

**COMMUNITY POLICING IN RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES: CASE OF KIAMBU
COUNTY, KENYA**

ROSEMARY MPINDA MURIUNGI

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
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DECLARATION

This project is entirely original to me and has never been submitted to another university for credit.

Name: Rosemary Mpinda Muriungi

Reg. No. S204/CT/PT/26246/2019

Signature.....

Date.....

This project has been submitted for review with my approval as university supervisors.

Name: Dr. Andrew Mung'ale

Department of Security, Diplomacy and Peace Studies

Signature

Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my entire family for their unwavering support during my study period.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I acknowledge my supervisor Dr. Andrew Mung'ale for his guidance and support, together with my family for moral and financial assistance.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CP	Community Policing
CPC	Community Policing Committee
NPS	National Police Service
GPA	Government Policing Agencies
NCRC	National Crime Research Centre
IBR	Interest-based Relational Approach

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Community: A collection of individuals who dwell in the same geographical region and who have similar goals and values in order to implement community policing.

Community Policing: A strategy that recognizes the populace willing involvement in preserving law and order in the community within the Kenyan context of community policing.

Dispute: A conflict or controversy within or between communities.

Dispute Resolution: This is a fundamental component of community policing that allow the police to resolve disagreements or confrontations in collaboration with the communities they serve in Kiambu County, Kenya. This cooperative strategy does not prevent parties from seeking legal recourse in court.

Policing: This is preservation of peace and order by National Police Service in Kenya.

Resolution: A clear determination to take action over a dispute in a peaceful way.

ABSTRACT

Community policing is viewed as an initiative or a tool to curb crime in Kenya. As a result, the majority of studies have concentrated on community policing and crime management in society while ignoring the part it plays in resolving disputes between the police and the general population and also within societies. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate the role of community policing in dispute resolution in Kenya's Kiambu County. The objective of this study was to examine the nature of community policing in dispute resolution in Kiambu County, evaluate the effectiveness of community policing in resolution of disputes in Kiambu County and assess the community policing measures for enhancing dispute resolution in Kiambu County. The study used the conflict transformation theory and Interest-Based Relational Approach (IBR). These theories complement each other since they bring out the context in which disputes occur, the natural nature of disputes, personal differences of the parties involved as well as how new initiatives such as community policing can be a tool for dispute resolution. The target population was a total of 1299 people drawn from the ward, Sub-County and County community policing Committees. A descriptive survey design was adopted which aided the researcher in data collection. According to Slovin's formula, 306 respondents took part in the research, stratified, purposeful, and simple random sampling technique was applied. The researcher obtained data from 306 respondents using questionnaires and interview schedule. SPSS was employed to examine quantitative data, while theme analysis was utilized to assess qualitative data. The associations between the independent and dependent variables were explored using Pearson Correlation Analysis. The relationship between the independent factors and the dependent variable was demonstrated using regression analysis. SPSS 23.0 was used to analyze the data. Tables, figures and narratives were used in data presentation. The study findings showed that: - there was a significant relationship of nature of the community policing and dispute resolution; there was a significant relationship between effectiveness of the community policing and dispute resolution and; the relationship between community policing measures and dispute resolution was not significant. The study concluded that the citizens readily volunteer genuine information that promotes public safety, peace and security. The study concluded that the number of incidents taken to court has reduced. The study further concluded that community policing has enhanced dispute resolution. The research suggested that the community must be made aware of their position in community policing so that they may understand how they can contribute to the resolution of conflicts and the promotion of peace in the neighborhood. In order for members of the community to readily provide information to the police that might aid in dispute prevention, the police must make sure that they have positive relationships with the community. In order to sustain positive interactions with the police that will strengthen community policing, the general public should be sensitized on the benefits.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives and research questions of the study. It also discusses the significance, scope and limitation and delimitation of the study.

1.1 Background to the Study

Community policing is a strategy that values the public's voluntary involvement in enforcing law and order, resolving disputes and preventing crime in the community (Community Policing Booklet, 2020). It pertains to a change effort or strategy that puts the police at the centre of resolving or preventing intrapersonal, interpersonal, intragroup, intergroup, and national disputes. It has been in practice in many countries, African countries have adopted the initiative from western countries in order to improve relationship between police and community to enhance resolution and prevention of conflicts (Chigoko, et al. 2020).

In United States, for example, community policing is seen to have improved the effectiveness of police service delivery. According to Greene, (2000) the cultivation of good interactions between American police officers and the citizens they serve is enhanced by community policing. This strategy helped in overcoming the impediments that strain police work and it is exhibited in the improved quality of life in the society. This has changed the status of police from political hacks to professionals.

In China, the Community Policing initiative started in 1990's with an intent to improve police-public relations as well as a mechanism to enhance the maintenance of peace and stability. The initiative was embraced by academicians and practitioners and it replaced the traditional policing that was reactive and punitive in nature. Most cities in China

implemented it and focused on building safe and civilized societies. The initiative enhanced police professionalism and participation in community activities and increased interaction between China Police and general public and this led to reduced crime and improved peace in communities (Zhong, 2009).

In Ghana the transition from paramilitary approach to community policing approach has faced loads of problems due to deep rooted skepticism of law enforcement officers by the community members and their culture where the problems in society are handled by religious leaders and strong beliefs in mysticism (Crew & Gordon, 2007).

Cross (2014) argues that to build good interactions and bring forth participatory policing, community policing, also known as "Ulinzi Shirikishi," was implemented in Tanzania in 2006. Under this system, both public and police officers were in charge of maintaining neighborhood peace. He further intimates that the initiative was embraced because the residents were responsible and supported it by contributing money and giving food to the community policing committee members, they contributed money for buying equipment necessary for patrols, that is, batons, whistles and mobile telephones, this model of Community policing in Tanzania yielded good results on locals' safety and coexistence, it was credited for improving safety and peace in the community.

In Kenya Community policing was officially launched in 2005 by H.E President Mwai Kibaki. It was enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 article 244(e) that emphasized on engaging the society on peace and security issues in the country. Community policing was further adopted and established under NPS Act (2011) section 96 and was officially launched in with objectives such as: to build and maintain good interaction between the general public and police officers; fostering healthy relationships between the community and the police

department through meeting local demands for policing among others (NPS community policing information booklet, 2020). The Community Policing strategy is aimed at increasing interactions with the citizens and reshaping police – public relations in Kenya. The community policing initiative aims at transforming what Ruteere & Pommerolle (2003) in their study “Crime and how to manage it is the situation in Kenya,” refer to traditional policing styles which have failed to yield good results and resulted in the point where members of NPS have been castigated for complicity with criminals, corruption and ineffectiveness. This study focused on an important role of police, that is, resolution and prevention of disputes as they maintain peace in society. It examined the role of community policing in resolving or preventing disputes when upholding and enforcing the law fairly, protecting life and property. It focused on resolution and prevention of disputes by thwarting gang activities, any form of violence, crimes and public disorders in the area the research was conducted.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

According to NPS Community Policing booklet 2020, Kenya Police initially focused on reactive measures (traditional policing) rather than proactive measures (community policing) in addressing the disputes in the community. Due to the tension this caused between populace and police personnel as well as the criticism it received from public and civil societies, policing became inadequate at resolving disputes and upholding law and order in society. Pandey (2014) argues that traditional policing led to insecurity, violent crimes and upsurge of conflicts that led to loss of lives, economic crisis, fear and uncertainty in the community. To improve the situation and ensure prevalence of peace and order, community policing was formally introduced in Kenya by H.E President Mwai Kibaki in 2005 with Conflict resolution

has one of the tenets. It was further emphasized in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 article 244 (e) and the NPS Act (2011).

In spite of the establishment of the community policing in Kiambu County, National Crime Research Centre (NCRC) indicates that the county has recorded the highest number of offences in the Central Region, Kenya. Although Community Policing was established to improve policing, Ruteere, et al (2003) as quoted by Rao, (2013) point out that the community policing initiative might seem like a game-changing model with the power to drastically change the National Police Service's political climate. However, the wider political backdrop, which is characterized by patronage and bribery, was either purposefully overlooked or not addressed in the initiative's implementation. Whereas Ruteere et al., (2003) focused on implementation of community policing, this study looked at how community policing helps to resolve or deter disputes, which police officer encounter on a daily basis. According to Kiarie (2012) despite the public's willingness to take part in community policing, there are still significant barriers in the way of its execution. Police tactics and personnel are frequently compromised, and crime levels keep rising. Community policing among other benefits was to help the Police officers and community to resolve disputes involving the police and community along with other disputes among the general population themselves however the problems still manifest. This study looked at how community policing helps to establish good relationship with the community and in attempt to jointly identify and resolve problems or if it has resolved or prevented disputes which hinders effective policing in Kiambu County, also, to close the knowledge gap between legal and policy objectives and actual situation in the Kiambu County.

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this research sought to examine the role of community policing in resolving disputes within Kiambu County, Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific Objective

- i. To analyze the nature of community policing on dispute resolution in Kiambu County, Kenya.
- ii. To assess community policing measures for enhancing the dispute resolution in Kiambu County, Kenya.
- iii. To evaluate effectiveness of community policing in dispute resolution within Kiambu County, Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What is the nature of the community policing on dispute resolution in Kiambu County?
- ii. Which measures for community policing can enhance resolution of dispute in Kiambu County?
- iii. How effective is community policing in dispute resolution in Kiambu County?

1.5 Justification and Significance of the Study

The aim of this research was to close knowledge gap between the intended outcomes of law and policy and the actual situation in the county. One of the community policing objective is promotion of good interactions by both the Police officers and populace and therefore this study assists in establishing whether the community policing structures that are in place are

able to serve the intended purpose and identify the difficulties encountered while executing the community policing initiative. This study adds to the pool of information already available on community policing and guide on further research. This study benefits the policy maker, NPS, community Policing stakeholders, National Steering Committee on peace building and conflict management, National Cohesion and Integration Committee, peace committees, conflict and Dispute resolution practitioners and other law enforcement agencies in establishing whether the community policing initiative can enhance good interactions between the law enforcers and the general public and within the society. The findings and recommendations inform the NPS in policy making that enhances better service delivery in policing.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The research took place in Kiambu County because it is among the first county to embrace Community policing after launching in 2005. The participants were serving police officers based there together with the members of community policing committees within Kiambu County. The study entirely relied on the officers' and members of public. The study covered the period between 2005 to date, this was because during this period community policing has been practiced in Kenya (NPS Community Policing Information Booklet, 2020). The choice of Kiambu County was as a result of community policing implementation in Kikuyu, Lari, Ruiru among other sub counties.

1.7 Limitations and Delimitations

The research targeted wider populace and police officers. Some respondents had mixed feelings of whether to give a true picture of the situation on the ground or not. However, this

was covered by the researcher by assuring the participants of the safety of the answers given and privacy during the filling of the questionnaires. There was busy schedule of key informants like police commanders; this was dealt with by making advance booking and appointments.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter analyzes the appropriate literature and theoretical framework regarding the subject as it has been provided by different scholars and researchers. Literature review in a nutshell summarizes and analyzes a body of publications on this study. It also reviews literature in respect to the objectives of this study. They are as follows: assessing how community policing functions in dispute resolution; assess effectiveness of community policing in preventing disputes and; evaluate measures for enhancing community policing in resolution of disputes in Kiambu County, Kenya. The review also explains the theoretical and conceptual model for this research.

