WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

TITLE; ASSESSING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTIVE CRIME: INCASE OF WOLKITE TOWN.

A SENIOR ESSAY SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTEMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE IN GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

By	**ID No**
CHALA BEDASA…….	109/09
KALKIDAN WENDIMU …….	229/09
KEMAL AMAN…….	234/09

ADVISOR; Mr. ALEX.B

WOLKITE, ETHIOPIA,

2011 EC/2019

Acknowledgement

First of all we would like to thanks our God for helping the successful accomplishment of this paper and our special graduated. Secondly thanks to our respected and honored advisor Mr. Alex B, for giving his unrestricted comments suggestion and offering useful advices throughout in the paper. Third we would like to thanks wolkite University specially the college of social science and humanities and department of governance and development studies for designing such program through which students develop their knowledge and skill. Fourthly, we would like to thank all of respondents of wolkite town for giving information about the problem of our study area.

Finally, we would like to our genuine thanks to everybody whose contribution in this research evidence.

Abstract

This study deals with the role of community participation in preventing crime in case of wolkite town, Guraghe zone; Ethiopia. The main objective of the study was to assess the role of community participation in preventing crime in case of wolkite town. It is also to identify major causes and consequences of crime, to explain the role of community participation in preventing crime, and to assess the crime prevention mechanisms in societies of wolkite town. To achieve the objective, 25 respondents were selected purposively from wolkite town. Both primary and secondary data were employed and were analyzed by both quantitative and qualitative data. In the study area crime and crime related problems such as theft, corruption, killing, conflict and etc are the major problems of the study area. Therefore, to minimize the problem of wolkite town community should participate in crime prevention together with police force, government body and private sectors.

Acronym

UNs= United Nations.

NCPI= National payments of corporation of India.

ICPCs= = International classification of primary care.

SNNPR=Southern nation nationalities and people of regional states.

Contents

Acknowledgement i
Abstract ii
Acronym iii
List of Table vi
CHAPTER ONE 1
1 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Background of the study 1
1.2 statement of the problem 2
1.3. Research question 4
1.4. Objectives of the study 4
1.4.1 General objectives 4
1.4.2 Specific objective 4
1.5 Significance of the study 4
1.6 scope of the study 5
1.7 Limitation of the study 5
1.8 Organization of paper 5
CHAPTER TWO 6
2. Review of the related literature 6
2.1 The concept of community 6
2.2 The community participation 6
2.3 Community partnership 7
2.4 Crime 7
2.5 Causes of crime 7
2.5.1 Criminal desires 8
2.5.2 Criminal skills 8
2.5.3 Criminal opportunities 8
2.6 Crime prevention 8
2.7. Community crime prevention strategies 9
2.8 Role of community participation in crime prevention 10
2.9 Types of crime prevention approach 10
2.9.1 Crime prevention through social development or social crime prevention 11

2.9.2 Situational crime prevention approach 11
2.9.3 Community or locally based crime prevention approach 11
2.10 Community crime prevention framework and Strategic priority 11
CHAPTER THREE 13
Research methodology 13
3.1. Description of the study area 13
3.2. Research design 13
3.3 Research approach 14
3.4. Sources of data 15
3.5. Method of data collection 15
3.5.1 Semi-Structured interviews 15
3.5.2 Questionnaires 15
3.6. Sampling techniques 15
3.7 Sampling size 16
3.8. Method of data presentation and analysis 16
3.9 Ethical consideration of the study 16
CHAPTER FOUR 17
4. Data analyses, presentation and discussion 17
4.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents 17
4.2 Definition of crime by respondents 18
4.3 The definition of crime prevention by respondents 19
4.4 The root causes of crime 20
4.5 The most serious crime that affects the living standards of people 22
CHAPTER FIVE 26
5. Conclusion and recommendation 26
5.1 Conclusions 26
5.2 Recommendations 27
REFERENCE 28
Appendix 31

List of Table

Table 4.1: Sex and age of respondents……17

Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents by education status and marital status.....18

Table4. 3: The opinion of respondents about most affected body by crime and

Crime related problem and the consequence of crime 21

Table 4.4: community participation.....23

Table4.5: Challenges of community participation in preventing crime ……...25

CHAPTER ONE

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Crime is a serious social problem that directly reduces the quality of the life of individuals and the community (O'Block et al., 1991:8). According to Paul Tappan (1960, p.8.) "Crime is an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law committed without defense or justification". Mowrer (1960, p.8.) Has defined crime as an anti-social act. Crime is an action which constitutes a serious offence against an individual or the State and is punishable by law (Lisham, 2011). The Merriam- Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (2003) defined crime as an "... act or the commission of an act that is forbidden or the omission of a duty that is commanded by a public law and that makes the offender liable to punishment by that law; especially a gross violation of law. In this study, crime prevention has discussed with community participation as a fundamental strategy. Participation is a strategy to promote sustainable, people-centered development, equal opportunities and social justice (Mayo & Craig, 1995).

Crime prevention means many different things to many different people. Programs and policies designed to prevent crime can include the police making an arrest as part of an operation to deal with gang problems, a court disposal to a secure correctional facility, or, in the extreme case, a death penalty sentence. These measures are more correctly referred to as crime control. More often crime prevention refers to efforts to prevent crime or criminal offending in the first instance – before the act has been committed. Both forms of crime prevention share a common

Goal of trying to prevent the occurrence of a future criminal act, but what distinguishes crime prevention from crime control is that prevention typically operates outside of the confines of the formal justice system. There are, of course, exceptions, as in the case of problem-oriented policing initiatives that incorporate prevention measures (Braga, 2008; Braga and Weisburd, 2010; Weisburd et al., 2010).

