



RATING AND DISLIKE FOR CHALLENGES CONFRONTING NIGERIA POLICE BY GASHUA COMMUNITY PEOPLE OF YOBE STATE

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Abstract

Challenges confronting Nigeria police are many and enormous. Several studies have examined these challenges but failed to link them with how citizens rate them and with reasons citizens dislike Nigeria police. This study, therefore, investigated how citizens rated the challenges confronting Nigeria police and how this contributed to their dislike of Nigeria police. The study adopted survey design. Data were collected through quantitative method. This involved administering of 128 copies of questionnaire prepared for the study. The data were analysed using frequency distribution. The analyses show that 65.63% of respondents were male; 28.91% of them were between 20 years and 24years; 60.94% were Muslims and 71.1% of them were holders of Bachelor degree. Those who were somehow familiar with police duties and functions were 37.50%; 25.78% rated the performance of the duties and functions to be averagely good; 22.66% averagely like the ways police perform those duties and functions. Majority of respondent rated police corruption to be very high 20.50%; 28.91% dislike Nigeria police because of corruption. Brutality among police was rated low (26.56%); 31.25% dislike Nigeria police because of brutality; 29.69% rated police pro-activeness to be very low; 28.13% dislike police for not trustworthy; 25.00% rated impolite among police to be very low; however, 40.63% dislike police because of impolite behaviours of some officers. In area of incompetence, 19.53% of respondents rated it to be low; but 38.28% of them dislike police because of their incompetence, colluding with criminals was rated very low to be 19.53% but 25.78% of respondents extremely dislike police for colluding with criminals; 25.78% rated police concern for victims of crime to be very low and 38.28% dislike police for this. All the suggestions made by respondents to improve Nigeria police were recommended and other recommendations from other studies.

Keywords: Dislike, Challenges, Nigeria, Police, Rating, Citizens.

Introduction

Police are very important in every nation of the world. They play crucial roles when it comes to the security of lives and properties. Hence, no nation of the world can do without police. However, it is very unfortunate to note that police face numerous challenges throughout the world. Even the developed countries of the western world are not spared. The literature shows

that the police in the world experience similar challenges, with the worst of them in the developing countries of the world. Nigeria police is among the most affected police in terms of challenges within and outside the police institution.

There are numerous cases of corruption, brutality, perversion of justice, non-proactiveness, etc. many of them too numerous to mention. Hence, reasons Nigerians hate Nigeria police are not far-fetched. It is not an over statement to mention that the integrity of the Nigeria police is very questionable. The slogans that Nigeria police is citizens' friend and that the bail is free, which were invented by the authority of Nigeria police, to dissuade citizens from wrong impressions that they have about the police are not helping. The experiences from the citizens of the country show that corruption, brutality, perversion of justice, non-proactiveness to citizens' problems, etc. are factors which portray Nigeria police in a bad image before Nigerians. Hence, factors which make them hate or dislike Nigeria police.

This study is therefore, carried out to survey the opinions of some Nigerians on factors which make them to dislike Nigeria police and suggested ways through which police-public relationship can be significantly improved to ensure harmonious relationship when police discharge their duties and responsibilities in Nigerian society.

The following were the research questions posed by this study:

- 1) What are the factors that make Nigerians to dislike/like Nigeria police?
- 2) How do they rate dislike/like for Nigeria police based on those factors?
- 3) What are the steps that can be taken to make Nigerians like the Nigeria police?

Based on the research questions, the following objectives were achieved:

- 1) To investigate the factors which make Nigerians dislike/like Nigeria police
- 2) To inquire how they rated their dislike/like for Nigeria police
- 3) To find out the steps that can be taken to make Nigerians like the Nigeria police

Literature Review

This section reviews the available literature. The Nigeria police is a creation of section 214 of the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria and its duty is derived from the police Act and Regulation CAP 359 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 1990 (Akpan, 2008). The first police was established in 1861 by the British Colonial (Ukairo. 2010). Since then, Nigeria police has undergone series of changes and reformation. The capitalist nature of the Nigeria society has made the entire society materialistic, thereby increased the rate of crime in the country (Teh. 2008).

The police are the gate keepers of the criminal justice system (Slate. Johnson and Colbert, 2007). Police officers command a certain level of respect. Police officers are expected to show physical and emotional strength to fight crime, survive constant danger, protect the public from crime and natural disasters and remain emotionally strong in the face of human tragedy (Page, 2007). These are some of the factors which make police work stressful (Sigler and Thweatt,

1977; Carlan and Nored, 2008; Slate, Johnson and Colbert, 2007; Pasillas, Foilette and Perumean-Chancy, 2006). Hence, police work is extra-ordinarily a challenging work.

