chukwuma (2004), community participation in security management arise from the perceived failure of the state to provide security and protection against the rising incidence of crime. Thus, community participation results in the establishment of informal policing structures rooted in the communities and enjoy some level of legitimacy. Such informal structures work in collaboration with the formal police and can take four different forms: religious, ethnic, state-sponsored and community/neighbourhood watch. The study noted that to avoid Police opposition, the informal community policing structures must meet the following

conditions: (a) register with the police, (b) ensure that members are screened by the police, (c) guarantee that members do not bear arms, and (d) ensure that suspects are not detained by the group, but rather handed over to the police.

Furthermore, some of the challenges of community participation in security management identified by the writers include: (i) multiplicity of security providers and lack of coordination, (ii) exclusion of a section or more of the community (e.g. women group, age groups, occupational groups or ethnic groups), and (iii) use of arms and mob-justice – the presence of groups that are armed and that exist outside the control of the state raises concerns for human rights, accountability and the legitimacy of the state.

Okeshola and Mudiare (2013) have identified the strategies for community participation in security management to include the following:

1. Community partnership: This entails establishing and maintaining mutual trust between citizens of a community and the police. The police have always recognized the need for cooperation with the community and have encouraged members of the community to come forward with crime-fighting information. The police no longer view community as a passive presence connected to the police by an isolated incident or series of incidents. The community's concerns with crime and disorder become the target of efforts by the police and the community working together.

2. Problem Solving: problem solving requires a lot more thought, energy and action than traditional incidents-based police responses to crime and disorder. In full partnership, the police and a community's residents and business owners identify core problems, propose solutions and implement a solution. Thus, community members identify the concerns that they feel are most

threatening to their safety and well-being. Those areas of concern then become priorities for joint police-community interventions. For this problem-solving process to operate effectively, the police need to devote time and attention to discovering community's concerns, and they need to recognize the validity of those concerns.

3. Change Management: According to the scholars, forging community policing partnerships and implementing problem-solving strategies necessitates assigning new responsibilities and adopting a flexible style of management. Traditionally, patrol officers have been accorded lower status in police organizations and have been dominated by the agency's command structure. Community policing, in contrast, emphasizes the value of the patrol function and the patrol officer as an individual. It requires the shifting of initiative, decision making, and responsibility downward within the police organization. The officer must become responsible for managing the delivery of police services to the community. Again, the patrol officers are the most familiar with the needs and concerns of their communities and are in the best position to forge the close ties with the community that lead to effective solutions to local problems.

In another development, Casey (2010) identified four models of community policing implemented across the world to include:

1. Anglo-industrialized community policing which emerged in response to a number of factors including: changing conditions of crime which made reactive policing ineffective; diversity in communities which necessitated more localized responses, and increasing demands for police accountability

2. Continental Europe where the community is understood almost exclusively in geographic neighbourhood terms.

3. Developing and transitional community policing initiative which have been proposed as part of wider democratic reforms and have become core aspects of funded development programs. This model has faced challenges especially in the area of distrust and hostility between citizens and the police, lack of resources available to police etc.

4. Centralized regimes in countries like china where emphasis is upon collective responsibility for governance and policing is based upon a philosophy of 'for the community and by the community.

Ogadimma and Okunola (2013) observed that community policing emerged due to concerns that the prevailing system has failed. The traditional policing approach stressed the efficiency of reapid response as the primary means of addressing crime, as a result, citizens watch crime take place in their community without reporting to the police because of mistrust between the community and the police. In order to manage security, there was need for effective community participation in security matters in the community.

Abiri (2011) opines that community participation in security management is a proactive approach which aims at improving the level of community safety in any society as well as the level of public confidence in and support for its police organization. This is because of the fact that full community safety cannot be achieved without the cooperation and collaboration between the various institutions of government and the public.

2.3   Theoretical Literature

The study is anchored on the twin theories of community participation and post-colonial state theory.

2.3.1 Community Participation Theory

The proponents of the community participation theory contend that involving people in solving their own problems brings many lasting benefits to the people because, first, it allows for the redistribution of power that in turn enables the masses excluded from the political and economic processes to be deliberately included. Again, community participation brings people together in creating and making decisions about their environment. Furthermore, as noted by Kreuter, Lezin, and Young (2000) participation of community members engenders individual empowerment as the people gain skills in assessing needs, setting priorities and gaining control over their environment.

The theory holds that community participation which brings about involvement by community members is a way to incorporate local values and attitudes into any programme and to build the layman's perspective into the programme of the community. Bracht and Tsouros (1990) added that community member participation can also provide access to local leaders, resources and technical skills not otherwise available. Generally, community participation brings about a sense of identification and continuing responsibility for any programme, which is also referred to as the principle of ownership (Carlaw et al. cited in cited in Adejoy, 2013).

Therefore, the community participation theory enables us to explicate the necessity and benefits derivable when members of the community participate in management of security.

2.3.2   Post-colonial State Theory

The study is anchored on the Marxian theory of post colonial state. Initially developed by Hamza Alavi (1972), other major proponents of the theory include Ekekwe (1985) and Ake (1985). The theory of post-colonial state emerged mainly from political and ideological resistance and intellectual critique of post-nineteenth century imperialism and colonialism, including the legacies of Western exploits in the global South and the contemporary power relations between the global South and the global North (Omeje, 2015). The theory has been shaped by the works of leftist historical materialism (notably Marxist political economy and dependency theories of history and political science) such as Fanon, (1965); Ake, (1982); Rodney (1972) which emerged as a critique of imperialist and nationalist historiographies on the *raison d'être* and consequence of colonialism. Thus, the theory is premised on the historical specificity of post-colonial societies, which arises from structural changes brought about by the colonial experience and alignments of classes, and by the superstructures of political and administrative institutions which were established in that context, and secondly from radical realignment of class forces which have been brought about in the post-colonial situation. It argues that the post-colonial state rests on the foundation of the colonial state which, in turn, had incorporated some important elements of the pre-colonial rudimentary state structures.