Crimes rate are increased in local area with low level of community participation (Carach and Huntley, 2002). A model of crime prevention emphasizes the role communities in preventing

local crime where rationale network operates on the three levels: private, parochial and public network. Private network are relation among inmate group such as family and friends. Parochial network are broader interpersonal ties that are local in nature aspect with institution such as stores, churches, schools and voluntary organization. Public network support a community's capacity to secure services and public goods from external agencies such as the police. The ability to manage risk is based on multi-level of social network both inside and the outside neighborhood that provide precedent with mean to produce resources necessary to deal with crime and a related problem (ibid).

According to Fox and Meyer (1995, p. 20) define community participation as "the involvement of citizens in a wide range of administrative policy-making activities including the determination of levels of service, budget priorities, and the acceptability of physical construction projects in order to orient government programs toward community needs, build public support and encourage a sense of cohesiveness within society. Community participation is an essential part of community development and one of the factors in the crime prevention, which allows involvement of people in the different stages of decision-making (Asnarulkhadi&Aref 2009). Community participation can be an important factor for in crime prevention. Without community participation, there are obviously no developments, no security and no program (Aref&Ma'rof 2009). Participating in different community affairs has two important. First: our participation contributes something to the community or our participation could made a positive different in different aspect of society and Second: participation could helped us learn much about different role for our future life's enable as to develop different experience (Taddesse Delessa 1999 E.C).

1.2 statement of the problem

In Africa, current trends of violence crime reflected deep rooted social and institutional response problem and poorly developed comminuting policy strategy that creates public destructed of policy ,incidence of policy corruption and hinders investigate effects have created an easy distance between the policy and citizens. This witnesses and a majority of serious crime remain unsolved or reported. This lack of trust and lack of legitimacy of the policy force has important implication of their effectiveness, contributing to a sense of impunity from prosecution and exposing that most vulnerable to farther victimization (Buscaglia and Jon.2003).

In the Ethiopian penal code of 2006, article 23, sub article 1, crime is an act which is prohibited and punishable by law.

Crime prevention is about stopping crime from happening rather waiting. Crime prevention require not only the role of administrative body and police force, but it also require community participation by mobilizing themselves against crime and cooperating among government body and community, however the community participation in preventing crime remain neglected. Crime can be taken as a major problem which can negatively affect the state's stability, whenever the community is not engaging to prevent its happening.

Wolkite town is facing social and economic problems among these problems, the fear of crime and disorder are some of the social problem that affects the quality of life of the whole community. According to the police office of wolkite town says that crime is an illegal act and anti social behavior, it affects the living standards of people and the root causes of crime is not only the absence of community participation but also there is another causes these are lack of awareness of community about crime and its disadvantages, poverty, drug substance abuse, unemployment which initiated the youth force to do illegal act such as theft and robbery.

The purpose of this research the researchers to assess the contribution of community participation in crime prevention, to identify the major cause of crime, to determine the mechanism that is used to prevent crime, to measure how crime rate increase by ensuring the safety and security of public and stopping illegal act before its happened, to ascertain the impact of crime by giving awareness to the community about existing laws and what is crime, because the impacts of crime can be leads to social instability, financial lose and lose of life .and to identify the major cause for the increase rate of crime in the study area.

Different researchers have done studies on the crimes based on their subject matter. For instance workneh (2007), Daniel (2004) and Meti (2016) have conducted research on crimes issues. Workneh studied transnational crimes such as human trafficking, drug smuggling and terrorism where as Meti also on her research he has concluded that socio economic problems are the prime causes for crime and identified major crime like theft, and robbery. However they lack to show how community participation can prevent those crimes. As far as, the issue of the community

participation in crime prevention is concerned, there is no study conducted in the study area, the study would intended to fill the gap by assessing the community participation in wolkite town.

1.3. Research question

The major questions that the study would attempt to answer in the course of this study are:

- ✓ Which crimes that the community need to prevent?
- ✓ What are the contributions of community participation in preventing crime?
- ✓ What are the factors that affecting community participation in preventing crime?

1.4. Objectives of the study

1.4.1 General objectives

The General objective of the study is to assess community participation in preventing crime in case of wolkite town.

1.4.2 Specific objective

In this study the specific objective are:

- To identify which crimes that the community need to prevent.
- To assess the role that a community participation plays in preventing crimes.
- To examine about factors that affect community participation in preventing crimes.

1.5 Significance of the study

This study would have the following significant role: - raise awareness about the crime prevention, it may use as input for who interested to carry out similar study in the area of crime prevention, another researcher may take this research as reference to conduct further research in similar area, the researcher was get knowledge and experience to conduct such assessment and also one of the beneficiary of the study may be the wolkite town in which these study undertaken. After conduct of the study, the wolkite town can use recommended solution and take corrective way to transform its own situation.

1.6 scope of the study

This study would conduct on Guraghe Zone of southern nation, nationalities and peoples Regional State of Ethiopia. The research was interested to conduct study only in wolkite town. Furthermore the total coverage of the study was merely on the community participation in preventing crimes in the study area

1.7 Limitation of the study

The study would faced by many limitation and challenges such as lack of accurate information, lack of well organized reference, lack of sufficient written document, lack of research experience in doing research work and lack of time. Even though all these above challenges hinder this study, the researchers would try to mitigate by asked the respondents politely, by planning and using our time properly and dealing with the advisor regarding to the shortage of material.

1.8 Organization of paper

The organization of the study was divided into five chapters. The first chapter contains :- background of study, statement of problem, objectives of studies, research questions , significance of study, scope of study, limitation of study and organization of paper. The second chapter deals with the review of literature by referring different books. Chapter three was concerned research methodology. Chapter four concerns analysis and interpretation and finally chapter was deals the conclusion of study and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of the related literature

2.1 The concept of community

Community is the term that refers to a group of people who share three things: they live in geographically distinct area (such as a city or town), they share cultural characteristics, attitudes and life styles and they interact with one another on a sustained basis (Oliver, 2004:237).