In Nigeria, police officers are not celebrated because of their questionable integrity and public image. The factors responsible for this are well known within the Nigeria polity. The first factors which created unfriendly relationship between the Nigeria police and the public is corruption. Corruption is the deviation from the general established rules (Echazu, 2012). Corruption among the police officers is condoned by the successive governments in Nigeria (Etannibi and Chukwuma, 2003). Policemen used their status to oppress fellow Nigerian citizens by taking bribe from them blackmailing them and intimidating them (Etannibi and Chukwuma, 2003)

Corruption which exists in Nigeria police has made social behaviour to spiral into disarray (Elechi, Okosun and Ngwe, 2007). Corruption persists in police and causes frequent turnover and weak management (Pino, 2009). Extortion of money from the citizens is one of the notable means of police corruption (Pandy, 2004). Police corruption erupts on daily basis, this involves extortion from motorists, collection of monetary gratification and serving of justice to the highest bidder (Onyeozili, 2005). Corruption is an important factor that created bad police-public relations in Nigeria. Corruption is endemic at all level within Nigeria police and therefore acclaimed as the most corrupt institution in Nigeria (Madaki and Kurfi, 2013). Corruption which manifests through the culture of monetization and the possibility to get rich quick among members of the police force have affected their relationship with the public (Zems, 2016).

Police in Nigeria are not at all, immune from the corruption pervading the ruling machinery in Nigeria. Police is a visible manifestation of corruption in Nigeria (Ladapo, 2012). They have always accused of endemic corruption (Kasali and Odetola, 2016). Police have allowed corruption to undermine the ethics of their profession (Adegboyega, 2012). Police corruption include: stealing or extorting money from civilians, stealing confiscated goods or contraband from suspects, abuse of state resources, fraud and nepotism (Faull, 2011). The police, to the Nigerian citizens, are too corrupt (Ikuomola, 2011).

Police brutality is another factor which earns Nigeria police a bad reputation. This involves arbitrariness in exercising its power (Onyeozili, 2005). Police brutality also entails wrongful killings, police pursuits, excessive use of force, police sexual violence and retaliation against civilian critics (Ransley, Anderson and Prenzler, 2007). They routinely exercise coercive power and authority (Waddington, 1990). Torture is another area of police brutality. Torture is an act by which corporal treatment or quasi-corporal treatment is inflicted on a suspect or a defendant to coerce confession. It is used to obtain information leading to other evidence. It is most likely to occur at the police station (Wu and Beken, 2010). Police brutality also involves illegal detentions, extra-judicial killing of law-abiding civilians, use of excessive force in making arrests and quelling of violence (Aver, Adoko and Ogah, 2014). Police do spew out their acts of injustices, operating mercilessly with impunity, while helpless citizens watch (Elechi, Okosun and Ngwe, 2007). Hence, Nigeria police embraced a culture of impunity. This has caused extra-

judicial killings, detention without trial and all sorts of victimization (Etannibi and Chukwuma, 2003). Numerous cases of police use of excessive force are usually criticized by the public and the media (Pino, 2009). The large members of the Nigeria police are ill-qualified, poorly trained and poorly behaved; hence they became an instrument of oppression in the hands of traditional rulers, governments and politicians in Nigeria (Etannibi and Chukwuma, 2003).

Not being proactive in discharging their duties and responsibilities is another reason, that Nigerians may likely dislike the Nigeria police. Police do not engage in proactive crime prevention activities and the public must seek for police activities (Pino, 2009). Police in Nigeria are high headed and prove too combative rather than proactive (Ikuomola, 2011). In proactive policing, the police themselves must generate knowledge and enforcement priorities regarding crime. It is contrast to reactive policing, where police respond to specific reports of criminal misconduct made by the victims or witnesses (Sekhon, 2012). Lack of trust is another factor why Nigerians dislike Nigeria police. The success of the relationship between the police and the public is based on the trust that exists in their relation. A foundation of trust will give police the opportunity to form close relationship with the people (Kasali and Odetola, 2016). It is very saddened that the trust most Nigerians have in police has been totally eroded. Hardly, can the police be trusted for anything good in Nigeria. Similar to the trust is the confidentiality. Police do expose the confidentiality of the information given to them by the public. This is the reason the members of the society will not cooperate toward assisting police work because of the bitter experiences of the public who gave such information (Njideka and Chukwuma, 2015). Many public members have been attacked and even killed in the past because the police leaked out the information and informant's identity to the suspected criminals in the society.