2.1 Empirical Review

2.1.1 Nature of Community Policing in Dispute Resolution

Community policing is viewed as a technique for reducing crime and fostering good public-police relationship, which is the cornerstone of amicable dispute resolution. This is in line with Brogden & Preeti's (2013) assertion that community policing conveys a consensual policing style in the United Kingdom, providing a compliment to past public order and criminal offenses curbing methods, and that community policing symbolizes prevailing philosophy of law enforcement across United States as seen in variety of urban plans and funding procedures. Despite this observation disputes still manifest. The purpose of this research was to analyze the nature of community policing in dispute resolution within Kiambu County.

Nyaura and Ngugi (2014) investigated the advantages of community policing among different Kenyan communities and discovered that it aids in disputes reduction, strengthens interactions for both the law enforcement department and community, helps in localized

focus in terms of securing the community needs, aids in problem solving, and improves communication and information systems. They came to the conclusion that community policing supports interactive collaborations with relevant stakeholders and acknowledge that police are rarely able to manage public safety concerns on their own. However, if community policing strengthens the bond between police department and local society, there should exist few or no disagreements between the two, which could obstruct the efficient resolution of local disputes. In contrast there is notable conflicts and rivalry between the police and the Community, which should not be the case. This study attempted to examine the nature of community policing in dispute resolution in Kiambu County.

Researchers have shown less attention has been paid in research to the function of community policing in resolving disputes than to its function in reducing crime in Kenya. Denney and Jenkins (2013), discovered that community policing has gained support from financial backers, authorities, law enforcement officers, and societies as a way to accomplish a variety of objectives including reducing violence, more responsible policing, and enhanced government-community relations. This study focused on how community policing functions to settle disputes between the public and the police in Kiambu County and its effect on dispute resolution.

In his study, Pandey (2014) discovered that community policing is an essential step in resolving disputes and fostering resilience, both of which may boost community empowerment. He adds that community policing is essentially a practical tactic and method of thought that offers assistance as well as preparing the way for action in order to resolve disputes and strengthen community resilience; this commitment to practice community policing is crucial for community empowerment. Pandey's research was concluded in India

in 2014, this research was undertaken in Kiambu County, Kenya to analyze the link between community policing in dispute resolution a need for a study to bridge the knowledge and time gap.

2.1.2 Measures for Enhancing Community Policing in Resolution of Disputes.

According to Pandey (2014) conflicts have escalated in the society today. This has resulted to loss of lives, economic problems and creating tensions in the society, communal violence are almost being classified as threat of terrorism. Law enforcement team is facing a lot of constraints in handling community based disputes on their own and therefore the currently recommended model requires members of public to be part of stakeholders in order to partner with law enforcement agencies to handle the problems because the place of enforcement is the society itself. This strategy can promote peace building and empower the members of the society to take part in policing and augment the efforts of police officers who play a key role in handling conflict situations in the society such as solving issues of Sexual and Gender Based Violence, maintaining peace in communal gatherings, handling street fights, dealing with children related cases, ethnic Violence among others. This study sought to assess whether the various measures proposed can enhance resolution of disputes in Kiambu County, Kenya.

NPS community policing information booklet (2020), indicates that Community policing is made up of committees from household level, sub location level, location level, all through to the county level. A successful Community policing need to consider a number of ideas which include training, sensitization, joint problem identification and joint problem solving strategies, culture accommodation and technology. This study evaluated whether the

community policing measures highlighted are essential in dispute resolution in Kiambu County, Kenya,

Kiarie (2012) argues that the members of community are so willing to take part in community policing because they understand the benefits of community policing. He advocates for various measures that can enhance community policing that include information sharing by observing confidentiality because a breach of the same can reduce trust between police and members of public, holding of frequent meetings to deliberate on how to effectively implement community policing strategy and on how to ensure safety of members of public and to sensitize the community on benefits of community policing.

Kiarie (2012) further points out that if members of public are reluctant in developing sustainable partnerships with law enforcement officers and develop communication constraint this can be an impediment to successful community policing. Offering support and motivation to members of public is key to successful policing. It is prudent for the law enforcement officers to build good rapport with members of public they serve in order to gather intelligent swiftly and attain the objective of community policing. However, this cannot happen when there are existing disputes between them. Initially police were perceived as the main panacea to healing the community problems but ended up instilling fear to the people. Evidently, it is wise to appreciate that training and sensitizing the members of community and all participants on benefits of community policing forms the basis of the strategy to lower criminal activity. This could probably help in dispute resolution and thus the need to establish the same through this study. For the purpose of building a peaceful, healthy, and supportive atmosphere, societies have understood that they must work together with the police to address the atrocities that exist in the communities.

Community policing is one of the strategy that NPS can use to effectively gather information from general public and trap offenders thus reducing criminal activities. Information provided to authorities by the public helps community policing efforts succeed and improve neighborhood security (Sherman, 2001). This milestone is however unachievable when there exist disputes between the two parties and thus the need to look on the community policing as a tool for dispute resolution.

According to NPS community policing information booklet (2020), there are various pillars of community policing that enhance the community policing initiatives which include joint problem solving (which is done by SARA model of scanning, analysis, response and assessment), partnership and police transformation. Community policing creates a room to incorporate the decisions of general population in addressing concerns that affect them. Community – police partnership enhances trust and willingness of the members of the public to share information without fear, develops synergy among the various stakeholders and more importantly encourages community customized solutions to the local problems. The members of the community are able to scan their own problems, analyze them and come up with solutions for their own problems. Community policing being an approach that recognize voluntary participation of members of public in preserving peace and recognize that police should be responsive to community needs, should focus on collaborative problem analysis and collective decision making, this is where law enforcement officials alongside citizens collaborate to identify problems and jointly come up with a way on how to solve the same (community policing booklet, 2020). It further points out that community policing activities too are a bridge between the police and members of public. These activities include sporting activities, Agricultural Society of Kenya shows and trade fairs, community awareness

programs among others. They promote interactions between police and public thus enhancing good relations between police and members of public. These activities such as Joint services in churches, games as well as corporate social responsibility build trust and continuous interaction creates a strong bond which eases the tension between both the police and the citizens as well as within the community itself. Whenever there is a conflict, resolving it becomes easier because of the reduced tension and strong bond.

National Police Service Act (2011) Section 96 provides goals for community policing that are intended to promote a strong bond between police and the community at large. These objectives include maintaining the public-police partnership, fostering information sharing between service and society, increasing the service's transparency and responsibility to the public, and encouraging the detection and resolution of policing issues by the service and the citizens. This study sought to assess whether measures pointed out are essential tools in enhancing Dispute resolution in Kiambu County, Kenya.

According to police training course manual and regulation community policing draft (2013) majority of police officers lack expertise in organizing or empowering the community and are not trained in the creation of partnerships; perhaps that's why they are unable to fully utilize the potential of community policing, therefore, training is necessary for both parties to be productive. This study evaluated whether the trainings and sensitization of Police officers and community policing committees can enhance resolution of disputes in Kiambu County, Kenya.

2.1.3 Effectiveness of Community Policing in Dispute Resolution.

Limiri (2018) argues that the members of public have collaborated with the law enforcement officers to safeguard the community, an indication that the law enforcement officers have

empowered the community in understanding their role of partnering with police officers in fighting violent and criminal behaviors. The police have been on forefront quelling, riots, as well as dismantling organized gangs. They have been working with community to address domestic violence, land conflicts and tenant and landlord conflicts. This study assessed effectiveness of community policing in resolving disputes in Kenya, Kiambu County.

Denny and Jenkins (2013) discovered that community policing initiative has brought various benefits such as increasing the trust between police and public, reduced complainants against the police, maintenance of social fabric through mentorship programs among others. In addition, law enforcement officers have benefited in fighting social disorders by getting intelligent reports from members of the community. This has improved the security situation, reduced crimes, disputes and conflicts in the county and created a conducive environment for business community hence economic development. This research evaluated the effects of community policing in resolution of disputes in Kiambu County, Kenya.

A study conducted in Kangemi slums Kenya in the year 2000 funded by Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) indicated that police officers need to embrace the act of being accountable to deter violence brought about by corruption in police officers and attempt to improve what is perceived as a confrontational relationship involving police and the general public. The moment officers and members of public interact is during confrontations. A report by United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations Department of Field Support, emphasises that involving communities in policing bring community trust, crime deterrence, information sharing, advance warnings and gaining so much support in policing. Community policing is a proactive measure that prevents future confrontations through community engagement in dealing with root causes other than the triggers of the problems. It

argues that community policing is achieved on the recognition that officers can only make a milestone in their service if they gain support of the public they are serving, such partnerships will give birth to more resources, moral support, respect and cooperation necessary in performance of their duties. The strength of law enforcement officers in terms of numbers is not enough to be physically available to provide deterrent to criminal activities and therefore this can be supplemented through community policing which can proactively handle those conditions that breed crime and social disorders. This study evaluated whether community policing is an effective tool in resolving disputes that exist in the community.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

According to Essien and Uko (2017), conflict is notable for not happening in a vacuum but rather between parties and therefore, conflicts are inevitable in a social setting where people interact frequently. This study therefore engaged conflict transformation theory and interest-based relational Approach of conflict resolution that suits the evaluation and interpretation of the objectives of this research.

2.2.1 Conflict Transformation Theory

According to Miall (2004), the method for altering violent conflict involves interacting with and changing the connections, interests, ideologies, and, if required, the fundamental structure of society. There have been notable incidences of violence between the public and the policemen and even within the wider community that attract the attention of the police. The conflict transformation scholars contend that modern disputes necessitate more than just reframing of perspectives and the finding of win-win outcomes. Additionally, disputes may be entrenched in the very structure of the people and interactions that extends beyond the specific location. According to Miall (2004), this approach acknowledges that individuals

from the disputing parties, the affected population or area, individuals with the required human and relevant resources all have complementary contribution to make in establishing sustainable harmony. This implies a thorough and all-encompassing approach that focuses on assistance for socially divisive parties instead of external arbitrators. Additionally, it acknowledges that disputes are progressively resolved by a sequence of little or major adjustments along with deliberate actions in which a range of stakeholders would assume significant roles.

Community policing advocates for the different roles for different parties to achieve a win-win outcome. The theory places a strong emphasis on the necessity of systemic transformation to modify the social systems, dispute protagonists, and structures under which disputes are entrenched. This is obvious given that all disputes are rooted in a social setting that frequently influences and may contribute to dispute generation. As a result, altering a problem usually necessitates altering its setting.

Vayrynen (2019) emphasizes the necessity of a dynamic foundation for a philosophy of conflict transformation that should go further than a theory of dispute resolution. Majority of conflict theories take the issues, players, and goals as givens and work to discover a way to reduce or remove discrepancies among them based on that premise. But as an outcome of society's socioeconomic as well as political situation, the issues, players, and goals change with time. According to Vayrynen (2019), four different types of reform have the potential to alter discord: The introduction of new actors or a modification in current actors is examples of actor transformations. Other types include issue modifications, which involve how the parties frame their passions and objectives, law transformations, which involve changes to the social norms that govern how the players interact, and structural transformations, which

involve a shift in the power dynamics between the parties. Since there are different individuals with different interest in the society, the conflict transformation theory was complemented by the interest-based relation approach.