From above definition the basic feature of community are:-

- Common people, as distinguished from those of rank or authority;
- A relatively small society;
- The people of a district;
- The quality of holding something in common
- A sense of common identity and characteristics.

2.2 The community participation

Community participation as a concept focus on the idea involving stakeholders in decision making about their communities important social, economic and political affairs. Community participation's that is may idealize the internal coherence and solidarity in communities, and miss the essential task of supporting effective, accountable and transparent public institutions (Commines, 2007:5)..

Community participation can be made different aspects including for the successful development, planning, implementation and monitoring of crime prevention strategies. To involve the community in all aspects of development, implementing crime prevention strategy is virtually important (ibid).

2.3 Community partnership

Community partnership is a flexible term referring to any combination of neighborhoods resident, schools, churches, businesses, community based organization, elected officials and government agencies who are working cooperatively with policy to resolve identified problems. It is a state or condition of being a partner, of participation, association, or joint interest of the relationships subsisting between partners (Shiffa, 2002:26).

2.4 Crime

Crime is an emotional issue, which draws insecurities about safety and security (Carter; 2005; 1). It is the omission of the duty that makes the offender liable to punishment by law or a behavior that is prohibited, as well as behavior or an act that is required by law(Sullivan, 2002:302; stevens,2003:37; crowe,2000:15).

It is stated by the NCPI, crime is a costly and demoralizing problem affecting all of segment of the society. The victim crime suffers injury, financial loss and intimidation (2001:1).

The main component of participation in this respect is the ability of the individuals to gain more control in determining their lives as they wish, an idea which is shared with the practitioner in community work, and group work (Aref andAsnarilkhadi, 2009).

2.5 Causes of crime

Crime is not caused by only one event, but rather results a combination of many factors. Whether or not a crime is committed usually depends on three sets of characteristics: those of the offender, those of potential victims and those of the environment where a crime likely to be committed (South Africa, Pretoria, 2000).

According to the Stevens, most crime is a natural kind of social activities. It is an integral part of all healthy societies and can be the results of living conditions, relationships expectations, pure selfishness and lack of self-control (Stevens, 2003:110).There are three ingredients that help to identify the reasons for crimes being committed. These are includes criminal desires, criminal skills, and criminal opportunities.

2.5.1 Criminal desires

Criminal desires refer to the interest or motivation on the part of the criminal. The motivation to contemplate offending arises out of the usual human desire. The particular nature of his wants and needs are shaped by the individuals basic psychological drivers, personal priorities and preferences acquired during the course of development and generated by the pleasure and vicissitudes of his or her current life style (Smith and Cornish, 2003:57).

2.5.2 Criminal skills

This refers to a person own skills and use of tools that might be applied to criminal activities needed to commit a crime, like teaching each other and learning by the committing criminal acts. The criminal would presumable develop unlawful ways to obtain his tools (NCPI, 1986:3).

2.5.3 Criminal opportunities

Criminal opportunities are a personal association that teaches crime skills. It is controllable at a large degree at its target end namely, within the victim's environment (NCPI, 2001:3-4). The opportunity cause is grounded in objectives facts.

Smith and Cornish further state: "perception of opportunities and their use or rejection is a subjective one and depends up on the offender's skills, experience and degree of involvement in life style. This would determine the extent to which causes signaling opportunities area noticed, ceased, sought, manipulated or manufactured by the predator offender (2003; 60). The term opportunity reduction assumes the existence of a motivated or at least ambivalent offender, who is ready to give in to criminal temptation. It's argued that the motivation to commit crime might be situational dependent (smith and Cornish, 2003:4

2.6 Crime prevention

Crime prevention is the way that seeks to reduce the risk of crime occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and a society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes (UN Guidelines, 2002).

Community crime prevention programs are used to reduce the incidence of crime in communities and encourage community participation in crime prevention (English, B.J, and Comings, R., 1998).

The NCPI (2001, 2) identify basic element of crime prevention these are:

- Crime prevention is approaches that protect the potential victims from criminal attack, by anticipating the possibilities of attack and eliminating or reducing the opportunity for personal harm or property loss.
- Crime prevention should control criminal behavior in order to reduce criminal opportunity. This is direct crime control method.
- Crime prevention is the anticipation, recognition and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some actions to remove or reduce fear as well.
- Crime prevention more generally is the practice of crime risk management.

Generally, crime affects the quality of life of every nations of the country. Reducing crime and building safer community must be priorities for all of us in our country. To make this happen, crime prevention must be initiated at the community level (Ibid).

2.7. Community crime prevention strategies

The strategies of crime prevention are mechanisms through which crime prevention programs operates. They are also community based programs that are serving as a planning and management setting through which a range of strategies is developed. The strategies of crime prevention are aimed to stimulate appropriate crime prevention. An attitude and behaviors on the part of individuals and groups, to work toward physical environment changes, which promote crime prevention (Hughes 1998:155).

NCPI (2001:6) explain preventions strategies as:-

- The increasing involvement of privates sector

  The model of crime as a risk condition to be calculated or all accident that should be avoided versus a moral aberration needing special explanation
- A Strategy of making citizens responsible for crimes and the managerial ethos of performance indicators.

Community crime prevention strategies are:

- An action to prevent crime and violence and reduce public fear of crime
- A tool to bring together different role-players involved in crime prevention.

- A means of developing local crime prevention partnership
- A method to ensure coordination and management of crime prevention initiatives
- A way to identify priority areas and tasks (NCPI, 2000).

