

The Role of Community Policing in Preventing Crimes in Tanzania: A Case Mkuranga District Council

Lucy Andrew¹
Faisal Issa²

¹lucieenock3@gmail.com

²faisal@mzumbe.ac.tz

²<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1818-7745>

^{1,2}Mzumbe University, Tanzania

<https://doi.org/10.51867/ajernet.6.1.3>

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to investigate the role of community policing in preventing crimes in Tanzania concerning the Mkuranga District Council. Community policing is a strategy that emphasizes building strong relationships between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve. This approach fosters collaboration and trust, encouraging community members to participate in identifying and solving local problems actively. By engaging residents, businesses, and other stakeholders, police can gain valuable insights into the specific issues and concerns of the community. This partnership helps prevent crime by promoting proactive problem-solving rather than reactive responses. Community members are more likely to report suspicious activities and cooperate with police investigations when they feel their concerns are heard and addressed. Additionally, community policing initiatives often include educational programs, neighbourhood watch groups, and youth engagement activities, which can deter criminal behaviour by fostering a sense of shared responsibility and vigilance. Community policing enhanced safety at Mkuranga District Council by creating a cooperative environment where law enforcement and community members work together to prevent crime and improve quality of life. This study used System Theory (ST) and Community Policing Theory advocating for a society to live together in its sub-systems because the failure of one sub-system is the failure of the entire system. The study used a descriptive research design and a sample size of 123 respondents from a target population of 222,921. In addition, the study used probability sampling, where simple random sampling was used for community members, while non-probability sampling, specifically purposive sampling, was used for police officers. In this study, questionnaires were used as tools for data collection. Quantitative data were analysed using descriptive statistics analysis. The findings identified specific roles performed by community policing in preventing crimes at Mkuranga District Council. They include foot patrol, where 55 (42%) strongly agreed that it is done, prevention function, where 57 (46%) strongly agreed that it is done, providing public education, where 54 (44%) strongly agreed, coordinating community meetings, where 45 (37%) strongly agreed that it is done. This research concluded that by integrating these roles, community policing creates a collaborative framework where law enforcement and residents work together towards common safety goals, ultimately leading to a more secure and cohesive community. The study recommended the effective implementation of roles played by community policing to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of community policing at Mkuranga District Council.

Keywords Collaboration and Trust, Community Policing, Crime Prevention, Law Enforcement, Mkuranga District Council

I. INTRODUCTION

Another tactic to enhance peace and security is community policing, which tackles issues including widespread distrust of the police and the absence of coordination amongst the community and the police force (Blair et al., 2021). The goal of community policing is for the police department and the community to work together to solve problems. Also, Carter (2019) posited that community policing aims to guarantee successful public involvement in programs aimed at mitigating crime.

The proactive approach to law enforcement, known as community policing, emphasizes the meaningful role that people of the community play in the system. Collaboration between law enforcement authorities and people of the community is required to identify and resolve issues that are associated with criminal activity, fear of criminal activity, social disorder, and the general quality of life in the area (Msika, 2020). Community policing has a key role in the prevention of crime. This is because it encourages trust, communication, and collaboration between the police and the general people, which eventually results in safer neighborhoods

Kamau (2018) observed that, as an effective technique for crime prevention, community policing has received attention and applications all around the world to reduce violence. Community policing has become an

integral component of the operational philosophy of law enforcement organizations in several nations throughout the world. This strategy has shown to be extremely successful in combating a wide range of criminal activities, including gang violence, drug trafficking, and property crimes. Amadi (2014) also noted that community policing has been extensively embraced by law enforcement agencies in the United States, including those at the municipal, state, and federal levels.

In this method, proactive problem-solving and collaborative relationships with people in the community are emphasized for significance. Community policing programs have been established by police departments all around the United States (Amadi, 2014). These programs entail officers connecting with people, creating neighborhood watch programs, and organizing community activities to develop confidence and address particular issues about crime. Some of the most important elements of community policing are its flexibility and its efficacy in resolving concerns about criminal activity (Mussa, 2022). Community policing in Tanzania plays a pivotal role in crime prevention by fostering collaboration between law enforcement agencies and local communities (Bokota & Mwanjisi, 2019). This approach emphasizes a proactive stance on crime reduction, moving away from traditional reactive policing methods. Chamard (2021) stated that by involving community members in identifying safety concerns and implementing solutions, community policing Engaging with the community is the cornerstone of community policing in the United Kingdom. It emphasizes engaging local communities to get an understanding of their requirements and concerns about risk and safety. The United Kingdom's police forces collaborate extensively with local citizens and companies (Chamard, 2021).