Finally, other factors why public dislikes police are failure to perform duty, impolite behaviour, malicious prosecution, incompetence, collusion with criminals and lack of concern for the victims of crime and lack of faith in police to protect people from victimization (Pino, 2009). Every society has demanded more personal attention from police and control over police activities (Karimu and Osanyankun, 2012). Community-oriented policing should be encouraged which is better than police imposition of enforcement and control over citizens (Portland State University. Criminology and Criminal Justice Senior Capstone, 2016). Police is supposed to give the impression of a friendly and sympathetic understanding and of impeccable character (Egharevba and Hannikaine, 2005). Police should not undermine social norms of deference which can heighten the police-citizen conflict (Long, 2012). Doing contrary can lead to the decline in police respect (Carpenter, 2010) or where citizens sued police (Ransley, Aderson and Prenzler, 2007).

Methodology Applied

This section discusses the methodology adopted in this study.

The study area was Gashua community in Yobe State. The map below is the community where the study was carried out and the sampling population of study drawn.

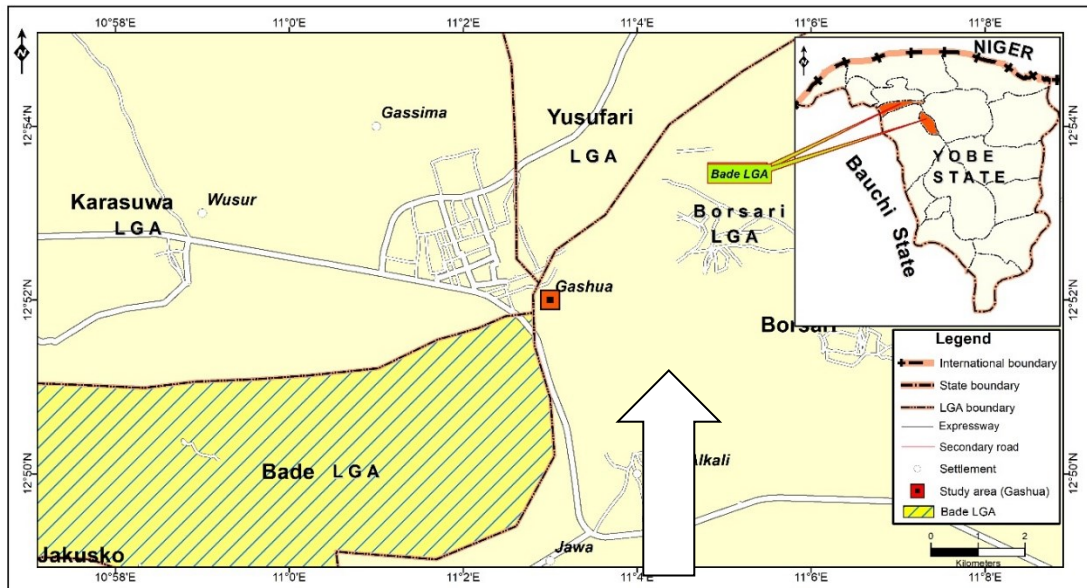


FIGURE 1: Arrow indicating the community where the study was carried out.

Survey design was adopted in this study. It involves the collection of information from a sample of individuals (Schutt, 2004). Quantitative technique was employed. Non-probability sampling technique was used and convenience sampling method under it was employed. It was also called available subject matter sample. These were the people readily accessible and therefore convenient for the researcher (Adler and Clark, 1999). For the method of data collection, questionnaire was used. It was divided into two sections: The bio-data of the respondents and the questions related to the subject matter of the study.

One hundred and twenty-eight (128) copies of the questionnaire were administered. In order to minimize errors, data from the questionnaire were coded to ensure proper editing of data. Univariate analyses were used in interpreting socio-bio data of the respondents, using frequency tables, the same with the responses made to the questions in the second section of the questionnaire. The anonymity rule was strictly followed in the study, confidentiality of the information was also ensured. Respondents also gave their verbal consent before participation.

Data Presentation, Analyses and Interpretation

This section discusses the presentation, analyses and the interpretation of data collated from the copies of questionnaire administered. The socio-bio data of respondents were discussed and their responses to the rating and dislike for the challenges confronting Nigeria Police.

Socio-bio data of respondents

1. The first socio-bio data in the study was the sex of the respondent. Table 1 below shows the results of the analyses

Table 1: Sex of Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	84	65.63
Female	44	34.37
Total	128	100.00

From table 1 above, 65.63% of respondents were male and 34.37% of them were female. Hence, more male participated in the study than female.

The age of the respondents was also taken into consideration during the study. Table 2 below shows the breakdown of the analyses on it.