Ake (1985) traced these political conditions to the political legacy colonialism bequeathed on Africa. Colonialism in Africa he said was unusually statist because the colonial state was called upon by the peculiar circumstances of the colonial situation to carry out so many functions – indeed to do everything – it was all powerful. The power of the colonial state was not only absolute but also arbitrary. These two features of the state power, its absolutism and its arbitrariness, framed colonial

politics. Although political independence brought some changes to the composition of the state managers, the character of the state remained much as it was in the colonial era; state power remained essentially the same. At independence therefore, the political environment was hostile and the struggle for power was so absolute.

Contrary to the postulations of the Liberal scholars that the state based Westphalian thinking, exist to serve as the supreme guarantor of security for a populated territory, the post colonial state theory posit that the roles of the state are many and varied, but the chief responsibility of the State is the maintenance of social and political order. It is within this order that the process of class exploitation and subordination takes place, and that Marx and Engels' argue that the state emerged as a result of class struggle and is used as an instrument of a ruling class to assert its interests. With respect to the Nigerian state, it has further been contended that the Nigerian state is privatized and lacks autonomy (Ake, 2001), and that because the state lacks autonomy, it is being privatized and used as an instrument for the pursuit of parochial interests, against the pursuit of the public good.

In the light of the above, we can use the post colonial theory to understand how security is defined by the state to protect the interest of the ruling class and how the security apparatus of the state are deployed mainly to secure the ruling class while the masses are left unsecured. Again, the theory also reveals how community policing is monopolized by the elites in the community while the masses in the community denied adequate space to participate in the management of security in the community. Ibeanu and Momoh (2008) argued persuasively that the current challenge of security in Nigeria is rooted in the colonial state which adopted all sorts of forceful means to achieve objects of the states while in the post-colonial era, the conception of security as mainly security of the state and the use of state security apparatus for the selfish

interest of the elites translates to insecurity of the masses. It is in this light that this study applies the post-colonial state theory to explicate community participation in the management of security in Enugu South L.G.A. of Enugu State.

2.4 Empirical Review

Scholars have conducted various empirical studies exist on the link between community participation and security management in Nigeria and elsewhere. Ibeanu and Momoh (2008) conducted various case studies of tenable security outfits like the Hisbah in Kano, O'odua People's Congress (OPC), the Bakassi Boys in the eastern part of Nigeria, the Niger Delta militants in the oil rich region. The study adopted a multi-layer approach like structured-interview, questionnaires, focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KII) and participant observation. The findings of the study revealed that the decline in the capacity of public security agencies to provide adequate security increased the communalization of security. Such community security agencies enjoy the support of the communities they claim to represent at the same time such agencies has undermined the security they purport to provide as a result of conflict among the various community groups. Again, the study shows that when the community security outfits are opposed by the government, they act as insurgents but return to their normal security provisioning duties when the government cooperate with them. They are also more accountable to the community during phases of opposition but become less accountable during phases of cooperation.

Skogan (1995) investigated community participation in policing in Chicago and found that merely making opportunities available for community participation in policing could be divisive rather than integrative because awareness and contact with

community members at the bottom of the ladder may be less common and the people may be unaffected by the community policing.

Okeke (2013) argued that community participation in security management is not new to Africa because the Igbo traditional society had this model of community policing before colonialism. He argued that colonialism alienated the people from security management leading to a situation of distrust between the people and the police. The poor participation of the people in community policing resulting in inability of the conventional security management apparatus to combat crime and tackle various security challenges in the country thereby by leading to proliferation of vigilante security apparatus which only exacerbated the security challenges in the country. The study concluded that the prospects of community policing in Nigeria look gloomy in view of lack of cooperation between the policy and the community in the management of security in the communities.

According to Abiri (2011), in a study conducted by CLEEN Foundation on the success and challenges of community participation in security management in selected communities in Nigeria, it was found that some of the success included the following:

1. Service orientation: the entire project was able to instill the orientation in both the police and the community that policing is a service to which both parties have important roles to play to ensure that it is effectively delivered.

2. Partnership: the community policing partnership forums created very strong and healthy partnerships between the police and the communities which indicates a sense of ownership of the process by both the community members and the police.

3. Empowerment: the community members and the police built their capaicity to address safety and security issues in a result-oriented manner using a joint problem solving approach.

Equally, some of the challenges identified included politicization of the programme and lack of adequate police support.

In another study, Adejoh (2013) assessed the performance informal security structures in community crime control in Lagos Metropolis. Based on in-depth interviews (IDIs) and focus group discussion (FGDs) with community members, the study found that community participation in security management results in emergence, proliferation and persistence of informal policing structures. Again, the study community participation in security management arise from factors like rise in criminality, inadequacy of the formal police services, poor community perception about the ability of the police to respond to the needs of the victims of crime and lack of integrity of the police. Furthermore, the study observed that informal security groups play remarkable role in neighbourhood crime control and enjoy support of the people.

Brogden and Nijhar (2005), investigated community participation in security management in South Africa argued that implementing community policing in contexts where communities are divided and where police are regarded with suspicion by the population is problematic. The writers found that in South Africa, the police saw community policing primarily as an intelligence-gathering technique in which communities would become a valuable police resource. Conversely, communities were more concerned with the potential for community participation to make the police more accountable, to shift the balance of power and to give them more control of the police. This made the community forums problematic because their purposes

were unclear and they were also dominated by particular sections of the society while less organized or articulate groups were marginalized and excluded.

2.5 Gaps in Literature

The emergence and engagement of community security apparatus in various parts of the country have drawn attention of writers. Most of these studies focus on examining the relationship between the state security apparatus and members of the community (Okeke, 2013; Casey, 2010; Ogadimma and Okunola, 2013). Other studies like Alemika and Chukwuma (2004) concentrate on the challenges faced by the emergent security apparatus. Thus, the link between community participation and security management have not been systematically articulated in extant literature. This study therefore attempt to contribute by investigating community participation in management of security in Enugu South L.G.A of Enugu State.