2.8 Role of community participation in crime prevention

- Community participation can be an important factor for in crime prevention. Without community participation, there are obviously no developments, no security and no program (Aref&Ma'rof 2009). Hence, lack of community participation in the crime prevention programs can lead to failure in the social security (Miranda, 2007)describe community participation as a spectrum from passive to active involvement to full local participation, where there is active community participation and venture ownership. Meanwhile, some scholar provided a typology of participation. However, they do not directly deal with crime prevention (Leksakundilok, 2006).
- Community participation is an essential part of community development and one of the factors in the crime prevention, which allows involvement of people in the different stages of decision-making (Asnarulkhadi & Aref 2009).
- Gonzalez (1998, p. 22) makes a distinction between the two roles that the community can adopt in its participation. The first is passive participation, through which the beneficiaries and the communities are present during discussions although their presence carries no weight. This type of participation assumes that the community's role is to absorb what has been discussed and thus participation does not demonstrate anything significant that could lead to the growth of the participants. The second type is active participation in which there is involvement of the community in discussions, decision-making and contesting different opinions. This participation signifies a role in which the community and the developer are on equal footing and one where there is mutual recognition and understanding of each other's role.

2.9 Types of crime prevention approach

There are three main types of crime prevention approaches. These are; criminal prevention through social development or social crime prevention approach, situational crime prevention approach, and community or locally based crime prevention approach.

2.9.1 Crime prevention through social development or social crime prevention

In recent years, most developmental prevention efforts have targeted early risk factors for offending. One methodological problem is that most knowledge about risk factors is mainly based on variation between individuals, whereas prevention requires variation (change) within individuals.

Risk factors are prior factors that increase the risk of occurrence of the onset, frequency, persistence or duration of offending (Kazdin et al., 1997).

Kraemer et al. (1997) argued that only risk factors that can change within individuals can have causal effects. It is not always clear that findings within individuals would be the same as findings between individuals. To take a specific example, unemployment is a risk factor for offending between individuals, since unemployed people are more likely than employed people to be offenders.

2.9.2 Situational crime prevention approach

Situational crime prevention has been defined as "a preventive approach that relies, not upon improving society or its institutions, but simply upon reducing opportunities for crime" (Clarke, 1992, p. 3). Reducing opportunities for crime is achieved essentially through some modification or manipulation of the physical environment in order to directly affect offenders' perceptions of increased risks and effort and decreased rewards, provocations, and excuses (Cornish and Clarke, 2003).

2.9.3 Community or locally based crime prevention approach

It includes all those actions that help to change the condition on neighborhoods that influence crime, victimization, and the resulting insecurity. These approach trying to address particular Problems facing a youth, the program focused on providing a youth with an adult friend (UN guidelines and ICPC's activities, 2002).

2.10 Community crime prevention framework and Strategic priority

Community crime-prevention appears to be bringing about social interaction, whereby residents of the community maintain a degree of familiarity with each other. Such interaction and familiarity should at least, make it possible to detect strangers in the community. The basic strategies of community crime-prevention is that social interaction and citizen familiarity can

play an important role in preventing, detecting, and reporting criminal behavior (Mukherjee & Wilson, 1987, p. 2).

- **Building Knowledge**

Raise awareness of the role of local communities in crime prevention Develop information, tools and resources on effective crime prevention. Understanding crime problems, their causes and suitable responses is essential for effective crime prevention. The United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime place a strong emphasis on evidence-based approaches to crime prevention, which use knowledge and information about local issues, the causes of crime and potential preventative strategies. To address local crime problems it is necessary to understand: where crime occurs and the extent of the problem, the potential causes of crime problems including risk and protective factors the various roles or contributions of different groups in addressing the problem, what is currently being done to address these problems and other actions Or solutions that are effective in addressing similar problems (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2010).

- **Building Partnerships**

Working together at local, regional and state level supporting collaboration among multiple stakeholders Participation and co-operation between all levels of government and community are necessary to deliver effective crime prevention. Skills and responsibility needed to address the wide range of causes of crime can sometimes be beyond the scope of any one group (Pope and Lewis, 2008).

- **Improving Practice**

Assessing implemented approaches Identifying improvements for future implementations. Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of activities is essential for effective crime prevention. Good evaluation helps organizations and communities understand what is working and what can be improved. Reviewing outcomes assists with monitoring performance and accountability. It also helps build knowledge for the future, as learning effective can be transfer to their stakeholders and help inform further crime prevention activity. (Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee Victorian Parliament, 2012).

CHAPTER THREE

Research methodology

3.1. Description of the study area

The research would be conduct at Wolkite town which is located in southern nation nationalities and people of regional states (SNNPR) of Ethiopia and established 1937 year. It has nine kebele among those kebele are three main sub cities such as Gubre sub-city, addise sub-city' and Bakur sub city. It is the capital of Gurage zone which is located about 155km far from Addis Ababa is South West direction and about 430 km far from Hawassa the town north west direction and Butajira far from north West direction 90km and south to Woliso town at 40 km as well as found east to Jimma town at 189.This town has a latitude and longitude of 8/17'N 37/47'E and 8.283/N 37.783/E and on elevation between 1710 and 1950 meters above sea level. The annual average ran falls is from1137.4mm Belge rain from March to May, winter rain from June to September mid, and mean monthly temperature 29^0c. Based on the 2007 census conducted by the central statistical agency, this town has a total population of 28,866 of whom 15,074 are man and women are 13,238 of the town and of whom 6,835 men and 6403 women are youths. The plurality of the inhabitant practiced Ethiopian orthodox 48.17%, 42.31% Muslim 7.86% protestant and 1.34%were Catholics (SNNPR Census 2007).

3.2. Research design

As noted by Creswell (2002) research design are plan and procedure for research that span the decision from broad to detailed of data analysis

To obtain detailed or reliable information, the researchers are expected to use cross sectional study design because it need to contact one with the study population which means the data collected only one due to constraints of time and finance as to assess the role of community participation in preventing crimes in wolkite town. During data analysis the researchers was uses mixed approaches of analyzing data.