2.2.2 Interest-based Relational Approach (IBR)

According to Wolf (2005) this method of managing or resolving conflicts recognizes individual differences while guiding participants away from taking overly strongly held positions. The suggestions for adopting this method to resolve disagreement are offered: make sure that having good relationships comes first. In other words, attempt to establish mutual respect between conflicting parties. Keep individuals and problems apart, be kind to one another, and remain constructive under pressure. Recognize that the other person is often not just "being tough"; instead, behind conflicting perspectives may be real and valid differences. Real difficulties can be discussed without destroying relationships by separating the problem from the person: Pay close attention to the interests that are being expressed by paying close attention to what is being said. It is possible to comprehend the rationale for the individual's stance: Talk after first listening. By first comprehending the viewpoint of the other party or group of interests, it is possible to solve a problem effectively: Lay out the "Facts," come to an understanding, and decide on the objective, observable factors that will influence the decision. By following these guidelines, it is frequently easy to keep heated debates civil and pleasant by adhering to these rules. This aids in preventing the animosity and hatred that frequently causes disagreements spiraling out of control. The above can be actualized by building partnerships which are possible through community policing.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework demonstrates how the independent and dependent variables are related. The study examines how community policing affects dispute resolution. The community policing which is the independent variable is operationalized to measurable units such as joint problem identification and solving as well as police responsiveness. The dependent variable which is the dispute resolution is conceptualized as: Reduced complains against police; Enhanced obedience to the law as well as Increased trust between the public and the police. Improved quality of life and development of synergy between police the general population are considered as intervening variables as shown in figure 2.1.

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable

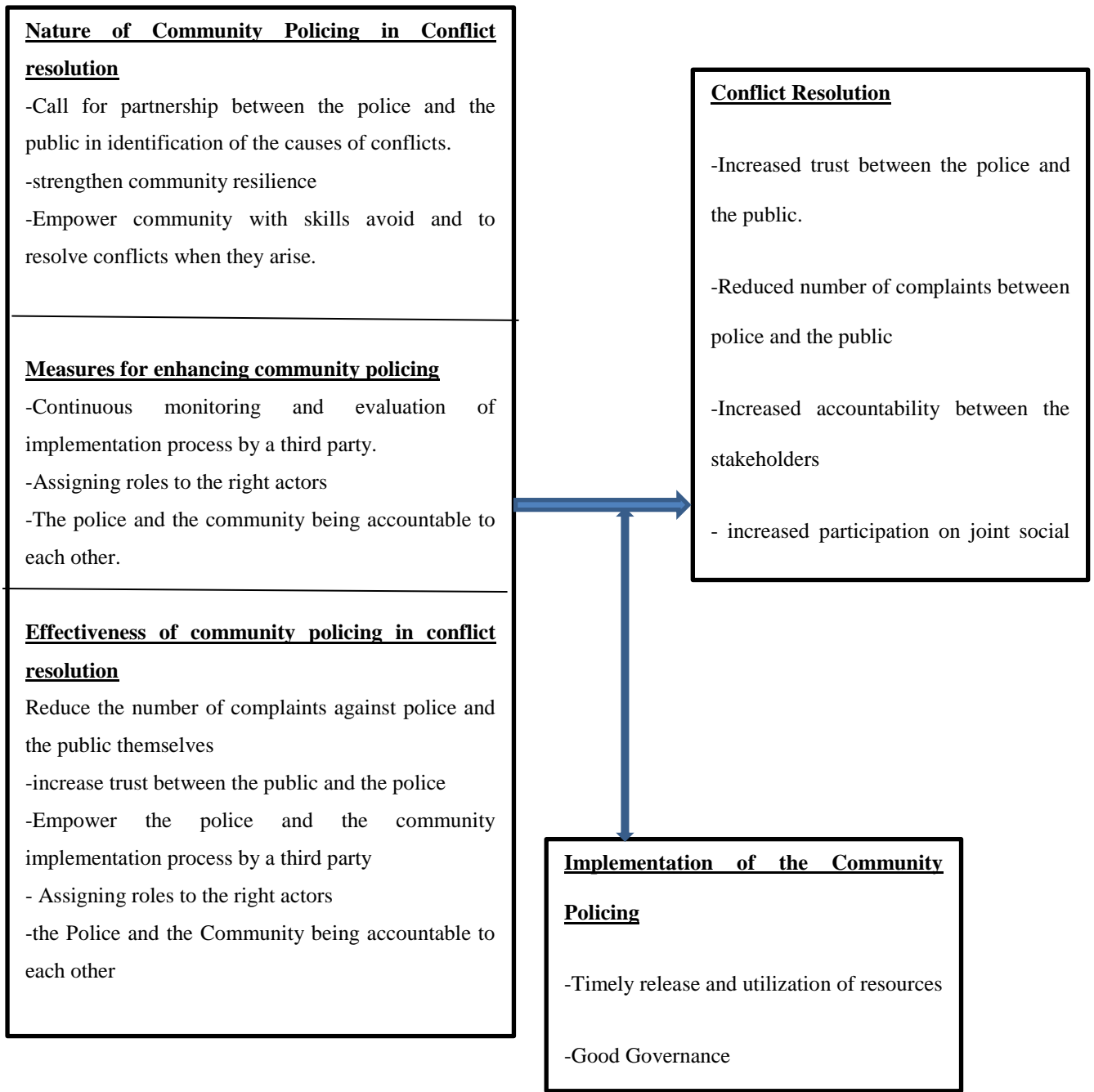


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher (2022)

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research approach that was employed in this research, describing the research design, target population, sampling procedure, research instruments, data collection methods and techniques of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Kazdin (2021) describes research design as the scheme, outline or plan used to examine the question or hypothesis of interest. A survey is a comprehensive, organized process used to gather information from various people (Ruel, Wagner III and Gillespie, 2015) of sampled population. Asenahabi (2019) argues that the significance of research design is converting research problem into data in order to conduct analysis and provide relevant responses to the research questions he further adds that survey is advantageous since it can gather data from a large population with little strain. This research employed survey design that helped in collection of data from experts/ stakeholders in community policing, community members and state actors. The survey design enable researcher to collect data from a large number of respondent from the sub counties in Kiambu counties. This enable the researcher to describe the influence of community policing on dispute resolution in the county. The explanatory design enabled the researcher to gather in depth data in order to evaluate the effectiveness of community policing in dispute resolution in Kiambu County. This approach allowed the researcher to combine both quantitative and qualitative research approaches by use of questionnaires and interview guides respectively. The design also aided in gathering information across different members based on the study's actual situation at the moment and no variable was manipulated. It is helpful in gathering crucial details about the phenomena's present state and providing comprehensive description of what is existing in accordance with the variables.

3.2 Study Area

This study was conducted at Kiambu County, Kenya. This area was selected because of its history in the community policing implementation in some of the sub counties within the county. According to the objectives of community policing dispute resolution is among the fundamental tenets in community policing. Community Policing committees within Kiambu County have been called upon to address various disputes in their area of jurisdiction which include and not limited to solving Sexual and Gender Based Violence issues, restoring peace and reconciliation in community disputes, handling street fights, resolving children related issues as well as offering psychosocial support to the community members. Kiambu County is located in central region; it borders Nairobi and Kajiado counties to the south, Nakuru to the West, Machakos to the east, Murang'a to the North East and Nyandarua to the North West.

3.3 Target Population

Ruel, Wagner III and Gillespie, (2015) describes the target population as the group being studied and, generally, the group that the study intends to generalize. Therefore, this study targeted the members of ward CPC and the top government administrators at the Sub county and county levels. The researcher therefore used stratified sampling and the three levels were the strata. In total, there are twelve (12) sub-counties and sixty (60) wards in Kiambu County.

Ward CPC includes the Chairman (a member of the public) the Vice Chairman (officer commanding station-OCS), Secretary (Administration Police Commander), Assistant secretary (a member of the public), organizing secretary (Directorate of Criminal investigations Officer), the Assistant County Commissioner, a representative of women and youth, two representatives from learning institutions, persons with disability, Business

community, ward administrator, religious leaders, representatives of other government institutions within the ward, professional representative, representative from children and probation offices.

That following table thus represented the research main target population:

Table 3.1: Target Population

S/NO	STRATA	NUMBER IN EACH LEVEL	TOTAL
1	County	3 (County Commissioner, County Police Commander and County Criminal Investigations Officer)	3
2	Sub county	3 (Sub county Police Commander, Sub county Criminal Investigations Office and Deputy County Commissioner) Multiplied by 12 (Number of sub-counties)	36
3	Ward	21 members (18 Members of the public and 3 state officers at ward level) of Ward CPC X 60 (Number of Wards)	1260
Target Population			1299

The key participants who include the County Commissioner, County Police Commander, Sub County Police Commanders, Sub County Criminal Investigations Officers, and the Deputy County Commissioners was interviewed, while the other ward members of the Community Policing Committee filled the questionnaires.

3.4 Sample Size

According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), sampling is the method a researcher uses to gather participants, sites, or objects for a study. According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2003), a sample is a small group selected from an available population. The target population comprises of Community Policing Committee members in the 12 sub counties within Kiambu County. Members of the Community Policing Committee were grouped into 3 strata namely county, sub county and ward level. The sample size included 3 county government administrators, 12 administrators for the selected sub-counties and the ward Community Policing Committee members of the four sub-counties. The sub-counties and wards to be studied were determined using purposeful and simple random sampling respectively.

The researcher used Slovin's formula to calculate the sample size, as illustrated below:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where:

n = Number of samples,

N = Total Population = 1299

e = Error Tolerance = 5% (0.05)

This gives a sample size of 306 respondents

The sample size of the study was 306 respondents who represent approximately 23.6% of the study population.

Table 3.2: Sample Size

S/NO	STRATA(LEVEL)	NO OF RESPONDENTS
1	COUNTY	3 (County Commissioner, County Police Commander and County Criminal Investigations Officer
2	SUBCOUNTY	12 (Sub county Police Commander, Sub county Criminal Investigations Office and Deputy County Commissioner) from the selected sub counties.
3	CPC in WARD	291 Members of public who are stakeholders in community policing.
TOTAL		306

3.5 Sampling Technique

Members of the Community Policing Committees in the 12 sub counties of Kiambu County constituted the target population. Purposeful and simple random sampling was applied to choose four sub counties and the criteria for the same was according to date of community policing implementation, data on crime rates per sub-county and location, that is either rural or urban sub-counties. The study selected Lari, Kabete, Gatundu-North and Thika sub-counties. Lari was the first sub-county to implement the community policing initiative, Kabete was taken as an urban sub county, Gatundu-north as a rural sub county and Thika being the most crime infested sub-county. There are eighteen (18) wards in the four (4) sub-counties, and the research's sample size accommodated 14 wards only. Therefore, the researcher studied 4 wards in Kabete and Thika town wards which have 5 wards each and 3 wards from Lari and Gatundu North which has 4 wards each. Simple random sampling was

employed to choose the four (4) and three (3) wards from Kabete and Thika, and Lari and Gatundu North sub-counties respectively.

3.6 Research Instrument

The study used primary and secondary data. The major data collection tools were questionnaires and interview schedules, also published and unpublished sources, books, journals, the internet, and any other pertinent data sources were considered secondary sources. The combination of these techniques made it possible to obtain comparable and accurate data.

3.6.1 Questionnaire

The surveys comprised both structured (closed-ended) and unstructured questions (open ended questions). In contrast to unstructured questions, where respondents were free to supply the information sought in their own words, structured questions required respondents to select an answer from a list of possibilities. All members of the ward CPC filled the questionnaires. Therefore, a total of 291 questionnaires were distributed and was self-administered.

3.6.2 Interview guide

According to Owens (2002), interviewing is a multi-method data collecting strategy that incorporates questioning, cross-examining, and probing. It gives high quality responses, makes use of the interviewer's presence, and collects data in a variety of ways. In this study, 15 members of the county and sub county CPC were interviewed following an interview guide. This included members of County and sub county strata (levels). This is because they were believed to have more information concerning the County and the Sub County.

3.6.3 Secondary Data

The study also gathered information from textbooks, journals, newspapers, government sources, and the internet. This aided in ensuring that the information gleaned from secondary sources is compared to the data collected in the field to ensure objectivity and reduce inaccuracies.