Extant literature shows that most studies tend to view security mainly as the security of the state both internally and externally (Jega, 2007; Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013; Ewetan and Urhie, 2014). On the issue of community participation in security management, most studies focus on community policing by examining the relationship between the state security apparatus and members of the community (Okeke, 2013; Casey, 2010; Ogadimma and Okunola, 2013; Alemika and Chukwuma, 2004).

Based on the foregoing, most of these studies did not examine the extent of participation of community members in the management of security in the community. Again, empirical investigation into the role of community members in addressing security remains scanty. Thus, the link between community participation

and security management has not been systematically articulated in extant literature, this forms the lacuna this study attempts to fill.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1   Introduction

This chapter deals with the design of the study. It looks specifically at the study area, research design, types and sources of data, study population, sample size determination, sampling technique, data collection instrument, validation of data collection instrument, data collection procedure, and tmethod of data analysis.

3.2   Area of the Study

Enugu South is a Local Government Area of Enugu State, Nigeria. Its headquarters is in Uwani. It has an area of 67 km² and a population of 198,032 (NPC, 2006) censuses. The postal code of the area is 400. Enugu South LGA is one of the local governments within Enugu metropolis. In addition to the actual indigenes or natives who occupy Enugu South LGA, the area also has a large number of migrants and settlers living in it due to the fact that it is located within Enugu metropolis.

The major language of communication in the area is Igbo as most residents are of the Igbo speaking tribe. The area is developed with good road networks, presence of electricity and water in most part of of the area. Business and trading is the major occupation of the people living in Enugu South LGA. Thus, the area has notable markets like the Kenyatta market notable for building materials trading amongst other trade, Camp notable for motor spear part trade, Gariki notable for food stuffs and consumable to mention a few. The geographical map of Enugu South LGA is found in Appendix B.

3.3   Research Design

The survey research design shall be used for the study. A survey research generally collects data from a defined population to describe the present condition of the population using the variables under study and attempt is made to describe the present phenomenon with regard to a population (Ofo, 1994).

The researcher preferred a survey study because it will ensure that all attributes of the population under study were captured in the sample. More so, the reason for using questionnaire and interview to collect data was also informed by this design.

3.4   Population of the Study

From the 2006 National Census, the population of Enugu South Local Government Area is 198,032 (NPC, 2006). The population of the study consists of all members of the various communities in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State.

3.5   Sample Size Determination

Cluster/Area and random sampling techniques were used for the study. In using the cluster/area sampling, the entire local government was stratified into two areas, the southern part and western parts. The South comprises of Amechi-Uwani, Obeagu, Ugwuaji, Obeagu Ugwuaji, Topland, Nkporo, Awkunanaw East, Achara Layout East, Uwani right flank up to depot Unipetrol on coming to Enugu from Awgu. While the West part of it comprises of Amechi, Obeagu Uno, Akwuke, Akwuke Uwani, Gariki, Jioto, Idaw River/Awkunanaw, Ikirike, Achara Layout, Old Cemetry. The sample will be divided equally among the various clusters in each area (see Table 3.1), as there is no published records on the population of each cluster in

the local government area.   Upon allocating the samples to each cluster, the respondents will be selected purposively using the selection criteria below:

The sample size was arrived at by using the Taro Yamane formula. The formula is given as follows:

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

where;   n is desired sample population size   N is study population
            e is 0.04 level of significance   1 is constant

Since, the total study population is 105,741, the desired sample size, n was calculated as follows.

$$n = \frac{105,741}{1 + 105,741\ (0.04)^2}$$

n = 625

Therefore a sample size of 625 will be adopted.

3.6   Sampling Techniques

The samples was selected according to the proportions indicated in Table 3.1

Table 3.1:   Sample Size Allocation

Area	Cluster	Sample
South	Amechi-Uwani	35
	Obeagu	33
	Ugwuaji	36
	Obeagu Ugwuaji	34
	Topland	36
	Nkporo	33
	Awkunanaw East	32
	Achara Layout East	38
	Uwani	38
West	Amechi	35
	Obeagu Uno	33
	Akwuke Uwani	35
	Gariki	34
	Jioto	33
	Idaw River/Awkwunanaw	36
	Ikirike	34
	Achara Layout	37
	Old Cemetry	33
Total		625

Source: Researcher Field Work 2015

3.7   Data Collection Instrument

The instruments that will be used in collecting data in this study was questionnaire. It was a structured questionnaire designed to address the research questions of the study through responses from key informants in the community. The questionnaire comprised four sections A – D. Section A elicited demographic information of respondents; section B focused on state of security in Enugu South LGA; and section C focused on security management mechanism in Enugu South LGA, while Section D elicited information on participation of the community members in the management of security in Enugu South LGA. Answer options for research questions were arranged in a 4 point likert scale: Strongly Agree (SA - 4 point), Agree (A - 3 point), Disagree (D - 2 point) and Strongly Disagree (SD - 1 point).

3.8   Validity of the Instrument

According to Ofo (1994), validity is the degree to which a test measures what it is supposed to measure. To ascertain the validity of the instrument, the researcher gave the instrument to the thesis supervisor and another expert in the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The experts were requested to read and correct the items in the questionnaire to ensure suitability, appropriateness and adequacy. Thereafter, the researcher modified the instrument in line with the suggestions and corrections made by the experts.

3.9   Reliability of the Instrument

To ascertain the reliability of the instrument, a pilot study was carried out by the researcher using a total of 30 respondents from our study area. A Cronbach Alpha reliability test was carried out with Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). An alpha coefficient of 0.80 and above will indicate that the instrument is reliable.

3.10 Data Collection Procedure

Six hundred and twenty-five copies of structured questionnaire were distributed. The researcher engaged the services of three research assistants that assisted in the administration of questionnaire. These research assistants were trained on how to elicit information from respondents. Prior to the administration of the questionnaire, the researcher and research assistants mapped the area of study, so as to be able to identify the locations of eligible respondents. The research team personally administered the questionnaire to ensure a high rate of collection. Each of the clusters in South and West areas of the study area was allocated the number of copies of questionnaire based on the sample allocation (Table 3.2), and each respondent was selected based on the selection criteria.