3.3 Research approach

The approach would be employed in this study is mixed research approach to achieve our objectives like to examine the factor that affect community participation in preventing crimes, to assess the role of community participation in preventive crime and to identify which crimes that community need to prevent , which is a procedure for collecting, analyzing and "mixing" both quantitative and qualitative data at some stage of the research process within a single study, to understand a research problem more completely. The rationale to use mixed approach is neither quantitative nor qualitative methods are sufficient by themselves to capture the trends and details of the situation, such as the assessment of local community participation and factors that affect the community participation in preventive crime in the study area .

Quantitative Approach

It is based on the measurement of quantity or amount. It is applicable to phenomena that can be expressed in terms of quantity. Quantitative research is a means for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables. Quantitative research is often regarded as being purely scientific, justifiable, and precise and based on facts often reflected in exact figures. This approach often appears when the audience consists of individuals or readers with a quantitative orientation. (Creswell, 2004)

So we were used quantitative approach by testing our objective regarding as being scientific, justifiable and based on facts in exact figures when we was analysis our data because our study focused on to assess the role of community participation in preventive crimes.

Qualitative Approach

It is concerned with qualitative phenomenon, which means that, phenomena relating to or involving quality. In Qualitative research approach the researchers often makes knowledge claims based primarily on the multiple meanings of individual experiences, socially and historically constructed meanings, participation in issues, collaboration or change oriented with an intent of developing a theory or pattern or advocacy or participatory perspectives,(Creswell, 2004p. 21).

3.4. Sources of data

The necessary data would be collected from employees of wolkite town administrative office, police office, prisoners and residents as the primary sources. Next we would also use secondary data from published and unpublished materials like books, journal, magazines and document, etc.

3.5. Method of data collection

Here, the researchers prepared to use semi-structured interview to carry out the interview on the issues on crimes and the role of community in preventing those identify crime. On the other hand, the researchers also decided to use open-ended and close-ended questionnaires.

3.5.1 Semi-Structured interviews

In this study semi –structured interviews would be employed using question for respondent to achieve our objective like to identify which crimes that community need to prevent in the study area. Selection of respondents would be performed through purposive sampling the reason for this technique are helpful in describe the problem where the respondents are selected based on their knowledge about crime and its prevention in wolkite town. The primary aim of conducting semi-structured interviews is to get in-depth and comprehensive information on the crime and its prevention**.**

3.5.2 Questionnaires

Questionnaires are tools to collect data from sample population. In this study both open-ended question and closed-ended question would be employed.

Close-ended questions: -in these questions the researchers would set out the possible questions, the respondents most of the time answer yes or no questions.

Open-ended questions: - The researchers would allow the respondents to write the answers as they understand. The respondents are literate person who explain, and elaborate the answers.

3.6. Sampling techniques

In the course of this study, researcher would try to use purposive sampling techniques from non-probability sampling. This is because the techniques are helpful in describing the problem. As

the purposive sampling technique use to collect deep and reliable information from the respondent in the study area, of being selected in order to obtain information.

3.7 Sampling size

The researchers selected wolkite town would be our main area of study and twenty five (25) respondents were selected as a sampling size. From these respondent researchers would take ten (10) respondents from police, ten (10) respondents from residents, and five (5) respondents from administrative officers. The criteria of the respondents that are above the age of 18 years and depend on their education status, age, sex, and occupation. By using purposive sampling techniques. Because this sampling is important to get information by comparing and contrasting the personal knowledge and expert, to get detail information about the issue of crime and its prevention.

3.8. Method of data presentation and analysis

After we would be finish collecting data, we would process them through editing, classifying, and tabulation to make it suitable for further analysis. In fact we need both quantitative and qualitative to be used together to analysis data. Quantitative should use questionnaires which comprises closed-ended question, this require to uses percentage and tables. On other hand qualitative method of data analysis should be employed to analyses semi-structured interview comprises open- ended question as well as to analysis closed-ended question questionnaires

3.9 Ethical consideration of the study

The researchers considered the research value of voluntary participates, confidentiality, anonymity, to ensure the protection of respondent's e from any possible harem that would be arise of from participating in the study. All the ethical principles would be given do attention when conducting with the respondents. The respondents would not be forced to participate in the study and they would be given an opportunity to participate in a free will. The researchers would be describe the over objective of study and supervise the data collection process to explain that the study would be conduct as part of the completion of the BA degree in Governance and development studies at Wolkite university.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Data analyses, presentation and discussion

This section of the study deals with the presentation of major findings of the study and the discussion subsequently made on findings. The section comprises of the main findings of the study. The result and discussion were mainly based on the responses of wolkite town administrative office, prisoners, police office; residents of wolkite.Therefore, twenty five (25) questionnaires were filled through open and closed-ended questionnaires and open-ended interviews with the police office.

4.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

Before going to the basic parts of the study, it will be appropriate to know the respondents characteristics and background information. Therefore, the following few sections are devoted to the description of the respondents basic socio-demographic characteristics.

Items	Question	NO. respondents	Percent (%)
Sex	Male	15	60
	Female	10	40
	Total	25	100
Age	20-30	4	16
	31-40	8	32
	41-50	6	24
	51-60	5	20
	>60	2	8

Table 4.1 sex and age of respondent (Source: our own survey, 2019)

As indicated in the above table 4.1, from the total of sample respondents 60% were male and 40% were female respondents. This means the majority of respondents are male. As indicated in the table above 16% were in the age group of 20-30, 32% were in the age group of 31-40, 24% were in the age group of 41-50, 20% were in the age group of 51-60, 2% were in the age group of >60 . This indicates that the majority of respondent were in the age group of 31-40.

Education status	Write and read	6	24%
	secondary education	8	32%
	College certification	5	20%
	Diploma	3	12%
	Bachelor degree	3	12%
Marital status	Single	10	40%
	Married	15	60%
	Total	25	100%

Table 4.2, Education status, and marital status of respondent (Source: our own survey, 2019)

As indicated in the table from the total of sample respondents, 24% can write and read, 32% were secondary level, 20% were college certificate, 12% were diploma level, and 12% have bachelor degree. This indicate the majority of respondent were can write and read. As above tables indicates 40% of the total sample respondents were single, 60% were married. This indicates that the majority of respondents are married.