Table 2: Age of Respondents

Age Range	Frequency	Percentage
15 – 19	2	1.56
20 – 24	37	28.91
25 – 29	33	25.78
30 – 34	23	17.97
35 – 39	20	15.63
40 – 44	11	8.59
45 – 49	2	1.56
50 – Above	0	0
Total	128	100.00

From the analyses in the above table 2, 28.91% of respondents were between 20 years and 24 years; 25.78% were between 25 years and 29 years; 17.97% of them were between 30 years and 34 years; 15.63% were between 35 years and 39 years; 8.59% of them were between 40 years and 44 years; 1.56% of them were between 15 years and 19 years likewise those between 45 years and 49 years.

The religions of respondents were also considered in the study. Table 3 below shows the results of the analyses.

Table 3: Respondents by Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Christianity	50	39.06
Islam	78	60.94

African Traditional Religion	0	0
Others	0	0
Total	128	100.00

From table 3 above, a cursory look shows that 39.06% of respondents were Christians and 60.94% were Muslims. Hence, more Muslims participated in the study than Christians. Gashua community which was the study area was dominated by Muslims. Hence, it was not least expected that Muslims participated more than Christians in the study.

The educational qualifications of respondents were also investigated in the study. Table 4 below shows results obtained on this.

Table 4: Education Attainment of Respondents

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Ph.D.	4	3.13
Masters	7	5.47
Bachelor	91	71.1
HND	2	1.56
NCE	11	8.59
ND	10	7.81
SSCE	3	2.34
Others	0	0
Total	128	100.00

A cursory look at table 4 above clearly shows that 3.13% of respondents were holders of Doctor of Philosophy Degree; 5.47% were holders of Master's degree; 8.59% were holders of National Certificate in Education; 7.81% were holders of National Diploma; 1.56% were holders of Higher National Diploma and 2.34% were holders of Senior Secondary School Certificate. The analyses show that majority of respondents were Bachelor Degree Holders. This was likely to be, because of the establishment of Federal University in Gashua community which was the study area. The Federal University has really assisted in the development of education of the indigenes and non-indigenes. Hence, the high numbers of university graduates in this community.

The state of origin was also given consideration. However, the respondents were grouped into two: those who were from Yobe state and others from the other states of the federation. This is to avoid long list of the states from the federation. Table 5 shows the analyses on state of origins of respondents.

Table 5: State of Origin of Respondent

State of Origin	Frequency	Percentage
Yobe	59	41.41
Other States	69	55.59
Total	128	100.00

A glance at table 5 depicts that 41.41% of respondents were indigenes of Yobe state while 55.59% of them came from other states of the federation. Gashua community is located in Yobe state. Hence, a very large number of respondents from the state. Moreover, because of the commercial activities and educational institutions in this community, many people from other states formed a large number of the community too.

Findings on rating and dislike of Police

Questions bothering rating and dislike for the challenges confronting Nigeria police were also asked in the course of study. The first question was on the familiarity of the Gashua community people on police duties and functions. Table 6 below shows their responses.

Table 6: Respondents' on how familiar with Nigerian Police duties and functions

Level of familiarity	Frequency	Percentage
Not Familiar	21	16.41
Somehow Familiar	48	37.50
Familiar	36	28.12
Very Familiar	11	8.59
Excellently Familiar	12	9.38
Total	128	100.00

Table 6 above clearly shows that 37.50% of respondents were somehow familiar with police duties and functions; 28.12% were familiar with the same duties and functions; 8.59% of respondents were very familiar with the duties and functions and 9.38% were excellently familiar with those duties and functions. However, 16.41% were not familiar with the duties and functions of the police. The primary function of the police is to protect the public from crime and natural disasters (Page, 2007) and police are the gate keepers of the criminal justice system (Slate, Johnson and Colbert, 2007). However, other duties and functions were entrenched in 1999 constitution of Nigeria as amended (Akpan, 2008).

The study also requested respondents to rate how police officers were performing police duties and functions. Table 7 below contains how they rated them

Table 7: Respondents' rating of Nigeria Police on duties and functions

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely Poor	10	7.81
Very Poor	28	21.88
Poor	19	14.84
Averagely Good	33	25.78
Good	27	21.09
Very Good	6	4.69
Extremely Good	5	3.91
Total	128	100.00

A cursory look at table 7 above shows that 25.78% of respondents rated police duties and functions to be averagely good; 21.09% rated them to be good; 4.69% rated them to be very good; 3.91% of the respondents rated them to be extremely good. However, 14.84% of them rated them to be poor; 21.88% of them rated the duties and functions to be very poor and lastly 7.81% rated them to be extremely poor.