In many Tanzanian communities, according to Samwel (2022), traditional leaders and elders play a significant role in social cohesion and conflict resolution. By involving these figures in community policing efforts, law enforcement can leverage existing social structures to enhance their outreach and effectiveness. This integration of traditional approaches with modern policing techniques not only fosters trust but also encourages community members to take ownership of their safety. When residents perceive police as partners rather than enforcers, they are more likely to participate actively in crime prevention efforts, such as neighborhood watch programs (Samwel, 2022). Additionally, community policing in Tanzania addresses a wide array of crime-related issues, from property crimes like theft and vandalism to violent crimes and drug-related offenses (Kamau, 2018). By conducting regular community meetings and forums, police can engage residents in discussions about local crime trends and safety concerns. These gatherings serve as platforms for citizens to voice their grievances and suggest solutions, thereby fostering a sense of collective responsibility for community safety. Furthermore, police can use these forums to educate residents about crime prevention strategies, such as securing their homes and reporting suspicious activities.

At the same time, Davis (2021) alluded that the role of technology in enhancing community policing efforts cannot be overstated. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the need to leverage technology for improved communication and information sharing. Mobile applications and social media platforms can facilitate real-time communication between police and community members, allowing for swift dissemination of information regarding crime trends, safety alerts, and community events. For instance, a dedicated mobile app could enable residents to report incidents anonymously, effectively bridging the gap between law enforcement and the community this technological integration can significantly enhance the responsiveness of police to emerging threats, making crime prevention efforts more effective (Davis, 2021).

However, the implementation of community policing in Tanzania is not without challenges. Limited resources, inadequate training, and varying levels of community engagement can hinder the effectiveness of these initiatives (Deogratus, 2021). In some areas, police may struggle to gain the trust of residents due to past negative experiences or perceptions of corruption. To overcome these barriers, Deogratus (2021) observed that sustained efforts are needed to educate both police officers and community members about the benefits of collaboration. Training programs that focus on cultural sensitivity, conflict resolution, and community engagement are essential for equipping officers with the skills necessary to build strong relationships with residents.

In the year 2006, the Tanzanian police force created a comprehensive reform program with the primary objective of enhancing the delivery of services across the nation. The program was divided into three subsections: community policing (CP), professionalism, and modernisation of the police force (Manji, 2019). The primary focus of the Community Policing (CP) cluster was to focus on the distribution of responsibility between the police and the community to reduce the number of crimes committed, find solutions to issues connected to criminal activity, and address social and physical disorders in various communities despite all the efforts that have been made, very little is known about the administration of community policing, especially about the prevention of crimes at the Mkuranga District Council. In addition to this, the Mkuranga District Council has a high rate of incidences of criminal activity. With this context in mind, the purpose of this research was to investigate the role that community policing plays in the prevention of criminal acts.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Serious questions regarding public safety and the efficacy of present policing tactics have been raised by the notable increase in crime rates in Tanzania's Mkuranga District Council in the past few years. The Tanzanian Police established Community Policing (CP) programs as a crucial crime reduction tactic, but its sluggish implementation has raised serious concerns about community involvement and knowledge (Davis, 2021). The alarming rise in crime is shown by data from the National Bureau of Statistics in 2023, which shows that there were 75,487 significant criminal incidents registered between January and December 2022—a 9.7% increase from 64,814 instances in 2016. Minor criminal crimes increased by a startling 25.2% over that time, from 450,389 to 563,787 instances. These figures show that criminal conduct is becoming more common, which calls for immediate action (Mussa, 2022).

In Tanzanian cities like Mkuranga District Council, crime is a major issue. Implementing community policing initiatives is one of the measures done by the Mkuranga District Council to lower crime rates. Little is known regarding the efficacy of community policing in Mkuranga District Council, despite earlier studies by Samwel (2022), Mussa (2022), and Manji (2019) demonstrating that it has not assisted in preventing crimes in Morogoro and Kibaha District Councils. Thus, more investigation is required to evaluate the function of community policing in other Tanzanian regions, including Mkuranga District Council. By investigating the function of community policing in crime prevention within Mkuranga District Council, the current study filled up the information vacuum.

1.2. General Objective

The general objective of the study was to assess the role of community policing in preventing crimes in Mkuranga District Council, Tanzania

1.2.1 Specific Objective

The specific objectives of the study were: -

- (i) To identify specific roles performed by community policing in preventing crimes at Mkuranga District Council, Tanzania.

1.3 Research Question

- (i) What are the specific roles performed by community policing in preventing crimes at Mkuranga District Council, Tanzania?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Systems Theory

This study used System Theory (ST). The most prominent advocate of this idea was Talcott Parsons, who, in the year 1960, regarded society as a system that was composed of distinct components known as sub-systems (Carter, 2019). If any of these sub-systems were to collapse, it would fail the whole system and, thus, the breakdown of society. It is explained by this theory that the link between various subsystems of society is based on the flow of information (Schlichte, 2017). Samwel (2022) asserts that for a system called society to function well, it must satisfy the following roles. Adaptation refers to the processes that are conducted with the intention of re-establishing a skewed equilibrium that has been brought about by an absence of order. The process of integration involves facilitating the movement of components towards a more harmonious interaction. In accomplishment of goals, the focus is on encouraging members to fulfil their responsibilities, such as paying attention to recommendations for how to live.

