Original Research

Community Policing and Crime Reduction In Plateau State Nigeria

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**Related declarations are provided in the final section of this article.

Abstract

The security and safety of the society is a responsibility of every member of the society as seen in the traditional informal mechanism of social control, so when the community joins hands with the police to provide security for the community crime prevention will be achieved. Community policing gives room for the police and community to work together to fight crime and fear of crime. The goal of crime reduction, offender's apprehension, protection of live and properties that have been shoulder on the Nigerian police force and other security agencies is a big responsibility that only police cannot perform effectively without the community's cooperation and contribution. The government in conjunction with the police management should employ more people in to the force for effective community policing programs because when there is no enough officer to do the job the police will not be able to properly engage with the community. The research used both primary and secondary data. Community policing theory was used. The research recommends that, Traditional leaders, religious leaders, NGOs should enlighten the people on the need to involve in community policing especially the youth in the community and the community should be inform that security is the responsibility of all members of the community.

Keywords: Community policing, Crime prevention, Police-community relations, Trust deficit, Plateau State Nigeria.

Introduction

Crime prevention and the reduction of fear of crime represent significant responsibilities entrusted to police agencies worldwide (Schaffer, 2023; Radcliffe, 2025). In Nigeria, however, the police force has struggled to fulfill these duties due to weak police-community relations and systemic challenges within the institution (Mohammed & Zamani, 2023; Dlamini, 2023). Security and safety are collective responsibilities, historically rooted in

informal mechanisms of social control, and when communities collaborate with the police, crime prevention becomes more achievable (Modise, 2025; Alehegn et al., 2025).

Community policing provides a framework for cooperation between the police and citizens in addressing crime and fear of crime (Ekici et al., 2022; Nubani et al., 2023). The Nigerian Police Force introduced community policing in 2004 to strengthen relationships and foster cooperation in crime prevention (Mokhomole & Olutola, 2023; Akpa, 2024). Strategies such as organizing seminars, offering basic security training, and advising citizens on protective measures have been identified as ways to improve police-community relations (Awoyemi et al., 2025; Otieno, 2023). Evidence suggests that community engagement enhances crime reporting, participation in prevention programs, and trust in law enforcement (Choi & Lee, 2021; Malatji et al., 2023).

Despite these initiatives, Nigerian communities continue to face rising levels of crime, including kidnapping, burglary, theft, and corruption, which have eroded public trust in the police and heightened fear of crime (Gunderson et al., 2021; Mugari & Obioha, 2021). Fear of crime imposes psychological and social costs, restricting mobility, discouraging commerce, and undermining community well-being (Mutongwizo et al., 2021; Dau et al., 2023). Scholars have further identified poor police-public relations, indiscipline among personnel, and inadequate resources as obstacles to effective policing (Diphoorn & van Stapele, 2021; Laufs & Borrion, 2022)
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The security and safety of society is a collective responsibility of all members, and community policing emerges as a key strategy for effective policing, crime reduction, and active citizen involvement in problem-solving measures (Ekici et al., 2022; Nubani et al., 2023). Scholars have argued that modern societies often emphasize rights without sufficiently stressing responsibilities, highlighting the need for citizens to actively contribute time, energy, and resources to community safety initiatives (Awoyemi et al., 2025; Modise, 2025).

Community policing outlines the role of citizens in securing their neighborhoods and supporting law enforcement in crime prevention. For this approach to be effective, governmental support, adequate training, and proper orientation of community members are essential (Alehegn et al., 2025; Malatji et al., 2023). As a law enforcement strategy, community policing seeks to strengthen relationships between officers and citizens, improve communication, and foster collaboration in identifying and solving local problems (Choi & Lee, 2021; Akpa, 2024).

Various strategies have been employed globally, including foot patrols, problem-oriented policing, and community outreach, each tailored to the needs of specific communities (Diphoorn & van Stapele, 2021; Mugari & Obioha, 2021). These approaches emphasize building trust through sustained engagement, such as attending community events, interacting with local business owners, and fostering relationships with residents (Mokhomole & Olutola, 2023; Mohammed & Zamani, 2023). Such trust enhances crime reporting and information sharing, thereby improving public safety outcomes (Gunderson et al., 2021; Dau et al., 2023).