As a follow-up question, respondents were asked to rate how they dislike/like Nigeria police based on how they rated the performance of their duties and functions. Table 8 below shows ways they like/dislike them based on this

Table 8: Respondents' rating of like/dislike of Nigeria Police duties and functions

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely Dislike	22	17.19
Very Dislike	18	14.06
Dislike	23	17.97
Averagely Like	29	22.66
Like	25	19.53
Very Like	5	3.90
Extremely Like	6	4.69
Total	128	100.00

From table 8 above, the analyses depict that 17.19% of respondents extremely dislike the ways police officers perform their duties and functions; 14.06% very dislike them; 17.97% dislike the ways. However, 22.66% averagely like the ways they discharge their duties and functions; 19.53% like the ways; 3.90% showed the very like the ways and 4.69% extremely like the ways the duties and functions were being performed. The calculations show the respondents who rated for dislike were 63 respondents and those who rated like were 65 respondents.

The conclusion is very difficult to draw because the groups nearly share halves of the analyses. Hence, it is pretty difficult to arrive at a conclusion whether the Gashua community people overwhelmingly dislike or like ways the police were performing their duties and functions.

The respondents were also asked to rate the level of corruption among police officers. Table 9 below shows their ratings.

Table 9: Respondents' rating of Nigeria Police based on level of corruption

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely Low	2	1.56
Very Low	2	1.56
Low	7	5.47
Averagely High	19	14.84
High	34	26.56
Very High	34	26.56
Extremely High	30	23.44
Total	128	100.00

A glance at the above table 9 shows that 14.84% rated corruption among police to be averagely high; 26.56% rated it to be high; another 26.56% rated it to be very high and 23.44% rated the level of corruption among police to be extremely high. However, 5.47% rated it to be low; 1.56% rated it to be very low and another 1.56% rated the corruption to be extremely low. In a follow-up question on what level, they dislike/like police corruption, 28.91% dislike police because of their corruption; 14.06% said they very dislike them and 16.41% showed they extremely dislike them because of their corruption. The rest percentage of the respondents does not indicate any responses on this.

Corruption created unfriendly relationship between the Nigeria police and the public (Echazu, 2012). As it can be deduced from the analyses, majority of respondents rated the corruption among police high one way on the other and this accounted for the reason many of respondents dislike the police. Corruption in police has caused social behaviour to be in disarray (Elechi, Okosun and Ngwe, 2007). It has led to work turn over and weak management among police (Pino, 2009). And this has affected their relationship with the public (Zems, 2016).

The respondents were also requested to rate the level of brutality among Nigeria police. Table 10 clearly indicates how the level of their brutality was rated

Table 10: Rating level of brutality among officers of the Nigeria Police

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely Low	5	3.90
Very Low	12	9.38
Low	34	26.56
Averagely High	30	23.44
High	27	21.09

Very High	14	10.94
Extremely High	6	4.69
Total	128	100.00

In table 10 above, 23.44% of respondents rated Nigeria police's brutality to be averagely high; 21.09% rated it to be high; 10.94% rated the brutality to be very high and 4.69% rated it to be extremely high. However, 26.56% of them said the brutality was low; 9.38% opined that it was very low and 3.90% believed it was extremely low. The results of the follow-up question on how they dislike/like Nigeria police based on the level of brutality show that 31.25% of respondents dislike Nigeria police because of brutality; 12.50% said they very dislike them and 10.16% extremely dislike them. The remaining respondents do not indicate any responses on this. Results show that a fairly large number of respondents rated brutality among police to be high one way or the other and that has led to the reason they dislike Nigeria police.

Police brutality has cost the Nigeria police their integrity. It involves using power in arbitrary way (Onyeozili, 2005). It also involves wrongful killing, excessive use of force, sexual assault and retaliation against public critics (Ransley, Anderson and Prenzler, 2007). Brutality also involves using torture to get confession (Wu and Beken, 2010).

Respondents were requested to rate police based on their being pro-active. Table 11 below shows how they rated Nigeria police on this.

Table 11: Rating level of Nigeria Police on proactive before bad incidence happens

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely Low	33	25.78
Very Low	38	29.69
Low	20	15.62
Averagely High	16	12.50
High	12	9.38
Very High	8	6.25
Extremely High	1	0.78
Total	128	100.00

From table 11 above, 25.78% of respondents opined that the way Nigeria police were being proactive is extremely low; 29.69% was of the opinion that it was very low and 15.62% said it was low. However, 12.50% believed that the level of pro-activeness was averagely high; 9.38% said it was high; 6.25% opined that it was very high and 0.78% said it was extremely high.