2.1.2 Community Policing Theory

According to this concept, law enforcement organizations and the community must work together to provide successful policing. It highlights how crucial it is to include the community in decision-making, problem-solving, and crime prevention initiatives. It is a well-known method of law enforcement that places a strong emphasis on fostering cordial links between police officers and the communities they protect (Deogratus, 2021). It is predicated on the notion that a cooperative relationship between the police and the community is necessary for efficient policing. Involving the community in crime prevention, problem-solving, and decision-making processes is crucial, according to community policing ideology. In order to identify and address the root causes of crime, such as social and economic disparities, limited access to opportunities for learning and work, as well as additional societal variables that influence criminal conduct, law enforcement organizations should collaborate closely with the community, according to the

community policing theory. Instead of focusing on a reactive and punitive approach to policing, this strategy stresses a proactive and problem-solving perspective (Msika, 2020).

Building mutual respect and trust between the police and the community they serve is the overall goal of community policing ideology. It highlights the value of a cooperative policing strategy that is sensitive to community needs and concerns. The application of community policing theory in the context of the study of community policing initiatives in Tanzania: A case of Mkuranga District Council may entail encouraging community involvement in crime prevention efforts as well as collaborating closely with local residents to identify and address the root causes of crime in the district.

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Specific roles performed by community policing in preventing crimes

The aims of society need to be the focus of society's efforts. Pattern maintenance is the process by which a society must ensure that it continues to exhibit its fundamental qualities. When it comes to crime prevention, community policing involves enlisting members of the community. People can exercise control over their lives when they are allowed to participate in choices such as the control of crime via community policing. Even though participation may take on a broad variety of forms, real practices are confronted with considerable challenges (Flynn, 2020). It is common for public participation to fail to be participatory because it might have little impact on the choices that are ultimately made and low effect on the policy that is ultimately implemented. According to the systems theory, to accomplish the outcomes that are intended, it is necessary to ensure that all four aspects, namely, decision-making, civic education, awareness, and defence, are effectively integrated.

Furthermore, Davis (2021) observed that community policing requires a long-term commitment from both law enforcement and community members. It is not a one-time initiative but a continuous process that involves on-going dialogue, assessment, and adaptation. Policymakers must prioritize investments in community policing programs, ensuring that they are adequately funded and supported. By fostering a culture of collaboration and shared responsibility for public safety, Tanzania can create an environment where citizens feel empowered to contribute to crime prevention efforts.

Community policing in Tanzania serves as a vital framework for preventing crime and enhancing community safety (Kamau, 2018). By emphasizing partnership, trust, and proactive engagement, this approach addresses the root causes of crime and empowers residents to take an active role in their safety. Through the integration of traditional practices, modern technology, and community involvement, Tanzania can foster resilient neighbourhoods where police and citizens work collaboratively to create a safer society. The long-term success of community policing initiatives depends not only on the commitment of law enforcement but also on the active participation of community members in shaping their own safety and security. As Tanzania continues to evolve, the role of community policing will remain crucial in building safe, vibrant, and cohesive communities.

In the Zambezi area, Msika (2020) carried out research to gain a better understanding of the interaction that exists between law enforcement officials and other players in the battle against crime. The research was conducted using a qualitative design, which was a technique that involved assessing and interpreting interviews and articles. According to the findings of the research, there is a lack of communication between the many stakeholders who are responsible for maintaining law and order. Community policing in Tanzania plays an essential role in crime prevention by cultivating strong partnerships between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve.

This approach shifts the focus from traditional, reactive policing methods to proactive strategies that emphasize cooperation, trust, and problem-solving. In a country where crime can often be linked to socio-economic factors such as unemployment, poverty, and social inequality, community policing initiatives are crucial for addressing underlying vulnerabilities that contribute to criminal behaviour. By engaging community members in the identification of local issues and the co-creation of solutions, police can tailor their efforts to meet the specific needs of each neighborhood, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of crime prevention strategies (Mussa, 2022)

In Tanzania, Deogratus (2021) asserted that the police force has recognized the role of community involvement in policing efforts, leading to the establishment of various community policing units. These units are designed to increase police visibility and accessibility, fostering a sense of security among residents. One of the primary objectives of community policing is to create an environment where citizens feel comfortable reporting crimes and sharing information. When community members trust law enforcement, they are more likely to engage with police initiatives, report suspicious activities, and collaborate on safety measures. This two-way communication is vital for building a robust community-police relationship, which is essential for effective crime prevention.