4.2 Definition of crime by respondents

To the question: "what is the crime that the community needs to prevent?" all sample respondents hold similar views about crime in that they see crime as a sin in most cultures. It is believed that crime results in loss of life, loss of property and affects the general health of the people. According to the information obtained from the respondents of this study, it is evident that the community of wolkite town tends to understand crime as an illegal act that harms them, irrespective of their economic, social, political and cultural status and they condemn it.

From total of sample respondents, 20% of them see crimes as: An illegal act, and anti-social behavior and the other 32% respondents said crime is violating the law and deviant behavior. The remaining 12% respondents said crime is unacceptable social behavior, a humiliating effect, and harms peoples live and property and breaking the existing laws, and from this the researchers

can conclude that, crime is the act of doing what is legally or culturally prohibited or not doing what is ordered culturally by society or legally by government.

According to the interview wolkite town police officers asked on the issue of crime rate of the wolkite town and replied that "there is high rate in the wolkite town. This is because of the majority of residents in the wolkite town have not significant awareness in crime pattern.

4.3 The definition of crime prevention by respondents

In response to the question "what is crime prevention?' the total respondents replied for this question as follows: from sample, 24% respondents indicated that crime prevention means: searching for criminals, arresting suspects, and protection of the unlawful practice and also 12% respondents said that crime prevention means: watching the public vigilantly, patrolling the neighborhood, and creating awareness about crime for society before they take place in crime.

The remaining, 20% respondents said crime prevention means: controlling violent crime, ensuring the safety and security of the public, stopping illegal act before it's happened, and creating peace and stability of the people.

To encapsulate the above in a working definition, one can say that crime prevention is a proactive measure against the occurrence of crime through the reduction of criminal behavior and criminal opportunities" (NCPI, 2001:3-4). Thus it involves identifying the root causes and reacting appropriately.

According to wolkite administrative police interview about the mechanism which is taken to prevent crime and minimize the crime rate in the community, and replied that "they can teach the community to create awareness by preparing different meetings, even if it is not satisfactory." and "encouraging community participation and giving awareness to the community about the existing laws and what is crime and what is not."

As interview wolkite town police administration about the issues of community crime prevention programs and replied" there are some programs established such as security and safety protection Committee program and community organization to prevent crime in the area." Also interview of police office for the issue of community crime prevention programs in the

wolkite town, they answered that “establishing community policing through which the community and police work together to solve the problems of society in our town.”

4.4 The root causes of crime

To the question “what are the root causes of crime?’ the data obtained from 25 sample respondents attribute the causes of crime to the following:

From the sample, 20% of them said the root causes of crime are poverty , unemployment and the other 32% respondents answered the root causes of crime as lack of knowledge of the existing laws, lack of awareness of community about crime and its disadvantages , absence of transparency and accountability .

The remaining, 12% respondents said root causes of crime are pure selfishness and injustice.

This indicates that there are many root causes of crime such as, unemployment, poverty, lack of knowledge of existing laws, pure selfishness and injustice and etc. which affects the living standards of the community.

According to interview with the wolkite town police officer asked what the root causes of crime are, and replied that “there are land and family disputes and unemployment which initiated the youth force to illegal act such as theft and robbery and etc.

Question	Affected body	No. of Resp	%
Who is affected body by crime and crime related problem?	Women	7	28%
	Elders	3	12%
	Youth	5	20%
	Rich people	4	16%
	Children	6	24%
	Total	25	100%
What is the consequence of crime	Social instability	10	40%

	Financial loss	4	16%
	Loss of life	6	24%
	Property damage	5	20%
	Total	25	100%

Table 4.3, the opinion of respondent for most affected body by crime and crime related problem and consequence of crime (Source: our own survey, 2019).

As the table above 4.3, the survey result show that the consequence of crime are 40% respondents replied social instability, 16% replied financial loss, 24% replied loss of life and 20% of property damage.

As the table 4.3, Who is affected by crime and crime related problem are 28% of respondents replied that women are the most affected body by crime and crime related problems, 24% of respondents replied children, 20% respondents replied youth,16% respondents replied rich people, and 12% replied elders are the affected body by crime and crime related problems. It can be understood from the above table that the most affected body are women, children's, youth, rich people, and Elder respectively. This is the fact that women, children's and elders are the vulnerable class of society so they are easily affected by crime committed in the area. The other bodies that are affected by crime and crime-related problems in wolkite town are rich people and youths, among these rich peoples are the most affected because their property hafted. According to the interview wolkite town police officer on above question said that "elders, children and poor people are the most affected body.

Respondents replied that property damage. From this the researchers can conclude that there are many impacts of crime, among these the most serious impact that affect, the living standard and social development of the wolkite town are social instability, financial loss, loss of life and property

4.5 The most serious crime that affects the living standards of people

From the total questionnaires respondent 80% of them replied that the most serious are theft corruption and murder /killing and other 20% respondent answered the most serious crime are conflict and traffic problem.

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Do you think that community participation has the role in preventing crime?	Yes	20	80
	No	5	20
	Total	25	100
The opinion of the respondent for above question	Strong agree	11	44
	Agree	6	24
	Medium	4	16
	Disagree	2	8
	Strongly disagree	2	8
	Total	25	100
Is there community participation in crime prevention?	Yes	22	88
	No	3	12
	Total	25	100
The opinion of respondent for the above question	Strongly agree	20	40
	Agree	10	20
	Medium	2	8
	Disagree	2	8
	Strongly disagree	1	4
	Total	25	100
Women are actively participating in crime prevention?	Yes	10	40
	No	15	60

	Total	25	100

Table 4.4 Community participation (Source: our own survey, 2019).