3.11   Data Analysis and Test of Hypotheses

Statistical tools were adopted to present data and to answer the research questions. Chi-Square (X^2) was used to test hypotheses at 95% confidence interval (0.5 level of significance). The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS, Version 16 of 2013) was used to run the Chi-square.

Decision Rule

If Chi-calculated value is greater than Chi-table value, reject the null hypothesis and accept alternate hypothesis, and vice versa.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

In this section, data are presented and analysed, using percentage tables and Chi-square was employed to test the hypotheses.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

Out of the total of 625 copies of questionnaire administered to respondents, 598 questionnaires constituting 95.04% of total questionnaires administered were returned properly completed by the respondents, the other 27 questionnaires constituting 4.32% were either not returned or were incomplete or mutilated. Thus, the questionnaire return rate of 95.68% was adequate. The rate of return of questionnaires by respondents according to communities is presented in Table 4.2

Table 4.2.1: Questionnaire Return Rate According to Communities

Area	Cluster	Sample	Return Rate
South	Amechi-Uwani	35	33
	Obeagu	33	32
	Ugwuaji	36	36
	Obeagu Ugwuaji	34	31
	Topland	36	35
	Nkporo	33	31
	Awkunanaw East	32	32
	Achara Layout East	38	37
	Uwani	38	38
West	Amechi	35	31
	Obeagu Uno	33	33
	Akwuke Uwani	35	32
	Gariki	34	33
	Jioto	33	31
	Idaw River/Awkwunanaw	36	36
	Ikirike	34	31
	Achara Layout	37	35
	Old Cemetry	33	31
Total		625	598(95.68%)

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This section deals with the distribution of the respondents according to their demographic characteristics, which include gender, age, occupation, level of education and affiliation with community security agencies. The results are presented in Table 4.3.1-5

4.3.1 Gender

Table 4.3.1: Distribution of the respondents according to their gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	380	63.5
Female	218	36.5
Total	598	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.3.1 reveals that majority of respondents in the study are male accounting for 63.5% of our respondents, while female constitutes only 36.5% of respondents in the study.

4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age

Table 4.3.2: Age Distribution of Respondents

Age Group	Frequency	Percent (%)
18years	47	7.9
18-29yrs	103	17.2
30-39yrs	215	35.9
40yrs and above	233	38.9
TOTAL	**598**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.3.2 reveals that 35.9% of the respondents are age 30-39years,38.9%, were ages 40 and above, 17.2% were aged 18-29years, and others were 18years.

4.3.3 Occupation of Respondents

Table 4.3.3: Respondents' Occupational Distribution

Occupation	Frequency	Percent (%)
Unemployed	116	19.4
Self-Employed	109	18.2
Civil/Public Servant	137	22.9
Private-sector employee	122	20.4
Retiree	64	10.7
Student/Apprentice	50	8.4
TOTAL	**598**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.3.3 reveals that most of the respondents were civil/public servants (22.9%) and private sector employees (22.4%). This is followed by high fraction of unemployed person and those who are self-employed constituting 19.4% and 18.2% respectively. Retirees make up 10.7% of the respondents, while students/apprentice constitute the remaining 8.4% of our respondents.

4.3.4 Respondents Level of Education

Table 4.3.4: Distribution of Respondents According to Level of Education

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent (%)
No formal education	59	9.9
Primary Education	81	13.5
Secondary Education	111	18.6
Tertiary Education	347	58.0
TOTAL	**598**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.3.4 reveals that respondents with tertiary education constitute majority of the respondents of the study accounting for 58% of total respondents, while those with secondary and primary education constitute 18.6% and 13.5% respectively. The least group (9.9%) was respondents with no formal education.

4.3.5 Affiliation with Community Security Agency

Table 4.3.5: Distribution of Respondents According to   Affiliation with Community Security Agency

Affiliation with Community Security Agency	Frequency	Percent (%)
Local Vigilante Group	63	10.5
Organized Private Security Agents	7	7.4
Neighborhood Watch	91	15.2
None	437	73.1
TOTAL	**598**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.3.5 shows that majority of the respondents, (73.1%) are not affiliated to any security agency in the community. Only 15.2% and 10.5% are affiliated to

neighborhood watch and local vigilante group respectively, while 7.4% are affiliated to organized private security agencies.

4.4: Incidence of Insecurity in Enugu South LGA

This section presents data on the responses of respondents as regards the incidence of insecurity in Enugu South LGA using frequencies and simple percentages. Questions 1 to 5 of the research instrument are used to elicit responses from the respondents on the state of insecurity in Enugu South LGA. Responses of the respondents are presented in Table 4.4

Table 4.4: Responses on the Incidence of Insecurity in Enugu South LGA

Item	Question	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Total (%)
1	There is high incidence of armed robbery, car snatching and house breaking in this community	397(66.4)	93(15.6)	85(14.2)	23(3.8)	598(100)
2	Kidnapping and hostage taking of individuals are rampant in this community	51(8.5)	86(14.4)	277(46.3)	184(30.8)	598(100)
3	Thieves and armed robbers operate frequently in this area	431(72.1)	82(13.7)	75(12.5)	10(1.7)	598(100)
4	Mob actions occur frequently in this area	197(32.9)	120(20.1)	170(28.4)	106(17.7)	598(100)
5	Demonstrations are rampant in this area	178(29.8)	156(26.1)	121(20.2)	143(23.9)	598(100)

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.4 shows that incidence of insecurity is high in Enugu South LGA. About, 66.4% of the respondents strongly agreed that there is high incidence of armed robbery, car snatching and house breaking in this community. However, concerning

kidnapping and hostage taking of individuals in the community, 46.3% and 30.8% of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively to occurrence of such form of insecurity. This shows that kidnapping and hostage taking as forms of insecurity were not rampant in the community.

Furthermore, majority of the respondents averred that thieves and armed robbers operate frequently in Enugu South LGA with 72.1% strongly agreeing and 13.7% agreeing. Again, 32.9% and 20.1% strongly agreed and agreed respectively that mob actions occur frequently in the area. On issue of demonstrations in the community, 29.8% strongly agreed, 26.1% agreed while 20.2% and 23.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively.