Most of these stakeholders were the primary contributors to the insufficient implementation of community policing, which ultimately led to inadequate crime prevention. In 2022, Samwel conducted research on the effects of community policing, particularly on various disadvantaged populations. To survey the study region, the research

design used a descriptive research approach; the major sources of data collection were utilised, and the instrument utilised for data collection was a structured questionnaire. Community policing has been shown to have a beneficial influence on providing extra attention to vulnerable populations, according to the results; nevertheless, there are still certain hurdles to overcome. It was discovered that several of the people who participated in this research, including women, children, elderly people, and people with disabilities, expressed optimism over the fact that community police are paying attention to crimes that either directly or indirectly harm their well-being.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study Area

This study was carried out at Mkuranga District Council. Mkuranga District Council (Wilaya ya Mkuranga, in Swahili) is one of eight administrative districts of the Pwani Region in Tanzania. The District covers an area of 2,827 km² (1,092 sq mi). Salaam's Kigamboni, Temeke and Ilala Districts. To the east by the Mafia Channel, to the south by the Kibiti District, and to the west by the Kisarawe District. The district was comparable in size to the land area of Samoa. The town of Mkuranga served as its administrative capital. This area has been selected due to the prevalence of crimes affecting the lives of the citizens reported in 2022/2023 police annual report.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is the logical and systematic planning and directing of the research work. It is a comprehensive plan for data collection in any empirical research design (Cooper & Schindler, 2014). This study used a descriptive research design, which helped answer the questions of who, what, when, where, and how associated with a particular research problem. It is used to obtain in-depth information concerning the status of the phenomena and to describe 'what exists' concerning variables or conditions in a situation.

3.3 Study Population

The study population is the total number of items or people of a specific population having standard observable characteristics relevant to a research project (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). The study population involved community members of the Mkuranga District Council. According to NBS data of 2022, Nkuranga District Council has a population of 222,921 (Samwel, 2022).

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

A sampling technique is selecting elements from the population to represent that population (Cooper & Schindler, 2014). The study used a purposive sampling procedure to select ward leaders and police officers and a simple random sampling procedure to select community members. Purposive sampling is a non-probabilistic sampling procedure used at the researcher's discretion regarding what to include in the inquiry items. It is used to obtain the required sample with requisite character from the population (Verma & Verma, 2021). In this regard, a sample size of 123 respondents was selected purposively from a total population of 222,921. In addition, the study used probability sampling, where simple random sampling was used for community members.

3.5 Data Collection

The study used a quantitative approach whereby questionnaires were used to collect data from the respondents who were 123.

3.6 Data analysis

According to Zozus (2020), data analysis is the processing of data to obtain answers to research questions. The quantitative data were analysed using descriptive statistics. Such descriptive analysis provided simple summaries of the characteristics of the sample, such as measures of frequencies and percentages. Before the data is analysed, the collected data are edited, coded, classified, and tabulated to make it understandable for analysis.

IV. FINDINGS & DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

The objective of this study was to identify the specific roles performed by community policing in preventing crimes at Mkuranga District Council. One hundred twenty-three respondents were involved, and data were gathered through a questionnaire and interview. The findings are well described in subsections 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.

4.2 Specific roles performed by community policing in preventing crimes

4.2.1 Foot Patrol Control/Task by Community Policing Officers

The respondents were asked to state their level of agreement on whether the presence of community policing officers on foot patrol made community members feel safer. However, an in-depth investigation was done, and the findings indicated that seven days a week, foot patrol control is done five times (5/7), amounting to (71%) a week. The investigation also found that from December 2022 to December 2023 foot patrol control was mainly done at Mbulani village in streets like Mbulani and Mzianzi by police officers where crimes are prevalent and identified intelligently. The study findings are presented in Figure 1: -