As wolkite town police interview the most serious crime that affects living standards of their people, replied that "theft, killing and traffic problem etc. are the serious ones".

As shown above table 4.4, 80% of the respondents said that the community participation is the role for preventing crime and only 20% respondents said that the community participation is not the role for preventing crime in wolkite town. The respondent said "the justification as follows; in wolkite town everything that concerning to crime problem are controlling by police rather than community participation".

Generally, as we have understood from the above table, community participation is great role in order to prevent crime and crime related problem in wolkite town.

As table 4.4 indicates 44% respondents did strongly agree, 24% agree, 16% medium, 8% were disagree and 8% were strongly disagree on the role community participation in preventing crime in wolkite town. This means the majority of the respondents are said agree on community participation in preventive crime.

As shown in the table 4.4, 88% of the respondents said there is community participation in preventing crime in wolkite town" and only 12% of respondents have said there is no community participation. The respondents said "their justification as follows: in wolkite town everything regarding crime and crime related problems are prevented, controlled and managed by police force and government bodies or through top-down approach.

Generally, as it is observed from the above table, as far as, the government bodies and police force have role in preventing crime in the study area, the majority of the community participate in matters that affect their life.

As table 4.4 indicates 40% respondents did strongly agree, 40% agree, 8% medium, 8% were disagree and 4% were strongly disagree on the community participation in preventing crime in wolkite town. From this indicate the majority of the respondents agree that "there is community participation in crime prevention."

Table 4.4 shows that, from total sample of respondents about 60% of respondents replied there is no women's participation in preventing crime and 40% respondents replied there is women's participation in preventing crime in wolkite town. From this the researchers can conclude that women have a relatively lower participation in preventing crime in wolkite town.

From total sample, 60% respondents replied that there is no women participation in preventing crime in the study area by several factor. Those are cultural influence on women which limited their role in house, child bearing and giving child birth; lack of awareness of society about the role of women in social development ; absence of women motivation to solve the problems of society; backward practice of the society that considered women as inferior and second body to men for anything happened in the area; lack of understanding of women's right by community as general and women's themselves unparticular; they are not participates equally with men on the social, economic and political problems of the society; lack of women's participation in the community meetings ; they fear their husbands, so they do everything that is commanded only by their husbands. The remaining 40% respondents said "there is women participation in preventing crime, since they are the most affected body by crime and crime related problems in the study area." They have the role in preventing crime. Women has key role in preventing, controlling and managing conflict which leads to crime. From this the researchers can conclude that the women participation have the role in preventing crime, but their role is constrained by cultural influence, backward practice of the society, fear of their husband and etc. therefore, their participation is limited/low comparing to men's participation in preventing crime in wolkite town. This does not necessary mean that the role of males are high, rather comparing to women role, they have more role this is because of the fact that males seen as supervisor, responsible and directly concerned body to prevent, management and resolve conflict in the study area

Question	Factors	No of resp	%
What are factors that affecting	Lack of motivation	8	32

community participation in preventing crime?	Weak awareness of society	9	36
	Lack of cooperation among community	8	32
	Total	25	100

Table 4.5 Factor that affecting community participation in preventing crime (Source: our own survey, 2019).

As table 4.5 shows the factors that affect the community participation in preventing crime, from the total of respondents 36% said weak awareness of society, 32% said lack of cooperation among community and 32% said lack of motivation of the community. As above description we understood that majority of factor affecting community participation in preventing crime is weak awareness of social damage

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Conclusion and recommendation

5.1 Conclusions

The objective of this research was to assess community participation in preventing crime in Guraghe zone, particularly in wolkite town. Having all the results and outcome of the study in the identified community, the researchers conclude the following points.

The majority of respondents in wolkite town were between the age of 31-40 for both male and female. The community participation in preventing crime in study area is medium. This is because of many challenges that constrained community to participate highly in maters that affect their life's, these reasons include, the community participate only as a means to accomplish activities, they did not get skill assistance to accomplish activities they engaged on as individual or as a group, absence of responsible organ elected by community to control, to manage and supervise community participation, lack of awareness society about crime pattern and misunderstanding of their role in preventing crime, particularly women's role is less because of the above factors.

Generally, the community of wolkite town is affected by many crimes such as theft, corruption, killing and the others. The reason for this crime is poverty, unemployment, lack of knowledge of existing laws and etc. which result social instability, loss of life, property damage and financial loss.

5.2 Recommendations

After observing all the result of the study, the researchers have recommended the following points in order to minimize the existing problem in the community.

- ☞ The wolkite town community should develop the culture of cooperation among them services and with police force and government body to prevent control and manage crime.
- ☞ The wolkite town administrative staff should teach and direct the community on how can prevent crime through social organizations.
- ☞ The community by itself should develop their work habit, so as to reduce poverty and UN employment status which is the root causes of crime.
- ☞ Since the community participation is through which stake holders influence and share experience and knowledge. Their government should give skill training, skill assistance either for individuals or organized groups about existing laws as they cannot take place in crime.
- ☞ To give awareness and education to the community, there must be a responsible organ. These organs should be one which is selected by the community and which have legitimately acceptance among the community.

Generally, the community should be responsible in accepting all necessary polices and strategies from all concerned bodies about the crime prevention

REFERENCE

Asnarulkhadi, A. S &Aref, F.(2009), " People's participation in community development: Acase study in a planned village settlement in Malaysia." World Rural Observations, 1(2):45-54.

Braga, Anthony A., and David Weisburd.(2010),*Policing Problem Places: Crime Hot Spots and Effective Prevention.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Carcal, C and Huntly, C.(2002), *community participation and regional crime: Trends and issues in crime and criminal justice.* Australian Institute of criminology.

