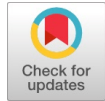


# The Effects of Community Policing Safety and Security in the Addis Ababa City Administration

Derese Simegnew Alehegn, R. Karunakara, Batyergu Engeda



**Abstract:** *The Addis Ababa city administration is committed to enhancing the well-being and prosperity of individuals and communities through community development. Out of the six wards, 3198 were present. Using a formula, Slovin distributed 355 questionnaires with 328 samples that were then divided into three subcities Arada, Kirkos, and Addis Ketema—to describe the implementation of the descriptive case study. Using a mixed methods research strategy, this exploratory design was descriptive. The research relies on primary and secondary data, such as interviews with front-line police, intermediate and senior officials, and unpublished documents from verified organizations such as the Addis Ababa Police Commission. While the quantitative approach emphasizes how effective community policing is, it prioritizes the deployment of obstacles in communities. This study was conducted to provide impartial accounts of experiences in the wild. The surge in crime has eroded public trust and safety, leading to low levels of human well-being. The Ethiopian government has taken steps to identify the root cause of the problem and implement measures to ensure its smooth functioning. The community has been involved in problem-solving partnerships with the police, and various community programs have been established to teach people how to handle crimes effectively. This has boosted the sense of confidence and well-being in the community.*

**Keywords:** *Community Development, Community Policing, Community Members*

## I. INTRODUCTION

A community may be a bunch of individuals joined together by shared life, convictions, and hopes and frequently affected by variables such as ethnicity, religion, sex, instruction, age, and financial matters. As assets are rare, compelling intuition among individuals is pivotal for economic community advancement. Community advancement regularly includes instruction, provincial advancement, and country human science to improve quality of life and well-being. Approaches incorporate mobilization endeavors from different parties, government organizations, private organizations, and residents. Active support in community advancement programs is also fundamental (O'Hagan et al., 2020) [21].

Community improvement comprises six fundamental components: composition, images, dialect, values, standards, common impact, will, commitment, and passionate connections. The approach can be

separated into two concepts: coordinating community and encouraging community. The coordinating community includes government organizations developing an all-encompassing community based on thoughts, plans, and necessities, regularly employing a specialized assistance approach. Encouraging communities include society making changes together to move forward quality and well-being with the assistance of alter operators. Well-known approaches include specialized help, self-help, and association approaches. The execution of these approaches depends on assets, improvement destinations, community associations, and control sharing. The specialized help approach is supported by government organizations or nearby specialists and centers on creating particular ranges without community inclusion. It is expected that parties making a distinction are more productive, communities are capable of progressing living conditions, and the advancement arrangement is reliable with respect to the community's needs and objectives (Crifasi et al., 2022) [9].

Reilly, C. A. (2023) distinguished a few shortcomings in community inclusion, including restricted community interest, unseemed programs, moo deciding control, constrained openings for self-confidence advancement, and control of improvement components. Community associations are classified as manipulative, as suppliers control improvement components without community bolsters. A self-help approach, too known as encouraging community, centers on community status to create and advance nearby alters. This approach includes talking, decision-making, and execution by communities themselves. The presumption is that communities have the ability to determine their needs, and community workers are not specialists in deciding community needs (Caveney et al., 2020a) [3]. The quality of this approach lies within the logic of "working with the community," providing space for community self-reliance and expanded decision-making. However, this approach has drawbacks, such as high disappointment rates on the off chance that the community is not joined together and in the event that the impact of alter operators is troublesome to determine (Caveney et al., 2020b) [4]. Elphick (2021) emphasizes the organizational approach to community advancement, which includes collusion accomplices and joint wanders between parties to bring alter. This approach has points of interest, such as proficient utilization of assets, integration of inside data with outside expertise, and accommodating the needs of a party.

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However, this approach has drawbacks, such as subjective views and believing issues between accomplices. Community policing involves setting up close participation between the police and the community, opening community issues, addressing seen wrongdoing, developing an organized strategy, and establishing coownership rights in arranging. Community advancement can be measured utilizing pointers within demonstrations of quality of life, including social, financial, political, instructive, security, and security components (Cooper-Knock et al., 2024a) [6].

## II. STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

Community improvement can be categorized as an objective or a prepare, with the objective being to attain community well-being. In community policing, the method includes containing and avoiding wrongdoing, requiring a progressed culture, mentality, states of mind, mindfulness, information, and commitment to the community. Dynamic and intuitive connections between police and communities are significant for making a collective soul of participation and guaranteeing open arrangement and security (Crowl, 2017a) [10].

Habermas's hypothesis of communicative activity proposes that community interest in majority rule exercises frequently leads to dynamic cooperation in state care. This happens when open conclusion and feedback are taken genuinely, recognizing issues and endeavoring arrangements to approach alter. The communicative activity shape is molded at the crease of the framework and the "life-world," where speakers and listeners meet and can criticize and concur on arrangements. This hypothesis is viable and viable at driving community desires, allowing difference communities to combine specialized, corporate, local, and commonsense information to create modern emancipatory information. Within the setting of community policing, this hypothesis is guided by the intersection of specialized and corporate information with neighborhood and viable information, which drives unused thoughts and activities (Malay, 2022) [18].

## III. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

### A. The Concept of Community Policing and Community Development

Based on the writing, the foundation of community policing incorporates a number of goals that have to be accomplished, including (a) building up near participation between the police and the community, (b) making openings for communities to illuminate neighborhood people's issues in a bunch, (c) including the community in tending to the discernment of expanded wrongdoing and tending to community concerns over wrongdoing, (d) building up an organized strategy between police and the community as a shrewd (keen partnership) and (d) actualizing coownership rights in arranging and noteworthy (Caveney et al., 2020b; Cooper-Knock et al., 2024b) [7]. There is a differing range of community development, making it an endless field of improvement. (Simpson et al., 2024) [22] clarified that community advancement can be measured utilizing markers within the model of quality of life components that incorporate social, financial, political, instructive, security and security, with the extreme point of bringing concordance to people. Within the setting of security, the peace of people,

families, communities and government is the most common plan for deciding a country's political solidness. Moreover, community advancement can be categorized into two shapes: first, it can be seen as an objective, and second, it can be seen as a handle.

Community improvement is seen from the viewpoint that the objective is through the services or activities that lead to community well-being. Advancement as a prepare is alluded to as the wouldingness to require activity for community activity and to act as an alternative. Within the setting of community policing, it is accepted that community improvement can be seen as a way to contain and avoid wrongdoing. To this end, the culture and mentality of society to alter, states of mind, mindfulness, information and commitment to the community ought to be made so that the joint assignment of combating wrongdoing, particularly in private regions and their locale, can be accomplished (Crifasi et al., 2022 [9]; Crowl, 2017a; Davis et al., 2003). Hence, a dynamic and intuitive relationship between the police and the community is exceptionally vital for making a collective soul of participation in deciding the affirmation of open arrangement and security.