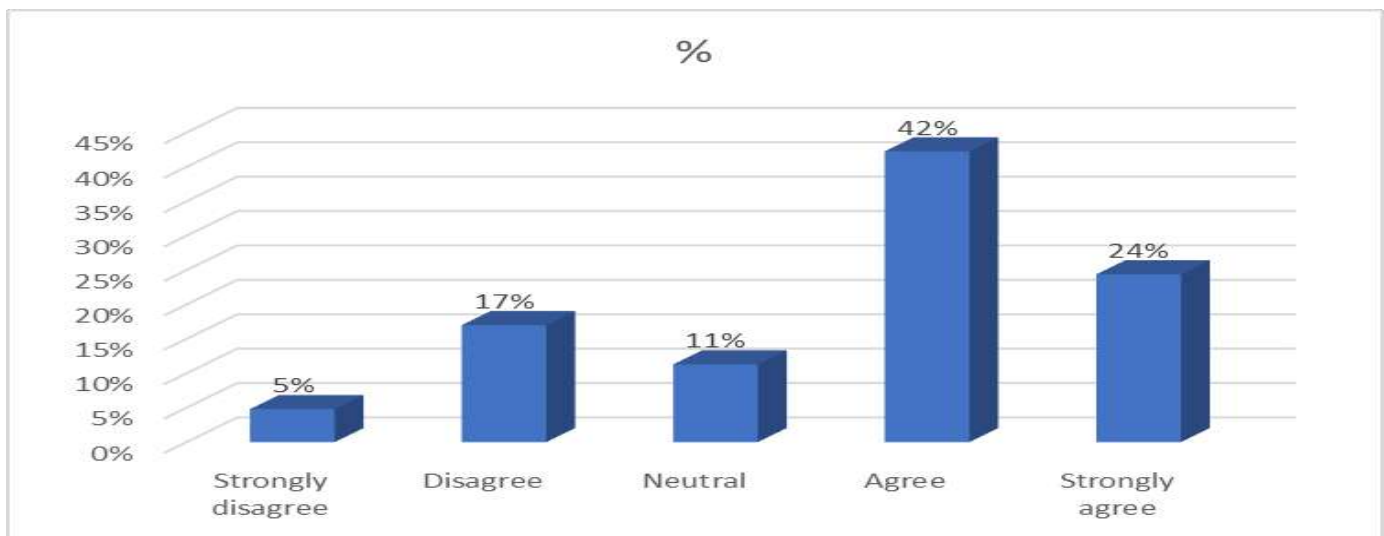


Figure 1
The Presence of Community Policing Officers

Findings revealed that 6 (5%) of the respondents strongly disagreed that the presence of community policing officers on foot patrol made community members feel safer, but 21 (17%) disagreed. Respondents 14 (11%) were neutral, while 52 (42%) agreed and 30 (24%) strongly agreed with the statement. Therefore, most respondents agreed that the presence of community policing officers on foot patrol made community members feel safer.

4.1.2 Prevention Function by Foot Patrol Officers

Regarding the question of whether foot patrol police successfully address and prevent possible criminal actions, the respondents were asked to indicate the degree to which they agreed with the statement. In the years 2022 and 2023, the practice of conducting foot patrols was prevalent in Kibuyuni village. These patrols were carried out three times a week and were carried out by police officers in streets such as Kibuyuni, Ng'ole, and Msangamwelu. The study findings are presented in Figure 2: -

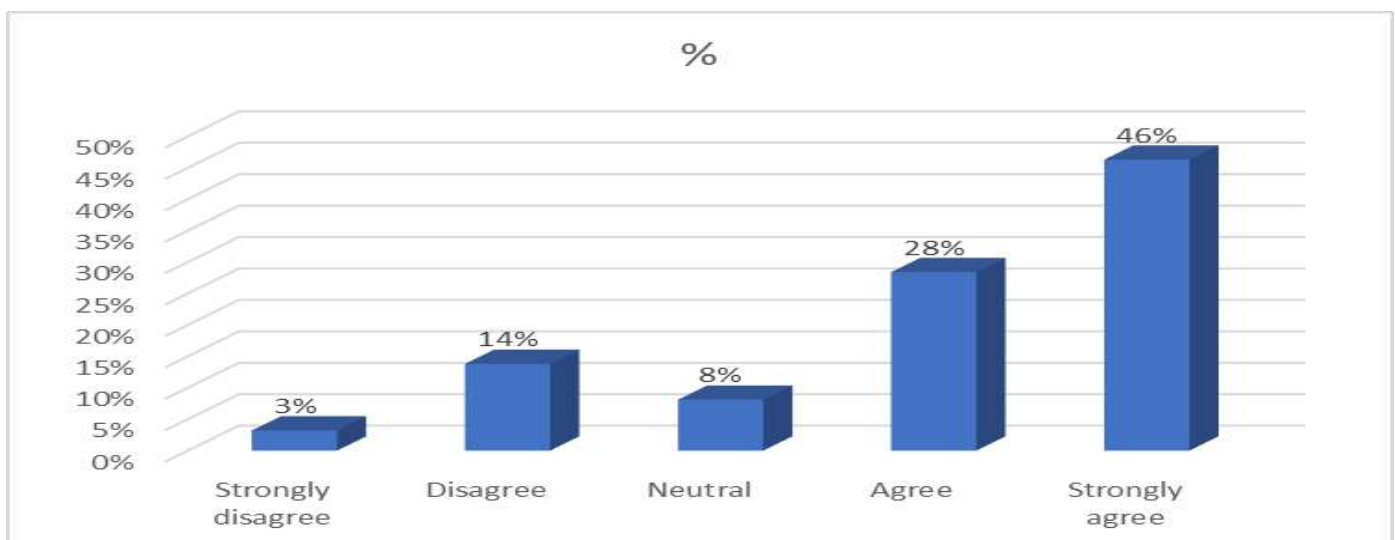


Figure 2
Foot Patrol Officers

Findings revealed that 4 (3%) of the respondents strongly disagreed that foot patrol officers effectively address and deter potential criminal activities, 17 (14%) disagreed, 10 (8%) were neutral, and 35 (28%) agreed. On the other hand, the study found that 57 (46%) strongly agreed with the statement. Thus, most respondents strongly agreed that foot patrol officers effectively address and deter potential criminal activities.