Strong relationships of mutual trust between police agencies and communities are critical to maintaining public safety and legitimacy. Police officials rely on community

cooperation to provide information and co-develop solutions to crime and disorder, while citizens' willingness to trust the police depends on whether law enforcement actions reflect community values and uphold procedural justice (Mutongwizo et al., 2021; Laufs & Borrion, 2022). Community policing thus represents a partnership that empowers citizens to take greater control over the quality of life in their neighborhoods, while simultaneously enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement (Broll & Howells, 2021; Koper et al., 2022).

Community policing can be defined as a collaborative effort between law enforcement and community members to identify problems of crime and disorder and to develop locally driven solutions for crime reduction (Ekici et al., 2022; Nubani et al., 2023). When effectively implemented, community policing enhances public safety by increasing awareness that both victims and offenders are community members, while police officers serve as agents of social control concerned with crime prevention and community well-being (Mutongwizo et al., 2021; Mohammed & Zamani, 2023).

As a crime reduction strategy, community policing involves active participation of citizens in monitoring their environment and providing useful information to law enforcement agencies (Akpa, 2024; Malatji et al., 2023). However, in Nigeria, the police have often been accused of misconduct, including unlawful arrests, extortion, harassment, and brutality, which has eroded public trust and triggered widespread protests such as the #EndSARS movement (Mokhomole & Olutola, 2023; Dlamini, 2023). When police misuse their authority and fail to uphold their sworn duties, the relationship between law enforcement and the public becomes characterized by confrontation, exploitation, and mistrust (Diphoorn & van Stapele, 2021; Gunderson et al., 2021).

This breakdown in trust undermines the effectiveness of community policing, as citizens often possess more knowledge of local criminal activities than the police, yet may withhold cooperation due to fear or resentment (Choi & Lee, 2021; Laufs & Borrion, 2022). For community policing to succeed, it requires not only citizen involvement but also police accountability, transparency, and respect for human rights (Broll & Howells, 2021; Koper et al., 2022).

The Concept of Community Policing

A community can be understood as a group of individuals from diverse socio-economic backgrounds who share common needs, ties, and a geographical space, and whose collective responsibility includes ensuring safety and security (Modise, 2025; Alehegn et al., 2025). Community policing, therefore, is not merely a law enforcement tactic but a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies supporting partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address conditions that give rise to crime, disorder, and fear (Ekici et al., 2022; Nubani et al., 2023).

At its core, community policing emphasizes the continuous building of relationships between the police and the public to achieve the goal of a crime-free society (Akpa, 2024; Mohammed & Zamani, 2023). Crime prevention refers to measures designed to minimize opportunities for offending, reduce victimization risks, and increase the likelihood of apprehension, thereby discouraging criminal behavior (Dau et al., 2023; Laufs & Borrion,

2022). Such measures require joint efforts from both citizens and government institutions to reduce crime rates and prevent future offenses (Mutongwizo et al., 2021; Gunderson et al., 2021).

Community policing is expected to involve citizens in policing activities with the aim of reducing crime through cooperation and information sharing (Mokhomole & Olutola, 2023; Malatji et al., 2023). Although the concept is longstanding, its contemporary application seeks to make policing more responsive to community needs and more effective in preventing crime (Diphoorn & van Stapele, 2021; Mugari & Obioha, 2021).

The philosophy of community policing promotes partnerships between government, police, and citizens, encouraging proactive problem-solving and community engagement to address the root causes of crime and disorder (Choi & Lee, 2021; Broll & Howells, 2021). The essence of this approach is to return to a participatory model of safety and security, where responsibility for community well-being is shared by all members rather than being left solely to law enforcement agencies (Awoyemi et al., 2025; Ratcliffe, 2025).

The contemporary community policing movement emphasizes shifting law enforcement from a reactive, incident-driven bureaucracy to a proactive, dynamic, and quality-oriented partnership with the community (Koper et al., 2022; Schaffer, 2023). This philosophy requires police officers to work closely with local citizens and community agencies in designing and implementing crime prevention strategies, while encouraging neighborhood residents to assume responsibility for law enforcement through cooperation with police officers embedded in their communities (Dlamini, 2023; Otieno, 2023).