3.7 Pilot Testing

According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2003), the size of a pre-test sample might range from 1% to 10%. The researcher piloted this study in two sub-counties. The two sub-counties in Nairobi County were Langata and Kasarani, which are not the county under study. This was done by distributing 21 questionnaires to the members of ward CPC in one ward in each of the two sub-counties. The final questionnaire was generated and applied to the respondents in the actual research. In addition, 4 interviewees, that is, the Sub-County Police commanders and the Deputy County Commissioners for the 2 Sub-counties were interviewed as per the interview guide. This aided in correction of errors on the interview guide and developed a refined guide.

Therefore, piloting was used to determine whether, the questionnaires and interview schedule elicited appropriate data, were able to assess what they were designed to measure; whether respondents reacted to the questions in the same way; if researcher was biased; and - any error was corrected appropriately.

3.8 Validity and Reliability of Instruments

The validity of a research tool is the degree to which it assesses whatever it was designed or anticipated to measure, according to Mbwesa (2006). The academic supervisor(s) checked the

questions that were planned to be utilized in the research and made any necessary corrections as part of the content validity strategy that was used in this study.

On the other hand, consistency of results or data produced by a research instrument across a large number of trials is what Mugenda & Mugenda (1999) refer to as reliability. Random mistakes can have an impact on research dependability, thus the researcher utilized a pre-test to help identify the most likely sources of errors so that they could be addressed before to the real study. The questionnaires were piloted utilizing the test-retest method. In this case few respondents were issued with same questionnaires to fill; that is, distributing the same questionnaires to the same respondents after a period of seven days was done for a retest. The data for the two tests were analyzed separately; both findings/results were then compared to check for consistency. At this point the errors discovered were rectified. The respondent that was used for the test-retest did not form sample of the actual study.

3.9 Data Collection Techniques

The data for the study was collected in Kiambu County, Kenya. By using an interview guide and questionnaires, quantitative and qualitative data were collected from the targeted demographic. These served as the main data. To fill in any gaps and gain a deeper understanding of the issues covered in this study, a review of published literature from the county and other organizations was also conducted. This review formed the secondary data.

The researcher handed out the questionnaires to the respondents, who were then free to complete them whenever it was convenient for them. The questionnaires were then collected at the mutually convenient time and day. Additionally, the researcher booked appointments with the key informants for the interviews, which was guided by the interview guide. The researcher conducted the interviews.

3.10 Data Analysis

Data analysis, according to Kombo and Tromp (2006), is the process of looking at information gathered during a study or research and drawing conclusions from it. According to Mbwesa (2006), activities of analysis may include classifying, reorganizing, and sorting data in addition to summarizing substantial volumes of raw data. Data analysis is a procedure that gives the vast amount of gathered data organization, order, and purpose.

Using SPSS, quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The researcher manually counted returned questionnaires and reviewed them through data cleansing which involved coding and tabulation techniques to ensure completeness and consistency of data. Frequency distribution tables were used to calculate the mean, standard deviation and percentages of the responses. Using Pearson Correlation Analysis, the relationships between the independent and dependent variables were investigated. The link between the independent factors and the dependent variable was examined by use of regression analysis. The data was examined using SPSS Version 23.1. Here is the regression model which was employed:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon$$

Where;

Y Represents dispute resolution

α Represents Constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ Represents coefficients of independent variables

X_1 Represents nature of the community policing

X_2 represents community policing measures

X_3 represents community policing measures

ϵ Represents Error term

Qualitative data was grouped into themes and thematic analysis was used for its analysis. The data presentation was in form of percentiles, tables, graphs as well as pie charts.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

The purpose of the research was explained to the participants, and they were guaranteed the strictest anonymity. Further it was brought to their attention that the authority to conduct research was granted by the relevant authorities. The participants filled out the questionnaire voluntarily without coercion. All the participants were guaranteed that there was no more communication between researcher and the participants after receiving the completed questionnaires in order to allow them the freedom to freely respond to the questionnaire.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, DISCUSSIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

The study aimed to examine the role of community policing in resolving disputes in Kiambu County, Kenya. The chapter provides the analysis of the collected data from the respondents and participants. The analysis was guided by the specific objectives of the study.

4.2 Response Rate

From a sample population of 306 respondents and participants, 234 of them responded duly. This represented an 76.5% response rate. Saleh and Bista (2017) posited that a response rate of at least 75% is appropriate for data analysis. This therefore allowed the analysis to be conducted.

4.3 Demographic Data of Respondents

The study initially sought to find out the background information for the respondents. Demographic data enables the researcher to more fully comprehend the respondents' backgrounds, including their age, race, ethnicity, income, employment position, and marital status. By including demographic questions in surveys, the researcher sought to learn more about respondents' characteristics and use that knowledge to assist construct the study to address the research objectives. The demographic data guided the researcher to understand the kind of the population that is involved in community policing within Kiambu County.

4.3.1 Respondents per Gender

The gender distribution of study respondents formed the focus of this section. Table 4.2 displays the research results.

Table 1.2 Gender of the Participants

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	140	60%

Female	94	40%
Total	234	100%

Source: Research Data (2023)

The results in table 4.1 shows that 140 (60.0%) of respondents were male while 94 (40.0%) of respondents were female. This shows that the study managed to gather data from both males and female respondents from community policing committee members and their reflected the participants' feelings. The data suggest that the community policing committees are dominated by the male gender in the study area. The explanation may be that few women could participate in community police since historically; the masculine species is expected to bear the responsibility of guarding the household and society as a whole. Community policing is about security and settling disputes among other difficulties. However these viewpoints are quickly shifting in metropolitan areas where the number of households with a female head is rising. These findings have implications for community policing committee members who must secure their community while advancing gender parity in security and dispute resolution. This would inspire more women to join community policing in the same way that men do.

4.3.2 Respondents' Age

This section sought to find out the age distribution for the respondents in this study. The result was tabulated in table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Age Bracket of the Participants

Age Bracket	Frequency	Percent
18-25 years	5	2.0
26-50 years	126	54.1
51-75 years	100	42.9
Total	234	100

Source: Research Data (2023)

The results in table 4.3 shows that majority of the respondents (126) were aged between 26 and 50 years. This represented 54.1%, while another 42.9% aged between 51-75 years while the remaining five respondents or 2.0% were aged 18-25 years. The results show that the respondents on average were at their prime age between 26 and 50 years and would be productive in the community service. The expertise of the police officers in handling situations at work and family matters may depend on their age. More so than their older counterparts, younger police officers also exhibit higher levels of depersonalization, burnout, guidance seeking, logical analysis, problem-solving, positive reappraisal, seeking alternative rewards, cognitive avoidance, acceptance or resignation, emotional release, and cognitive approach usage. Compared to more experienced cops, younger officers employ behavioral approach techniques more frequently.

4.3.3 Education level

This section sought to finding out the education levels of respondents in the study area. The findings of the highest education level for the respondents are tabulated in Table 4.4

Table 4.4 Level of Education

Educational Level	Frequency	Percent
Secondary education	18	18.8
Certificate/Diploma	20	20.8
Bachelors' degree	38	39.6
Post-graduate	28	29.2
Total	96	100

Source: Research Data (2023)

According to table 4.4's data, 18.8% of respondents had completed their secondary education, while 20.8% had completed their certificate or diploma. According to the study's findings on the participants' educational backgrounds, 39.6% of them had first degrees while 29.2% had second degrees. This gives the implication that that the respondents were well informed and thus comprehended the research questions and this might be taken to suggest that the respondents answered the study questions in a reasonably informed manner. Police cynicism, which permeates all ranks and divisions of law enforcement and is seen to be the most dangerous opponent of professionalism, may be influenced by education. Police officers with greater education are gloomier than their less educated counterparts. Higher educated lower-ranking officers are more pessimistic than lower-educated officers of the same level.

4.3.4 Respondents' Religion

The study's findings displayed in Figure 4.1 are as a result of respondents' distribution by religion.

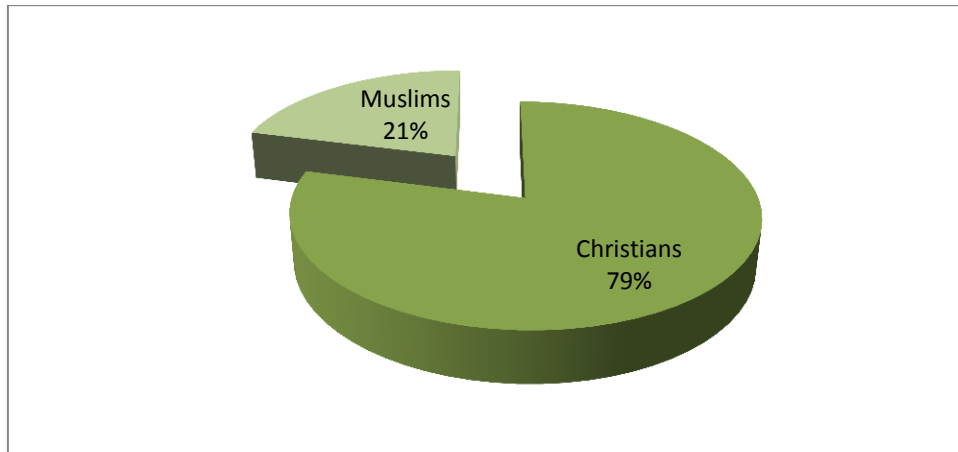


Figure 4.1 Religion of Participants

Source: Research Data (2023)

The results in figure 4.1 show that seventy-nine percent (79%) of the respondents responded that they were Christians while the remaining 21% indicated that they were of Islamic faith. This indicates that residents of Kiambu County elect their community policing committee representatives as per the guidelines provided by NPS community policing information booklet (2020) that require various religious groups to be part of the committee. This indicates that the interests of religious groups are represented during dispute resolution by community policing committee members in Kiambu County.

4.3.5 Category of the Respondents

The study sought to describe which between these two categories best suited the respondents and the study results were as presented in Figure 4.2.

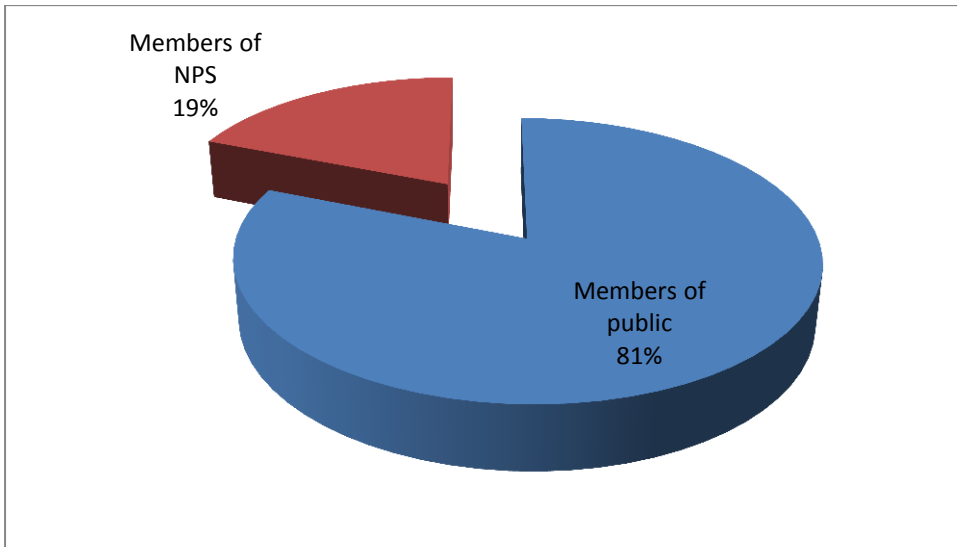


Figure 4.2: Category of the Participants

Source: Research Data (2023)

The study results revealed that 81.0% represented members of the public while 19.0% represented members of the National Police Service. This is an indication that the community Policing committee members are drawn from all the stakeholders in the community who are experts in various areas of community service who are not necessarily the police officers which is a requirement as per the community policing guideline on composition of community policing committee. A means for the police and the community to collaborate to address the severe issues that are present in their communities is through community policing. People in the community will not begin to perceive the police as a part of the community until they believe the police are really interested in their issues and ideas. Therefore, community policing has been crucial in bringing the people and the police together to address security and social challenges.