4.1.3 Providing Public Education Programme

The respondents were asked to agree on whether the public education program organised by community policing is informative. A detailed investigation was done to identify how often and where public education programmes are implemented. The findings indicated that a public education programme is provided on every street every six months a year. Therefore, the programme is done twice a year. In 2023, a public education programme was provided by two police officers in Mkuluwili village, specifically in streets like Kwembe and Gozani. However, the study indicated that there is training related to public education programmes done in Mkuranga District every three months where leaders of community policing are involved. In that regard, the study findings are presented in Figure 4.3: -

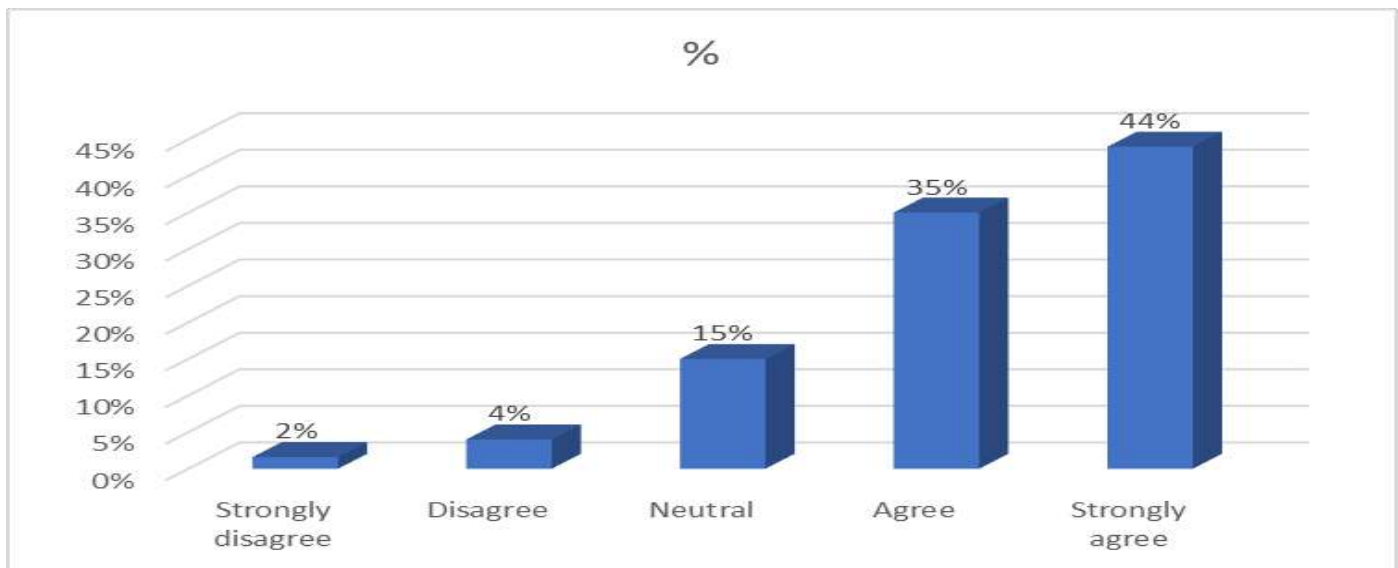


Figure 3
Public Education Programmed

The study found that about 2 (2%) of the respondents strongly disagreed that the public education programmes organised by community policing are informative, 5 (4%) disagreed, 19 (15%) were neutral, and 43 (35%) agreed with the statement. On the other hand, the study found that 54 (44%) strongly agreed with the statement. Consequently, most respondents strongly agreed that the public education programmes organised by community policing are informative.

4.1.4 Conducting Community Meetings

When asked if they agreed or disagreed with the statement that community meetings arranged by the police and members of community policing offer a platform for successful communication, the respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement. One community meeting is conducted every three months in each ward and street, according to the information that was provided in extensive detail. 2023 saw a significant increase in the number of community meetings held by law enforcement personnel in the hamlet of Nyangatanga, particularly in streets such as Nyangatanga, Ngaloavini, and Chang'ombe. In that regard, the study findings are presented in Figure 4: -