4.5 Security management mechanism in Enugu South LGA

Table 4.5 shows he incidence of insecurity in Enugu South LGA using frequencies and simple percentages.

Table 4.5: Responses on Security management mechanism in Enugu South LGA

S/N	Question	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Total (%)
1	There exists recognized agencies that manage security in Enugu South Local Government Area	215(35.9)	178(29.8)	107(17.9)	98(16.4)	598(100)
2	Only state security management agencies like the police and civil defence are used for security management in Enugu South Local Government Area	397(66.4)	122(20.4)	58(9.7)	21(3.5)	598(100)
3	Only community based agencies like the Vigilante Group and Neighbourhood Watch are used for security management in Enugu South Local Government Area	65(10.9)	98(16.4)	364(60.9)	71(11.9)	598(100)
4	Both state security agencies and community based security agencies are used for security management in Enugu South Local Government Area	115(19.2)	87(14.5)	373(62.4)	23(3.8)	598(100)
5	Security management is mostly outsourced to private security firms	24(4.0)	91(15.2)	388(64.9)	95(15.9)	598(100)

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.5 reveals that 35.9% and 29.8% of the respondents strongly agreed

and agreed respectively to the existence of recognized agencies that manage security

in Enugu South Local Government Area while 17.9% and 16.4% disagreed and

strongly disagreed respectively. Meanwhile, 66.4% strongly agreed, 20.4% agreed while 9.7% and 3.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that only state security management agencies like the police and civil defence are used for security management in Enugu South Local Government Area

Furthermore, 10.9% strongly agreed, 20.4% agreed while 60.9% and 11.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that only community based agencies like the Vigilante Group and Neighbourhood Watch are used for security management in Enugu South Local Government Area. Concerning use of both state security agencies and community based security agencies for security management in Enugu South Local Government Area, 19.2% strongly agreed, 14.5% agreed, 62.4% disagreed while 3.8% strongly disagreed.

Finally, majority of the respondents constituting 64.9% of the respondents disagreed that security management is mostly outsourced to private security firms, 15.9% strongly disagreed while 4.0% and 15.2% strongly agreed and agreed respectively.

4.6 Community members' participation in management of security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State

Table 4.6 shows responses of respondents to research question one which seeks to elicit information on the extent community members participate in management of security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State. A cross tabulation of respondents' demographic characteristics and their responses indicating their extent of participation in security management in Enugu South LGA is also presented in tables using simple frequencies and percentages. Accordingly, Section D of the research instrument containing four (4) questions is used to elicit

responses from the respondents on the extent of community members participation in the management of security in Enugu South LGA. Responses of the respondents are presented in tables below.

Table 4.6: Community members' participation in management of security

S/N	Question	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Total (%)
1	Community members of the community are involved in decision making concerning security management in Enugu South Local Government Area	67(11.2)	93(15.6)	302(50.5)	136(22.7)	598(100)
2	Community members participate actively in implementing decisions and agreement concerning security management in Enugu South Local Government Area	44(7.4)	89(14.9)	319(53.3)	146(24.4)	598(100)
3	Members of the community participate in regular security management meeting of Enugu South Local Government Area	197(32.9)	162(27.1)	101(16.9)	38(6.4)	598(100)
4	Community members take ownership in the management of security	48(8.0)	65(10.9)	304(50.8)	181(30.3)	598(100)

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.6 reveals that majority of the respondents constituting 50.5% disagreed that members of the community are involved in decision making concerning security management in Enugu South Local Government Area. Similarly, 22.7% strongly disagreed, while 11.2% and 15.6% strongly agreed and agreed respectively.

Furthermore, concerning active participation of community members in implementing decisions and agreement concerning security management in Enugu

South Local Government Area, 7.4% and 14.9|% of respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively. Conversely, 53.3% and 24.4% of respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively on the issue of active participation of community members in implementing decisions and agreement concerning security management in Enugu South LGA.

Meanwhile, 32.9% and 27.1% strongly agreed and agreed respectively concerning participation of community members in regular security management meeting of Enugu South Local Government Area. On the other hand, 16.9% and 6.4% of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively. On the issue of community members taking ownership in the management of security in Enugu South Local Government Area, majority of respondents amounting to 50.8% disagreed while 30.3% strongly disagreed. Again, 8.0% of the respondents strongly agreed while 10.9% agreed.

Table 4.7: Community members' participation in management of security

S/N	Question	Position in community	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Total (%)
1	Community members of the community are involved in decision making concerning security management in Enugu South Local Government Area	Traditional/ Political Office Holders	64(35.6)	96(53.3)	20(11.1)	0(0)	180(100)
		Others	0(0)	0(0)	282(67.5)	136(32.5)	418(100)
2	Community members participate actively in implementing decisions and agreement concerning security management in Enugu South Local Government Area	Traditional/ Political Office Holders	44(24.4)	89(49.4)	47(26.1)	0(0)	180(100)
		Others	0(0)	0(0)	272(65.1)	146(34.9)	418(100)
3	Members of the community participate in regular security management meeting of Enugu South Local Government Area	Traditional/ Political Office Holders	175(97.2)	5(2.8)	0(0)	0(0)	180(100)
		Others	17(4.1)	162(38.8)	101(24.2)	138(33.0)	418(100)
4	Community members take ownership in the management of security	Traditional/ Political Office Holders	49(27.2)	64(35.6)	67(37.2)	0(0)	180(100)
		Others	0(0)	0(0)	237(56.7)	181(43.3)	418(100)

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.7 reveals the divergent opinion of members of the community on the extent to which community members participate in security management in Enugu South Local Government Area. The cross tabulation shows that opinion of community members differed based on their position in the community. For example, as regards involvement in decision making concerning security management in Enugu South Local Government Area, 53.3% and 35.6% of traditional and political office holders strongly agreed and agreed respectively that community members were involved in security decision making. Conversely, most other community members were of the opinion that they were not involved in decision making, 65.1% of other community members disagreed while 34.9% strongly disagreed.