Community policing creates partnerships between law enforcement agencies and other organizations such as government institutions, community members, service providers, private businesses, and the media (Nubani et al., 2023; Awoyemi et al., 2025). This approach recognizes that formal police structures alone cannot solve every public safety problem, and therefore emphasizes interactive partnerships to address crime and disorder (Ekici et al., 2022; Mohammed & Zamani, 2023).

As a management strategy, community policing promotes joint responsibility between citizens and the police for community safety through collaboration and interpersonal contact (Choi & Lee, 2021; Malatji et al., 2023). It is both a philosophy and a strategy that encourages creative solutions to contemporary community problems, crime, and related issues (Diphoorn & van Stapele, 2021; Akpa, 2024). Scholars have highlighted that community policing requires police to cooperate with non-police actors, shifting away from militarized approaches toward partnerships with constituents (Mutongwizo et al., 2021; Gunderson et al., 2021).

The philosophy of community policing emphasizes proactive problem-solving and community engagement to address the root causes of crime and disorder (Broll & Howells, 2021; Mugari & Obioha, 2021). Its essence lies in returning to a participatory model of safety and security, where responsibility for community well-being is shared by all members, not just law enforcement or government agencies (Ratcliffe, 2025; Schaffer, 2023).

Philosophy of Community Policing

The philosophy of community policing emphasizes shared responsibility between citizens and law enforcement for ensuring community safety (Ekici et al., 2022; Nubani et al., 2023). It requires collective efforts to identify problems, propose solutions, implement actions, and evaluate outcomes within the community (Choi & Lee, 2021; Malatji et al., 2023). Unlike traditional policing, which relies heavily on centralized authority and reactive enforcement, community policing shifts power to residents, encouraging critical decisions to be made at the community level rather than solely within police institutions (Diphoorn & van Stapele, 2021; Akpa, 2024).

The central goal of community policing is to decentralize police decision-making authority, which is achieved through the implementation of three complementary strategies: community partnership, problem-solving, and organizational change management (Mutongwizo et al., 2021; Gunderson et al., 2021). This approach seeks to address the root causes of crime and reduce fear within affected communities by employing creative management styles that engage responsible citizens in proactive problem-solving tactics (Awoyemi et al., 2025; Mohammed & Zamani, 2023).

Community policing thus represents a dynamic law enforcement philosophy that integrates collaboration, innovation, and accountability to minimize criminal activities and strengthen trust between police and the public (Ratcliffe, 2025; Schaffer, 2023).

- ❖ A broader definition of police work;
- ❖ A reordering of police priorities giving greater attention to crime and disorder;
- ❖ A focus on problem-solving and prevention, rather than incident driven policing;
- ❖ A recognition that the community, however defined, plays a critical role in solving neighborhood problems, and
- ❖ A recognition that police organization must be restructured and reorganized to be responsive to
- ❖ the demands of this new approach and to encourage a new pattern of behavior;
- ❖ A recognition that police services, operation and management must be decentralized for
- ❖ effectiveness, so that local police officers can speedily address problems and needs encountered
- ❖ at the local levels;
- ❖ That the training of police officers must cover the areas of social interactions and problem solving in addition to traditional policing skills;
- ❖ There must be a partnership between the police and the communities in defining or identifying,
- ❖ local problems and needs and developing solutions to identified problems;
- ❖ Commitment to development of long-term and proactive policies and programmes to prevent crime and disorder (Law and Justice in Emerging Democracies 2006:13)

Pillars of Community Policing System.

Community policing is an organizational strategy designed to identify the causes of crime, fear, and social disorder, while implementing remedial actions through partnerships and problem-solving tactics (Ekici et al., 2022; Nubani et al., 2023). The system rests on three key elements: community partnerships, problem-solving, and organizational transformation (Mutongwizo et al., 2021; Gunderson et al., 2021).

Community partnerships represent one of the core components of community policing. This approach recognizes that police alone cannot maintain peace and security, and therefore requires the active involvement of local governments, civic leaders, businesses, schools, hospitals, and residents (Awoyemi et al., 2025; Alehegn et al., 2025). Unlike traditional policing, which emphasizes centralized authority, community policing leverages citizen participation to enhance safety and wellness (Choi & Lee, 2021; Malatji et al., 2023). Building strong partnerships requires trust, transparency, and mobilization of community resources to address priority issues, though challenges such as low awareness, weak police-community relations, and limited participation may hinder effectiveness (Mokhomole & Olutola, 2023; Dlamini, 2023).