4.3.6 Length of Experience

Respondents were asked to specify how long they had worked for the police department. The outcomes are listed in Table 4.7.

Table 4.2: Years of work

Years of work	Frequency	Percent
1-10 years	2	10.8
11-20 years	8	43.8
21-30 years	9	45.4
Total	44	100

Source: Research Data (2023)

The study results in Table 4.7 on the length of experience shows that 2 (10.8%) of them had served for 1-10 years; 8 (43.8%) for 11-20 years whereas 9 (45.4%) for 21-30 years. This gives the implication that most respondents had served for 21-30 years and that the researcher gathered data from all the lengths of experience captured in the study. A police officer's understanding of the function of policing methods increases with experience. The tenure of the currently employed police officers varies. The researcher made the assumption that ambitions change with time and that an officer's services would fluctuate depending on how long they had served vs how short they had served.

4.3.7 Current Employment Status

The study aimed to determine the current employment status of the members of the public. The study findings were as presented in Figure 4.3.

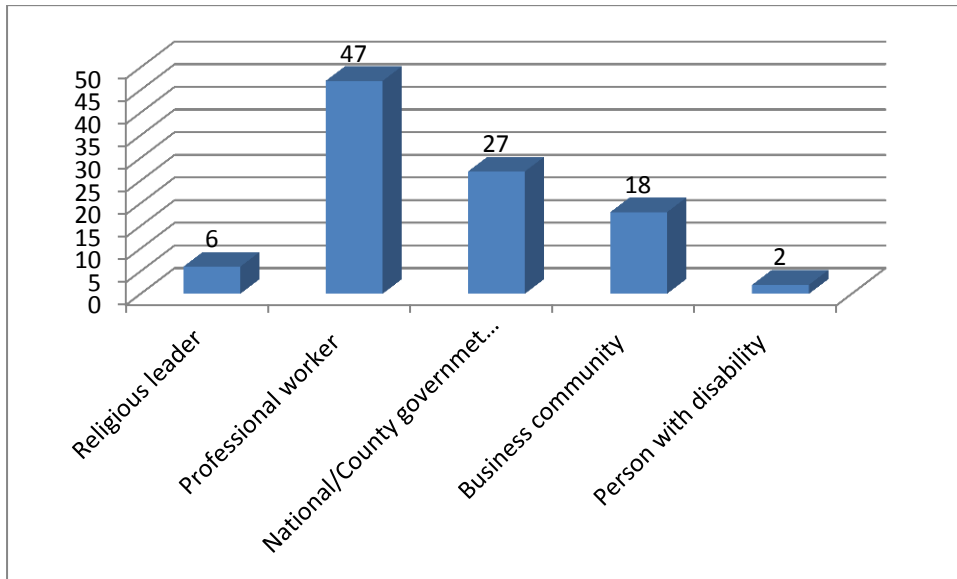


Figure 4.3: Current Employment Status

Source: Research Data (2023)

The study findings indicated that majority of the members of the public were employed at the time of study as professional workers (47.0%). The fact that most of the respondents were professionals from different fields indicate that the interests of all groups of people within Kiambu County were well represented during the formation of Community policing Committees and problem resolution was all inclusive.

4.4 Descriptive Analysis of the Research Objectives

This section summarizes the study's findings after they have been examined in light of its goals. The questionnaire's different claims had been given, and the respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with each one.

4.4.1 Nature of Community Policing

This section sought to investigate the nature of community policing in Kiambu County. The results of this section are tabulated in Table 4.8.

Table 4.3 Nature of Community Policing

Statements		SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	Std Dev
Public meetings or assemblies are regularly held where open discussions are held on matters touching on dispute resolution, public safety and security.	F	65	101	35	22	12	3.80	1.047
	%	27.7	43.1	15	9.2	5		
Generally, the police have a positive attitude to citizens' input in resolving community social needs.	F	72	94	23	34	12	3.79	1.074
	%	30.8	40	9.8	14.4	5		
The citizens readily volunteer genuine information that promotes public peace, safety and security.	F	50	144	36	4	0	4.04	0.342
	%	21.5	61.5	15.5	1.5	0		
The police in conjunction with the community organize various activities like, sports, tree planting, clean up exercises among others. after which security issues affecting the area can be discussed.	F	94	63	42	16	9	3.93	0.346
	%	40	27	18	7	4		
Any information obtained or volunteered is usually handled with confidentiality by the police	F	141	16	33	31	12	3.55	0.764
	%	60.4	6.9	14.2	13.2	5.3		
The community and the police work together to forecast, identify, prevent, investigate causes of conflicts and resolve disputes.	F	72	94	23	34	12	3.79	1.074
	%	30.8	40	9.8	14.4	5		
The number of people attending community Policing forums has increased	F	141	16	33	31	12	3.55	0.764
	%	60.4	6.9	14.2	13.2	5.3		
Police participate in activities organised by community	F	25	118	47	39	5	3.16	0.606
	%	10.8	50.4	20.1	16.5	2.2		

Source: Research Data (2023)

The study results in Table 4.8 shows that most of the respondents (70.7%) agreed that public meetings or assemblies are regularly held where open discussions are held on matters touching on dispute resolution, safety and security. (Mean=3.80, SD=1.047) while a paltry 13.6% of them disagreed. The study further indicated that 69.8% agreed that generally, the police have a positive attitude to citizens' input in resolving community social needs with a mean response of 3.79 (agreed) and mean standard deviation of 1.074 while another 19.4% respondents disagreed. In addition, the study outcomes showed that 83.0% of the participants agreed that the citizens readily volunteer genuine information that promote public peace, safety and security having a mean response of 4.04 (agree) and a standard deviation of 0.342. The findings also indicated that 69.8% of the respondents agreed that the police in conjunction with the community organize various activities like, sports, tree planting, and clean up exercises. During these activities the discussion on security issues affecting the area are held with a mean response of 3.93 (agree) and a standard deviation of 0.346. The study further showed that 67.3% agreed that any information obtained or volunteered is usually handled with confidentiality by the police (Mean=3.55; SD=0.764) while 18.5% disagreed. Additionally, 70.8% of the respondents agreed that the community and the police work together to forecast, identify, prevent, investigate causes of conflicts and resolve disputes. (Mean=3.79; SD=1.074) while 19.4% disagreed. The study findings further indicated that 67.3% agreed that the number of people attending community Policing forums has increased (Mean=3.55; SD=0.764) while 18.5% disagreed. Additionally, more than half of the respondents (61.2%) agreed that the police participate in activities organised by community (Mean=3.12; SD=0.606) while 18.7% disagreed.

The study outcomes showed that most of the respondents were of the view that the citizens readily volunteer genuine information that promotes public peace, safety and security. The results are consistent with Oreilly's (2017) observations that transparency is essential for positive police-community interactions. When a serious incident occurs, authorities should endeavor to share as much information as possible about it as soon as possible to avoid creating the appearance that information is being intentionally withheld from the community (Oreilly, 2017). It was notable during the interview that social communication groups exists in Lari sub county community policing committees created for the purpose of sharing information regarding disputes that arise within the community such as Sexual and Gender Based Violence, security related, land related among others. Most of the issues shared on the forum are investigated and resolved locally.

The study indicates that police in conjunction with the community organize various activities like, sports, tree planting, clean up exercises among others, after which discussions on security issues affecting the area can be held. According to Hamm, Trinkner, and Carr (2017), police talk to neighborhood organizations, take part in commercial and civic activities, participate in educational and recreational events for schoolchildren and work with social service providers (Hamm, Trinkner & Carr, 2017). Participating in these programs contributes to building confidence between the community and the police, which reduces conflicts. This trust will help the police establish a working relationship with the community that can be very helpful in conflict resolution, will encourage support for necessary crime-control measures, and will provide the police more access to crucial community information that could help with conflict avoidance and resolution. In Thika sub county the NPS and general population have held various sporting activities such as volleyball, football, tug of

war among others that have enabled the members of public to interact closely with Police officers thereby creating more avenues for information sharing, joint problem identification and joint dispute resolution.

The study outcome showed that community and the police work together to forecast, identify, prevent, investigate causes of conflicts and resolve disputes, as well as Police participation in activities organised by community. This is in agreement with Limiri (2018) study that argues that the members of public have collaborated with the National Police Service in safeguarding the safety of the community, an indication that law enforcement officers have empowered the community in understanding their role of partnering with police officers in fighting violent and criminal behaviors. In Kabete Sub County, the police have been working closely with community to address domestic violence, land conflicts and tenant and landlord disputes. During Community policing forums the police officers sensitize the community members on security issues, dispute resolution and rule of law.

According to the interviewees, the nature of community policing is characterized by a shift from a traditional, reactive, and enforcement-focused model of policing to one that is proactive, problem-solving oriented, and community-centered. It recognizes that effective crime prevention and public safety require the active involvement and cooperation of the entire community, working in partnership with the police. Community policing integrates problem-oriented approaches into daily police work. Instead of focusing solely on reactive responses to individual incidents, it encourages officers to identify recurring problems and develop tailored strategies to address them. This may involve collaborating with other agencies, organizations, and community members to implement long-term solutions that address the root causes of crime and disorder. Conflict Transformation Theory suggests that

community policing, with its focus on relationship-building, early intervention, mediation, restorative justice, and community empowerment, can be a valuable approach to resolving disputes and promoting sustainable peace within communities.

4.4.2 Measures for enhancing Community Policing in Resolution of Disputes

The study examined how community policing measures affected dispute resolution. Their feedback was as tabulated in Table 4.10.

Table 4.4 Community policing and Dispute resolution

Statements		SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	Std Dev
Community policing has enhanced dispute resolution.	F	66	99	37	20	12	4.00	1.187
	%	28.1	42.4	15.9	8.6	5		
There is an increased synergy between police and members of public, working to proactively identify, prevent, and investigate causes of disputes.	F	18	141	36	29	10	3.55	0.969
	%	7.9	60.4	15.2	12.2	4.3		
Number of number of disputes has significantly reduced.	F	141	16	33	31	12	3.55	0.764
	%	60.4	6.9	14.2	13.2	5.3		
The level of harmony among community members has improved.	F	25	118	47	39	5	3.16	0.606
	%	10.8	50.4	20.1	16.5	2.2		
Community policing has fostered a fulfilling life free of disputes	F	65	101	35	22	12	3.80	1.047
	%	27.7	43.1	15	9.2	5		

Source: Research Data (2023)

The study results in Table 4.10 showed that 70.5% of the participants agreed that the community policing has enhanced dispute resolution (Mean=4.00; SD=1.187) while 13.6%

disagreed. The study further showed that 68.3% agreed that there is an increased synergy between police and members of public, working to proactively identify, prevent, and investigate causes of disputes (Mean=3.55; SD=0.969) while 16 (16.5%) disagreed. The study further showed that 67.3% agreed that number of disputes has significantly reduced (Mean=3.55; SD=0.764) while 18 (18.5%) disagreed. Additionally, more than half of the respondents (61.2%) were neutral on whether the level of harmony among community members has improved (Mean=3.12; SD=0.606) while 18.7% disagreed. Further, the study outcomes showed that 70.8% agreed that community policing has fostered a fulfilling life free of disputes in comparison to 14.2% who disagreed.