On the issue of community members' active participation in implementing decisions and agreement concerning security management in Enugu South Local Government Area, 49.4% of traditional and political office holders in the community

agreed that community members participate actively in implementation of decisions and agreement concerning security management in the community. On the other hand, 65.1% of other members of the community disagreed while 34.9% of other community members also disagreed.

Concerning members of the community participation in regular security management meeting of Enugu South Local Government Area, 97.2% of traditional and political office holders strongly agreed that participation of community members in security management meeting is regular. For the other community members, 38.8% agreed, 24.2% disagreed while 33.0% strongly disagreed.

Finally, on the issue of community members taking ownership in the management of security in the community, 27.2% of traditional and political office holders strongly agreed, 35.6% agreed while 37.2% disagreed. On the other hand, 56.7% of the other community members disagreed while 43.3% strongly disagreed.

4.8 Roles of community members in addressing security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State

Tables 4.8 shows responses of respondents to research question two which seeks to elicit information on the roles of members in addressing security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State. A cross tabulation of respondents' demographic characteristics and their responses indicating on the role of community members in addressing security in Enugu South LGA is also presented in tables using simple frequencies and percentages. Accordingly, Section E of the research instrument containing four (4) questions is used to elicit responses from the respondents on the community members in addressing security in Enugu South LGA. Responses of the respondents are presented in tables below.

Table 4.9: Roles of community members in addressing security

S/N	Question	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Total (%)
1	Members of the community are involved in funding of the community security management agencies	107(17.9)	393(65.7)	65(10.9)	33(5.5)	598(100)
2	Members of the community are involved in reporting threats to and incidents of insecurity to security agencies in Enugu South Local Government Area	261(43.6)	238(39.8)	78(13.0)	21(3.5)	598(100)
3	Members of the community are involved in arrest, detention and prosecute suspected insecurity elements	16(2.7)	107(17.9)	319(53.3)	156(26.1)	598(100)
4	Community members are involved in the recovery of looted items	77(12.9)	93(15.6)	246(41.1)	182(30.4)	598(100)

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.9 shows responses of respondents with regards to the role of community members in addressing security in Enugu South LGA. Thus, the table reveals that 65.7% of the respondents agreed that members of the community are involved in funding of the community security management agencies while 17.9% of the respondents strongly agreed. On the other hand, 10.9% of the respondents disagreed while 5.5% strongly disagreed.

Concerning the role of community members in reporting threats and incidents of insecurity to security agencies in Enugu South Local Government Area, 43.6% of the respondents strongly agreed, 39.8% agreed while 13.0% and 3.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively.

Table 4.9 further reveals that majority of the respondents constituting 53.3% of the respondents in the study disagreed that members of the community are involved in arrest, detention and prosecution of suspected insecurity elements, 26.1% of the

respondents strongly disagreed. However, 2.7% and 17.9% strongly agreed and agreed respectively.

Finally, concerning community members involvement in the recovery of looted items in Enugu south LGA, 41.1% of the respondents disagreed, 30.4% strongly disagreed while, 12.9% and 15.6% strongly agreed and agreed respectively.

Table 4.10: Cross Tabulation between community members position on Extent of Community members' participation in management of security

S/N	Question	Position in community	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Total (%)
1	Members of the community are involved in funding of the community security management agencies	Traditional/ Political Office Holders	107(59.4)	73(40.6)	0(0)	0(0)	180(100)
		Others	0(0)	320(76.6)	65(15.6)	33(7.9)	418(100)
2	Members of the community are involved in reporting threats to security and incidents of insecurity to security agencies in Enugu South Local Government Area	Traditional/ Political Office Holders	175(97.2)	5(2.8)	0(0)	0(0)	180(100)
		Others	231(55.3)	88(21.1)	78(18.7)	21 (5.0)	418(100)
3	Members of the community are involved in arrest, detention and prosecute suspected insecurity elements	Traditional/ Political Office Holders	0(0)	16(8.9)	107(59.4)	57(31.7)	180(100)
		Others	0(0)	0(0)	262(62.7)	156(37.3)	418(100)
4	Community members are involved in the recovery of looted items	Traditional/ Political Office Holders	10(5.6)	0(0)	77(42.8)	93(51.7)	180(100)
		Others	77(12.9)	93(15.6)	246(41.1)	182(30.4)	418(100)

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.10 reveals the divergent responses of our respondents based on their positions either as traditional/political office holders or as ordinary members of the community. In line with this, on whether community members are involved in funding of community security management agencies, 59.4% and 40.6% of traditional/political office holders strongly agreed and agreed respectively. Similarly, 76.6% of other members of the community agreed while 15.6% and 7.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively.

Furthermore, 97.2% of traditional/political office holders strongly agreed that members of the community are involved in reporting threats to security and incidents of insecurity to security agencies. For other community members, 55.3% strongly agreed, 21.1% agreed while 18.7% disagreed and 5.0% strongly disagreed.

On whether members of the community are involved in the arrest, detention, and prosecution of suspected insecurity elements, only 8.9% of traditional/political office holders agreed, 59.4% disagreed and 31.7% strongly disagreed. Similarly, 62.7% of ordinary community members disagreed while 37.3% strongly disagreed.

Finally, concerning involvement of community members in the recovery of looted items, 42.8% and 51.7% of traditional/political office holders disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively while 5.6% strongly agreed. On the other hand, 41.1% of other members of the community disagreed, 30.4% strongly disagreed, 12.9% strongly agreed while 15.6% disagreed.

4.11 Test of Hypotheses

This section presents the test of hypotheses contained in this study. Chi-square analysis was adopted to test the two null hypotheses at stated in the study at 0.05 level of significance. We were further guided by the decision rule: If our chi-calculated is greater than chi-table, we reject the null hypothesis and accept alternate hypothesis and vice versa.

4.11.1 Hypothesis One

H_{01}: Community members do not significantly participate in the management of security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State

Table 4.11:1 Chi-Square Test for Hypothesis One

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.739[b]	3	.103		
Continuity Correction [a]	3.858	3	.005		
Likelihood Ratio	6.880	3	.101		
Fisher's Exact Test				.103	.102
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.657	3	.102		
N of Valid Cases	598				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.08.