A follow-up question requested respondents to show how they dislike /like Nigeria police for not being pro-active. Table 12 shows how they responded to the question.

Table 12: Respondents' rating of like/dislike of Nigeria Police for not being proactive

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely Dislike	33	25.78
Very Dislike	34	26.56
Dislike	39	30.47
Averagely Like	12	9.38
Like	5	3.91
Very Like	3	2.34
Extremely Like	2	1.56
Total	128	100.00

In table 12 above, 25.78% of respondents extremely dislike Nigeria police for not being proactive; 26.56% very dislike them for this; 30.47% dislike them for this also. However, 9.38% averagely like them for not being pro-active; 3.91% like them for that; 2.34% very like them for it and 1.56% extremely like them. The reasons some respondents like, one way or the other, the non-proactiveness of Nigeria police cannot be accounted for. However, the analyses show that majority of respondents show disdain for police in Nigeria because they are not usually proactive. It has been established in literature that police do not usually engage in proactive against crime (Pino, 2009). Police in Nigeria are usually combative rather than proactive as noted by Ikuomola (2011). Police are usually reactive where they respond to reports of criminal misconduct lodged by victims (Sekhon, 2012).

The study requested that respondents should rate the level of their trust in Nigeria police. Table 13 contains the analyses of their responses on it.

Table 13: Rating level of trust respondents have in Nigeria Police

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely Low	21	16.40
Very Low	40	31.25
Low	21	16.41
Averagely High	23	17.97
High	8	6.25
Very High	8	6.25
Extremely High	7	5.47
Total	128	100.00

In above table 13, 16.40% of respondents said their trust in Nigeria police was extremely low; 31.25% said it was very low; 16.41% believed it was low. In contrary, 17.97% said their trust

was averagely high; 6.25% said it was high; another 6.25% opined that it was very high and finally 5.47% believed their trust in Nigeria police was extremely high.

Based on the follow-up question to the above, 14.06% of respondents extremely dislike Nigeria police because they cannot be trusted; 11.72% very dislike them for lack of trust; 28.13% dislike them for the same. However, the rest percentage of respondents did not indicate their dislike/like for Nigeria police on trust. A fairly large percentage of respondents who dislike Nigeria police for lack of trust indicated that trust is important to gain the confidence of the public by Nigeria police. The success of the relationship between the police and the public is based on trust (Kasali and Odetola, 2016). Lack of trust is the reason many Nigerians will not cooperate with the police as noted by Njideka and Chukwuma (2015).

The study required that respondents should rate Nigeria police based on impolite behaviours to the public. Table 14 contains how they rated Nigeria police on this.

Table 14: Rating Nigeria Police on impolite behaviour

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely Low	19	14.84
Very Low	32	25.00
Low	29	22.65
Averagely High	14	10.94
High	9	7.03
Very High	13	10.16
Extremely High	12	9.38
Total	128	100.00

From table 14 above, 10.94% rated impolite behaviours among Nigeria police to be averagely high; 7.03% rated them to be high; 10.16% gave the rating to be very high and 9.38% rated the impolite behaviours to be extremely high. However, 14.84% opined those impolite behaviours among Nigeria police was extremely low; 25.00% said it was very low and 22.65% rated such behaviours to be low.

In a follow-up question, respondents were requested to show their dislike/like of impolite behaviours among Nigeria police. Table 15 shows how they responded to the question.

Table 15: Respondents' rating of like/ dislike of Nigeria Police based on impolite behaviour

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely Dislike	10	7.81
Very Dislike	28	21.88
Dislike	52	40.63
Averagely Like	22	17.19
Like	10	7.81

Very Like	2	1.56
Extremely Like	4	3.13
Total	128	100.00

In table 15 shown above, 7.81% of respondents extremely dislike Nigeria police because of their impolite behaviours; 21.88% of them very dislike these impolite behaviours and 40.63% dislike the impolite behaviours. However, 17.19% said they averagely like those behaviours considered impolite; 7.81% also like them; 1.56% said they very like them and 3.13% extremely like the said behaviours. Reasons some respondents indicated they like such impolite behaviours cannot be explained. However, Pino (2009) listed among others, impolite behaviours as factor which makes public to dislike polite. Table 14 and Table 15 were in tandem with Pino (2009) position. The study also requested respondents to evaluate incompetence of Nigeria police. Table 16 clearly shows how they rated or evaluated it.