### B. Theory of Community Development in Accordance with Community Policing

According to the Bhattacharyya, (2004) [1] [26] [27] hypothesis of communicative activity, community support in community improvement exercises in popular governments regularly leads to dynamic interest in state care. This happens in circumstances where open supposition and feedback (based on realities and prove) ought to be taken truly from all partners in an exertion to recognize issues and endeavored arrangements to the degree to which the arrangement changes. This developed community organization can be seen as communicatively integrated.

According to Méndez Beck & Jaffe, (2019) [20], in common, this hypothesis can offer assistance communities that combine specialized information, corporate information, neighborhood information and commonsense information with specialists. The combination of this information can lead to modern information (emancipatory information) that provides thoughts and activity plans that are fitting and viable. Moreover, in the event that the community wished to hone the guidelines of full interest to apply this hypothesis, it is incomprehensible because information from one party without the other specialties is not available. However, putting this hypothesis into the setting of community policing, it was found that there are a few fundamental similarities. Although community policing programs are started at the government level, they can survive with the dynamic association of all partners, such as police offices, nearby specialists, nongovernmental organizations, master boards, community pioneers, media and other interested parties, in providing criticism and data in gatherings or in talk tables. (Malay, 2022)) The hypothesis of communicative activity is likely guided by the intersection of specialized and corporate information with nearby

**C. Materials and Methods**

The mixed approach utilized for the ponder the good thing about a blended investigation is that the information was assessed dispassionately, with conclusions drawn straightforwardly from the factual examination (Marnewick et al., 2024) [19]. The use of an investigative plan to determine the degree of the factors should be considered. A clear case of inquiring about the plan was received, where the target populace of 328 respondents was stratified haphazardly in three subcities, i.e., Arada, Kirkos and Addis Ketema, and an organized survey was utilized to inquire about the instrument. Quantitative information was analyzed utilizing clear and inferential insights. The role of correlational inquiry is to assess information and decipher the relationship and quality of the structure and hone of community policing in maintaining community security and security by recognizing patterns. Community policing structure and hone in maintaining community security and security strategies were utilized to measure the relationship between community policing structure and guaranteeing peace and security. According to Creswell (2014), a quantitative plan, or more particularly, a correlational quantitative inquire about a plan, looks for to distinguish the degree of the relationship between two factors utilizing measurable examination of the information. This ponder is exploratory; consequently, the strategy utilized to obtain the information was based on a review of the literature and different archives that are accessible in characteristic settings. This approach would offer assistance within the revelation of information in an open and fair portrayal of different encounters in common settings. In terms of plan and methodology, this study aimed to survey how well Addis Ababa City's community policing program is being executed. To achieve these objectives, a descriptive research plan is prescribed. This ponders points to diagram the highlights of community policing and display the hones of community policing because it currently exists. The goals tend to be achieved through the use of a mixed-methods investigation technique. Both subjective and quantitative information were utilized. The degree of community policing connected in Addis Ababa city is determined through quantitative approaches. In any case, subjective approaches help in recognizing deterrents to fruitful community policing sent in cities. Both essential and auxiliary information were utilized for the examination. Essential information was obtained through surveys and interviews. The survey, which concentrated on the utilization of community policing, was given to the cutting edge police. Moreover, interviews with middle and senior community policing authorities were conducted. They centered on the obstructions that stand within the way of community policing victory as well as its general execution. As auxiliary confirmation, we also inspected unpublished reports from respectable, confirmed organizations such as the AAPC. This information was utilized to support the results of the present study.

Agreeing with Simpson et al., (2024) the estimate of the populace and the sum of errors the analyst was willing to endure is what determines the estimate of the test. They created a test measure assurance populace that was overviewed. For each stratum within the city organization Arada, Kirkos and Addis Ketema subcity, 328 community tests were chosen as test measures. Basic arbitrary sampling techniques were utilized to choose respondents from the Addis Ababa city Straightforward arbitrary inspection, which

is a broadly utilized examination strategy in logical investigations. The city of Addis Ababa is chosen for populaces, which are each stratum where the individuals of the inquire about are arbitrarily chosen to take an interest within the inquire about. A survey was utilized as an instrument to gather information from the respondents. The addresses will be arranged in the Amharic dialect, as all groups of respondents are able to peruse and obtain the dialect by applying a quantitative procedure, turning to a survey, and collecting the information. The analyst was made to begin with contact with the Addis Ababa city police commission in an arrangement to urge full back to the required respondents and important information. After this, the scholastic staff individuals who completed the survey were distinguished and selected for the purpose of the survey (Cantrell & Stafford, 2013) [2]. To analyze the mass of data collected through the survey, clear insights into cruel and standard deviation were obtained. After the essential coding, the information was entered within the computer to be analyzed utilizing the Measurable Package for the Social Science (SPSS) computer program form 26.

**Table 1 Reliability Statistics Results**

| Reliability Statistics result |  |            |
|-------------------------------|--|------------|
| Cronbach's Alpha              | Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items | N of Items |
| Effect of community policing  | 0.826  | 7          |

(Survey SPSSV-26 data, 2023)

According to the satisfactory consistency of the Pearson correlation coefficient, a Cronbach's alpha

<0.70 is an unwavering quality. Structure CP 0.826; number of things seven, one appraise of unwavering quality Is pilot Test unwavering quality. This includes regulating the study with many respondents and rehashing the overview with exceptionally great results (Davis et al., 2003) [12]. In terms of demographics, sociodemographic statistics include the characteristics of a populace, such as subcity, kebele, station, sex, age, pay, instruction, and marital status. Correlation investigation may be a measurable method for determining the relationships between quantitative and categorical factors. As an essential run-the-show, statistical data are ordinarily considered autonomous since characteristics such as sexual orientation, age, and instructions ordinarily determine the reactions we make. In the event that the factors being considered are not statistically significant, at that point, the autonomous variable is decided by the study's goals.

**IV. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

**A. Introduction**

This chapter covers the introduction, investigation, and discussion of the information to realize the goals and speculations set forward. It is organized into eight areas: the statistical profile of the think about members, participants' information on community advancement, the structures and hones of community policing, the effect of community policing on community security and security, the level of community cooperation in community policing,





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variables impacting community interest, the association between the community and police, and the variables influencing the execution of community policing for community improvement. The information on the respondents is categorized into these segments, permitting an examination of community-wide information and support in community policing. The investigation of the information is based on participants' criticism of community policing, leading to a discourse of the key discoveries in each segment.