Table 4.11.1 presents result of our chi-square test of hypothesis for hypothesis one. The result reveals that our chi-calculated is 5.739 while our chi-table for 3 degree of freedom (df) at .05 level of significance is 7.815. Thus, since our chi-calculated is less than chi-table, we accept our null hypothesis and state that community members do not significantly participate in the management of security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State.

4.11.2: Hypothesis Two

Hypothesis two is as stated below:

H_{02}: Community members do not play significant roles in addressing security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State

Table 4.14: Chi-Square Result for Hypothesis Two

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.528 [b]	3	.083		
Continuity Correction [a]	0.628	3	.077		
Likelihood Ratio	0.850	3	.064		
Fisher's Exact Test				.083	.083
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.994	3	.087		
N of Valid Cases	598				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26.34.

Table 4.11.2 above presents result of our chi-square test of hypothesis for hypothesis two. The result reveals that our chi-calculated is 3.528 while our chi-table for 3 degree of freedom (df) at .05 level of significance is 7.815. Thus, since our chi-calculated is less than chi-table, we accept our null hypothesis and Community members do not play significant roles in addressing security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This chapter presents discussion of findings of this study based on the data analysis and hypotheses testing,

5.1 Incidence of Insecurity in Enugu South LGA

There is generally high incidence of insecurity in Enugu South LGA. Various forms of insecurity are prevalent in the various communities within the Local Government Area. It is interesting to note that high incidence of armed robbery, car snatching and burglary were the most frequent and major form of insecurity witnessed in Enugu South LGA. The respondents overwhelmingly agreed that this form of insecurity was rampant and was a serious source of worry among residents of the communities within the Local Government Area.

Next to this was incidence of mob actions and demonstrations which was considered high by the respondents. Mob actions have to do with spontaneous activities of youths in the community to express their grievance usually against the government. There were instances when the youths in the community resort to violent demonstration to agitate for provision of services such as water or electricity. In addition to the fact that such violent demonstrations and mob actions threaten the peace in the communities, criminal elements usually take advantage of such situations to perpetrate all forms of crime thereby engendering insecurity in the community.

Meanwhile, the study found that although kidnapping and hostage taking are forms of insecurity witnessed in Nigeria, they were not considered rampant in Enugu South LGA.

5.2 Security Management Mechanism in Enugu South LGA

Various mechanisms were adopted in the communities for the management of incidence of insecurity. These mechanisms can be broadly divided into three: the state owned security management agencies like the police and civil defence; the community based agencies like the vigilante groups and neighborhood watch; the privately owned security firms. The study found that the state owned security management agencies like the police and civil defence appear to be the most frequently used agencies in the management of security in the community. This may simply be because they are more organized, better trained and possess fire arms when compared to the other security management organization.

5.3 Community members' participation in management of security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State

The extent of participation by members of the community was low as measured by involvement in decision making, implementation of decisions and agreement concerning security management in the communities, participation in regular security management meetings and taking ownership of security management. The traditional and political office holders were more involved in security management in the community. This is probably because they were more connected to government and possess material wealth they need to protect. When it comes to decision making on issues of security in the community, the traditional and political office holders were more involved because they are more influential in the communities. Other members of the community may seldom attend community meetings, but have little or no contribution to make in terms of decision making. Thus, the extent of community members' participation in security management in the

community depends on their position in the community in terms of whether they hold influential office in the community.

Generally, participation of community members in the management of security in Enugu South LGA was found to be low. This is further buttressed by result of our test of hypothesis based on chi-square analysis tested at 0.05 level of significance which reveal that community members do not significantly participate in the management of security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State.

5.4 Roles of community members in addressing security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State

The study found that community members' role may range from fund contribution, reporting of threats and incidents of insecurity to security organizations arrest, detention and prosecution of suspected insecurity elements and recovery of looted items.

Community members' role was more in the area of reporting of threats and incidents of insecurity to security agencies. They also contributed to the funding of security management in the communities. However, the role of arrest, detention and prosecution of suspected insecurity elements was left to the security agents. Again, community members do not play much role in the recovery of looted items in the community. This is further buttressed by result of our test of hypothesis based on chi-square analysis at 0.05 level of significance which reveals that community members do not play significant roles in addressing security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of Findings

The study set out to assess community participation in security management in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State. The study was guided by two research questions as stated below:

3. To what extent do community members participate in management of security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State?

4. What are the roles of community members in addressing security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State?

Further we stated two null hypotheses for empirical verification, viz:

H_{01}: Community members do not significantly participate in the management of security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State

H_{02}: Community members do not play significant roles in addressing security in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State.

We anchored our study on the theory of post colonial state and employed the chi-square statistics to test our hypotheses while the research questions were analyzed using simple frequencies and cross tabulation.

Based on the foregoing, the study found security is a major challenge of residents in various communities of Enugu South Local Government Area. This insecurity takes various forms ranging from high incidence of armed robbery, car snatching and house breaking, kidnapping and hostage taking of individuals to mob actions and demonstrations. Of all these forms of insecurity, armed robbery, car snatching and house breaking seems to be the most rampant witnessed in the communities.

Furthermore, findings reveal that the high incidence of insecurity in the communities has led to the proliferation of various security management mechanism. Thus, in addition to the conventional security agencies like the police and civil defence, the communities use agencies like the vigilante groups, neighbourhood watch and private security outfits to check insecurity.

Despite the proliferation of security agencies, the study found that participation of members of community in the management of security in the communities is low. Decisions on security issues are usually taken and even implemented by elites in the communities. Community members mainly play the role or reporting threats to security and incidence of insecurity to the police and other security agencies. The major role of security management is being played by the conventional security agencies while most roles expected of community members are hijacked by the elites in the communities.

Hence, contrary to the notion that vigilante groups and neighborhood watch are mechanisms through which community members participate in security management in the communities. Findings of our study suggest that community members do not significantly participate in security management. Again, they do not play significant role in addressing security in Enugu South LGA of Enugu State despite the proliferation of community based security management agencies.