Problem-solving is another critical aspect of community policing. It involves systematically identifying community problems, analyzing their characteristics, and developing effective responses through collaboration between police and citizens (Diphoorn & van Stapele, 2021; Akpa, 2024). Police officers coordinate and mobilize communities to address crime and disorder, while citizens share responsibility by contributing information and participating in solutions (Broll & Howells, 2021; Mohammed & Zamani, 2023). This mutual engagement strengthens police-community relationships and enhances responsiveness, as safe communities cannot be sustained without active citizen participation (Ratcliffe, 2025; Schaffer, 2023).

Organizational transformation is essential to institutionalize community policing. It requires restructuring police organizations to empower officers, decentralize decision-making, and promote accountability (Koper et al., 2022; Dau et al., 2023). Transformation also involves capacity-building, provision of communication facilities, and equipping officers with the authority and resources needed to engage communities effectively (Mutongwizo et al., 2021; Laufs & Borrion, 2022). Without these structural changes, community partnerships and problem-solving efforts cannot achieve their intended outcomes.

Benefit of police Community Relations
LaGrange (2015) summarized the major benefits of community policing to include:
  i.   Reduced fear of crime;
  ii.   Greater citizen satisfaction and involvement;
  iii. Improved officer morale;
  iv.   Improved police-community relations;
  v.   Increased social cohesion;
  vi.   Improved flow of information from citizens; and
  vii. Enhanced quality of community life.
Challenges of Police Community Relations

A Research carried out by Apenda & Ahmed (2018) showed that the following are the challenges of community policing:
  i.   Lack of training and retraining of police officers on community policing;
  ii.   Inadequate funding and lack of logistics;
  iii. Lack of police – community friendship;
  iv.   Fear of police/perceived ambivalence;
  v.   Poor and nonchalant attitudes towards feeding police with relevant information;
  vi.   Lack of understanding of the police roles;
  vii. Extortion;
  viii. Police brutality and abuse of power;
  ix.   Injustice;
  x.   Revealing secret to criminals;
  xi.   Partnership/involvement in crime; and
  xii. Extrajudicial killings.

Ways of Improving, Promoting and Sustaining Police – Community Relations

In the light of the identified challenges of community policing, Gyong & Mohammed (2018, p.96) put forward the following measures to correct, improve, promote and sustain police – community relations:
  i.   More awareness campaign should be done to enlighten the general public to understand the meaning and importance of this programme. Government, individuals and private organizations should promote by sponsoring the campaign through radio, television and other means of publicity.
  ii.   People should be encouraged to partner with the police in the implementation of the programme. The philosophy of community policing is all about partnership between police and responsible community members. Government, individuals and organizations should encourage team work between police and other responsible community members in identifying the causes and solutions of criminal activities.
  iii. More funding should be provided for the programme to enable the stakeholders effectively implement the programme. Government should not be left alone in funding the programme. Individuals and organizations should also play their role in sustaining the programme.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is guided by Wilson and Kelling broken windows theory, community policing theory by the Department of Justice's Community Oriented-Policing Services (COPS) and the social resource by Wong. Findings from other studies are analysed with a view to examining their contribution to the study.

Community Policing Theory

The community policing philosophy gained prominence alongside other policing theories such as Broken Windows, emphasizing the importance of partnerships and proactive problem-solving in addressing crime and disorder (Ekici et al., 2022; Nubani et al., 2023). According to the U.S. Department of Justice's Community Oriented Policing Services, community policing promotes organizational strategies that support systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address public safety issues, including crime, social disorder, and fear of crime (Mutongwizo et al., 2021; Gunderson et al., 2021).