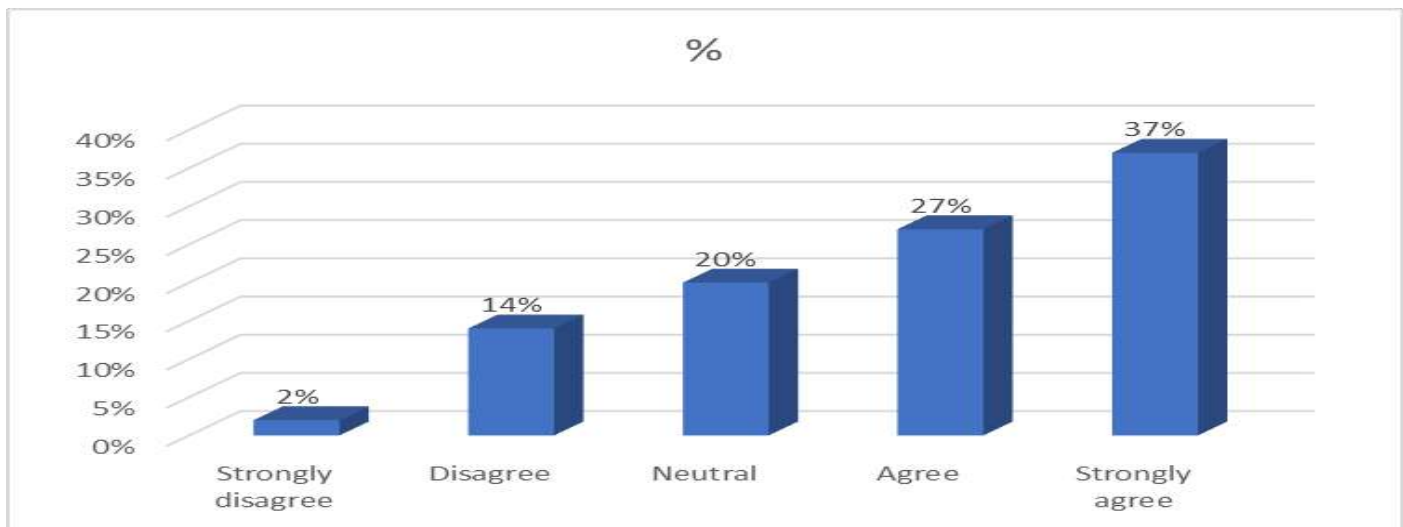


Figure 4
Conducting Community Meetings

The study found that about 2 (2%) of the respondents strongly disagreed that community meetings organised by the police and community policing members provide a platform for effective communication, while 18 (14%) disagreed. Almost 25 (20%) respondents were neutral, and 33 (27%) agreed with the statement. Meanwhile, the study found that 45 (37%) strongly agreed with the statement. Consequently, most respondents strongly agreed that community meetings organised by the police and community policing members provide a platform for effective communication.

4.2 Discussion

Community policing plays a pivotal role in crime prevention at Mkuranga District Council through various strategic functions. Foot patrols are fundamental as they enhance police visibility and foster trust between law enforcement and the community. Officers on foot patrol can quickly respond to incidents, gather intelligence, and deter criminal activities through their presence (Flynn, 2020). The prevention function involves proactive measures such as identifying potential crime hotspots and addressing underlying issues before they escalate. This includes collaborating with local stakeholders to implement community-based solutions. Coordinating community meetings is another critical role, as it facilitates open dialogue between the police and residents, allowing for the exchange of information, concerns, and suggestions. These meetings help build a cooperative relationship, ensuring the community feels heard and involved in safety initiatives (Msika, 2020).

In Tanzania, various community policing initiatives have been implemented, with varying degrees of success. For instance, the Tanzania Police Force has introduced community-policing units aimed at enhancing police visibility and accessibility. These units work closely with local leaders and organizations to address specific issues, from petty theft to more serious crimes. This aligns with Manji (2019) study that observed the success of these initiatives largely depends on the commitment of both police and community members to collaborate effectively. Training police officers in communication and conflict resolution can further improve relationships and outcomes. Additionally, the role of cultural factors cannot be overlooked. In many Tanzanian communities, traditional social structures and norms influence how people view authority and law enforcement. By integrating traditional conflict resolution methods with modern policing techniques, community policing can resonate more deeply with local populations.

This cultural sensitivity is crucial for establishing legitimacy and fostering cooperation, as communities are more likely to engage with a policing model that respects their values and practices. According to Schlichte (2017) constraints linked to community policing in Tanzania include limited resources, insufficient training for officers, and varying levels of community engagement. In some areas, police may struggle to gain the trust of residents due to past negative experiences or perceptions of corruption. To overcome these constraints, sustained efforts are needed to educate both police and community members about the benefits of collaboration. Moreover, integrating technology, such as community reporting apps, can enhance communication and make it easier for citizens to report concerns anonymously (Msika, 2020) ultimately, the effectiveness of community policing in preventing crime in Tanzania hinges on a holistic approach that addresses both law enforcement practices and the socio-economic conditions of communities. Policymakers must invest in capacity-building initiatives that empower local communities while also equipping police with the necessary tools and training to engage effectively.

Findings concur with Chamard (2021) who agreed that reinforcing the idea that safety is a shared responsibility, community policing can lead to a more secure environment where citizens feel valued and protected, thereby reducing the likelihood of criminal activities. In summary, community policing represents a transformative strategy in Tanzania's crime prevention efforts, highlighting the importance of partnership, trust, and local involvement in creating safer neighbourhoods.