## B. Data Cleaning and Data Management

Based on Chu et al. (2016), who recently analyzed the information, it was essential to plan the information by coding it and entering it into SPSS V-26.0. Earlier, to conduct subjective, expressive, and inferential factual investigations, endeavors were made to clean and oversee the crude information. A preparatory examination of the information revealed that a few surveys included extra choices for members in community policing and gatherings for different reasons. Due to the touchy nature of the data being collected, such as subtle elements around respondents and cooperation in community policing, this was anticipated. In any case, certain reactions related to wrongdoing information security had to meet particular criteria to be included within the analysis. Subjects had to supply information on at least one item related to the result variable of purposeful to take an interest in community policing. Moreover, distrust encompassing data on wrongdoing increments diminishes the exertion required to accommodate senior pioneers. Whereas data on members and time went through in community policing were profitable, they were driven to advance investigations through the use of a survey (Crowl, 2017a [10];

Davis et al., 2003) [12].

**Table 2 Study Response Rate**

| Questionnaires   | Frequency | %   |
|------------------|-----------|-----|
| Distributed      | 344       | 100 |
| Collected        | 328       | 95  |
| Discard (reject) | 16        | 5   |

(Source, Field survey, 2023)

The following tables summarize the full statistical characteristics of the community respondents. A total of 344 surveys were dispersed, but 328 (95%) were appropriately returned. On the other hand, 16 (5%) were disposed of. The reaction rate to the survey was 95%, with 5% of the surveys not being completed appropriately.

## C. The Effects of Community Safety and Security

Helping communities in feeling and being secure is the objective of community security. It things merely feel secure at your domestic, put of employment, and recreational exercises. There are ways to simply contribute to making your neighborhood a more secure place. The objective of community security is to develop a community-driven procedure for comprehending and conveying security. Its essential objective is to improve the intuitiveness and conduct of teaching, specialists, and communities. The objective of individual security measures is to shield people from predators, household manhandle, and real damage. When adequate steps are taken to put off, caution, or dishearten potential criminal movement, one by and large feels or acts in a state of individual security (Crowl, 2017a [10]; Malay, 2022).

**Table 3 Effect of Community Policing**

### Chi Square for the Effect of Community Policing in Ensuring Community Safety and Security

| No | Descriptive Chi Square Crime Rate                              | Statistics for Community | Policing Methods and Property | Value    | DF | Asymptotic Significance Sided) | (2- |
|----|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----|--------------------------------|-----|
| 1  | Refocusing strategy in Policing.                               | police Community         | Pearson chi-square            | 159.499a | 20 | .000                           |     |
|    |  |                          | Likelihood ratio              | 133.879  | 20 | .000                           |     |
|    |  |                          | Linear-by-linear association  | 58.113   | 1  | .000                           |     |
|    |  |                          | N of valid cases              | 328      |    |                                |     |
| 2  | Community increases awareness on the mechanism of CP           | Community Policing       | Pearson chi-square            | 229.076a | 25 | .000                           |     |
|    |  |                          | Likelihood ratio              | 199.897  | 25 | .000                           |     |
|    |  |                          | Linear-by-linear association  | 53.055   | 1  | .000                           |     |
|    |  |                          | N of valid cases              | 328      |    |                                |     |
| 3  | Residents have better knowledge on practical application of CP | Residents have better    | Pearson chi-square            | 165.811a | 20 | .000                           |     |
|    |  |                          | Likelihood ratio              | 148.611  | 20 | .000                           |     |
|    |  |                          | Linear-by-linear association  | 71.613   | 1  | .000                           |     |
|    |  |                          | N of valid cases              | 328      |    |                                |     |

(Source, SPSS v- 26 survey questionnaires, 2023).

The impact of community policing on guaranteeing community security and security for each of the 15 factors of asymptotic centrality (2-sided) was 0.00, and the centrality level was based on the asymptotic dissemination of the test measurement. A value less than 0.05 was considered noteworthy. The asymptotic importance is based on the suspicion that the dataset is large. Take a see at the column on the distant right of this yield table. The asymptotic noteworthiness, or p esteem, of the chi-square test was calculated in SPSS V-26. This esteem determines the factual centrality of the relationship we have fairly tried. In all tests of centrality, when  $p < 0.05$ , there is a measurably noteworthy relationship between the two factors. The p esteem in our chi-square yield is  $p = 0.000$ . This implies that the relationship

between community policing and guaranteeing community security is noteworthy. The chi-square test for affiliation was utilized to survey the affiliations between the dichotomous factors of community policing arrangements, community policing preparation, community policing associations and community policing exercises and the property wrongdoing rate and property wrongdoing clearance rate, and I found that there was no measurably critical relationship between the ponder factors,  $p > 0.05$ . Table 10 shows the chi-square test results for community policing usage strategies and property wrongdoing rates, whereas Table 4.25 shows the results.

The chi-square test for community policing usage strategies and property wrongdoing clearance rates reveals the asymptotic noteworthiness, or p esteem, of the chi-square test, which was run in SPSS V-26. This esteem determines the factual centrality of the relationship we have fairly tried. According to all the tests of centrality, when  $p < 0.05$ , there is a measurably noteworthy relationship between the two factors (Davis et al., 2003) [12].

Pearson's chi-square test may be a measurable test for categorical information. It is utilized to decide whether your information is diverse from what you anticipated. The chi-square test and p test are 2 different tests, although they may guarantee community security. In the event that you're measuring the noteworthiness of your result (such as a p esteem  $< 0.05$ ), you wish to begin with change over the values from chi-square to a p esteem to decide whether your result can guarantee community security. Probability proportions (LRs) are utilized to evaluate two things: (1) guaranteeing community security and security and (2) guaranteeing community security and security are fundamentally a proportion of the likelihood that a test result is rectified to the likelihood that the test result is rectified. Each test result has its own probability proportion, which demonstrates how numerous times more likely community policing is to have that specific result than community policing without guaranteeing community security.

The chi-square test of freedom determines whether there is an affiliation between categorical factors (i.e., whether the factors are free or related). It may be a nonparametric test. This test is also known as the chi-square test of affiliation. Concurring to meet information from centers and higher authorities, community security is imperative since

everybody needs and merits being secure domestically and domestically. Within the centered gather dialog with the problem-solving committee, feeling hazardous in your domestic or strolling close your domestic ought to not be a feeling anybody encounters. There's no community security around making a difference communities to be and feel risky. It is vital that you just feel at risk where you live, work or spend your recreational time. There are ways that we cannot get included to assist in making strides in the security of your possess community (Kietek, 2024) [17].

There is an expansive distinction between the police and the community since the police do not serve the community; or perhaps, the police take an interest in robbery hoodlums. Debilitating to lose civilization, the issues of tolerating bribes and misshaping equity have been raised, but the police, on the other hand, the issues of the community association of the police, issues of working together, seeing the police as above the law, and the nonattendance of a mindful society are the focuses raised within the dialog. The police and the community must collaborate within the journey to empower and protect peace and thrive. According to (Caveney et al., 2020c [5]; Cooper-Knock et al., 2024b [7]; Malay, 2022), while a small number of people indicate a moo chance of community police victory in decreasing wrongdoing and building belief, a large number demonstrate the strong plausibility of the impacts of community policing in guaranteeing security and security through the anticipation of wrongdoing. Community policing sets up open channels of communication and participation between law requirements and the open, which clears the way for the improvement of believe and a strong sense of security.