6.2 Conclusion

In conclusion therefore, we submit that in post colonial societies like Nigeria, security is mainly defined and seen from the angle of protection of the state and the elites in the communities. In line with this, the conventional security agencies have not been able to manage security in the communities especially as it affects the common man. Hence, the ineffectiveness of the conventional security agencies in the management of security has engendered proliferation of community based security management agencies.

Although various empirical studies like Adejoh (2013), Abiri (2011) suggest that the emergence of community based security agencies like vigilante groups and neighbourhood watch has improved participation of community members in security management in the communities. The findings of this study suggest that the proliferation of community based security agencies has not improved the participation of community members in management of security because the elites in the community hijack the community based security management agencies. This is consistent with the works of Okeke (2013) which shows that poor participation of community members in the community policing arrangement further exacerbates the security crisis in the society.

Generally, the extent of participation role of community members in security management as seen in the study is usually limited to reporting of threats to security and incidence of insecurity to security agencies. Participation in decision making and implementation is usually poor as the common masses are alienated from sensitive areas of security management.

6.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are proffered:

1. The Nigerian government and elites as well needs redefine security in such a way that will engender a paradigm shift in the strategies used for the management of security which will now emphasize more on securing lives and properties of the common man in the community instead of focusing on protecting the elites and apparatus of the state.

2. Members of the community should be sensitized on the need to take ownership of the management of security in the community. Similarly, the elites in the community should mobilize the people and build in the security needs of the common man on the security agenda. That way the people will take ownership of security management and participate more actively.

3. There should be constant training and retraining of officers and men of the conventional security apparatus as well and members of the community based security agencies especially as it concerns building relationship with the common man in the community. This will build a culture of trust and cooperation which will in turn enhance participation of members of the community in security management.

6.4 Development Implications of Findings

Development is a multi-dimensional phenomenon and for any meaningful development to take place, the people must be the objects and subjects of development. In line with this, the findings of this study have significant development implication for the country. Foremost, the perception of security as the protection of the state and properties of the elites engenders security strategies that alienate the

grass root people not only from the management of security but also from participation in development projects in the communities. More so, the inability of the state and the elites to mobilize the grass root people to participate actively in security management undermined the efficacy of security management mechanisms. As a corollary, it suggests that the prevalence of insecurity in our communities hampers capacity of the state to carry out grass root development programmes. Again, investments, business and social activities cannot take place in an environment characterized by high incidence of insecurity.

Generally, when the people who are the objects and subjects of development are alienated by the state, there will be no opportunity to develop the skills of the people to contribute efficiently in the development of the community. Similarly, when the people are alienated and do not contribute to the development of the community, there is the tendency for such persons to become criminal elements which threaten the security and development of the community. Therefore, for development to take place in the community, the people must significantly participate and play sensitive roles in security management and other activities of the community.

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APPENDIX A

Institute for Development Studies
University of Nigeria, Enugu
Campus
November, 2015

Dear Respondent,

I am a postgraduate student in the above institution, carrying out a study on: "**Community Participation in Security Management in Enugu South Local Government Area of Enugu State**".

This questionnaire is designed to get your opinion on the issues raised in it. The outcome of the study will help to improve the quality of life of Nigerians. All responses will be treated with confidence.

Thank you.

Rev. Fidelis Nwaiwu

(Researcher)

QUESTIONNAIRE

Instruction: Kindly fill in the spaces provided or tick (√), as appropriate.

Section A: Biodata of repondent

1. Name of Community:_____

2. Title/Position in Community:_____

3. Age: a) Below 18yrs ☐   b) 18-29 ☐   (c) 30-39 ☐   (d) 40 and above ☐

4. Gender: a) Male ☐   b) Female ☐

5. Community Security Agency Affiliation: (a) Vigilante group ☐   (b) Organized Private Security Agents ☐   (c) Neighbourhood watch ☐ (c) None ☐ ☐

6. Level of Education: (a) No formal education ☐   (b) Primary Education (c) Secondary Education ☐   (d) Tertiary Education ☐

7. Occupation: (a) Unemployed ☐ (b) Self-employed ☐   (c) Civil/Public Servant ☐
        (d) Private Sector employee ☐ (e) Retiree ☐   (f) Student/Apprentice ☐

8. Rank/Position in the Security Agency:_____

Section B: Incidence of Insecurity in Enugu South L.G.A

Item	Question	SA	A	D	SD
1	There is high incidence of armed robbery, car snatching and house breaking in this community				
2	Kidnapping and hostage taking of individuals are rampant in this community				
3	Thieves and armed robbers operate frequently in this area				
4	Mob actions occur frequently in this area				
5	Demonstrations are rampant in this area				

Section C: Security management mechanism in Enugu South LGA

S/N	Question	SA	A	D	SD
1	There exists recognized agencies that manage security in Enugu South Local Government Area				
2	Only state security management agencies like the police and civil defence are used for security management in Enugu South Local Government Area				
3	Only community based agencies like the Vigilante Group and Neighbourhood Watch are used for security management in Enugu South Local Government Area				
4	Both state security agencies and community based security agencies are used for security management in Enugu South Local Government Area				
5	Security management is mostly outsourced to private security firms				

Section D: **Participation of Community Members in the Management of Security in Enugu South LGA**

S/N	Question	SA	A	D	SD
1	Community members of the community are involved in decision making concerning security management in Enugu South Local Government Area				
2	Community members participate actively in implementing decisions and agreement concerning security management in Enugu South Local Government Area				
3	Members of the community participate in regular security management meeting of Enugu South Local Government Area				
4	Community members take ownership in the management of security.				

Section E: Role of Community Members in Addressing Security in Enugu South LGA

S/N	Question	SA	A	D	SD
5	Members of the community are involved in funding of the security management expenses				
6	Members of the community are involved in reporting threats to and incidents of insecurity to security agencies in Enugu South Local Government Area				
7	Members of the community are involved in arrest, detaintion and prosecute suspected insecurity elements				
8	Recovery of looted items				

APPENDIX B

MAP OF ENUGU SOUTH LGA