Community policing aspires to establish strong partnerships between citizens and law enforcement in tackling contemporary challenges to security, such as social and physical disorder, crime, and fear, with the ultimate goal of improving quality of life (Awoyemi et al., 2025; Alehegn et al., 2025). The model seeks to balance reactive responses with proactive problem-solving, focusing on the root causes of crime and disorder. At its core, community policing is about partnership between police and citizens, with three essential elements: citizen involvement, problem-solving, and decentralization (Choi & Lee, 2021; Malatji et al., 2023). Citizen involvement is particularly crucial, as it forms the theoretical foundation of the community policing model (Mokhomole & Olutola, 2023; Mohammed & Zamani, 2023).

While Broken Windows policing often emphasizes issuing citations for minor offenses to deter more serious crimes, community policing encourages officers to interact with residents in non-enforcement capacities, fostering trust and positive relationships (Diphoorn & van Stapele, 2021; Mugari & Obioha, 2021). Scholars argue that policing must focus on people and communities rather than policing communities in isolation, aiming to improve quality of life by solving problems alongside citizens (Ratcliffe, 2025; Schaffer, 2023).

Community policing embodies two major components: community partnership and problem-solving. It is also defined as a management strategy that promotes joint responsibility between community members and police for safety and security (Broll & Howells, 2021; Koper et al., 2022). This philosophy emphasizes personalized policing, where officers are embedded within communities, working proactively with citizens to identify and solve problems from decentralized positions of authority (Dlamini, 2023; Otieno, 2023).

Table 1: Neighborhood Watch Programs Used by Residents Reduces Criminal Activities.

Reponses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	147	40.74%
Agreed	106	29.63%
Disagreed	70	19.44%
Strongly disagreed	37	10.19%
Total	360	100%

Source: field survey, 2025

Table 1: above shows respondents response on Neighborhood watch Programs used by residents reduces criminal activities, the majority of respondents 40.74% strongly agreed to the idea that Neighborhood watch Programs used by residents reduces criminal activities whereas 29.63 of the respondents agree, 19.44% disagreed with the idea and only 10.19% strongly disagreed about the idea. This result indicated that Neighborhood watch Programs used by residents reduces criminal activities.

Table 2: Communication Between the Police and the Community Enhances Crime Prevention.

Reponses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	110	30.56%
Agreed	157	43.52%
Disagreed	53	14.81%
Strongly disagreed	40	11.11%
Total	360	100%

Source: field survey, 2025

Table 2 above shows results of respondents on communication between the police and the community enhances crime prevention. It indicates that 30.56% of the respondents strongly agreed, 43.52% of the respondent agree, 14.81% of the respondent disagreed, while 11.11% of the respondent strongly disagreed. Therefore, it means Communication between the police and the community enhances crime prevention going by 43.52% of the respondent that agree with it.

Table 3: Community Members Provided with Hotlines by Police for Crime Reporting.

Reponses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	60	16.7%
Agreed	67	18.51%
Disagreed	127	35.18%
Strongly disagreed	106	29.61%
Total	360	100%

Source: field survey, 2025

Table 3 above shows result of findings Regarding Community members Provided with hotlines by police for crime reporting. It indicates that 16.7% of the respondents strongly agreed, 18.51% of the respondent agree, 35.18% of the respondent disagreed, while 29.61% of the respondent strongly disagreed. Therefore, it means Community members Provided with hotlines by police for crime reporting going by 35.18% of the respondent disagree with it.

Table 4: Use of Forums to Discuss Crime Issues with the Police.

Reponses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	47	12.96%
Agreed	66	18.52%
Disagreed	147	40.74%
Strongly disagreed	100	27.78%
Total	360	100%

Source: field survey, 2025

Table 4 above shows respondents were asked whether the Use of forums to discuss crime issues with the police the majority of respondents 40.74% disagreed to the idea that Community contribution aids crime prevention in the community whereas 27.78 of the respondents strongly disagree, 18.52% agreed with the idea and only 12.96% strongly agreed about the idea. This result indicated that the Use of forums to discuss crime issues with the police is not in use by the police.

Table 5: Community Participation Helps in Crime Identification

Reponses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	147	40.74%
Agreed	129	36.11%
Disagreed	61	16.67%
Strongly disagreed	23	6.48%

Total	360	100%

Table 5 Regarding Community participation helps in crime identification. It indicates that 40.74% of the respondents strongly agreed, 36.11% of the respondent agree, 16.67% of the respondent disagreed, while 6.48% of the respondent strongly disagreed. Therefore, it means Community participation helps in crime identification going by 40.74% of the respondent that strongly agree with it.