**Table 4 Effect of Community Policing on Ensuring Safety and Security**

| ANOVA          | Sum of Squares | DF  | Mean Square | F      | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|------|
| Between groups | 88.355         | 4   | 22.089      | 12.199 | .000 |
| Within groups  | 583.058        | 322 | 1.811       |        |      |
| Total          | 671.413        | 326 |             |        |      |

**A. Dependent Variable: Safety and Security b. Predictors: (Constant), Community Policing (Source: Field Survey Data, 2023)**

The above table demonstrates that 3 is the whole of the squares of the handled information,  $F = 22.089/1.811$ . The F proportion is 12.199, and the importance level is 0.000, which indicates that the information is perfect for deciding the parameter, as the esteem of centrality (p esteem) is less than 5%. The calculated esteem was more prominent than the basic esteem  $(22.89 + 1.811) = 23.9 < 12.199$ , which is a sign of the impact of community policing on guaranteeing security and security within the Addis Ababa city organization. The results showed that the result was noteworthy, with a p esteem of 0.000, which suggests that the result was great for estimation.

There was no noteworthy distinction within the number of between-group contrasts between two or more bunches within the subcultures Arada, Kirkos or Addis Ketema, while within-group contrasts contrasted among subjects who were within the same bunch. Within-group contrasts can come to light when looking at between-group investigations. Community policing depends on optimizing the guarantee of the security and security of officers, and guaranteeing security and security among community individuals in each of the three subcities is the strategy of passing on police administrations. The Addis Ketema and Kirkos subcultures receive more police supplies to guarantee security through the impact of community policing (Crowl, 2017b) [11].

**Table 5 Regression Model Summary**

| Mod el | R                 | R square | Adjusted r square | Std. Error of the estimate | Change statistics | DF 1 | DF 2 | Sig. change | F |
|--------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------|------|-------------|---|
| 1      | .689 <sup>a</sup> | .474     | .363              | .5591030                   | .474              | 4    | 19   | .012        |   |

A. Predictors: (constant), effect community policing for ensuring safety and security

(Source, Field survey, 2023)

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a. Predictors: (constant), community policing,

b. Dependent variable: Safety and security, r, represent the relationships between the dependent and the independent variables.  $Y = 4.282 + 0.012X$ ;  $R = 0.689$  (69%) indicates that the effect of community policing on ensuring safety and security was 69%, and the significance value was 0.012.

**Table 6 Regression Coefficients for the Model**

| Regression Coefficients for Model |   |                             |            |                           |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Model                             |   | Unstandardized Coefficients |            | Standardized Coefficients | t     | Sig.  |
|                                   |   | B                           | Std. Error | Beta                      |       |       |
|                                   | (Constant) community policing   | 3.553E-15                   | .000       |                           | .000  | 1.000 |
| 1                                 | Refocusing police strategy in CP  | 1.046603                    | .0717647   | .0436417                  | 0.66  | .000  |
| 2                                 | CP increases awareness on the mechanism of CP   | .974246                     | .0631287   | -.026478                  | -0.40 | .282  |
| 3                                 | There is knowledge about practical application of community policing among the community. | 1.359749                    | .085382    | .3012675                  | 4.89  | .000  |
| 4                                 | Residents have better knowledge on practical application of CP                            | .9693084                    | .0540932   | -.032978                  | -0.56 | .316  |
| 5                                 | CP ensures collective safety  | 1.099599                    | .0700763   | .094327                   | 1.49  | .000  |
| 6                                 | CP ensures collective security  | .9405946                    | .0611639   | -.061037                  | -0.94 | .000  |
| 7                                 | CP enables reduction in undue fear of crime   | 1.023032                    | .0600825   | .0245766                  | 0.39  | .000  |
| 8                                 | CP enables reduction in social disorder   | 1.252054                    | .0789852   | .2219933                  | 3.56  | .000  |
| 9                                 | CP brought out significant change in the attitude of police officers                      | .9935428                    | .0586408   | -.006988                  | -0.11 | .000  |

. Dependent Variable: Effects of CP in ensuring community safety and security

(Source, Field survey, 2023)

Where;  $y$  = safety and security (dependent variable)?

where  $Y$  = the anticipated security and security score;  $a$  = the captured;  $b_1$  = the relapse coefficient for variable 1;  $x_1$  = the esteem of variable 1;  $b_2$  = the relapse coefficient for variable 2; and  $x_2$  = the esteem of variable 2, and so on through to  $b_{15}$  and  $x_{15}$  for variable 15. The ability to calculate the predicted esteem for any case basically by writing within the important amounts ( $a$ ,  $b_1$ ,  $x_1$ ,  $b_2$ ,  $x_2$ , etc.) from the relapse condition. Four cases appear underneath. For security and security, police reallocations, from  $SEC = 1$  (mindfulness and information of community),  $R^2$  indicates how much of the subordinate variable can be clarified by the autonomous variable. Agreeing with this condition, the two subordinate

factors oppose this idea through the impact of community policing on guaranteeing security. The relationship values were between 0.749 and .721, which are both; ECOP opposes this idea on the impact of community policing for guaranteeing security and security since the values drop more notably than 0.70 (Gold, 2022a) [14]. Moreover, the values are positive, demonstrating that when the autonomous factors increase, the subordinate variable increases, and bad habits decrease. The  $R^2$  values show that 56.1% (0.561), 64.1% (0.641) and 53.1% (0.531) of the impacts of community policing on guaranteeing security and security may be related to autonomous factors (the impact of community policing required to guarantee security and security) (Cornejo Puschner, 2024) [8] [23] [24] [25].

**Table 7 Tests of Normality**

| Tests of Normality  |                 |                                 |     |      |              |     |      |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----|------|--------------|-----|------|
| Effects of Community Policing in ensuring community safety and security | Sub City        | Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup> |     |      | Shapiro-Wilk |     |      |
|   |                 | Statistic                       | df  | Sig. | Statistic    | df  | Sig. |
|   | Addis Ketema    | .075                            | 111 | .152 | .956         | 111 | .001 |
|   | kirkos sub city | .076                            | 114 | .099 | .979         | 114 | .077 |
|   | Arada sub city  | .093                            | 103 | .030 | .965         | 103 | .008 |

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

The predicted value would be:

$$\hat{Y} = \text{intercept} + (1 * SEC \text{ coefficient}) \hat{Y} = 1 + (1 * -1.67) = 2.67.$$

Because safety=0 (security) and community=0 (COP), there is no contribution from these terms.