Lastly, providing education is essential in empowering residents with knowledge of crime prevention techniques, legal rights, and safety practices. Educational programs can range from workshops on self-defence to seminars on cyber safety, equipping the community with the tools needed to protect themselves and their property (Carter et al., 2020). These roles collectively contribute to a safer environment by fostering a collaborative approach to crime prevention, where the police and the community work together towards common goals.

V. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

In conclusion, community policing in Mkuranga District Council is instrumental in fostering a safer environment through its multifaceted approach. Foot patrols enhance police visibility and build trust, enabling officers to respond swiftly to incidents and deter crime. The prevention function focuses on proactive measures, addressing potential crime hotspots and collaborating with local stakeholders to implement effective solutions. Coordinating community meetings ensures open communication, allowing residents to voice their concerns and contribute to safety initiatives. Additionally, providing education empowers the community with essential knowledge of crime prevention, legal rights, and safety practices. By integrating these roles, community policing creates a collaborative framework where law enforcement and residents work together towards common safety goals, ultimately leading to a more secure and cohesive community.

5.2 Recommendations

One of the best ways to improve police visibility and presence in the neighbourhood is to increase the number of officers on foot patrol. This strategy not only discourages crime but also promotes constructive relationships between locals and law enforcement. Officers become recognizable when they are spotted strolling around neighbourhoods, which helps lessen the sense of violence there. Officers may interact directly with neighbourhood residents during foot patrols, hear their worries, and offer prompt aid when required. Additionally, foot patrols can assist cops in better understanding the unique characteristics of certain neighborhoods. They can recognize and deal with neighborhood problems, such as places that can be vulnerable to theft or vandalism, and they can proactively collaborate with locals to create solutions.

REFERENCES

- Amadi, E. N. (2014). A qualitative analysis of community policing in the United States. *American International Journal of Contemporary Research*, 4(1), 20–26.
- Amin, M. E. (2015). *Social science research on conception, methodology, and analysis*. Kampala: Makerere University Printer.
- Awang, Z. (2012). *Research methodology and data analysis* (2nd ed.). Penerbit Universiti Teknologi MARA.
- Blair, R., Grossman, G., & Wilke, A. (2021). Community policing in the developing world. *Science*, 374(6571), 1046–1047.
- Bokota, A., & Mwanjisi, J. (2019). Community policing and crime prevention in Tanzania: A review of literature. *Journal of African Criminology and Justice Studies*, 11(1), 29–42.
- Carter, J. G. (2019). Foot patrol: An overlooked form of community policing. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, 13(3), 276–288.
- Carter, J. G., Lee, J. Y., & Katz, C. M. (2020). The impact of community policing on crime and trust in South Africa. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 57(3), 299–328.
- Chamard, S. (2021). Implementing community policing: Lessons learned from around the world. *Police Practice and Research*, 22(1), 33–48.
- Cooper, D. R., & Schindler, P. S. (2014). *Business research methods* (8th ed.). McGraw-Hill.
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2017). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches*. SAGE Publications.
- Davis, S. K. (2021). Community policing initiatives: Examining storefront ministries as a strategy for improving police legitimacy. *Policing: An International Journal*, 44(3), 669–682.



- Deogratius, E. K. (2021). Assessment of community policing in crime control: A case study of Temeke Ward in Temeke Municipal of Dar es Salaam. (Master's thesis, The Open University of Tanzania).
- Flynn, E. (2020). Community policing is good, both today and tomorrow. In *Community policing: The past, present, and future*. Police Executive Research Forum.
- Kamau, A. W. (2018). *Attitude towards community-based policing by the Kenyan communities in prevention of crime: A case of Koibatek Sub-County of Baringo County* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).
- Manji, L. S. (2019). *Community policing in local communities in Tanzania: A case study of Kimbiji Village in Kigamboni District* (Master's dissertation, Mzumbe University).
- Msika, A. (2020). Community policing towards crime reduction in Tanzania: A case of Dodoma Municipality. (Unpublished thesis, University of Dodoma).
- Mussa, A. M. (2022). *Assessment of community policing as a crime reduction strategy by the police force in Tanzania: The case of Zanzibar* (Master's thesis, Mzumbe University).
- Samwel, M. (2022). The roles of community policing programmes in reducing crime in Morogoro Municipality. *International Journal of Science and Research*, 11(7), 1880–1883.
- Schlichte, K. (2017). Policing in Africa: Structures and pathways. In J. Beek, J. Steinberg, M. Gopfert, & O. Owen (Eds.), *Police in Africa: The street-level view* (pp. 19–26). Oxford University Press.
- Verma, J. P., & Verma, P. (2021). *Determining sample size and power in research studies: A manual for researchers*. Springer Nature.
- Zozus, M. N. (2020). *The data book: Collecting and managing research data*. Taylor & Francis Group.