The study outcomes showed that most of the respondents were of the view that community policing has enhanced dispute resolution. These results were in agreement with results by Limiri (2018) who argued that the members of public have collaborated with the National Police Service in safeguarding the safety of the community, an indication that the law enforcement officers have empowered the community in understanding their role of partnering with police officers in fighting violent and criminal behaviors. The police have been on forefront quelling, riots, organizing peaceful demonstration and picketing as well as dismantling organized gangs. They have been working with community to address domestic violence, land conflicts and tenant and landlord conflicts.

The study also sought to how community policing measures affected dispute resolution. The study results were as shown in table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Community policing measures that have enhanced Dispute Resolution

Statements	SD	D	U	A	SA	Mean	Std Dev
Consistency in convening F	59	39	22	7	12	4.00	1.187

Community policing committee meetings.	%	42.4	28.1	15.8	5	8.6	80.0	
Community policing committee addresses the security and social needs of the community.	F	6	17	21	84	11	3.55	0.969
	%	4.3	12.2	15.1	60.4	7.9	71.0	
Existence of beneficial trainings and sensitization forums on benefits of community policing.	F	6	17	21	84	11	3.55	0.764
	%	4.3	12.2	15.1	60.4	7.9	71.0	
Joint problem identification and joint problem solving between police and members of the public.	F	15	23	28	70	3	3.16	0.606
	%	10.8	16.5	20.1	50.4	2.2	63.2	
Members of public are motivated and committed in participating in Community policing initiative.	F	60	55	21	0	3	3.11	1.446
	%	43.2	39.6	15.1	0	2.2	62.2	

The study results in Table 4.11 revealed that 80.0% (mean=4.00) were of the opinion that consistency in convening community policing committee meetings, 71.0% (mean=3.55) were of the opinion that community policing committee address the security and social needs of the community, 71.0% (mean=3.55) were of the opinion that existence of beneficial trainings and sensitization forums on benefits of community policing, 63.2% (mean=3.12) were of the opinion that Joint problem identification and joint problem solving between police and members of the public, 62.2% (mean=3.11) were of the opinion that members of public are motivated and committed in participating in community policing initiative.

The study outcome indicated that majority of respondents agreed that holding meetings consistently as well as identifying problems jointly and solving them together are measures that enhance community policing this is in accordance with NPS community policing information booklet (2020), that intimates that Community policing is made up of committees from household level, sub location level, location level, all through to the county

level that hold meetings on monthly and quarterly basis. This was evidenced in Lari Sub County where the researcher interacted with community policing committees minutes file that clearly indicated that the CPCs normally holds meetings even emergency meetings to jointly resolve the disputes that arise. Most of respondents were of the opinion that existence of beneficial trainings and sensitization forums were of benefits to community policing which is in accordance with police training course manual and regulation community policing draft (2013) that argue that majority of police officers lack expertise in organizing or empowering the community and are not trained in the creation of partnerships; perhaps that's why they are unable to fully utilize the potential of community policing, therefore, training is necessary for both parties to be productive. A successful Community policing need to consider a number of ideas which include trainings and sensitization which was consistent to all sub counties where interviews confirmed that they had undergone various trainings on community policing facilitated by the officers from the Directorate of community policing Kenya police service and NGOs organized trainings.

The outcome also indicated that according to respondents, residents in society are motivated and committed in participating in community policing initiative, the percentage that did not agree on motivation cited a number of challenges that hinder the commitment to community policing and that was financial in nature such as lack of transport to the venue, lack of airtime to communicate whenever there is need and lack of sitting allowances during the meeting, this was reported across all the sub counties. Conflict Transformation Theory suggests that community policing, with its focus on relationship-building, early intervention, mediation, restorative justice, and community empowerment, can be a valuable approach to resolving disputes and promoting sustainable peace within communities.

4.4.3 Effectiveness of community policing in Dispute Resolution

In determining the level of concurrence with the following statements, the respondents gave their opinions as tabulated in Table 4.9.

Table 4.5 Effectiveness of Community Policing in Dispute Resolution

Statements		SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	Std Dev
Number of incidents taken to court has reduced.	F	148	61	25	0	0	4.52	1.196
	%	63.1	26.2	10.7	0	0		
Communication and information sharing between the police and members of public has improved	F	141	16	33	31	12	3.55	0.652
	%	60.4	6.9	14.2	13.2	5.3		
Complaints against police have reduced.	F	148	59	27	0	0	4.51	0.275
	%	63.1	25.2	11.7	0	0		
Trust between police and members of community have increased.	F	143	68	23	0	0	4.48	0.450
	%	61	29.2	9.8	0	0		
Security and disorders problems within the community are timely addressed and resolved.	F	94	108	26	7	0	4.51	0.273
	%	40	46.2	10.9	3.1	0		

Source: Research Data (2023)

The study findings in Table 4.9 indicated that (89.3%) of the participants agreed that number of incidents taken to court has reduced (Mean=4.52; SD=1.196). The results further showed that 67.3% agreed that communication and information sharing between the police and members of public has improved (Mean=3.55; SD=0.652) while 18.5% disagreed; majority of the respondents (88.3%) agreed that complaints against police have reduced. The mean response was 4.51 and a mean standard deviation of 0.275. The study outcomes indicated that

(90.2%) agreed that trust between police and members of community has increased with a mean response of 4.48 and a mean deviation of 0.450. Lastly, the findings indicated that a majority proportion of respondents (86.2%) agreed that security problems and disorders within the community are timely addressed and resolved with a mean of 4.28 and a standard deviation of 0.273.

The study outcomes indicated that most of the respondents were of the view that number of incidents taken to court has reduced by significantly. The findings agree with Denney and Jenkins' (2013) study who focused on how the community policing strategies help in disputes reduction and management and concluded that community policing, if well implemented, can reduce disputes and can promote sustainable peace in the society.

The respondents were of the view that security and disorders problems within the community are timely addressed and resolved this is in line with Denny and Jenkins (2013) study that discovered law enforcement officers have benefited in fighting social disorders by getting intelligent reports from members of the community, this has improved the security situation, reduced crimes, disputes and conflicts in the county and created a conducive environment for business community hence economic development. The respondents agreed that whenever they see, hear or suspect a security issue or dispute arise they share the information with the community police and the issue is resolved promptly before it escalates.

In community policing, community members are encouraged to actively participate in resolving disputes. Police officers can facilitate community meetings or forums where residents can voice their concerns, discuss disputes, and collectively find solutions. By involving the affected parties and the broader community in the resolution process, community policing promotes a sense of ownership and empowerment, leading to more

sustainable results. Community policing focuses on building trust between the police and community members, which can positively impact dispute resolution. When community members trust the police, they are more likely to report conflicts, seek assistance, and cooperate in finding resolutions. The police, in turn, can use their credibility and authority to mediate disputes and ensure fair results. Community policing aims to address the root causes of disputes rather than merely addressing the symptoms. By engaging with the community, police officers can identify systemic issues that contribute to conflicts, such as lack of resources, social inequalities, or community tensions.

4.5 Inferential Statistics

Pearson correlation turned into used to degree the volume of correlation between variables of the examine and to reveal the energy of the linear courting among variables inside the correlation ranges among +1 and – 1, in which $r > 0.7$ shows a sturdy nice courting, $r = +0.5$ and under 0.7 suggests a mild relationship and wherein $r = +0.49$ and underneath indicates a vulnerable courting among examine variables. The correlation analysis results are presented in table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Pearson Correlation Analysis

		Nature of the community policing	Effectiveness of the community policing	Community policing measures
Nature of the community policing	Pearson Correlation	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)			
Effectiveness of the community policing	Pearson Correlation	.580**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0		
Community policing	Pearson Correlation	0.407	0.104	1

measures	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.642	0.306	
Dispute resolution	Pearson Correlation	.622**	.631**	.411**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0
	N	234	234	234

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Research Data (2023)

The study outcomes indicated that there was a positive statistical significant correlation between nature of the community policing on dispute resolution ($r=0.622$, $p<0.05$). This gives the implication that a unit change in nature of the community policing leads to 62.2% change in the execution of the plans.

The findings on how effectiveness of the community policing and dispute resolution relate, shows that there was a positive statistical significant effect of effectiveness of the community policing on dispute resolution ($r=0.631$; $p<0.05$). This showed that a unit change in effectiveness of the community policing leads to 63.1% change in dispute resolution. The results also confirm that the effectiveness of the community policing and the dispute resolution are directly and positively related.

The study found that the community policing measures positively and significantly so influenced the dispute resolution ($r=0.411$; $p<0.05$). This gives the implication that that a unit change in community policing measures leads to a 41.1% change in dispute resolution.

4.6 Multiple Regression Model Analysis

The results from the study were modelled on a regression model which gave the results tabulated below.

Table 4.13: Model Summary**Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.659 ^a	.435	.423	.77956

a. Predictors: (Constant),

Source: Research Data (2023)

The model designated the correlation at 0.659 showing that relationship between the study variables was significant and positive. The R^2 at 0.435 and the adjusted $R^2 = 0.423$, shows that 43.5% of changes in the execution of strategic plans can be explained by the changes in the independent variables of the study. This further implies that 42.5% of variation in dispute resolution is accounted for by institutional bureaucracy in the study while 57.5% of the changes can be related by other factors not covered in the current study.

Table 4.14: ANOVA Model

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	68.267	3	22.756	37.445	.000 ^a
	Residual	88.726	231	.608		
	Total	156.993	234			
a. Predictors: (Constant), Nature of community policing, Effectiveness of community policing, Community policing measures						
b. Dependent Variable: Dispute resolution						

Source: Research Data (2023)

The F-test results ($F=37.445$, $p=0.000^b$) shows that the presence of the model indicates that the multiple regression model was appropriate for the data and, consequently, the nature of

community policing, effectiveness of the community policing, community policing measures affect dispute resolution. The study outcomes indicate that the model summary predicted dispute resolution expressively well ($p \leq 0.05$). This indicated the statistical importance of the regression model that was run and that universal the regression version statistically notably anticipated the dispute resolution.

The regression model was fitted in the analysis and the results are as tabulated below

Table 4.15: Regression Coefficients

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.386	.391		.987	.325
	Nature of the community policing	.237	.055	.290	4.286	.000
	Effectiveness of the community policing	.611	.084	.499	7.286	.000
	Community policing measures.	.042	.052	.052	.810	.419

a. Dependent Variable: Dispute resolution

Source: Research Data (2023)

The findings demonstrate that the equation fits as follows:

$$Y = 0.386 + 0.237X_1 + 0.611X_2 + 0.042X_3$$

Y (Dispute resolution) = 0.386 (Constant) + 0.237 (Nature of the community policing) + 0.611 (Effectiveness of the community policing) + 0.042 (Community policing measures)

From the regression equation, effectiveness of the community policing to dispute resolution contributing 61.1% to dispute resolution while nature of the community policing contributed

23.7% and the community policing measures contributed 4.2% to dispute resolution respectively.

The model shows that there was a significant relationship of nature of the community policing and dispute resolution ($\beta=0.237$, $p\leq 0.05$); there was a significant relationship between effectiveness of the community policing and dispute resolution ($\beta=0.611$, $p\leq 0.05$); the relationship between community policing measures and dispute resolution was not significant ($\beta=0.042$, $p\geq 0.05$).