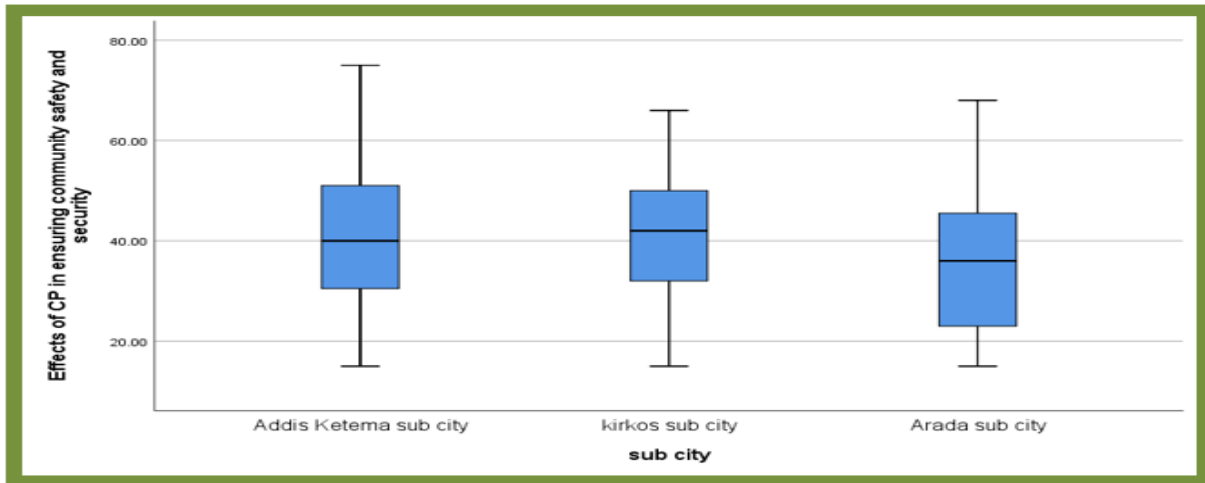


Figure 1: Box Plot

(Source, Field Survey, 2023)

Figure 12 shows that in the two subcities, the Addis Ketema and Kirkos subcultures had 40% of the effect of community policing on ensuring safety and security, but in the Arada subcategory, the effect of community policing on ensuring safety and security was less than 49%. Box plots consist of

two axes: the x- and y-axes. Each Category or Numeric field variable has a single box on the x-axis. The minimum, first quartile, median, third quartile, and maximum values in a set of integers are all measured along the y-axis (Hodgkinson et al., 2024) [16].

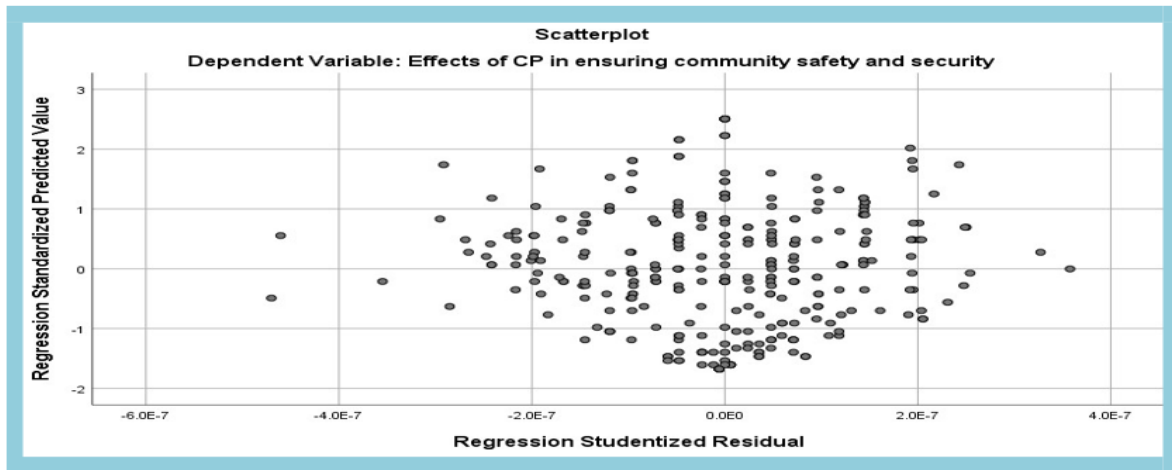


Figure 2: Test of Homoscedasticity of Residuals

(Source, Field Survey, 2023)

The main purpose of diffuse plots is to distinguish and show relationships between two numerical factors of the impact of community policing on guaranteeing security and security. In the expansion to detail the values of person information focuses, the dabs in a diffuse plot can uncover the homoscedasticity of residuals (a diffuse plot for homoscedasticity) when the information is seen as an entirety. Using scramble plots, correlational relationships are frequently distinguished. Despite the fact that there is an arrangement to decrease wrongdoing each year, the information appears to indicate that the wrongdoing rate is expanding by 15%. The wrongdoing of robbery can take numerous shapes, counting but not restricted to murder, car burglary, burglary, endeavored kill, household burglary and robbery, pickpocketing, organized wrongdoing, human and sex trafficking, sex violations, and fear-based oppression. According to the Addis Ababa city organization, distinctive open cities are committed to different types of violations. Specifically, within the three subcultures of Addis Ketema,

Arada, and Kirkos, there is a tall the wrongdoing rate within the Addis Ketema subcity. It was expressed within the interviews and centered gather dialogs that 50% of the river within the city organization occurs in these subdistricts. This is usually due to the presence of Africa’s largest showcasing center within the Addis Ketema subcity. In expansion to being the center of the city and the antiquated colleges found within the Arada subdistrict, the Kirkos subdistrict moreover encompasses a dark showcase and improved community policing.

**D. The state of Five-Year Crime Registers from 2018 to 2022**

At the Addis Ababa City Police Commission level, crimes are divided into three types, and they are serious crimes; it has been understood from senior leaders and police experts that it is highly beneficial to provide the necessary advice and monitor the offender when the crimes are low.