Table 6: Community Contribution Aids Crime Prevention in the Community.

Reponses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	127	35.18%
Agreed	140	38.89%
Disagreed	63	17.59%
Strongly disagreed	30	8.34%
Total	360	100%

Table 6 above shows that majority of respondents 38.89% agreed to the idea that Community contribution aids crime prevention in the community whereas 35.18 of the respondents strongly agree, 17.59% disagreed with the idea and only 8.34% strongly disagreed about the idea. This result indicated that Community contribution aids crime prevention in the community especially the increment in awareness and knowledge about crime spots.

The challenges facing community policing in Jos south local government area.

Table 7: Lack of Awareness on Community Policing.

Reponses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	103	28.70%
Agreed	140	38.89%
Disagreed	70	19.44%
Strongly disagreed	47	12.97%
Total	360	100%

Table 7: Above represent lack of awareness on community policing. It indicates that 28.70% of the respondents strongly agreed, 38.89% of the respondent agree, 19.44% of the respondent disagreed, while 12.97% of the respondent strongly disagreed. Therefore, it

means there is lack of awareness on community policing going by 38.89% of the respondent that agree with it.

Table 8: Lack of Trust between the Police and the Community.

Reponses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	140	38.89%
Agreed	117	32.41%
Disagreed	50	13.89%
Strongly disagreed	53	14.81%
Total	360	100%

Source: field survey, 2025

Table 8 Above represent lack of trust between the police and the community. It indicates that 38.89% of the respondents strongly agreed, 32.41% of the respondent agree, 13.89% of the respondent disagreed, while 14.81% of the respondent strongly disagreed. Therefore, it means their lack of trust between the police and the community going by 38.89% of the respondent that strongly agree with it.

Table 9: Poor Attitude of the Community Towards Community Policing Issues.

Reponses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	150	41.67%
Agreed	123	34.19%
Disagreed	53	14.81%
Strongly disagreed	34	9.33%
Total	360	100%

Source: field survey, 2025

Table 9: Above represent poor attitude of the community towards community policing issues. It indicates that 41.67% of the respondents strongly agreed, 34.19% of the respondent agree, 14.81% of the respondent disagreed, while 9.33% of the respondent strongly disagreed. Therefore, it means there is poor attitude of the community towards

community policing issues going by 41.67% of the respondent that strongly agree with it.

Conclusion

The study on community policing and crime reduction in Plateau State, Nigeria, reveals that effective communication between the police and the community significantly enhances crime prevention, as shown by the majority of respondents who acknowledged that collaboration fosters trust and identification of crime hotspots. However, findings also highlight critical challenges such as lack of awareness, poor attitudes towards community policing, and persistent distrust between the police and community members, which undermine the effectiveness of crime prevention strategies. The results further indicate that while community participation aids crime identification and contributes to crime prevention, mechanisms such as hotlines and forums for reporting and dialogue remain underutilized, limiting the scope of community-police partnership. Therefore, the conclusion underscores that community policing holds promise for reducing crime in Plateau State, but its success depends on strengthening awareness, building trust, and institutionalizing inclusive communication frameworks that empower both police and community members to jointly address insecurity

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The police should improve their patrol rounds around communities because physical presence of police officer in the community will prevent, they would to be criminal from committing crime and the police should create more beats in the local government because the beat will promote communication between the police and the community.
2. The government in conjunction with the police management should employ more people in to the force for effective community policing programs because when there is no enough officers to do the job the police will not be able to properly engage with the community.
3. Traditional leaders, religious leaders, NGOs should enlighten the people on the need to involve in community policing especially the youth in the community and the community should be inform that security is the responsibility of all members of the community
4. The government should provide proper training and resource, equipment to promote community policing.
5. The police should build a strong bridge of trust between them and the community because good relationship is the backbone of community policing.
6. The police should stop violating their powers and authority and be lawful and respectful because the behavior of the police toward the community will determine whether the community will come close to the police or not.
7. The police should join hands with other security agencies around the local government to promote community policing.

Authors' contributions

All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Data availability

No datasets were generated or analyzed during the current study.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

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