Table 16: Rating Nigeria Police based on level of incompetence

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely Low	21	16.41
Very Low	21	16.41
Low	25	19.53
Averagely High	18	14.06
High	17	13.28
Very High	16	12.50
Extremely High	10	7.81
Total	128	100.00

From table 16 above 14.06% rated incompetence of Nigeria police to be averagely high; 13.28% rated it to be high; 12.50% of them rated it to be very high and 7.81% rated the incompetence to be extremely high. However, 16.41% rated the incompetence to be extremely low; another 16.41% of respondents rated it to be very low and lastly 19.53% rated the incompetence to be low.

A followed-up question raised in the study requested respondents to rate how they dislike/like the incompetence of Nigeria police. Table 17 shows the results of the analyses on it.

Table 17: Respondents' rating of like/dislike of Nigeria Police based on incompetence

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely Dislike	19	14.84
Very Dislike	14	10.94
Dislike	49	38.28
Averagely Like	21	16.40

Like	11	8.60
Very Like	8	6.25
Extremely Like	6	4.69
Total	128	100.00

In table 17 above, 14.84% of respondents extremely dislike Nigeria police for their incompetence; 10.94% very dislike it and 38.28% dislike the incompetence outrightly. However, 16.40% said they like police incompetence by average; 8.60% of respondents like it; 6.25% very like it and 4.69% of respondents said they extremely like the police incompetence. The rationale behind reasons those who like the police incompetence, one way or the other, cannot be ascertained by this study.

However, a large number of respondents rated police incompetence negatively and also showed their dislike for police based on this. This supported the finding of Pino (2009) who argued that incompetence was a prominent factor the public dislike police.

Some police officers often colluded with criminals. The study requested that respondents rated police on this. Table 18 shows how they rated this

Table 18: Rating the way Nigeria Police connive with criminals

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely Low	19	14.84
Very Low	25	19.53
Low	20	15.63
Averagely High	15	11.72
High	24	18.75
Very High	13	10.15
Extremely High	12	9.38
Total	128	100.00

In table 18 shown above, 11.72% of respondents said the collusion was averagely high; 18.75% of them opined that it was high; 10.15% of them rated it to be very high and 9.38% rated it to be extremely high. However, 14.84% of them said it was extremely low; 19.53% said such collusion was very low and 15.63% opined it was low.

The follow-up question asked respondents to show how they dislike/like Nigeria police on the account of some of the police officers colluding with criminals. Table 19 depicts the analyses on this.

Table 19: Respondents' rating of like/dislike of Nigeria Police based on the way Police connive with criminals

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely Dislike	33	25.78
Very Dislike	31	24.22
Dislike	24	18.75

Averagely Like	15	11.72
Like	10	7.81
Very Like	7	5.47
Extremely Like	8	6.25
Total	128	100.00

In table 19 shown above, 25.78% of respondents said they extremely dislike Nigeria Police because some of their officers often colluded with criminals, 24.22% very dislike them for this and 18.75% of them dislike them for such collusion. However, 11.72% of respondent said they averagely like such collusion; 7.81% also like the same; 5.47% said they very like it and 6.25% extremely like it. The study cannot imagine reasons respondents showed levels of like for the collusion between some police officers and criminal in the society. However, Pino (2009) highlighted collusion with criminals as one of the major reasons the public dislike police. Hence, the finding on those who dislike Nigeria police because they often colluded with criminals supported the findings of Pino (2009).

The study also investigated how Nigeria police normally feel concern for victims of crime. Table 20 shows how they rated Nigeria police on this.

Table 20: Rating how Nigeria Police feel concerned for crime victims

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely Low	18	14.06
Very Low	33	25.78
Low	21	16.40
Averagely High	14	10.94
High	21	16.41
Very High	11	8.60
Extremely High	10	7.81
Total	128	100.00

In table 20 above, 14.06% said the police concern for victims of crime was extremely low; 25.78% opined it was very low; 16.40% rated it to be low. However, 10.94% of respondents that the concern was averagely high; 16.41% said it was high; 8.60% opined it was very high and 7.81% rated it to be extremely high.

A follow-up question was asked regarding how respondents dislike/like police for not having concern for victims of crime. Table 21 clearly shows the outcomes of the analyses of their responses.

Table 21: Respondents' rating of like/dislike for Nigeria Police based on their concern for crime victims

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely Dislike	15	11.72
Very Dislike	18	14.06
Dislike	49	38.28
Averagely Like	20	15.63

Like	12	9.38
Very Like	5	3.90
Extremely Like	9	7.03
Total	128	100.00

In table 21 above, 11.72% of respondents extremely dislike Nigeria police for not having sympathy for victims of crime; 14.06% said they very dislike them for the same and 38.28% dislike such behaviour of not showing concern for victims of crime. However, 15.63% of respondents averagely like police for not having concern for victims of crime; 9.38% of them also said they like it; 3.90% also showed that they very like it and 7.03% showed they extremely like it.