*C*ornish, Derek B., and Ronald V. Clarke.C.,(2003) " Theory for Practice in Situational Crime Prevention." Edited by edited by Martha J. Smith and Derek B. Cornish. Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Creswell, J. W. (2002). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches.

Crowford, A., (1998),*Crime prevention and community safety: policies, politics and practices.* New York: Longman.

Daniel. (2004).Crime Incidence in Addis Ababa with an emphasis on the Nature, Spatial Pattern, Causes, Consequences and Possible Remedies. Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University (Thesis)

Ethiopian Federal police,(2006),*Penal code of the Federal democratic republic of Ethiopia.* Addis Ababa: Berhanina government press.

Fox & Meyer, (1995). Public and development management. Bellville: University of Stellenbosch.

Hughes, G.(1998)*Understanding crime prevention: social control, risk and late modernity.* Buchingham: Open University press.

Kazdin, A. E., Kraemer, H. C., Kessler, R. C., Kupfer, D. J. &Offord, D. R.(1997) " Contributions of risk-factor research to developmental psychopathology." Clinical Psychology Review, 375-406.

Lewis,and Pope. (2008) "Improving Partnerships and Governance." *The Australian Journal of Public Administration.* Victoria,. 448-454.

Lishan A. Singh,(2011), Crime against women and constitutional safeguards, 1. February 8,

Leksakundilok, A. (2006) *Community Participation in Ecotourism Development in Thailand.* Geosciences: University of Sydney.

Mayo, M. & Craig, G. (1995). Community participation and empowerment: The human face of structural adjustment or tools for democratic transformation? in Craig, G. and Mayo, M. (eds) Community empowerment: A reader inparticipation and development, Zed Books, London, 1-11

Miranda, E. M. (2007) *Gang injunctions and community participation.* University of Southern California.

Oliver, W. (2004) *Community oriented policing: systematic approach to policing fragment for community policing.3rd edition.*Pearson: Upper saddle River, NJ.

Shiffa, H.(2002) *Policing in the respective of Ethiopia.* Amesterdam School of business, Amsterdam University: Unpublished BA thesis.

Smith and Cornish, D.B.(2003.) *Theory for practice in situational crime prevention.* Collampton: wouldan,

South Africa, Department of safety and security. (White paper on safety and security, 1998).

Workneh, G (2007)."The Challenges of Combating Transnational Crimes through Interpol: The Case of Ethiopia".Addis Ababa, Addis Ababa University thesis)

Yach,and Stevens.(1995)*Community policing in action: A Practitioner's guide, Cape Town: jutaservice of safety: 1998-2003.* Pretoria: Government printer.

United Nations (2002) Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime.

United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (2005), "Crime and development in Africa". UNODC: New York.

Appendix

Questionnaire

Dear respondents: The objective of this questioner is to collect data on the Assessing Community Participation in preventing Crime˝ in case of wolkite town to fulfill the partial requirements for Bachelor of degree in Governance and Development studies·

The data and information collected using this questionnaire will be used for academic purpose· it will not be used for any other purposes·

Participation in this study is based on consent.

I would like to appreciate your response in advance

Direction: Please gives your responses by using (x) mark from the given choice for open ended question and write your answer for close ended question

- No need to write your name·

I. Part 1: Personal Informations

1. Sex: A) Male ☐ B) Female ☐

2. Age: A) below 20 ☐ B) 21–30 ☐ C) 31–40 ☐

D) 41–50 ☐ E) 51–60 ☐ F) 61–above ☐

3. Religion: A) Islam ☐ B) Orthodox ☐ C) Protestant ☐

D) Catholic ☐ E) others (specify) _____

4. Educational background

A) Write and read ☐ B) secondary education ☐
C) certificate ☐ D) Diploma ☐ E) degree ☐
F) others (specify) _____

5. Marital status: A) single ☐ B) married ☐ C) divorced ☐

D) Widowed ☐ E) others (specify) _____

II. Part 2: Questions that are related with research objective and research question.

1. Do you think that community participation has the role in preventing crime in wolkite town?
A) Yes ☐ B) No ☐

2. If your answer for question number 1 is "yes" to what extent you agree?

A) Strongly agree ☐ B) agree ☐ C) Medium ☐

D) Disagree ☐ E) strongly disagree ☐

3. Is there community participation on crime prevention in wolkite town?

A) Yes ☐ B) no ☐

4. If your answer for question number 3 is "yes" to what extent you agree with the presence of community participation in preventing crime?

A) Strongly agree ☐ B) agree ☐ C) Medium ☐

D) Disagree ☐ E) strongly disagree ☐

5. What are factor that affects community participation in prevent crime in wolkite town?

A) Lack of motivation ☐

B) Lack of awareness of society ☐

C) Lack of cooperation among community ☐

D) Others (specify) _____

6. In wolkite town women are actively participate in crime prevention?

A) Yes ☐ B) No ☐

7. If your answer for question number 6 is" No" what are the reason to women's not properly participate in crime prevention? _____
_____

8. What do you think is the Consequences of Crime?

A) Social instability ☐

B) Financial loss ☐

C) Loss of life ☐

D) Property damage ☐

E) Others (specify) _____

9. What are causes of those crimes? _____
_____

10. Who is affected by crime and crime related problems in your community? _____
_____

11. What are the crimes that the community need to prevent? _____
_____

12. What is crime prevention? _____

III. Part three: Interview question to obtain detail information from key informants (Prisoners, and police office) on community participation in preventing crime.

1. Who is affected by crime and crime related problems?

2. Which crime is most seriously affects the community at most and how in your community?

3. How do you view the crime rate in wolkite town?

4. What do you think the root causes of the crime in wolkite town?

5. What is the mechanism to be used in preventing crime in your community?

6. Is there a community crime prevention programs in wolkite town?

7. What did you suggest to improve the crime prevention in wolkite town?