The model shows that a 100% change in the nature of the community policing, causes a 23.7% change in dispute resolution, a unit change in the effectiveness of the community policing causes a 0.611 change in dispute resolution. A unit change in the institutional relationship also causes a positive but not so significant change of 0.042 in the dispute resolution.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study was designed to examine the role of community policing in resolving disputes in Kiambu County, Kenya. Chapter five summarizes the findings of the study, draws relevant conclusions and makes recommendations for both policy and practice including suggestions of areas where further studies can be conducted in the future.

5.2 Summary of Research Findings

In accordance with the study's goals, this section describes the research's findings.

5.2.1 Nature of Community policing on Dispute Resolution

Most of the respondents (70.7%) agreed that public meetings or assemblies are regularly held where open discussions are held on matters touching on public peace, safety and security as well as dispute resolution (Mean=3.80, SD=1.047) while a paltry 13.6% of them disagreed. The study further indicated that 69.8% agreed that generally, the police have a positive attitude to citizens' input in resolving community social needs with a mean response of 3.79 (agreed) and mean standard deviation of 1.074 while another 19.4% respondents disagreed. In addition, the study outcomes showed that 83.0% of the participants agreed that the citizens' readily volunteer genuine information that promote public peace, safety and security having a mean response of 4.04 (agreed) and a standard deviation of 0.342. The findings also indicated that 69.8% of the respondents agreed that the police in conjunction with the community organize various activities like, sports, tree planting, clean up exercises among others. After which discussion on security issues affecting the area can be held with a mean response of 3.93 (agreed) and a standard deviation of 0.346. The study also revealed that 67.3% agreed that any information obtained or volunteered is usually handled with confidentiality by the police (Mean=3.55; SD=0.764) while 18.5% disagreed. Additionally,

more than half of the respondents (61.2%) were neutral on whether the community and the police work together to forecast, identify, prevent, and investigate causes of disputes (Mean=3.12; SD=0.606) while 18.7% disagreed.

Community policing supports interactive collaborations with relevant stakeholders and acknowledge that police are rarely able to manage public safety concerns on their own. However, if community policing strengthens the bond between police department and local society, there should exist few or no disagreements between the two, which could obstruct the efficient resolution of local disputes.

5.2.2 Community Policing Measures for enhancing Dispute resolution

The study outcomes on the effect of community policing measures on dispute resolution showed that 70.5% of the participants agreed that that Community policing has enhanced dispute resolution (Mean=4.00; SD=1.187) while 13.6% disagreed. The study further showed that 68.3% agreed that that There is an increased synergy between police and members of public, working to proactively identify, prevent, and investigate causes of disputes (Mean=3.55; SD=0.969) while 16 (16.5%) disagreed. The results further showed that 67.3% agreed that number of number of disputes has significantly reduced (Mean=3.55; SD=0.764) while 18 (18.5%) disagreed. Additionally, more than half of the respondents (61.2%) were neutral on whether the level of harmony among community members has improved (Mean=3.12; SD=0.606) while 18.7% disagreed. Further, the study outcomes showed that 70.8% agreed that community policing has fostered a fulfilling life free of disputes in comparison to 14.2% who disagreed.

Community policing has led to increasing the trust between police and public, reduced complainants against the police, maintenance of social fabric through mentorship programs

among others. In addition, law enforcement officers have benefited in fighting social disorders by getting intelligent reports from members of the community, this has improved the security situation, reduced crimes, disputes and conflicts in the county and created a conducive environment for business community hence economic development.

5.2.3 Effectiveness of community policing in Dispute Resolution

The study outcomes on the effect of effectiveness of the community policing on dispute resolution indicated that 86 (89.3%) of the participants agreed that number of incidents taken to court has reduced (Mean=4.52; SD=1.115). The study further indicated that majority of the respondents (88.3%) agreed that complaints against police have reduced. The mean response was 4.51 and a mean standard deviation of 0.275. The study outcomes indicated that 87 (89.2%) agreed that trust between police and members of community has increased with a mean response of 4.48 and a mean deviation of 0.450. Lastly, the findings indicated that a majority proportion of respondents (89.4%) agreed that security problems within the community are timely addressed and resolved with a mean of 4.28 and a standard deviation of 0.273.

Community policing is a proactive measure that prevents future confrontations through community engagement in dealing with root causes other than the triggers of the problems. It argues that community policing is achieved on the recognition that officers can only make a milestone in their service if they gain support of the public they are serving, such partnerships will give birth to more resources, moral support, respect and cooperation necessary in performance of their duties.

5.3 Conclusion of the Study

5.3.1 Nature of Community policing on Dispute Resolution

The citizens readily volunteer genuine information that promotes public peace, safety and security. Sharing information increases community involvement in resolving problems, which improves security and the maintenance of peace. In community policing, information exchange is essential for preserving relationships, assuring ongoing engagement, and recording achievements. The forums established guarantee that conflicts are looked at and settled locally via information exchange. The citizens and members of public organize various sporting activities where members interact closely with police creating opportunities for joint problem identification and joint dispute resolution. The closeness help the stakeholders involved in community policing together with NPS to address guide and empower the members of community with skills and knowledge through trainings and sensitization on how to resolve disputes at community level.

5.3.2 Community Policing Measures for enhancing Dispute resolution

The study further concluded that that there is existence of various measures that help in effective community policing which includes holding meetings consistently and on need basis, trainings and sensitization programs, involving all stakeholders of community policing in society problem solving among others have been so effective in ensuring sustainability and continuity of community policing strategy.

In addition it is prudent to indicate that community policing exists, the members of public are willing to participate in those activities of community policing but they are incapacitated and with low morale because there is no motivation, they have to pay their own transport to

attend meetings which are supposed to be held monthly. No lunch provided unless with appreciation or expense of the Police station commander, also incase incidents happen in their locations they have to use their own airtime to make calls this discourage the civilians from being consistent and pull out, and new members take over. Due to the above reasons the meetings are not convened as effectively as required. The civilian committee members keep on changing hence affecting consistency.

5.3.3 Effectiveness of Community policing on Dispute Resolution

The study concluded that the number of incidents taken to court has reduced which is an indication that most of the social disorders are resolved at grass root level. Community policing initiative is well implemented, when disputes arise the information is shared and the committees resolve before it escalates. The program is, if somewhat, effective, as has been made clear. Yet, it has had some influence on security, however minor. The majority of individuals are still reluctant to work with the police, but the few who have done so have contributed to preventing crimes and other security breaches that have affected the community as a whole. Generally, the members of public at all levels of community policing are able to negotiate and solve most of minor disputes at community level even without involving the court hence reduction in incidents reported and reduction in cases taken to court.

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Recommendations for the Study

The community should be intensely made aware of their role in community policing so that they know that they have a role in disputes reduction in the locality. This will make the

community more aware of the structural underpinnings and improve cooperation, dedication, and volunteers in the fight against conflicts. For community members to readily provide information with the police that might aid in disputes prevention, the police must ensure that they retain professionalism and have positive interactions with the community. Sharing of information will lead to greater levels of community involvement in resolving problems, enhancing societal security and peace.

In order to sustain positive interactions with the police that will strengthen community policing, the general people should be urged to do so. This is because positive attitude toward community policing enhance good cooperation among police officers hence peaceful society.

It was found that there is lack of incentive like airtime and transport for committee members hence making them inefficient in delivering information promptly. Hence, the requirement to motivate Community Policing Committees by providing them with stipend during community policing meetings to cater for their transportation and meals. There should be monthly allowance for the Community Policing Committee members to make the CPC's vibrant and consistent. The need to cater for airtime for Committee to facilitate communication in reference to incident reporting and communication incase need arise to ensure the problem is resolved promptly.

5.4.2 Recommendations for Policy and Practice

This study suggests that rather than simply hosting public forums, a strategy should be developed to provide all stakeholders with the information and abilities necessary to execute community policing. This would guarantee that everyone taking part in policing is aware of the responsibilities and how to communicate with each other to avoid misunderstandings and mistrust amongst them.

The study suggests that policies be created on how community police personnel should be safeguarded and incentivized in order to be extremely committed. Additionally a suggestion where community policing capacity building conducted in an ongoing basis because disputes, social disorders, and insecurity are dynamic concepts, necessitating a continuous improvement in the members' knowledge, particularly regarding new trends in crime and insecurity. As a result, community police officers would always be a valuable resource in resolving disputes and instability. In order to effectively lead its implementation at all levels, the government enforcement agencies should also get frequent training on the idea.

5.5 Suggestions for future Studies

Further research might be done to determine the comprehensive solution to the difficulties encountered in putting community policing techniques into practice based on the results and conclusion of this study. Even though the study's goals were met, it also produced some intriguing findings that might serve as the foundation for subsequent investigation. As an illustration, the research found that one of the reasons a few community policing volunteers would not entirely cooperate by providing information was because they had reservations about law enforcement agencies, notably the police. Future research might therefore focus on how the lack of trust in the law enforcement agency may affect the execution of community policing strategy.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

Rosemary M. Muriungi Admission No. **S204/CT/PT/26246/2019**, a student at Kenyatta University pursuing a master's degree in peace and conflict management, is conducting research on "community policing in resolution of disputes: a case study of Kiambu County." Please mark the appropriate checkboxes or enter your right answers in the blank spaces. The content you provide was treated confidentially and used only for education purposes.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Tick the right option

1. Sex?

Female [] Male []

2. Age.

18 - 25 Years [] Between 26-50 Years [] Between 51-75 []

3. Indicate your education level?

Primary education []

Secondary education []

Certificate/Diploma []

Bachelor's Degree []

Post Graduate []

4. Religion.

Christian [] Muslim [] Hindu [] Others []

5. Which Category best describes you

Members of public [] Members of National police service []

5.1. If you are a Member of National police service, what is your length of service?

1-10 years [] 11-20 years [] 21-30 years [] Over 30 years []

5.2. If you are a Member of public, what is your current employment status? Select the most applicable

Religious Leader []

Professional work e.g, teacher, Drivers, Lawyers among others []

National/County Government Administration Officer []

Business Community []

GPA member e.g. KWS, KFS, NYS, Immigration []

Persons with Disability []

Youth []

Women []

Other, specify []

SECTION B: COMMUNITY POLICING

6. Please specify your level of concurrence with the following statements.

(Tick where appropriate)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Do not know	Agree	Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
Public meetings or assemblies are regularly held where open discussions are held on matters touching on public peace, safety and security.					
Generally, the police have a positive attitude to citizens' input in resolving community social needs.					
The citizens readily volunteer genuine information that promote public peace, safety and security					
The police in conjunction with the community organize various activities like, sports, tree planting, clean up exercises among others. after which discussion on security issues affecting the area can be held.					
Any information obtained or volunteered is usually handled with confidentiality by the police					
The community and the police work together to forecast, identify, prevent, and investigate causes of disputes.					

The number of people attending community Policing forums has increased					
Police participate in activities organised by community					

SECTION C: DISPUTE RESOLUTION

7. Please specify your level of concurrence with the following statements.

(Tick where appropriate)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Do not know	Agree	Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
Number of incidents taken to court has reduced					
Communication and information sharing between the police and members of public has improved					
Complaints against police have reduced					
Trust between police and members of community has increased					
Security problems and disorders within the community are timely addressed and resolved					

8. Please specify your level of concurrence with the following statements.

(Tick where appropriate)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Do not know	Agree	Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
Community policing has enhanced dispute resolution					
There is an increased synergy between police and members of public, working to proactively identify, prevent, and investigate causes of disputes.					
Number of development projects have increased					
The level of harmony among community members has improved					
Community policing has fostered a fulfilling life					

9. What is the level of agreement with the following statements?

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Do not know	Agree	Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
Consistency in convening Community policing committee meetings					
Community policing committee address the security and social needs of the community					
Existence of beneficial trainings and sensitization					

Thank you for your participation

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. How often do the community members engage the police in reporting of incidents? In what ways has the police been engaged by the community in operations?
2. What are some of the methods you have employed in order to engage the community in policing? In what ways do they affect the effectiveness and efficiency of operations?
3. Any new and innovative methods that you have adopted in order to foster community policing in Kiambu County?
4. What are some of the methods employed so as to bridge the gap in level of trust between the police and general public?
5. What noticeable changes in the society can be attributed to community policing in general? List.
6. What are some of instances in which conflict resolution was evidenced as a result of community policing?