Public may hold the opinions that some victims were the ones who allowed crime to be committed against them. For instance, for not taking necessary precaution against crime or behaving in such a way that they are careless about possibility of falling victim of crime e.g. when a lady dresses half naked all around, such lady may end up becoming victims of rape. However, showing no sympathy or concern for victims of crime has been identified by Pino (2009). The finding in this study also supported his own findings.

Finally, it was requested in an open-ended question, that respondents should mention briefly what should be done to improve and solve the challenges of Nigeria police. Although, some respondents were pessimistic that there is nothing government can do that will improve the image of the police in Nigeria.

However, many of the respondents gave their optimistic opinions on this. The opinions were summarized and succinctly highlighted below:

- 1) Government should create learning avenues for police, where they are to learn human relation in order to respect citizens' rights.
- 2) Government should put in place, measures to address the problem of bribery and corruption within Nigeria police.
- 3) Nigeria police should be law abiding in dealing with citizens, especially the commercial motorists.
- 4) Nigeria police should ensure proper law-enforcement in the country without being partial.
- 5) Nigeria police should always be vigilant and proactive and do justice in discharging their duties. Hence, they should be professional.
- 6) Nigeria police should improve their skills and educational qualification.
- 7) Government should be monitoring the activities of the police and ensure proper accountability.
- 8) Discipline within Nigeria police should be improved. Officers find wanting should always be sanctioned accordingly.

- 9) Government should increase their salary to discourage bribery and corruption.
- 10) Proper recruitment guidelines should be followed when recruiting into Nigeria police.
- 11) Police should follow rules and regulations when discharging their responsibilities.
- 12) Nigeria police should be transparent and honest to Nigerian citizens.
- 13) Government should put in place, measures that will make Nigeria police to be more competent and well dedicated to their works.
- 14) Nigeria police should be more proactive and government needs to provide more equipment and facilities to ensure this.
- 15) Police need to take their works seriously and also collaborate with other law enforcement agencies.
- 16) Police brutality must be discouraged totally.
- 17) Welfare of the police officers should be improved by government. For instance, good accommodation should be provided for them.

The above suggestions by respondents, if implemented, will go a long way to improve the police force we have in Nigeria.

Summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendation

Summary of the findings

It can be deduced from analyses that majority of respondents were aware what police duties and functions entails. Moreover, a large number of respondents rated the ways such duties and functions were performed to be good at different levels. Many of them also showed that they like the ways the police performed their duties and functions at different levels.

Majority of respondents said Nigeria police officers are corrupt and because of this, many of them dislike Nigeria police force. In area of brutality, a fair large number of respondents were of the opinion that Nigeria police officers are brutal and consequently a fairly large number of them dislike Nigeria police because of this.

In area of not being proactive, a large number of respondents opined that Nigeria police are not always proactive in combating crime or natural disasters. Hence. a large number of them dislike Nigeria police because of this.

Trust is very important in fostering good relationship between police and public. However, the study finds out that large number of respondents rated Nigeria police low at different levels and this accounted for the reason some respondents dislike Nigeria police.

Impolite behaviours of some of the officers of Nigeria police also counted. A fairly large number of respondents rated impolite behaviours low at different levels which was commendable. However, a very large number of respondents dislike Nigeria police based on impolite behaviours of some police officers.

In area of incompetence, finding shows that some of respondents (nearly half of them) rated Nigeria police high at different levels. Consequently, a very large number of them dislike Nigeria police for lacking competence in doing their duties and functions. Colluding with criminal was also measured. Finding in the study shows that many of respondents rated police officer low at different levels on this, which is of course a plus for Nigeria police. However, many of them dislike Nigeria police because of the few officers among Nigeria police who often colluded with criminals.

Regarding concern or having sympathy for victims of crime, many respondents scored Nigeria police low at different levels on this and this called for reason many of them dislike Nigeria police.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that challenges Nigeria police is facing are very enormous and critical. They are the reasons Nigeria public dislikes Nigeria police. This has cost the police the needed integrity, trust and admiration among Nigerians. The challenges have seriously eroded the confidence citizens have in Nigeria police, hence reasons to dislike the police. Hence, a lot of policies are needed to re-brand the Nigeria police so that they can regain their integrity and the trust and confidence the citizens had in them in the past

Recommendation

For the recommendation, the suggestions given by respondents under data presentation and analyses are equally recommended. Implementation of those suggestions will actually go a long way to solve the challenges confronting Nigeria police. Moreover, recommendations from other researched studies and literature are also recommended for proper adoption by Nigeria government and other stakeholders.

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