Table 8-The State of Crime Registers from 2018 to 2022

| The Status of Intermediate Crime Cases from 2018 to 2022 |       |       |       |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Sub city   | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  |
| Kirkos   | 2,117 | 1,591 | 1,671 | 1,710 | 1,772 |
| Addis Ketema   | 1,781 | 1,301 | 1,374 | 1,777 | 1,689 |
| Arada  | 1,320 | 873   | 302   | 328   | 479   |
| Total  | 5,218 | 3,765 | 3,347 | 3,815 | 3,940 |
| The Case of Minor Crimes from 2018 to 2022               |       |       |       |       |       |
| Sub city   | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  |
| Kirkos   | 1,070 | 792   | 740   | 927   | 919   |
| Addis Ketema   | 987   | 744   | 553   | 965   | 872   |
| Arada  | 1,849 | 1,413 | 1,111 | 838   | 1,022 |
| Total  | 3,906 | 2,949 | 2,404 | 2,730 | 2,813 |
| The Serious Crimes from 2018 to 2022                     |       |       |       |       |       |
| Sub city   | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  |
| Kirkos   | 1384  | 992   | 740   | 754   | 799   |
| Addis Ketema   | 1638  | 850   | 860   | 1030  | 1,107 |
| Arada  | 1166  | 1030  | 711   | 710   | 903   |
| Total  | 4,188 | 2,872 | 2,311 | 2,494 | 2,809 |

**E. (Addis Ababa City Administration Crime Report, 2023)**

In Table 8, at the Addis Ababa City Police Commission level, crimes are divided into three types, and they are serious crimes; it has been understood from senior leaders and police experts that it is highly beneficial to provide the necessary advice and monitor the offender when the crimes are low. 1 cell phone, 1 speaker, old car body and electric cable, 6 cell phones, 2 car batteries, laptop, GPS, gold, tel. cable, 2 bundles of metal, 8 cell phones, 1 car accessories, various clothes, 1 bicycle, various construction metals, 12 Mobile, various clothes, 4 grams of 24 karat gold, cash, 27 tins, washing machine and 1 car tyre, 18 mobile, 1 laptop, silver, 1 speaker and various clothes, 20 mobiles, various Olbasat, cash, metal,

7 Mobile CarTape, Miscellaneous Albat, 07 Mobile, Miscellaneous Clothes, Generator, Cash, 1Car Items, Miscellaneous Shop Items,2 Mobiles, Stainless Steel, Miscellaneous Clothe

In the Addis Ababa Police Commission, to strengthen the implementation of community-based police services, the Independent Advisory Group and Community Safety Survey/Patrol/Manual, which was prepared from the beginning of police doctrine, was implemented in the district. By collecting information from people and making them seize illegal weapons, people also protect the environment by revitalizing institutions, hotels, pensions, etc. The activities of conducting intensive inspections are encouraging, and people are expected to increase their participation and to work hard to achieve results by focusing on the activities carried out.

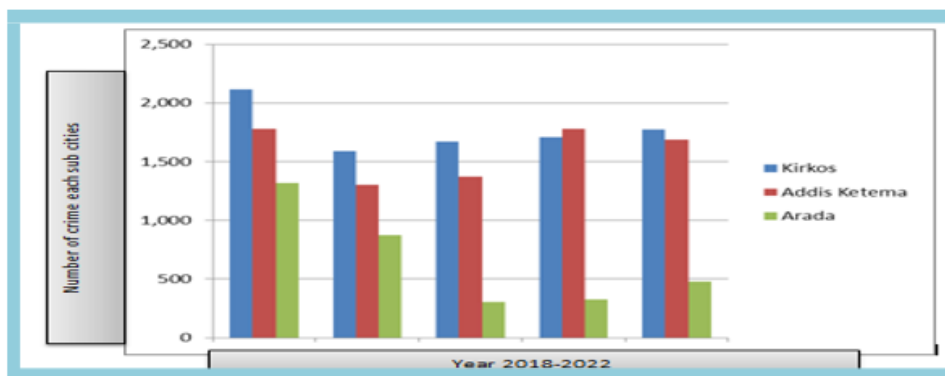


Figure 3: The State of Crime Registers from 2018 to 2022

**Error!**

(Source, Addis Ababa city administration police commission, 2023)

The state of serious crime registers from 2018 to 2022—At the Addis Ababa City Police Commission level, crimes are divided into three types, and they are serious crimes; it has been understood from senior leaders and police experts that it is highly beneficial to provide the necessary advice and monitor the offender when the crimes are low. Based on the information obtained, it can be stated that the crime situation is increasing every year. In 2018, the Kirkos Arada

and Addis subdistricts recorded a high number of crimes, especially 14 mobile phones, various clothes, 4 grams of gold, 24 carat gold, cash, 27 tins, washing machines and 1 car tire, 18 mobile phones, 1 laptop, silver, 1 speaker and Assorted Clothes, 20 Mobiles, Assorted Olbasat, Cash, Metal, 7 Mobile Cartapes, Assorted Albat, 07 Mobiles, Assorted Clothes, Generator, Cash, 1 Car Accessories, Assorted Shop Items, 2 Mobiles, Stainless Steel, and Assorted Special clothes.



**Table 9: Hypothesis Test**

| Hypothesis Test Summary   |  |   |      |                             |
|---|--|---|------|-----------------------------|
|   | Null Hypothesis  | Test                                    | Sig. | Decision                    |
| H <sub>1</sub> :  | Community Policing Do Have An Effect On Perceiving Crime             | Independent-Samples Kruskal–Wallis Test | .000 | Reject The Null Hypothesis. |
| H <sub>2</sub> :  | Community Policing Do Have An Effect On Crime Reduction              | Independent-Samples Kruskal–Wallis Test | .000 | Reject The Null Hypothesis. |
| H <sub>3</sub> :  | Community Policing Do Have An Effect On Reducing Undue Fear Of Crime | Independent-Samples Kruskal–Wallis Test | .000 | Reject The Null Hypothesis. |
| H <sub>4</sub> :  | Community Policing Do Have An Effect On Community Safety             | Independent-Samples Kruskal–Wallis Test | .000 | Reject The Null Hypothesis. |
| Asymptotic Significances Are Displayed. The Significance Level Is .050. |  |   |      |                             |

**Source: Field survey data, 2023**

According to the above table, 8 item H<sub>1</sub> is the effect of community policing on ensuring safety and security, and the data reject a null hypothesis when the p value is less than or equal to your significance level. The p value represents the probability that a certain event would have occurred by random chance. The p values can be calculated based on the data by assuming that the null hypothesis is true. The p value only tells you how likely the data you have observed is too

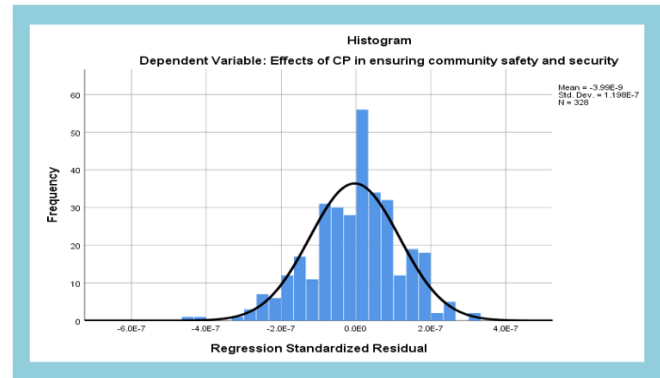
occurred under the null hypothesis. If the p value is below the threshold of significance (typically  $p < 0.05$ ) (the result is b/n 0.05-0.01), then the null hypothesis can be rejected. If your p value is less than your selected alpha level (typically 0.05), you reject the null hypothesis in favor of the alternative hypothesis. If the p value is above your alpha value, you fail to reject the null hypothesis.

**Table 10: Resident Effect**

| Residual Effect                       |          |            |       |      |                         |       |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------------|-------|------|-------------------------|-------|
| Residual Effect                       | Estimate | Std. Error | Z     | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval |       |
|                                       |          |            |       |      | Lower                   | Upper |
| Variance                              | 1.890    | .148       | 12.78 | .000 | 1.621                   | 2.203 |
| Covariance structure: scaled identity |          |            |       |      |                         |       |
| Subject specification: (none)         |          |            |       |      |                         |       |

**(Source, Field Survey, 2023)**

The effect of community policing on ensuring safety and security ( $z=12.78, p=.000$ ) was predicted at the 0.05 level of significance. The effect of community policing on ensuring safety and security was further analyzed to identify the effect of community policing on ensuring safety and security. The above table indicates that community policing may ensure safety and security. In fact, that's probably not true, and you could say it's a simple fix: put more community policing into the community to decrease safety and security. However, the reality is that you would have to look at other factors, such as the possibility that community policing areas might not have the effect of community policing in ensuring safety and security. Perhaps because they lack access to police officers, the problems of safety and security increase in the community.



**Figure 4: Homogenies Test**

**Source, Field Survey, 2023)**

**Table 11 Normality test**

| Tests of Normality                    |                                 |     |      |              |     |      |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|------|--------------|-----|------|
|                                       | Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup> |     |      | Shapiro-Wilk |     |      |
|                                       | Statistic                       | df  | Sig. | Statistic    | df  | Sig. |
| sub city                              | .225                            | 328 | .000 | .796         | 328 | .000 |
| Age                                   | .278                            | 328 | .000 | .803         | 328 | .000 |
| a. Lilliefors Significance Correction |                                 |     |      |              |     |      |

**(Source, Field Survey, 2023)**

Normality can be checked with a goodness-of-fit test, the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test and the Shapiro–Wilk test, which are normality tests for subcity and age. When the data are not normally distributed, a nonlinear transformation (e.g., log distribution which you can understand intuitively - a difference of zero ( $D=0$ ) would imply that p value would be 1, implies 100% of samples would have D value zero or more.

transformation) might fix this issue. You have to use  $D*\sqrt{n}$  (sample size) and refer the p value as (1-table value) - that is to emphasize the reverse



Table 12: Model Summary

| Model Summary |                   |          |                   |                            |                   |                           |     |     |               |
|---------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----|-----|---------------|
| Model         | R                 | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Change Statistics |                           |     |     |               |
|               |                   |          |                   |                            | R Square Change   | F Change                  | df1 | df2 | Sig. F Change |
| 1             | 1.00 <sup>a</sup> | 1.00     | 1.000             | .000                       | 1.00              | 46837436124653<br>144.000 | 15  | 312 | .00           |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Specialized community relation unit, CP enables reduction in social disorder, CP increases awareness on the mechanism of CP, Residents have better knowledge on practical application of CP, Increased volunteer activities by residents, CP helps improving physical and social environment, There is knowledge about practical application of community policing among the community., CP enables reduction in undue fear of crime, Specialized problem-solving unit, CP ensures collective safety, CP brought out significant change in the attitude of police officers, CP ensures collective security, Refocusing police strategy in CP,

Improved residents' attitude toward the police, Improved cooperation between residents and police

b. Dependent Variable: Effects of CP in ensuring community safety and security (Gold, 2022b) [15].

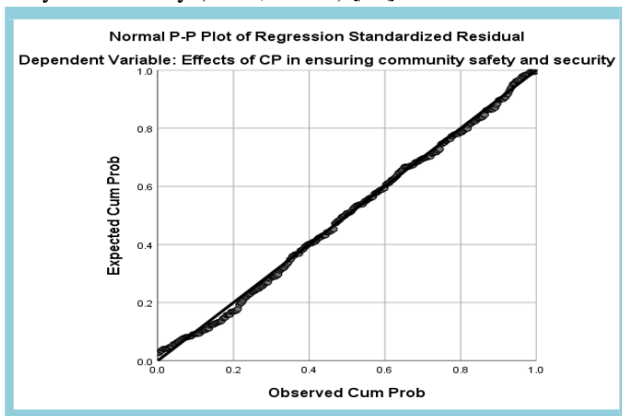


Figure 5: Normal P-P Plot of the Regression Standardized Residual

The dependent variable was the effect of community policing on ensuring community safety and security in each subcity, from the Arada, Addis Ketema and Kirkos sub<sup>cities</sup>. R<sup>2</sup> was used to determine how well the model fit the data. The higher the R<sup>2</sup> value is, the better the model fits the data. R<sup>2</sup> is always between 0% and 100%. A fitted line plot can be used to visually represent various R<sup>2</sup> values. A basic regression model that accounts for 85.5% of the response variation is depicted in the first plot. The response variation in the plot above can be explained by a model that accounts for 22.6% of the variation. The closer the data points are to the fitted regression line, the more variation the model can account for. In theory, all data points would lie on the fitted line, and the fitted values would always equal the observed values if a model could account for 100% of the variation. However, when R<sup>2</sup> is 100%, the model may not always accurately predict fresh observations (De Torres et al., 2024) [13].

**F. Summarizing the Effect of Community Policing**

According to the study's findings, one factor influencing the practices of ensuring safety and security community policing initiatives is community policing. Increased community security results from increased awareness of community

policing. The community's concerns must be carefully listened to by the police, and they must collaborate with them to identify and resolve issues. The community's security was enhanced by awareness of community policing.

Fundamental elements of community policing include guaranteeing security and safety. Communities should, whenever possible, have access to pertinent and appropriate information. Information exchange helps the community become more involved in reducing crime, which improves security. To ensure sustained engagement, preserve strong relationships, and record advancements, information sharing is essential in community policing.

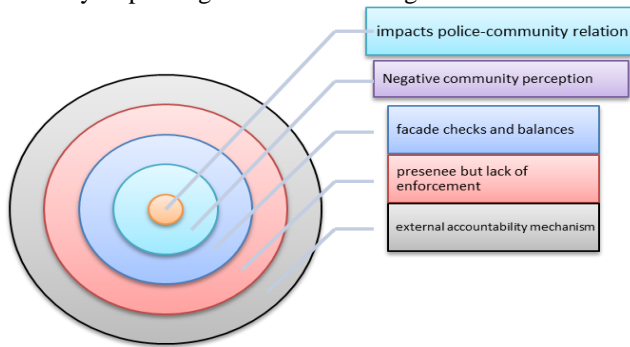
A positive outlook on community policing fosters good police-officer cooperation, which in turn improves security. The prevention of crime depends heavily on citizen cooperation, and citizens are more likely to assist in law enforcement if they respect them and believe that their authority is valid. Positivity toward community policing will foster positive working relationships, trust, and community-tailored solutions, which will instill a sense of ownership in the project. With respect to the effects of community policing on ensuring peace and security, procedural equity in benefit arrangement, the recurrence of police contact with community individuals in obtaining data, and execution viability in peace keeping, Adama city was chosen because it is a city known for hot peace and security exchanges (the most common street and railway from Addis Ababa to Djibouti across it). The 384 ponder members were considered inhabitants whose age was between 15 and 64 years, a long time comprehensive, to avoid false notions of development. The measured factors were the fulfillment status of community policing administrations, the level of customer contact with police officers, feelings of security, the strategy of equity, and execution viability. The results showed that participants were able to fulfill community policing execution as a result of destitute procedural equity work, the need to feel security, and the moo execution of community policing. The proposals included 1) building a positive state of mind toward community policing; 2) expanding the contact of police officers with the locale community; and 3) preparing to maintain procedural equity in community policing, the ability to anticipate wrongdoing and the ability to fatten social clutters.

**V. CONCLUSION**

Since 2018-2022, Ethiopia's increase in crime has reduced public confidence in the police force and public safety, leading to a decrease in quality of life and low levels of human well-being. The Ethiopian government is working to identify the root cause and implement initiatives to address this issue.



The police have implemented community policing initiatives involving community participation in problem-solving partnerships for public safety. This has led to increased community involvement in crime reduction, enhanced crime prevention, and increased confidence, ultimately improving societal well-being.



**Figure 6: Status of Community Participation in Community Planning Interview, FGD and Document, 2023**

Through participant observations, in-depth interviews, and document analysis, two key mechanisms were identified that explain how well-known organizational and managerial strategies affect police–community relations. Consequently, to influence police–community relations, one must influence either the attitudes and actions of specific officers or the overall standard and quality of services provided by the police department to the community. The findings underscore the importance of more thorough theoretical frameworks concerning open-system techniques and the variety of factors influencing police–community relations at many levels, both within and outside of police department ties.

This study was driven by the need to understand organizational elements inside police departments that affect their connections with the community; however, the findings also indicated that environmental factors, in addition to issues affecting individual officers, had an impact on organizational factors. For a very long time, people believed that police departments were closed off to the outside world. Only a tiny amount of (sometimes outdated) literature has addressed the open-systems nature of policing and how external environmental aspects impact the organization (see 2003; Mastrofski, 1998; Wilson, 2005). The aforementioned study was purely quantitative in nature and did not employ qualitative methods to gain insight into the mechanisms by which police operate as open systems.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The community should be made aware of the role of community policing in maintaining community safety and security so that people can understand that they have a structure for crime prevention in the locality. The police members should enable the community to be aware of the structural foundation and thus enhance teamwork, commitment, and volunteerism in preventing crimes.

The police should ensure that they interact well with the community so that the members of the community can provide information to the police willingly, which may help prevent crime. Through information sharing, there will be increased levels of community participation in crime

reduction, which enhances security.

Members of the public should be encouraged to have a positive attitude toward the police so that they can maintain good relationships that can boost community policing. This is because a positive attitude toward community policing enhances good cooperation among police officers and hence good security. Future research needs to compare how knowledge is shared using different methods across intra- and interorganizational boundaries and to identify both generalizable and contextually specific barriers, facilitators, and outcomes for this crucial aspect of police functioning.

The police should ensure that they interact well with the community so that the members of the community can provide information to the police willingly, which may help prevent crime. Through information sharing, there will be increased levels of community participation in crime reduction, which enhances security.

Members of the public should be encouraged to have a positive attitude toward the police so that they can maintain good relationships that can boost community policing. This is because a positive attitude toward community policing enhances good cooperation among police officers and hence good security.

The community police service in one area is constructed to generate income for the center, renting it out to teahouses, grocery stores, grocery stores, vegetable shops, etc. The conflict that occurs around the institutions of faith comes to these institutions and brings activities that undermine the public's trust. In this case, the police and the administration should jointly stop these activities. The construction of community police service centers and the money collected from the resident community for employment protection, from the collection, placement, and audit of the funds to be presented to the people in the form of a report, and management at all levels should be led by appropriate ownership, especially in the areas of financial deficit. You have seen a defect, so that legal action can be taken immediately and the work of informing the residents of the same type of care. It must be done. The problems surrounding the budget should be resolved by setting a budget for community police services, including stationery, office desks, telephone calls, water and electricity, for the centers. Subcities, police stations and zones where condominium associations are located should be identified; condominium associations should be identified together with the administration's houses and committees; and plans should be made to solve security problems in the area of condominiums step by step by coordinating with the administration. To ensure that community police services are effective, the crime prevention department should work in coordination with the community police service department. In particular, community-wide subcity, subcity crime prevention, subdistrict police/police/police service chief and subdistrict crime prevention chief, district community-wide coordinators with crime prevention shift chiefs, and district officers with team leaders and members of the crime prevention division were consulted to provide a joint plan to protect the district.



# The Effects of Community Policing Safety and Security in the Addis Ababa City Administration

They must work together with commitment by setting communication time. They must have a common evaluation time, and they must be assigned to one of the districts with traffic and carry out the work that needs to be done in terms of traffic alongside the normal work. All levels of leadership must coordinate with commitment.

To improve community police service operations, researchers should focus on identifying model zones and encouraging other zones to gain experience and create a spirit of competition. In the newly established police stations, especially in the expansion area, a study of the households in which they will be settled in the future from the perspective of the zone structure was conducted by the concerned administration. Studying in coordination with the region should be done with attention given to immediate approval and implementation.

To create partnerships with the Addis Ababa Police Commission and the Peace and Security Bureau of the Addis Ababa City Administration, monitoring and support work has been performed in all of the subcities, police stations, and districts that make up Addis Ababa city. The fact that the participation activity started is encouraging, but it is expected that the police administration and structure will work together in coordination with the community and stakeholders to involve them in community participation and conduct an activity that aims to gradually solve these issues.

## A. Limitations and Directions for Future Research

This study provides an in-depth understanding of how community policing structures maintain community safety and security in the Addis Ababa city administration. Due to its security sensitivity in the context of country instability, this study does not attempt to generalize its conclusions. In other organizations with similar mandates, this may limit the application and extent of the research's conclusions. Therefore, future studies should concentrate on broadening the focus to include the impact of government, the structure of community policing and the links among various political issues with comparable missions.

## DECLARATION STATEMENT

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Funding                                     | No, I did not receive.  |
| Conflicts of Interest                       | No conflicts of interest to the best of our knowledge.                                      |
| Ethical Approval and Consent to Participate | No, the article does not require ethical approval and consent to participate with evidence. |
| Availability of Data and Material           | Not relevant.   |
| Authors Contributions                       | All authors have equal participation in this article.                                       |

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### AUTHORS PROFILE



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