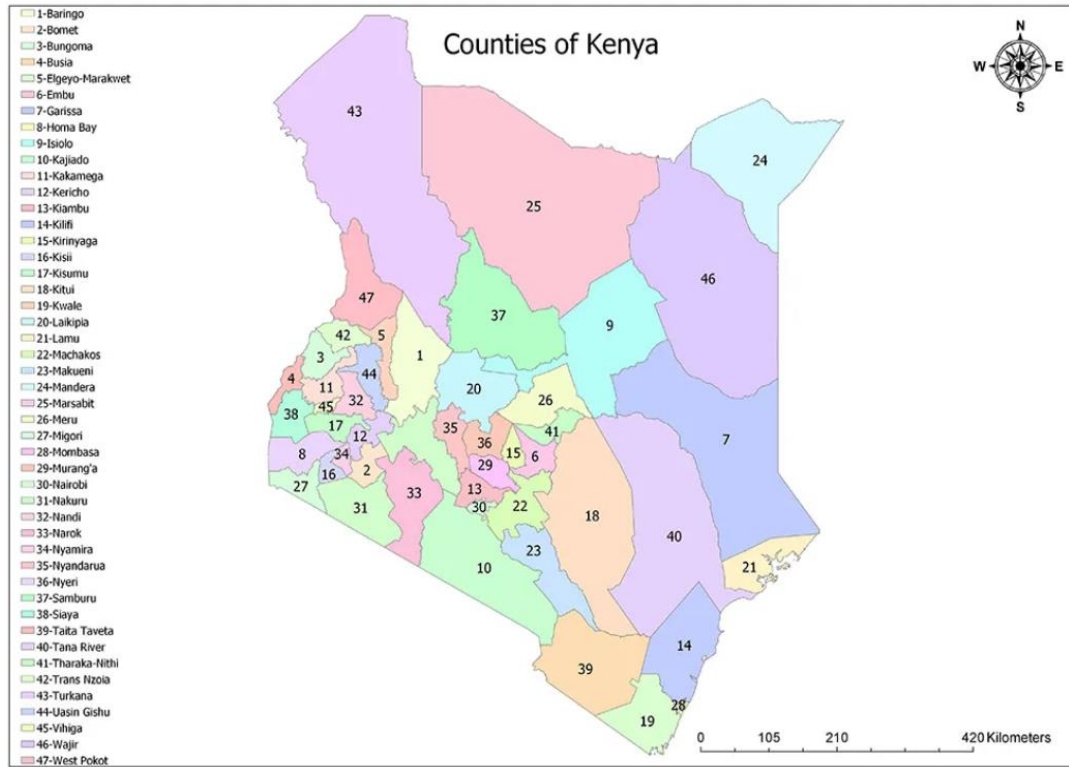
APPENDIX III: STUDY BUDGET

ITEMS	COST
Project Typesetting printing and binding	5000
Stationery	3000
Questionnaire preparation and testing	7000
Data collection and Travelling expenses	45000
Data analysis	5000
Airtime and communication expenses	3000
Subsistence	5000
Report publication	15000
TOTAL COST	88000

APPENDIX IV: STUDY TIMELINE

PERIOD (2022)	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
ACTIVITY						
Fine tuning the topic & Project writing	X					
Project presentation		X	X			
Procuring permits			X			
Testing instruments			X			
Refining instruments			X	X		
Data Collection				X		
Data Analysis					X	
Project Writing					X	
Presenting 1 st draft						X
Presenting Final draft						X

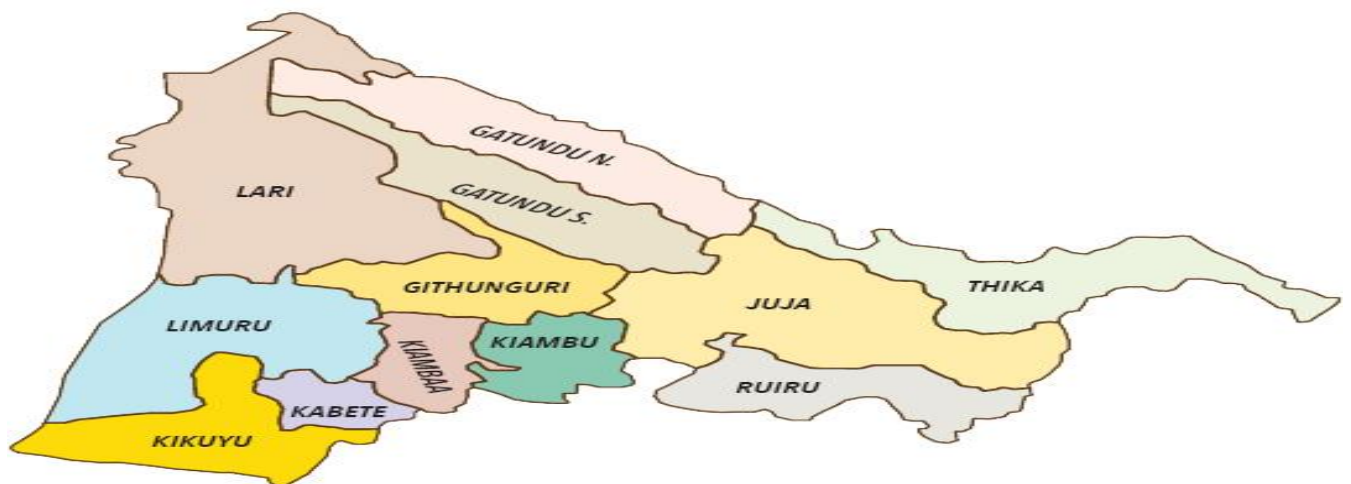
APPENDIX V: MAP OF KENYA WITH COUNTIES



Counties of Kenya Map

Source: www.mapsofworld.com

APPENDIX VI: MAP OF KIAMBU COUNTY WITH SUB-COUNTIES



SOURCE: KIAMBU COUNTY GOVERNMENT WEBSITE, kiambu.go.ke, 2021

APPENDIX VII: APPROVAL FOR RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL


**KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL**

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke P.O. Box 45844, 00100
Website: www.ku.ac.ke NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 810901 Ext. 4150

Internal Memo

FROM: Executive Dean, Graduate School **DATE:** 13th December, 2022
TO: Rosemary Mpinda Muriungi **REF:** S204/CTY/PT/26246/2019
C/o Security, Diplomacy & Peace Studies Dept

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL

This is to inform you that Graduate School Board at its meeting of 18th November, 2022 approved your Research Project Proposal for the M.A Degree Entitled "Community Policing in Resolution of Disputes: Case of Kiambu County, Kenya".

You may now proceed with your Data Collection, Subject to Clearance with Director General, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation.

As you embark on your data collection, please note that you will be required to submit to Graduate School completed Supervision Tracking and progress report Forms per semester. The Forms are available at the University's Website under Graduate School webpage downloads.

Also, please ensure that you publish article(s) from your project before submitting it to Graduate School for examination as per the Commission for University Education and Kenyatta University guidelines.

Thank you.


JACKSON LUVUSI
FOR: EXECUTIVE DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL


c.c. Chairman, Department of Security, Diplomacy & Peace Studies

Supervisors:

1. Dr. Andrew Mung'ale
C/o Department of Security, Diplomacy & Peace Studies
Kenyatta University

JL/2022

APPENDIX VIII: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION



**KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL**

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Website: www.ku.ac.ke Tel. 8710901 Ext. 57530

Our Ref: S204/CTY/PT/26246/2019 DATE: 13th December, 2022

Director General,
National Commission for Science, Technology
and Innovation
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI

Dear Sir/Madam,


RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR ROSEMARY MPINDA MURIUNGI – REG. NO. S204/CTY/PT/26246/2019

I write to introduce Rosemary Mpinda Muriungi who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. The student is registered for MA degree programme in the Department of Security, Diplomacy & Peace Studies.

Rosemary intends to conduct research for a MA Project Proposal entitled, “Community Policing in Resolution of Disputes: Case of Kiambu County, Kenya”.


Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,


✓ PROF. ELISHIBA KIMANI
EXECUTIVE DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL


J./Dec

APPENDIX VIX: RESEARCH PERMIT


REPUBLIC OF KENYA
National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
Date of Issue: **23/December/2022**

Ref No: 248876

RESEARCH LICENSE




This is to Certify that Ms. ROSEMARY Mpinda MURIUNGI of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Kiambu on the topic: COMMUNITY POLICING IN RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES: CASE OF KIAMBU COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 23/December/2023.

License No: NACOSTI/P/22/22867

248876
Applicant Identification Number

Director General
W. Mutumbi
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code


NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.

See overleaf for conditions

The National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation, hereafter referred to as the Commission, was established under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act 2013 (Revised 2014) herein after referred to as the Act. The objective of the Commission shall be to regulate and assure quality in the science, technology and innovation sector and advise the Government in matters related thereto.

CONDITIONS OF THE RESEARCH LICENSE

1. The License is granted subject to provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, and other relevant laws, policies and regulations. Accordingly, the licensee shall adhere to such procedures, standards, code of ethics and guidelines as may be prescribed by regulations made under the Act, or prescribed by provisions of International treaties of which Kenya is a signatory to
2. The research and its related activities as well as outcomes shall be beneficial to the country and shall not in any way;
 - i. Endanger national security
 - ii. Adversely affect the lives of Kenyans
 - iii. Be in contravention of Kenya's international obligations including Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN).
 - iv. Result in exploitation of intellectual property rights of communities in Kenya
 - v. Adversely affect the environment
 - vi. Adversely affect the rights of communities
 - vii. Endanger public safety and national cohesion
 - viii. Plagiarize someone else's work
3. The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period.
4. The license any rights thereunder are non-transferable
5. The Commission reserves the right to cancel the research at any time during the research period if in the opinion of the Commission the research is not implemented in conformity with the provisions of the Act or any other written law.
6. The Licensee shall inform the relevant County Director of Education, County Commissioner and County Governor before commencement of the research.
7. Excavation, filming, movement, and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies.
8. The License does not give authority to transfer research materials.
9. The Commission may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project for the purpose of assessing and evaluating compliance with the conditions of the License.
10. The Licensee shall submit one hard copy, and upload a soft copy of their final report (thesis) onto a platform designated by the Commission within one year of completion of the research.
11. The Commission reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice.
12. Research, findings and information regarding research systems shall be stored or disseminated, utilized or applied in such a manner as may be prescribed by the Commission from time to time.
13. The Licensee shall disclose to the Commission, the relevant Institutional Scientific and Ethical Review Committee, and the relevant national agencies any inventions and discoveries that are of National strategic importance.
14. The Commission shall have powers to acquire from any person the right in, or to, any scientific innovation, invention or patent of strategic importance to the country.
15. Relevant Institutional Scientific and Ethical Review Committee shall monitor and evaluate the research periodically, and make a report of its findings to the Commission for necessary action.

National Commission for Science, Technology and
Innovation(NACOSTI),
Off Waiyaki Way, Upper Kabete,
P. O. Box 30623 - 00100 Nairobi, KENYA
Telephone: 020 4007000, 0713788787, 0735404245
E-mail: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke