

THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN ILLICIT BREWS PREVENTION

IN GATUNDU SOUTH SUB-COUNTY, KENYA

WACHIRAH FRED

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN
SECURITY STUDIES AND CRIMINOLOGY OF
MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY**

APRIL, 2024

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

This project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university or for any other award.

Student

Sign



Date 10/4/3024

WACHIRAH FRED

MASSC/2021/86167

Approval by the Supervisor

I confirm that the work reported in this research project was carried out by the candidate under my supervision.

Sign



Date 10/4/3024

Dr. Evans Gacheru

LECTURER

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

INSTITUTE OF SECURITY STUDIES JUSTICE AND ETHICS

MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY

DEDICATION

I dedicate this project work to the entire team of Upendo Childrens' Home, all the donors, volunteers and well-wishers for the support they give to the kids and more specifically for the greatest role they played in my education life. Special dedication to Tessa Janssen for her personal sacrifice to finance my education through the O levels.



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Great acknowledgment to my able supervisor Dr. Evans Gacheru for the unwavering support and devotion to ensure proper preparation of this work within the set standards. Special gratitude to family members; beloved spouse Gloria Munanie, precious mum Rosemary Wangechi and siblings Joyce Wangari, Nelson Waweru, Michael Mwangi and cherished sister in-law Katundu Wambua for their support in preparation of this work. My prized uncle Mr. Fredrick Wachirah Kiarahu greatly inspired me in the course of this study.

Additionally, great appreciation to my valued respondents for their enormous support. The research was conducted in a very rainy season and during the festive season. The respondents however sacrificed their time and harsh weather to participate in the study. Lastly, i appreciate the administration of Gatundu South sub-county for their great contribution towards conducting this study. Special gratitude to Kiganjo ward police commander who facilitated my research in a very special way.

ABSTRACT

The strategic role of community policing in crime prevention and particularly in illicit brews prevention cannot be underestimated. The purpose of the study was to establish the role of community policing in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu south sub-county, Kenya. The study was guided by three specific objectives; firstly to analyze the challenges faced by community policing in prevention of illicit brews, secondly to determine the perception of the community towards community policing as an illicit brews prevention strategy and finally to establish the contribution of community-police relationship to illicit brews prevention in Gatundu south sub-county. Theories adopted in this study were social structure theory of community policing and the broken window theory. This research adopted a mixed methodology to accommodate collection of both qualitative and quantitative data. The researcher adopted descriptive research design since it allowed collection and descriptively analyzing the collected data from the study population. The target population of the study was 28,047 households and 19 experts. The study used Yamane (1967) formula to get the sample population and from the formula, the sample size of household respondents was 437 households. Pilot study was conducted in Juja sub-county which facilitated in measuring the consistency and soundness of the study tools before the actual study. Interview method was used for the experts while questionnaires were used for household respondents. The study used cluster sampling technique for household respondents and purposive sampling technique for the experts. Descriptive tables were used to provide the predictable summary figures on the values to be studied. Following data collection, the quantitative coded data was analyzed using SPSS and Microsoft excel and interpreted using descriptive statistics methods while qualitative data was analyzed thematically. The study found out that there were challenges facing community policing whereby lack of adequate skills by police officers was the leading challenge at 62%. On examination of the perception of the community towards community policing strategy in illicit brews prevention, majority of respondents expressed to have a negative perception towards the strategy by 51.15% where majority of the household respondents believed that community policing is a waste of time. Finally on the examination of the contribution of the community-police relationship to community policing, majority of respondents expressed to support that the relationship contributed in illicit brews prevention. It was established that community-police social environment is the most important factor when it comes to illicit brews prevention at 88%. The study further established from the qualitative data that there were challenges facing community policing in relation to resources, lack of adequate skills by police officers and the current police transfer policy. Grounded on these findings, the study concluded that there are challenges facing community policing and the community had a negative perception towards using community policing strategy in illicit brews prevention. The study recommends the national government and NGOs to make resources available for a smooth running of community policing programs and continue with sensitization of the community members on the importance of community policing in illicit brews prevention.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL	i
DEDICATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST FIGURERS	x
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	xi
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	7
1.3 Purpose of the study	8
1.4 Objective of the Study	9
1.5 Research Questions	9
1.6 Justification of the Study	10
1.7 Scope of the Study	10
1.8 Study Limitations	11
1.9 Delimitations	12
1.1.1 Operational Definition of Key Terms	13
CHAPTER TWO.....	14
LITERATURE REVIEW	14

2.1 Introduction	14
2.2 Empirical Literature	14
2.2.1 Challenges facing community policing in crime prevention	15
2.2.2 The Perception of Community towards the use of community policing as an in illicit brews prevention strategy.....	18
2.2.3 Contribution of Community- Police Relationship to illicit brews prevention	22
2.3 Theoretical Framework	26
2.3.1 Social structural theory.....	26
2.3.2 The Broken Window Theory.....	28
2.4 Conceptual Framework	31
2.5 Recap of Literature Review	33
CHAPTER THREE.....	35
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	35
3.1 Introduction	35
3.2 Research Methodology	35
3.3 Research Design	36
3.4 Location of Study	36
3.5 Target Population	37
3.6 Sampling Procedures and Techniques	37
3.7 Sample Population	38
3.8 Construction of Research Instruments	40
3.9 Validity and Reliability of the Research Instruments	40

3.9.1 Testing for Validity	40
3.9.2 Testing for Reliability	41
3.1.0 Data Collection Methods and Procedures	42
3.1.1 Data Analysis Techniques and Procedures	42
3.1.2 Ethical Considerations	43
RESEARCH FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION.....	44
4.1 Introduction	44
4.2 Reliability Analysis	44
4.3 Response Rate	44
4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	45
4.3.1 Gender of Household Respondents.....	45
4.3.2 Age of Household Respondents	46
4.3.3 Area of Residence of Household Respondents	48
4.3.4 Duration in Area of Residence	48
4.3.5 Level of education of Household Respondents.....	50
4.3.6 Occupation of Household Respondents	50
4.3.7 Household Respondents who consume alcohol	51
4.3.8 Household Respondents who consume illicit brews	52
4.4 Challenges facing Community Policing in Illicit brews Prevention	53
4.5 The Perception of the Community Towards the use of Community Policing as an Illicit Brews Prevention Strategy	57
4.6 The Contribution of Community Police Relationship to Illicit Brews Prevention	62

CHAPTER FIVE	67
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	67
5.1 Introduction	67
5.2 Summary of Findings	67
5.2.1 Challenges Facing Community Policing In Illicit Brews Prevention	67
5.2.2 Perception of the Community Towards Community Policing as an Illicit Brews Prevention Strategy	68
5.2.3 Contribution of Community -Police Relationship to Illicit Brews Prevention	68
5.3 Conclusions of the Study	69
5.4 Recommendations for Practice	71
5.5 Areas for Further Studies	72
REFERENCES	74
APPENDICES	81
Appendix 1: Letter of Introduction	81
Appendix II: Research Participation Consent Form	82
Appendix III: Questionnaire for the Household Respondents	84
Appendix IV: Interview Guide for the Special Population	88
Appendix IV: Research Permit	89
Appendix V: The Map of Gatundu South Sub-county.....	90

LIST OF TABLES

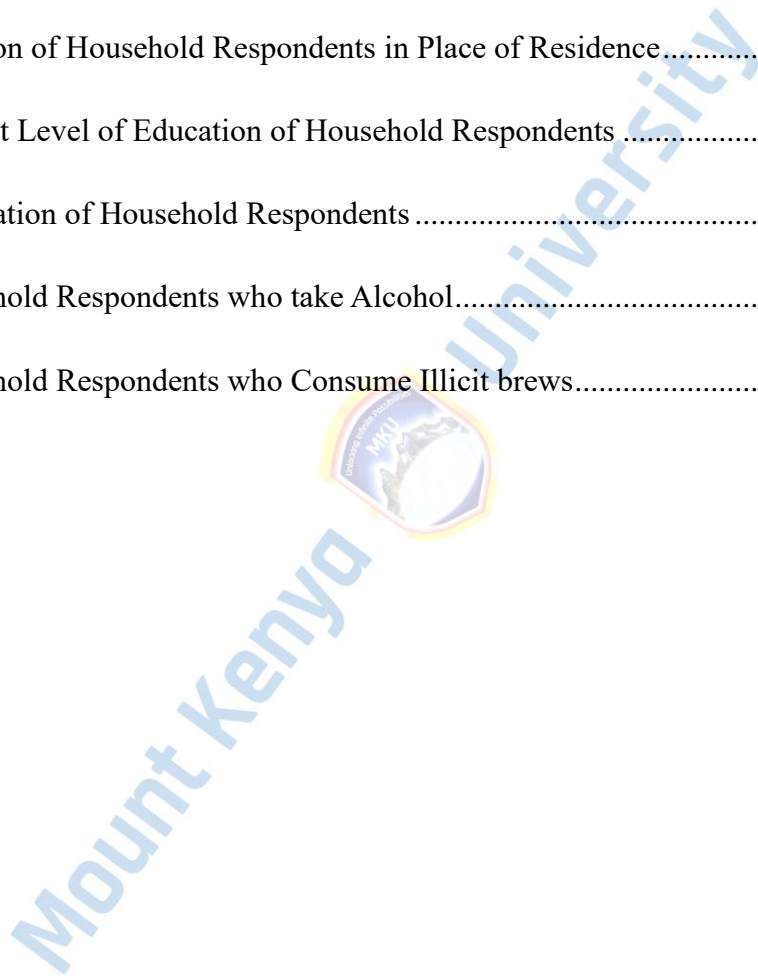
..

Table 3.1: Sample Population.....	39
Table 4.1: Reliability Analysis.....	44
Table 4.2: Challenges facing Community Policing in Illicit Brews Prevention.....	53
Table 4.3: The Perception of Household Respondents towards the use of Community policing as an Illicit Brews Prevention Strategy	57
Table 4.4: General Community's Perception on Community Policing as an Illicit Brews Prevention Strategy	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 4.5: The Contribution of Community- Police Relationship to Illicit Brews Prevention	63



LIST FIGURERS

Figure 2. 1 Conceptual Framework	31
Figure 4.1: Gender of Household Respondents	46
Figure 4.2: Age of Household Respondents	47
Figure 4.3: Area of Residence of Household Respondents	48
Figure 4.4: Duration of Household Respondents in Place of Residence.....	49
Figure 4.5: Highest Level of Education of Household Respondents	50
Figure 4.6: Occupation of Household Respondents	51
Figure 4.7: Household Respondents who take Alcohol.....	52
Figure 4.8: Household Respondents who Consume Illicit brews.....	52



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACC-Assistant County Commissioner

AFRIPOL-African Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation

AP-Administration Police

CIPU-Critical Infrastructure Protection Unit

DCC-Deputy County Commissioner

DCI -Directorate of criminal investigation

CP -Community policing

GOK -Government of Kenya

IPOA -Internal Police Oversight Authority

NACADA-National Agency for the Campaign against Drug Abuse.

NPSC -National police service commission

RR – Response Rate

SCPC-Sub-County Police Commander

SPSS -Statistical Package for Social Sciences

USA -United States of America

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The world has been facing a challenge of illicit brews (Were, 2021). Alcohol has been used for centuries and has become part of daily life worldwide. Nevertheless, illicit brews production and consumption has become popular in most parts of the developing countries. According to a study by Wakoli (2023), illicit brews has become a major threat to public health. The study further reveals that there are 4 percent disability cases annually due to careless alcohol drinking. Illicit brews accounts to the largest portion of all distilled brews which are not taxed (Akala et al., 2016). This is based on the nature through which these brews are produced and distributed within the community. In a country like the United States, methanol from illicit brews constitutes to methanol poisoning (Levy et al., 2015).

Police officers and the community have been the key players in the fight against illicit brews through the support of community policing model. The embracement of community policing model worldwide proves its great importance. Nevertheless, this model of policing have been facing challenges in crime prevention including lack of trust, community conflicts, insufficient resources among others (Were, 2021). Illicit brews prevention through community policing has faced challenges too. There is lack of public participation in community policing matters aimed at eliminating illicit brews in the community (Kipchumba, 2018).

Many African states have developed mechanisms with the intention of eradicating these illicit brews. This is based on the assumption that alcohol is part of African social norms and therefore the need to regulate its production, distribution and consumption is paramount. There are tricks that keeps advancing which are all meant conceal the way these illicit brews are carried out and members of the public have been identified to highly collude with those in the business (Mwangi, 2023).

Availability of ingredients for making illicit brews makes them even more available and more lethal to public health (Carey et al., 2015). These brews are made from locally available materials like maize floor, sugar or molasses and these material are readily availabel in the communities we live in.

A report by WHO (2018) states that the African continent is overburdened by injuries and diseases that has resulted from careless harmful alcohol consumption. As stated earlier,it is evident that there is a possibility the authorities have been overpowered by these illicit brews and the need to examine the existing models that has been used to prevent them such as CP is necessary (Wanjohi, 2014). The report by WHO calls for the need to examine the illicit brews prevention programs that are available such as CP.

There is possibility of a positive outcome where there is a good association between the police and the community (Wanjohi,2014). Where the community work together with the police, there is convenient information sharing on factors associated with crime. Illicit brews being a crime according to the laws of Kenya, this means that it can be reduced or eliminated with enhanced positive relationship. Despite there being great results expected from the community policing

program in crime prevention and mitigation, just a few community members are willing to take part (Schreurs et al., 2018).

Many East African countries have been facing these challenges of illicit brews whereby despite the tight laws targeting the illicit brews businesses, studies have shown they have made little or no impact on the availability of these illicit brews in the community. In the past, the alcohol industry was controlled by the use of customs but a gradual change from this was witnessed following the introduction of westernization by colonizers (Musungu and Kosgei, 2015).

The community has developed a technique of avoiding apprehension of illicit brews manufacturers and consumers (Kwambai and Kimutai, 2017). According to the study, it was established that most people in the alcohol business would share or leak any information regarding planned raid of illegally operating alcohol businesses. They had already developed a signaling tip either by the use of phone calls or sending hand signals to the offenders. This situation clearly describes the perception of the community towards using community policing in illicit brews prevention (Akala, et al., 2016).

Andrew (2015) states that there is a tradition in most Sub-Saharan African states of drinking alcohol in ceremonies. Most of these brews are produced locally with little or no regulations at all and therefore their standard in the making and safety remains questionable. In Kenya, illicit brews are illegal and endless measures have been initiated to eradicate them for many years now. Furthermore, a lot of resources have been allocated which seems not to work (Carey 2018).

Kenya has a history of traditional brews and every community having unique names for them. The kikuyu community which reside mostly in central parts of Kenya where Gatundu south

sub-county is calls them Muratina, communities from western parts of Kenya call them Busaa or Karubu and people in the coastal region call them Mnazi, (Musungu and Kosgei, 2015). The most common illicit brew in central Kenya is chang'aa, (Carey 2018). It was initially used in traditional ceremonies such as dowry ceremonies, initiation ceremonies among others. Despite there being traditional brews, illicit brews are also produced in the same communities where it becomes difficult to control production and consumption of illicit brews.

In 2010, the new constitution of Kenya illegalized chang'aa. The introduction of county governments was expected to contribute massively in the preventing the prevalence of illicit brews. However, 13 years down the line, chang'aa is still available across most parts of the country with an example of Gatundu south in central region, Kenya. Devolving powers regarding licensing of alcohol businesses is a challenge identified to have contributed massively to the extent through which illicit brews have taken roots in the country (Kipchumba, 2018). The prevalence of consumption of illicit brews has been experienced for several decades now (Kipchumba, 2018). The study states that illicit brews are the most consumed brews in Kenya. Akala et al. (2016) describes illicit brews in Kenya to be a 'Quick Killer' due to the methanol added during their preparation and this simply displays the health risk that faces the general public in Kenya.

Many regions in Kenya have been struggling to eradicate these illicit brews. A report by NACADA on Status of Illicit Brews and Alcohol in Kenya 14th edition indicated for instance Bungoma County to be number one in illicit brews production and consumption in western Kenya. The report also stated that massive seizure of illicit brews was witnessed in Narok,

Kericho, Meru and Kisii. This displays the picture of the wide spread of illicit brews across the country which is no different with the alcohol reports got annually from across Kiambu county.

Alcohol manufacturing industries like Kenya Breweries Limited have tried to introduce affordable beer like Keg and a glass of keg going to as low as 35 Kenya shillings but ironically, there is a rise from 3.8 percent to 4.25 percent of illicit brews consumers in Kenya, Kelly et al., (2015). The surge in the number of total illicit brews consumers is against the many illicit brews seizure mechanisms such as the use of CP and heavy penalties enacted across the country.

For community policing programs to be effective, there is need for a collaboration between the police and the community. Simiyu (2018) conducted a research to establish community perception regarding drugs and substance abuse and intervention in Kenya and it was established that the community wasn't satisfied with the modalities of drugs and substances abuse prevention programs in Bungoma County.

In Gatundu South sub-county, CP was a strategy thought to have reduced the prevalence of illicit brews but to the contrary, this problem is still there. A report by Mututho (2014) stated that the problem of alcohol consumption has continued to magnify with a total of 13.6% being the percentage of alcohol consumers and 5.5 percent being Kenyans who have alcohol dependence symptoms including psychiatric disorders puts public health at an alarming state.

A report by NACADA (2021) on Status of Alcohol Consumption in Kenya indicated Gatundu South sub-county the leading sub-county in alcohol consumption in Kiambu County. The area that has an existing history of illicit brews production and consumption has experienced all sorts of illicit brews control mechanisms enacted but surprisingly, there is still a problem. For

instance in 2021, five people lost their lives in what was believed to have resulted from consumption of illicit brews. The national leadership focused their attention to the area with a criticism to the leadership of the area. Chiefs were threatened to be transferred although this wasn't the first time this had happened Ndung'u, (2021). Chiefs were urged to make a weekly forum with the locals and this happened in Kimunyu shopping center where chiefs would hold community baraza every Sunday afternoon. Despite all the efforts, illicit brews production and consumption still exists in the area which makes this study interested in examining community policing role and more specifically in illicit brews prevention in the area.

According to the publication made on the People's Daily Newspaper, it was established that the chiefs and the police in the area were not doing their job as it was expected. On the other hand, the community too was to be blamed too for not reporting those in illicit brews business. As a matter of fact, the publication displayed a gap existing between implementation of community policing.

Questions regarding the effectiveness of community policing as a model of policing remained unanswered which is the reason the researcher identified the need to examine the role of community policing in illicit brews prevention and narrowed it down to examining the challenges, the community's perception and the contribution of police community's relationship to illicit brews prevention.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Community policing is fundamental and a core component of illicit brews prevention mechanism. Kenya's unmet need for illicit brews prevention is currently at an alarming state with the rise in loss of lives, contacted diseases and wastage of resources by the government and other stakeholders. Other than the threat on public health, illicit brews have contributed immensely on social-economic decadency in the communities.

Police officers and other public servant officers have intensified the war against illicit brews in the country. This comes as a result of the increasing number of cases resulting from illicit brews business whereby people are reported to lose their lives and contacting both physical and mental morbidities. Gatundu south which is among the areas where the fight against illicit brews has been intensified for long continues to report illicit brew cases.

The shared report indicated various challenges that are hindering complete eradication of these brews in the society. Among the challenges included in the report, information sharing and poor community participation in illicit brews prevention activities took lead.

The report further indicated that since 2014, there has been a massive seizure of illicit brews. However, over one millions liters of illicit brews are still within the community thus making the fight a priority. It further indicated that using public participation and community based interventions had been prioritized in the fight against illicit brews across many parts.

Illicit brews have been identified to be among the issues with social, economic and political concern whereby majority of activities associated with the three among others keeps on moving around the issue. For instance, political leaders are witnessed from time to time mobilizing the

society against this menace. There are social norms violated and which are highly associated with illicit brews consumption. Furthermore alcohol dependency disorders have become so common in the current times.

Many researches have been done to explore how community policing contributes in crime prevention with excellent reports on its weakness, strengths and various recommendations for many years. It is worth noting that majority of these studies have focused on other crimes such as counter-terrorisms, corruption and human-trafficking with very few studies focusing on illicit brew crimes a reason the current study wanted to critically examine the role of CP.

There exists limited literature on studies done about community policing and illicit brews prevention which is the problem the current study want to explore by examining the role of community policing in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu South sub-county, Kenya. Nevertheless, the available literature on illicit brews is scanty and doesn't really display a good picture or is not detailed well enough to produce the ideal picture of the role of CP in illicit brews prevention.

1.3 Purpose of the study

This study focused on the role of community policing plays in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu south sub-county, Kenya which was achieved by evaluating the challenges, the community's perception and the contribution of community police relationship to illicit brews prevention.

1.4 Objective of the Study

The main objective of this study was to identify the role of community policing in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu South sub-county. However the study was guided by these three specific objectives;

1. To establish the challenges facing community policing in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu South Sub-county, Kenya.
2. To determine the perception of the community towards community policing as an illicit brews prevention strategy in Gatundu south sub-county, Kenya.
3. To establish the contribution community-police relationship to illicit brews prevention in Gatundu South sub-county, Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

Based on the three objectives established earlier in the study, the research established three research questions to facilitate in aching the ultimate goal. The study therefore was guided by the following research questions;

1. What are the challenges facing community policing in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu south sub -county, Kenya?
2. What is the perception of the community towards community policing as an illicit brews prevention strategy in Gatundu south sub-county, Kenya?
3. What is the contribution of community-police relationship to illicit brews prevention in Gatundu south sub-County, Kenya?

1.6 Justification of the Study

This research intended to find out the role of community policing in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu south sub-county, Kenya. Previous researches on consumption of illicit brews have established the need to examine the contribution of community policing which indeed has been practiced for decades without a positive impact. The current research intended to shed light on the trends of illicit brew production, consumption and various approaches used to prevent them. The heavy budgeting and resource allocation by the government has proved to have little or no contribution on matters to do with illicit brews mitigation in Kenya and therefore it was worth undertaking this study with the objective of providing new knowledge which policy makers for example the National Police Service, National government administrators and NGOs that focus on Drugs and Substance Abuse in the country can utilize in policy making. Training institutions and other scholars may also use this information in the academic domain by contributing to the knowledge that was generated from the findings of this study with a single aim of improving community policing and minimizing or completely eradicating illicit brews.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This researcher intended to establish the role of community policing in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu south sub-county, Kenya to establish the challenges facing community policing in illicit brews prevention, to determine the perception of the community towards community policing as an illicit brews prevention strategy & finally to determine the contribution of community-police relationship in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu South sub-county.

The research was carried out in Gatundu South sub-county and targeted 28,037 households, SCPCs, DCC, ACCs and Nyumba kumi officials from the area. The study borrowed Yamane (1967) formula normally utilized in sampling in selecting the household respondents from the sub-county. Clustered sampling method was applied in sampling the household respondents while purposive sampling method was used to the special population. Both questionnaires and interview methods were the primary tools for data collection and there was a thematic arrangement of data for analysis of both qualitative and quantitative data. The study was conducted in December 2023.

1.8 Study Limitations

This study had three major limitations. Firstly, the researcher faced resource constraints especially when moving around the whole sub-county during the data collection exercise was costly. For convenience, the researcher depended on motorbike riders as the means of transport to move around. Time as a resource was also a big challenge especially because the researcher intended to finish the data collection exercise within the stipulated amount of time in order to graduate. Secondly, the researcher experienced an ethical challenge whereby some respondents failed to return the research tools and others used very abusive language. Finally, the study being an academic research, it couldn't cover the whole population and out of over one hundred thousand population, only 437 people were selected to take part in the study. As a result the study delivered its conclusion based on the responses given by this group and was used to represent the whole population.

The research was carried out during the festive season and both the household respondents and the security experts were on a busy schedule. Based on this limitation, the researcher would maintain frequent contacts with the respondents to minimize inconveniences throughout the study.

1.9 Delimitations

Out of 28,037 households in Gatundu south sub-county, the researcher only focused on the sample size of 437 household respondents. This is because it would be so costly and time consuming to cover a wide population with the limited resources.

The study researcher only sought information from household respondents above 18 years and the household heads where applicable. Despite there being a big number of people above 18 years who weren't household heads, the researcher narrowed down its target population to only the household heads and those above 18 years due to resource constraints

The researcher only collected data from household heads and due diligence was done before dropping the research tools to ensure only the household heads or the selected participant participated in this study. This was to ensure the research remained relevant and that the data gathered was only got from the intended group of respondents.

1.1.1 Operational Definition of Key Terms

Chang'aa- It's an illicit alcoholic spirit common in most parts of Kenya made from molasses or sugar and fermented maize.

Community policing- It refers to a type of policing where there is absolute active participation by community members willingly in matters policing.

Both the police and the community take an active role in identification and solving problems that may arise.

Household- It refers to a settlement in a community where member(s) live.it is the smallest unit in a community.

Illicit brew- This is illegal alcohol made at home using very local procedures and don't meet the legal requirements by law for human consumption.

Morbidity- Refers to a measure of disease burden in a community.

Mitigation- It refers to the act of reducing the severity or intensity of an occurrence. It involves the use of other measures with the same intention.

Nyumba kumi- It refers to an organization of 10 households in a community that assumes security starts within the baseline of the house hold.

Policing- It is the art of maintaining law and order by the law enforcers.

Role- It refers to the factors surrounding implementation of an initiative for instance the factors relating to the outcome of illicit brews prevention where by the challenges, community's perception and community-police relationship has been evaluated in this study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter intended to evaluate the role of community policing in illicit brews prevention through examining various studies done that relates to the objectives and research questions established earlier of this study. The chapter was divided into theoretical and empirical literature. Through a thorough review of the relevant literature, study findings, gaps and ideas on approaching the current problem was better captured.

Theoretical framework was used in order to incorporate relevant theories that suited the study objectives. The study used two theories; social structure theory and broken window theory. A conceptual framework finalizing the chapter showing the relationship between variables was drafted at the end of empirical literature review.

This chapter was further subdivided into seven main sections namely; challenges facing community policing in crime prevention, the perception of the community towards the use of community policing as an illicit brew prevention strategy, the contribution of the community-police relationship towards illicit brews prevention, the social structure theory of community policing, Broken window theory and finally recap of literature review.

2.2 Empirical Literature

The adopted literature review in this study was in relation with the objectives established earlier.

These objectives included; to determine the challenges facing community policing in crime prevention, to determine the perception of the community towards the use of community

policing as an illicit brews prevention strategy and finally to examine the contribution of the community police relationship in illicit brews prevention.

2.2.1 Challenges facing community policing in crime prevention

Community policing has been a strategy adopted by most developing countries to prevent crimes globally. This model of policing chooses a proactive policing over reactive policing. Understanding the role it plays when it comes to crime prevention remains an essential factor for consideration in any discussion on modern policing models. Outcome of poor illicit brews prevention measures has been evidenced by the rise in cases of people who contract alcohol related diseases from time to time among other public health issues.

Public health has been at risk since some of the lethal material wastes used in the production of illicit brews are carelessly dumped into the environment (Were, 2021). The increasing population size against the total number of police officers in Kenya is a factor that necessitates the need for a different approach of crime prevention for example the use of CP. This model however has faced enormous challenges since its introduction in the most parts of the world.

In South Africa, community policing has been identified to have little or no impact since its introduction (Yesefu, 2021). Among the challenges identified by the study to be contributing to making CP ineffective, the major ones were lack of police trust by the community and poor resourcing by the stakeholders. Leting (2017) identified resources to be the biggest challenge in the implementation of community policing in another separate study that examined nyumba kumi strategy which is part of community policing.

The study suggested the need to adequately make resources available to the key stakeholders for example the police in order to make community policing effective. Despite the great contribution of the study, a methodological gap was identified in that the findings were based on only data got from Administration police, chiefs and sub chiefs with an exclusion of community members. The current study which targeted households, sub- county security team for example the DCC, SCPCs, ACCs and nyumba kumi officials is determined to fill the identified gap.

Ali (2017) states that police officers doesn't have adequate skills in community policing which is as a result of inadequate training at the basic police training level. Another study by Mastrofski (2016) identified that developed countries such as USA didn't focus their police recruit training in community policing but focused on the police work performance whereby only few days were dedicated to community policing. Both studies identified the need for police training on community policing matters since its lack of knowledge that has contributed to the ineffectiveness of community policing model. Although the studies weren't done in Kenya, community policing is similar and that's the focus of the current study in Gatundu South.

A study by Yunus (2021) that tried to evaluate the effectiveness of community policing in Dadaab, Kenya found the challenges facing community policing practice in Dadaab Refugee camp to include; unsupportive local administration officials, lack of integrity among the police and lack of awareness on community policing operations. The study made a recommendation of the need for civic education on CP for the police and the community.

However, the study was focusing on Refugees and the community around the refugee camp which is the population gap identified by the current study in the fact that the population from that region cannot be used as a representative of a different community. Furthermore, the study was focusing on a different type of crime for example counter terrorism while the current study will focused on illicit brews.

Police transfers has been identified to be standing between the agenda behind community policing (Onmwudiwe, 2019). According to the study which was conducted in Nigeria, the transfer of police officers interfered with the linkages and ties that would have been developed between the police and the community. Frequent transfer of both junior and senior police officers was identified as a challenge that contributed to the failure of CP in Nigeria.

The study was conducted in Nigeria which could be facing varying challenges in terms of police transfer policy remains an important factor for consideration. According to the study, a police officer in Nigeria can be transferred based on needs unlike in Kenya whereby the service standing orders calls for frequent transfers of police officers every three years. The difference in the category of target group is the factor considered for the current study.

The police ranking system has been identified by a study by Henderson & Merrick (2013) to be another challenge facing community policing. The command system is a one way type of communication whereby the junior officers cannot make decisions without prompt consultation with their commanders. This structure makes the planning of community policing problematic whereby only the bosses can make amendments in areas they think needs to be amended. However, the current study identified a gap in terms of the population and region whereby it

was conducted in a different population and region and it is the gap that the current study wanted to fill.

Taylor, Fritsch and Caeti (2008) identified that most community policing researches focused on urban areas more than the rural setup. This eventually would make policy makers to put resources in the said areas forgetting rural set ups such as Gatundu South. Although the area has several towns and neighbors big towns, it is categorized as a rural area. The findings of the study formed the basis for the current study which was conducted in a rural setup dominated sub-county.

2.2.2 The Perception of Community towards the use of community policing as an illicit brews prevention strategy

United Kingdom is among the countries where CP has been greatly endorsed. Between the year 2019-2020, UK had a total of 1.6 million crimes which were about 130,000 higher from the previous year (Statistics Research Department, 2022). This simply shows that crime is still very high even in developed countries. The statistics revealed a failed community policing and community members had doubts on the model.

Gatundu South Sub-county has a history of community policing and illicit brews which made the researcher interested in examining the perception of the community towards the use of this new model of policing in prevention of illicit brews.

The perception of the community plays significance role in the implementation of the CP initiative (Marks, 2009). According to the study, there is need for both the police and the community to work in harmony. While the police officers would want the community to be

involved in community policing matters, there is a negative attitude existing in the community whereby they assume that it's the duty of the police to maintain law and order and hence they are less or not involved at all in CP matters.

Despite the great contribution of the study, there was a methodological gap whereby the study focused on general crime and therefore the current study identified a gap and narrowed down to examining the perception of community towards using CP in illicit brews prevention.

A study by Kiarie (2012) examined the perception of the community members towards community policing. The study identified that the police have no respect to the public making them not appreciate their role in CP and most of them didn't have any reason to support community policing. It was also identified that those who had a good attitude towards community policing would however change it if they had a bad encounter with the police.

Although a big number of the community members supported community policing programs by 65%, 31% had a negative attitude towards the program. Despite the great contribution of the study, the target population was community members living within Thika municipality which is more urbanized compared to Gatundu South which is has a greater size of rural population a methodological gap identified by the current study.

Gbenemene & Adishi (2017) identified community negative perception towards the police had made community policing ineffective in Nigeria. The study further identified that alongside community's negative perception, police organization structure and the tradition of the police also contributed massively to the failure of this model. From the study findings, it was not clear

whether the community have a bad or good perception towards implementation of community policing or towards the planning stage which us the empirical gap identified by this study.

It is important to involve all stakeholders in policies at all levels for better outcome (Onmwudiwe, 2019). Community policing which assumes it's the role of the community to deal with minor offences while the police deals with major offences is the goal to ensuring total inclusivity of both parties. The current study which intended to specifically focus on the implementation level of community policing is the gap the current study want to fill.

Okoko (2007) established that the community lacked trust with community policing following several failed cases that had been forwarded by community members to the police for action.

With the assumption that the ideal intention of community policing is to make crime reporting more convenient and improving the relationship between the two parties, it is subject to change especially where one party is not responsible enough. Despite the great contribution of the study, a gap has been identified by the current study in that the study only explored the perception the community had towards CP to crime with a general overview a knowledge gap identified by the current study which focused on a deeper examination of the perception of the community by specifying on illicit brews as a crime.

Simiyu (2018) conducted a research to establish community perception regarding drugs and substance abuse and intervention in Kenya. The study was conducted in Bungoma County and focused more on reasons for drugs and substance abuse, drugs sources and the available treatment modalities available for drug addicts.

According to the study, the community perception on drugs and substance abuse was that some drugs had medicinal value. Another section of the community stated that they were uncomfortable with the drugs and substance control measures in the area. The study recommended on the need to improve the community's perception towards drugs and substance abuse and the intervention measures available in the community. CP which is an intervention program for crime prevention and mitigation was among the recommendation highlighted by the study that would help in cases of drugs and substance abuse and hence the need to examine the role of CP in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu South sub-county through examining the perception of the community was identified by the current study.

The issue of the perception of the community towards community policing cannot be emphasized enough. Mwaniki and Maroko (2020) conducted a study in Kirinyaga County with a focus on community policing and crime prevention strategies in the area. The study focused on analyzing the effectiveness of joint community police patrols, effectiveness of youth patrol groups and identifying the role played by the community courts process in crime prevention.

According to the study, youth involvement, joint community patrols and engaging the community court system had massively contributed to crime reduction in the county. The study which focused on conceptualization of community policing models through community police patrols further identified the need to examine the community perception on CP. The study suggested areas that needed further research and among them was community's attitude towards community policing a gap identified by the current study this study.

2.2.3 Contribution of Community- Police Relationship to illicit brews prevention

The need to understand the contribution of the community and police relationship in illicit brews is critical in modern policing and crime mitigation. Through a brief review of the broken window theory, it was identified that the relationship is critical in ensuring complete eradication of crime in the community. Understanding the social, economic and political contributors of illicit brews production and consumption can be well explained using the social structure theory of community policing. The social environment for crime prevention in this study was police-community relationship.

A study by Masee and Mwenzwa (2012) focused on the ties between the community and security agencies. The study identified the need for encouraging a good relationship between the police and the community since the whole ideology of community policing and crime reduction couldn't be achieved without considering both. Skilling (2016) further conducted a study and identified that police officers need to understand the importance of the role played by the community for the effectiveness of CP. This is because police could be using traditional illicit brews prevention strategies which seems to have failed massively. It therefore remains very important for the police to alongside acquisition of other important law enforcement skills understand the importance of good community-police relationship in illicit brews prevention.

The relationship between the police and the community is critical for the success of community policing (Gitau, 2017). Where the relationship between the two is good, better results and great participation of the community can be anticipated (Schreurs et al., 2018). According to the study, emphasis on a good

relationship between the community and the police in solving problems was made. Resource mobilization towards community policing was also emphasized by the study. Generally, these studies focused on general crime such as petty crimes in the community against the intended goal of the current study which focused on illicit brews as a specific type of crime.

There is possibility of a positive outcome where there is a good association between the police and the community (Wanjohi,2014). According to the study conducted in Machakos County, Kenya, police community- partnership, community policing crime prevention strategies and police problem solving skills are the main factors influencing crime in Kenya.

The study recommended the need for improving community-police relationship in order to prevent crime. The study therefore didn't focus specifically on the contribution of the community- police relationship to illicit brews prevention in Machakos County whereby they only majored on general crime is a gap identified by the current study.

Despite there being great results expected from the community policing program in crime prevention and mitigation, just a few community members are willing to take part (Schreurs et al., 2018). According to the study, crime prevention can be achieved through information sharing timely and accurately by the community to the police.

The study which involved Dutch citizens showed that there are four levels the community can contribute to the positive outcome; behavior change, social control, responsive participation, collaborative participation and detection participation. In all the four levels identified, the need for a collaborative policing approach was continually emphasized.

The study has been supported by another study by Lau & Kamsiah (2019) who states that the community involvement in crime prevention makes the initiative of community policing effective. This can be achieved where the community shares information more conveniently to the police and this can be achieved through improving on police-community relationships. Both studies focused on general crime prevention through community policing. The current study which identified that gap and through a recommendation made decided to examine the contribution of community policing in illicit brews prevention. This is therefore the empirical gap identified by the current study that looked forward to establishing the contribution of community-police relationship in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu South sub-county in more details.

Sign (2016) states that the approach of community policing calls for trust between the community and the police. The findings of this study was that crime can be reduced where community and police work very closely and where the existing ties among them was maintained or strengthened. However, the study had little information on how the said trust can be earned or how it contributes to crime prevention.

The study focused on general crime prevention which used a different methodology compared to what the current study anticipates to use. For instance, the current study intends to use questionnaires in evaluating the attitude and more specifically to household respondents while the study examined the trust levels using interview method alone to the key informants.

Matsuda (2017) states that community policing is a key component in crime prevention involving partnership and collaboration among the police and community through

strengthening the ties between them. Where the community doesn't respect or trust the police, the outcome of crime reduction may not be favorable. This study provided limited information on how the relationship contribute to crime reduction a gap the study wanted to fill. These gaps identified in the literature on contribution of the community-police relationship towards illicit brews prevention continued to attract the need to conduct this study.

Onwudiwe (2009) identified that in Nigeria, the 'police culture' ignored the police-community relationships since there existed an ideology that only police got the skills on crime prevention matters. This culture completely compromised the crime prevention strategies like community policing and doomed police-community relationship. The study established that the community appreciated police work but the police weren't willing to share power on crime prevention with them.

Despite the great contribution of the study, it was identified by the current study that it only focused on informal policing models in Nigeria and the need for examining the contribution of community-police relationship in illicit brews prevention is the gap the current study want to fill. The need to focus in a more detailed manner the contribution of community-police relationship in illicit brews prevention was not covered in the above study.

It still remains a priority for this study to focus on the relationship since the continuity in the rise of criminal activities despite the great mobilization by government agencies and NGOs to the community members to embrace community policing indicates a problem between the one key players.

The community- police relationship has been identified by the scholars to be a major factor for consideration in community policing matters and there is need for examining it independently.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.3.1 Social structural theory

The study used Social Structural Theory of Community Policing by Robert R. Friedman introduced in 1970. The theory has three sub theories namely; social disorganization theory, strain theory and culture conflict theory. This study used culture conflict theory which basically has both elements of social disorganization theory and strain theory. According to the findings in this theory, areas that were established to have a high crime rate had a weak community control.

The theory clearly explains that social factors play a significant role in crime prevention and that the police can only prevent crime but may never provide a permanent solution to crime. The theory further establishes that places with weak community control measures caused by social economic factors will eventually have high crime rate. The need to focus on social factors that makes people commit crime is necessary since there are norms in the community that tries to regulate conduct.

Understanding the importance of social structure theory and how it contributes to crime is key. According to the theory, individuals tend to engage in criminal activities due to their inabilities to achieve their desires. The urge to achieve these goals eventually makes them to engage in other means which are not legitimate as a consequence. With the high rate of unemployment in Kenya, the struggle to survive and make ends meet is among the causes of people to engage in

illicit brews business. Those producing these brews do that because they cannot attain the minimum requirement for operating a legal bar business and those who consume them do that because they have no regulations in terms of hours they are sold or are relatively cheaper.

According to this study, focusing on the challenges facing community policing is paramount in establishing how strain theory which falls under social structural theory is important in understanding why illicit brews prevention has continued to be a problem in the society. This is because it is believed that a society which have limited resources predisposes its occupants to crime.

The social-economic environment contribute massively to occurrence of crime. According to the theory, people don't just become criminals by choice but certain factors in their social environment contribute in one way or another. This therefore made it necessary to review these factors contributing to crime existing in the social environment.

Social disorganization theory puts more focus on certain cultural behaviors in the society and how they contribute to crime and it identifies people from low social economic status are more prone to committing crimes than any other group. According to this theory, crime is a social problem which needs to be evaluated. It therefore remains crucial to understand the perception of the community towards using community policing.

The ultimate goal of the social theory is to try and examine how these factors in the community relates or contributes to crime. The interrelationship between the social environment and the occurrence of crime needs a better review in order to completely eradicate crime in the community. This theory considers social, economic and political structure of a society.

Theories play a significant role in examining the existing relationship between variables. The need to use social structure theory of community policing have been supported by several studies that specifically examined community policing. Muriithi (2014) examined the role of community policing in crime prevention in Machakos county and among the factors established to be contributing massively to crime and also played a role in making community policing ineffective, police and community relationship was identified. Gatundu south sub-county might not be different and the need to examine the social factors that contributes to community policing being ineffective by evaluating the social factors cannot be underestimated.

2.3.2 The Broken Window Theory

This theory was developed by Wilson and Kelling in 1982. The theory which has been in practice was examined at Stanford University in 1998 and associates isolated and non-functional community systems to be contributing massively to crime occurrence. During the testing of the theory, it was established that those vehicles whose windows were broken were at greater risk of crime such as damages and stealing from parts of the vehicles as compared to others.

According to this theory, there is a disorder in the community resulting from the environment that eventually lead to crime. The first disorder leads to another disorder which eventually leads to further damage in social norms in the society. Supporters of community policing continue to argue that the mandate of the community is to deal with minor offences while the police are mandated to deal with major offences. The theory assumes therefore that orderliness is

paramount in crime reduction initiative and therefore emphasizes on the continued cooperation between the police and the community.

The broken window theory would relate to the challenges facing community policing in illicit brews prevention business. According to the theory, if these challenges could be fixed, the crime rate would take a downwards trend. For instance, having enough police officers to conveniently serve the public, equipping them with both machinery and skills, examining the current transfers within the police services among others would be among the broken windows challenging the fight against illicit brews.

According to the Broken Window theory, social disorders arising from it is that people will tend to engage in crime. The need to examine the relationship between the community and the police can be made more relevant identifying the contribution of the community police relationship towards illicit brews prevention. Social life plays a major role in forming the crime trends in a society and therefore it's important to understand how the police and the community relate.

The theory suggested that it is until the broken window is repaired that the crime associated with it will be managed an argument that is very relevant to this study in that it is until the challenges associated with community policing are addressed, people understand the importance of community policing and there is active participation from the members of the public towards the programs that illicit brews will be preventable.

For instance by identifying the challenges associated with illicit brews prevention strategies, the researcher intends to create a clear picture of how the challenges directly or indirectly co relate with the outcome of crime. In a community where motor vehicles are enough and well

fueled, there are enough police officers who are well trained for instance is expected to have high crime response rate as compared to others that don't have.

Since its introduction, most studies on community policing have utilized it (Allender, 2004). However, this theory still assumes existence of other crime and social regulations models in the community and also ignores the fact that these models work as a joint unit to ensure optimal sustainability of their obligations in the society. For instance, deploying more police officers and failing to train them on matters community policing might not produce the desired results in crime prevention.

Therefore, alongside emphasizing on repairing the broken windows as it has been established in the theory, understanding the social dynamics that contribute to crime, actively engaging the stakeholders creating policies that work hand in hand with others is paramount to attain the target.

Pillars that form the foundation in policing matters cannot be under estimated any time the issue of community policing is brought to discussion. The periphery that connects the police and the community must all be incorporated.

It is important to note that community policing remains an attempt to installing orderliness and social harmony free from crime in the community. It basically mandates the community to be responsible in crime prevention just like the police. It assumes collective responsibility in crime prevention. This theory will help the study in establishing the social challenges encountered by community policing initiatives, understanding the perception of the community towards

community policing and finally establishing the contribution of police-community relationship in crime prevention in the community.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework makes research problem more researchable hence explain how the research problem would be explored (Adom, et al., 2018). It displays how various variables interact with each other in the sense that each variable is affected by one another.

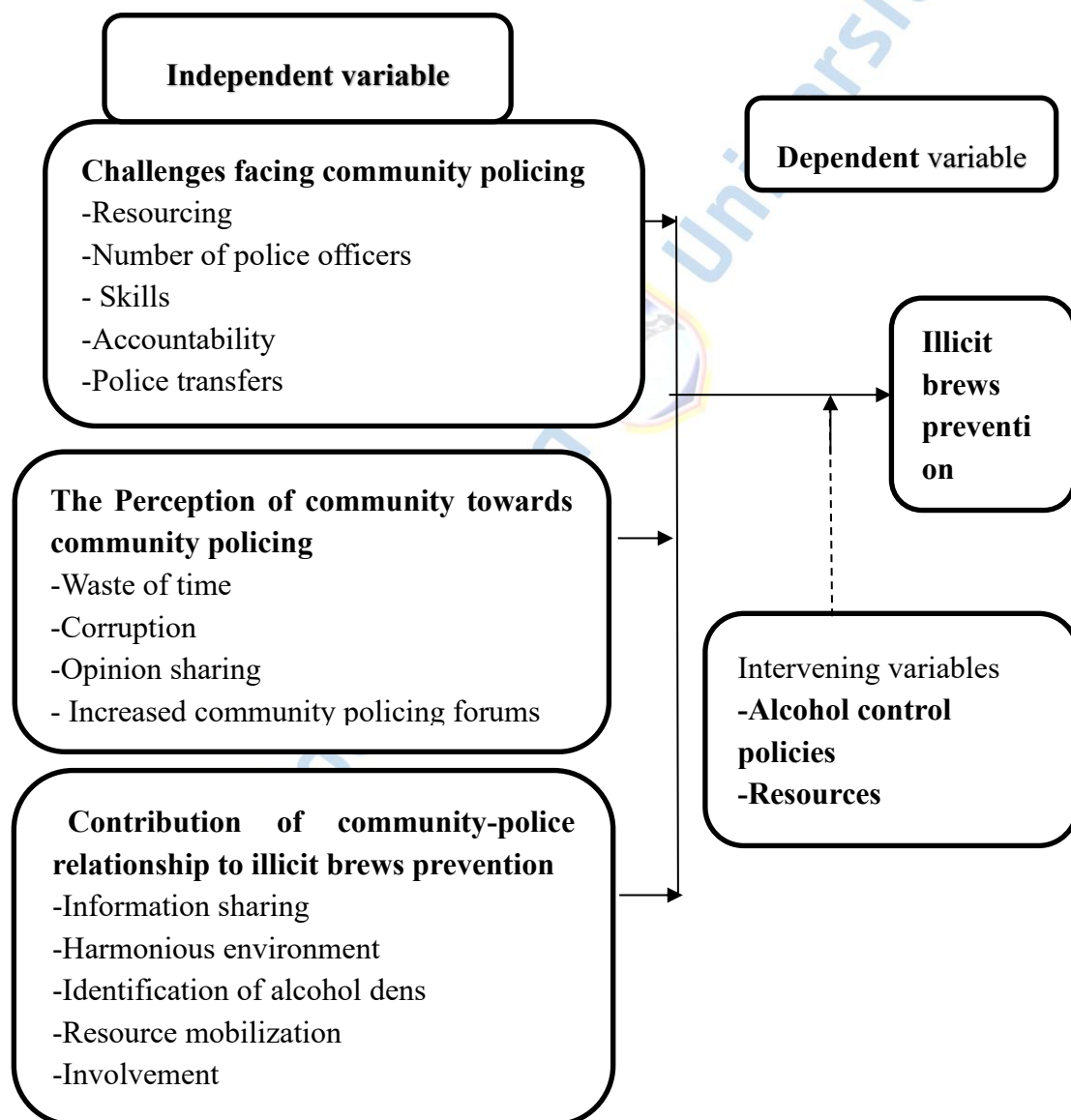


Figure 2. 1 Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher (2023)

Figure 2.1 above depicts the association between independent, intervening and dependent variables. The independent variable usually impact change in the dependent variable. Intervening variable include constituents that shape the working atmosphere including policy framework existing that affect the dependent and the independent variables. According to the figure, the intervening variable is the alcohol control policies.

The independent variable includes; Challenges facing community policing. These challenges have been identified to play a role in the outcome of illicit brews prevention and the study has factored; resources, number of police officers, skills, accountability and police transfers.

Another independent variable identified by the study is the perception of the community towards the use of community policing includes; Waste of time, corruption, opinion sharing, increased community policing forums.

The final independent variable identified by this study is the community-police relationship and its contribution to illicit brews prevention including; Information sharing, harmonious social environment, identification of illicit brews production dens, resource mobilization and involvement.

Independent variable which basically is based on both the independent variable and the intervening variable has been identified as illicit brews prevention. The above variables were all tested in the study to identify their effectiveness in community policing and illicit brews prevention and with regard to these variables, their results were discussed in chapter four.

2.5 Recap of Literature Review

This chapter on literature review shed some light on the challenges facing community policing, community's attitude towards community policing programs and the contribution of community police relationship in illicit brews prevention. Through the literature review from various studies, gaps were identified which guided this study towards the problem matter. Challenges facing community policing were evaluated using previous studies done related to the objective. The researcher evaluated literature related to challenges facing CP, the attitude of the community towards using CP and finally contribution of community police relationship.

The perception of the community was also found to have a role in prevention of illicit brews. It has been identified that the police have no respect to the public and the public were negative about community police due to failed cases forwarded to them by the community members. The community perceived the police as a corrupt system who cannot be trusted in policing matters which eventually makes the reporting of cases problematic.

The community-police relationship was examined also in this chapter. The literature revealed how the relationship affect crime reduction. It was identified that the community doesn't feel responsible for illicit brews prevention and a focus by many studies was on the relationship and ties between the one key players of community policing.

Information sharing was also another factor that was explored under this objective whereby it was identified that timely sharing of information can reduce the crime rate. It is also key to note that there was limited literature on the contribution of police–community relationship and this gave this study a gap that it intended to fill.

Based on the literature reviewed, it has been established that most studies on CP had been conducted outside Kenya with an example of Nigeria and USA. Also, there has been scanty literature relating to the issue of CP and illicit brews a gap that this study intends to fill.

The study also reviewed one theories that the researcher believed fits the current study. The broken window theory focuses on the physical environment while the social structure theory focus on the social environment and their contribution to crime. Both theories displayed how the one environments could be amended and help prevent crime occurrence chances.

Two theories that relates to this study have been also been discussed. It has been identified that the outcome of crime prevention measures depends on various factors ranging from the social economic to environmental factors. For instance it has been identified in the Broken Window Theory that certain environmental factors leads to crime.

Unattended environment creates a hub for crime to take place. The study of illicit brews and community policing relates to the theory in the fact that since mostly illicit brews are produced and consumed in such remote places and areas police and other law implementers do not frequently access, there is need to work on those factors making them not to do that.

The social structural theory of community policing has displayed how unregulated social norms gradually leads to further problems in the society. The need to regulate such factors must be considered if at all the elimination of illicit brews is going to be realistic in any part of the world.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter clearly describes express research methodology applied in conducting the study. These methods include; the research methodology, research design, target population, the sample, sampling procedures & various data collection and analysis methods.

3.2 Research Methodology

The researcher used a mixed method approach based on the type of data intended to be collected in this study. The study intended to use both qualitative and quantitative data. It remained the method of choice as it provided a good foundation for collecting both qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative study was very essential in answering such critical questions which the 'yes' or 'no' answer will never give the best answer to.

A good example of a qualitative answer expected in this study was on establishing the perception of the community towards the use of community policing in illicit brews prevention whereby a likert scale was used. Quantitative study was used in through closed ended questionnaires for respondents by providing a "yes" or "no", "agree", strongly," or "don't agree" answers.

3.3 Research Design

Akhtar (2016) states that research design is a detailed conceptual plan on how to achieve response to the study. The study resolved to adopt descriptive survey design technique to evaluate the role of community policing in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu South sub-county since it allowed effective data collection by conveniently using of questionnaires and interviews and by accommodating the objectives established by this study. Furthermore, descriptive research design accommodates both qualitative and quantitative methods conveniently which eventually added value to the study through delivering quality quantitative and qualitative data.

3.4 Location of Study

The study was carried out in Gatundu South sub-county Kenya. The area covered has 107,049 total population according to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2019) and covers a surface area of about 193.6km². The sub-county borders Juja, Ruiru, Githunguri and Lari sub-counties. The sub-county has four administrative wards namely Ndarugu, Kiamwangi, Ng'enda and Kiganjo as shown in the map in Appendix v.

In terms of development, Ng'enda ward has high urbanization rate with good road network, hospital and shopping centers. Farming is the major economic activity with a section of residents in businesses and others formally employed.

The researcher decided to choose the study area because of the existing history of illicit brews production and consumption and practice of community policing. The sub-county is well known in the country having produced two former heads of state.

3.5 Target Population

This study targeted 28,037 households in Gatundu south from all the 4 wards who benefits from community policing programs and who are affected by illicit brews. Ng'enda ward has 14,729 households, Kiganjo ward has 8,369, Ndarugu has 6,461 and Kiamwangi ward has 6,038 households (KNBS, 2019). The target population was households within a 300 meters radius from police station or police divisions or police post.

The closeness of the households to the police anticipated the household members to have better chances of benefiting from CP programs and that made the choice to use that radius a valid choice. The researcher only targeted household respondents who were above 18 years of age.

Where both parents wouldn't be available at the time of data collection, the oldest child who is 18 years old or above would be considered to take part in the study on their behalf.

For instances where both household heads would be present at the time of dropping research instruments, the man would fill the questionnaire on behalf of the household members. The study also targeted one SCPCs, four ACCs, DCC and 12 community policing officials.

3.6 Sampling Procedures and Techniques

The sample population was determined using Yamane (1967) proposed formula from a 28,037 households in Gatundu south sub-county. It would be basically costly and exhausting to get data from all the residents from the area and therefore, the study used the below formula to get the sample population.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where n = Sample size; N=Population size; and e = Significance level

N= 28,037 households

n = 437 Households

e= 0.05

The researcher anticipated a possibility of non-compliance by some respondents Based on the anticipation, the researcher made an adjustment and used the below formula;

$$n^{**} = \frac{n}{1 - w}$$

n= sample size

w= significance level (0.1)

From the formula, the researcher targeted 437 households in Gatundu south sub-county to take part in the research.

3.7 Sample Population

From the target population, it would be necessary to ensure fair distribution of data collection tools. This was achieved through using two main sampling methods namely; purposive sampling method and cluster sampling method. Purposive sampling method was used specifically to the special population while cluster sampling method and simple random sampling methods were embraced for the household respondents. The initial step in cluster sampling method was to identify all households within the radius of 300 meters from Gatundu police station or the police division in the four wards.

The second step involved the use of simple random sampling method and for the purposes of this study, the first household was selected randomly from there. Aditadwinanti, Jing, Lee,

Trevor & Muhamed (2013) have clearly explained this criteria of random sampling as borrowed in this study. It was important to ensure equal and fair distribution of study tools to the population. Therefore, the study developed a table showing how many households respondents from each ward would participate in the study as displayed in the table below.

Table 3.1: Sample Population

Target group	Number	Sample size	Proportionate size to population (%)	Sampling technique
Households	28,037	437	95%	Cluster random sampling
Nyumba kumi officials	12	12	3%	Purposive sampling
police commanders	2	2	0.5%	Purposive sampling
Chiefs	20	4	1%	Purposive sampling
DCC	1	1	0.25%	Purposive sampling
TOTAL	28,072	456	100%	

Source: Researcher, (2023)

From the table 3.1 above, each ward was anticipated to get a specific number of households that would take part in the study as displayed by the calculations below.

$$\text{Nge'enda ward} = 14,729 / (35,609) * 437 = 181 \text{ households}$$

$$\text{Kiganjo ward} = 8,369 / (35,609) * 437 = 103 \text{ households}$$

$$\text{Ndarugu ward} = 6,461 / (35,609) * 437 = 79 \text{ households}$$

$$\text{Kiamwangi ward} = 6,038 / (35,609) * 437 = 74 \text{ households}$$

The calculations displayed above expresses the number of respondents the researcher targeted from all the four wards. The ward with most residents expected to get the highest number of respondents.

3.8 Construction of Research Instruments

Questionnaires and interviews were the primary data collection methods. Questionnaires were close ended and in English but the researcher intended to offer interpretation assistance to the respondents who would need it. The questionnaire consisted of four sections. The study also used interview method for the experts.

For the purposes of confidentiality, the respondents were highly encouraged not to write their names whether in the questionnaire or in the interview guide paper. The study materials were printed on an A4 size paper and the researcher provided a pen during distribution of data collection tools exercise. Respondents were allowed a maximum of five days for them to fill the research instruments.

3.9 Validity and Reliability of the Research Instruments

3.9.1 Testing for Validity

Instruments used in the study were massively subjected to testing and validity evaluation. Questionnaires were evaluated to make sure that they were valid to the study. Validity was evaluated by experimenting the way challenges facing community policing affected illicit brews prevention, how the community's perception towards community policing affected illicit brews prevention and finally how the community-police relationship contributed towards illicit brews prevention. The supervisor was frequently consulted to ensure construction of quality and goal oriented research tools. Validity of instruments was measured by conducting a pilot study.

Pilot study was conducted in Juja Sub-county which shared similar characteristics with Gatundu south in terms of population and issues to do with illicit brews. The study used 12 participants from the area as part of pilot study. The participants were sent questionnaires and the dependability ratings were computed for this study. However, the findings were not to be included in the findings as is usually the case but the instrument was adjusted especially where the questions were not very clear.

3.9.2 Testing for Reliability

Cronbach and Meehl (1955) expounds reliability as the level to which a test predictably measures what researcher intend to measure, that is, the ability to give out similar outcome regardless of the repeated tests done under constant conditions. To ensure reliability, accuracy of investigation was determined by constancy of results realized after the study. While testing for reliability, the study used Spearman-Brown Prophecy formula. Following the pilot study, the total number of scores per each item was divided by two halves in the attempt to detect the reliability of each half.

Gay (1992) explained that any research instrument split by half and has a coefficient of 0.7 and above is accepted and reliable. This is therefore the format which this study used to test tool's reliability after conducting the pilot study and before proceeding to the actual study. Pilot study examines the validity and reliability of research tools before the actual study is conducted and facilitates the researcher in ensuring preparation of quality research tools (In, 2017).

3.1.0 Data Collection Methods and Procedures

The study used mixed methods in data collection for both qualitative and quantitative data. Data was primarily collected from interviews for the experts and questionnaires for household respondents while secondary data was retrieved from government documentaries, journals, books, articles and media sources.

Interviews were scheduled and a well formulated interview guide shared and the respondents accorded maximum time to share their opinion. During the exercise, the researcher observed all the university's set guidelines for data collection.

Introduction letter from the school of social sciences and a license acquired from the NACOSTI to allow the researcher to proceed to the field for actual data collection was taken. The researcher then visited the offices of deputy county commissioner and sub-county police commander for introduction before data collection. Questionnaires were administered at household level and adequate assistance offered.

3.1.1 Data Analysis Techniques and Procedures

This basically means packaging raw collected data from the field in a form that can be understood by the researcher and for easier interpretation. The study assembled both qualitative and quantitative data which was obtained from questionnaires and interviews. After the quantitative data collection exercise, the data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences and interpreted using descriptive statistical methods for instance percentages and frequency tables to establish the correspondence between the three variables that are included in research; independent; intervening and the dependent variable.

Qualitative data was analyzed thematically through coding, assigning numbers, congregated into themes and finally grouped to establish the trends.

3.1.2 Ethical Considerations

Before engaging in the data collection exercise, the researcher sought authorization from the Ethical Research Review Committee (ERC) through the university's postgraduate department.

After authorization from the university to carry out research, the researcher secured research license from National Council of Science and Technology Innovation (NACOSTI). The respondents were issued with introduction letters which indicated and guaranteed respondents confidentiality, guidance to filling up the questionnaires and interview forms as well as establishment to show agreement to participate in research was shared.

Respondents were assured of anonymity whereby they were instructed not to include names or affiliations while filling in the questionnaires.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter dispense presentation , data analysis and discussion of the study findings which was arrived at through analysis of collected data linked up to the objectives previously established by this study. The study intended to establish the role of community prevention in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu south sub-county, Kenya.

4.2 Reliability Analysis

A reliability assessment was performed using Cronbach's Alpha to assess the validity of the study instruments. The researcher required a Cronbach's Alpha exceeding 0.7 and the table below shows an alpha value of 0.840

Table 4.1: Reliability Analysis

Variables	Alpha Value
Challenges facing CP	0.843
Attitude of the community towards CP	0.836
Contribution of community-police relationship towards illicit brews prevention	0.841
Average Value	0.840

Source: Researcher (2023)

4.3 Response Rate

Out of 437 household respondents who received the study tools, 389 returned them which constituted to 89% response rate. The experts had a 100% response rate whereby interviews were conducted orally. According to Frey (2018) Response Rate (RR) refers to the total number

of respondents who upon receiving data collection tools earnestly participated in comparison to the total number of the invited participants. RR shows the involvement degree of respondents in research and therefore makes the researcher have quality data measured. Muriithi et.al (2016) stated that a RR of 50% is adequate, 60% good and above and 70% is excellent for data analysis and reporting and therefore the RR in this study surpassed recommended level thus was sufficient enough.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

A study by Hammer (2011) states that collection and description of demographic characteristics of respondents when reporting findings is paramount to steer clear of making assumptions that prodigy under study are similar regardless of other key components; therefore, shift from despotism universalism. The information contained in the demographic data is essential in determining whether the targeted participants were covered or not. The demographic attributes of respondents included; gender, age, residence, duration of stay in the area, number of household members, level of education, occupation, history of alcohol consumption and history of illicit brews consumption with a view to avoid assumptions but uphold objectivity as it has been clearly been discussed below.

4.3.1 Gender of Household Respondents

The researcher wanted to identify the gender of household respondents while distributing data collection tools since it remains a critical variable in this study and it was presented using the figure 4.1 below.

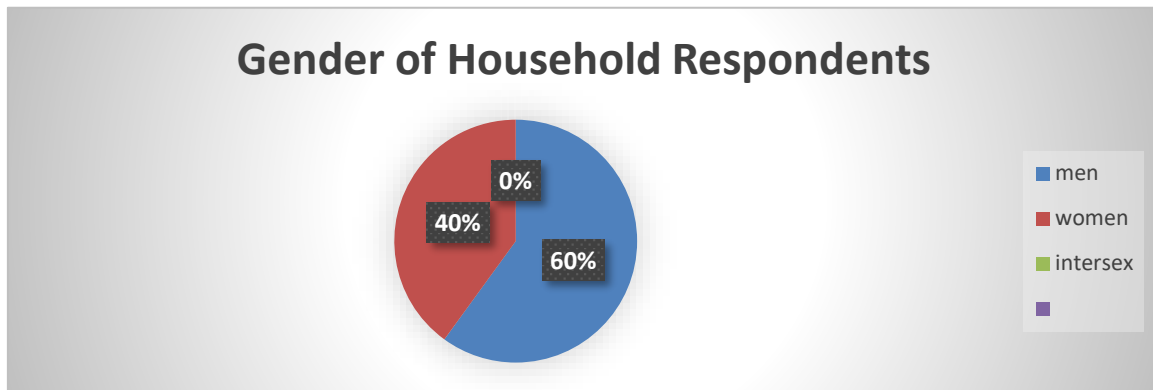


Figure 4.1: Gender of Household Respondents

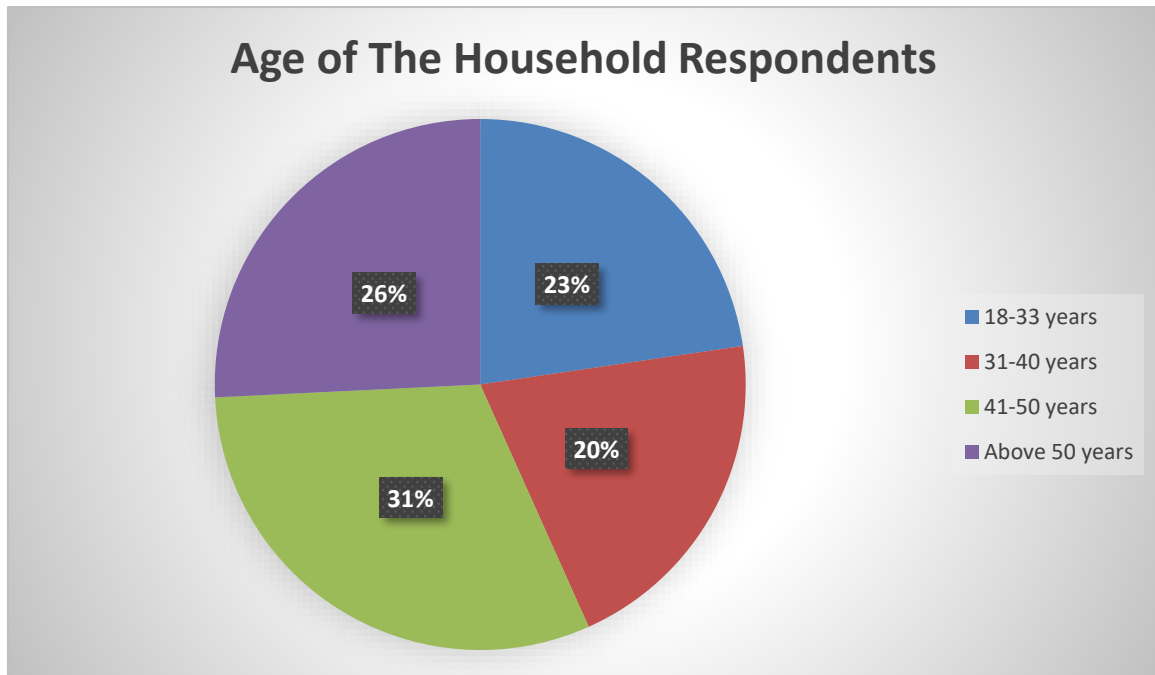
Source: Researcher (2023)

From a total of 389 household respondents, 233 were male while 156 were female with a zero intersex respondent. This constituted to 60 percent male respondents, 40 percentage female respondents and zero percent intersex respondents. Apparently, more males than females were covered which could be attributed to the patriarchal nature of African societies as corroborated through a study conducted by Maseno and Kilonzo (2011). Furthermore, majority of household respondents being men which is also the presumption that while women are left to do domestic chores, men are mandated to take part in policy making. The scholar argues that African communities are largely dominated by more male than females in social, economic and political spheres. It is important to include sex and gender of respondents in research in order to address bygone totalitarianism even in studies where by its not the main aspect of the study (Jordao, et., al 2021).

4.3.2 Age of Household Respondents

The researcher wanted to know the age distribution of household respondents who took part in the study. The figure 4.2 below represent the age of respondents.

Figure 4.2: Age of Household Respondents



Source: Researcher (2023)

The figure above clearly displays that 25 out of 100 percent of all the household respondents, were aged between 18-30 years, 20 percent were respondents ranging between 31-40 years of age, 31 percent were respondents aged between 41-50 years while only 26 percent of the household respondents had 50 and above years. A significant number of the respondents who took part in this study were aged between 41 to 50 years. There is a connection between the age of respondents and their response. Sandberg (2016) argued that the age of respondents affects their way of responding to questions and to be precise, the young respondents have a tendency of leaving some questions unanswered. Furthermore, complex policy making matters in the community including community policing is more dominated by people who have more age advancement including the elders in the society which gave that category of respondents to take lead in participation.

4.3.3 Area of Residence of Household Respondents

The researcher wanted to identify the area of residence of respondents who took part in the study by requesting them to indicate the ward they lived in from the four categories that were provided and the results were displayed in figure 4.3 below.

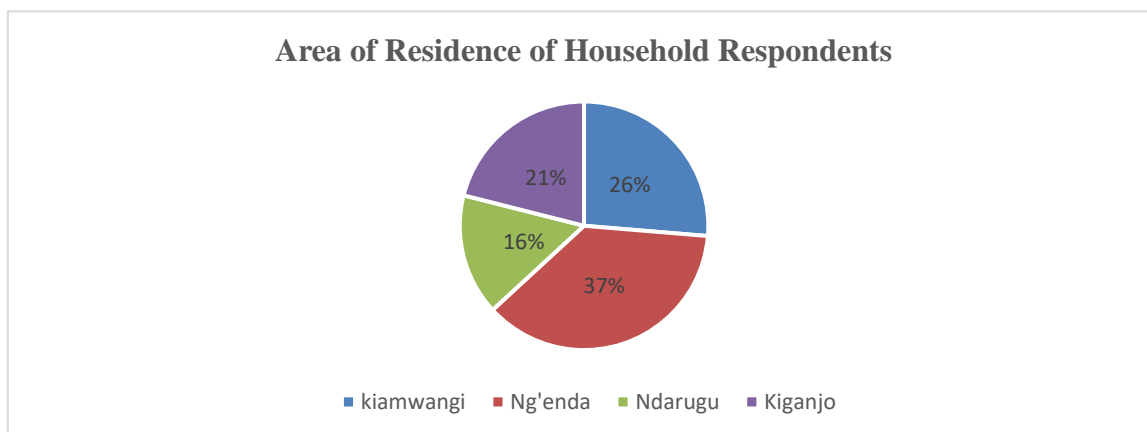


Figure 4.3: Area of Residence of Household Respondents

Source: Researcher (2023)

The figure 4.3 above indicates that most of the household respondents were from Ng'enda ward with 37%, Kiamwangi ward came second with 26%, third was Kiganjo ward with 21% and finally Ndarugu ward had 16% of the total respondents. According to the results above it implies that majority of respondents were from Ng'enda ward since the ward has the highest population according to National Statistics Report, (2019). Furthermore, Ng'enda ward is the sub-county headquarters and therefore, all levels of leadership is experienced in that area.

4.3.4 Duration in Area of Residence

The researcher requested household respondents to acknowledge their duration of stay in their current residence. The results was meant to assist the researcher determine whether they were fit to take part in the study or not and their responses were displayed in the figure below:

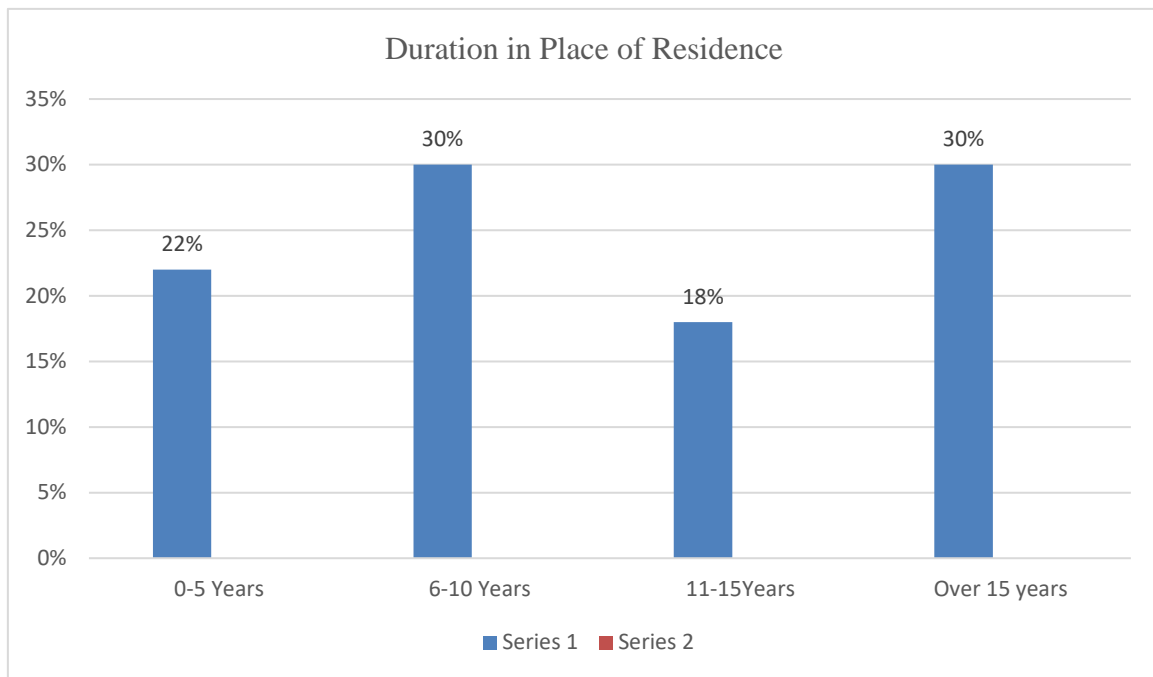


Figure 4.4: Duration of Household Respondents in Place of Residence

Source: Researcher (2023)

The figure 4.4 above clearly demonstrates that most of the household respondents who took part in the study had lived in the area for between 6-10 years and over 15 years at 30 percent each. 22 percent of the respondents had lived in the area for less than 5 years and only 18 percent of the respondents lived in the area for between 11-15 years. The majority of respondents having lived long enough in the area meant that they were knowledgeable and with good understanding of the locale. They were therefore able to give accurate information regarding the subject matter. The duration of stay of respondents in a certain area had a positive relationship with their level of understanding concerning responses to research questions (Kwoba et al., 2015). The study further argued that the longer the stay, the better the understanding and vice versa.

4.3.5 Level of education of Household Respondents

The researcher requested household respondents to indicate their education levels and the results have been displayed in the figure 6 below.

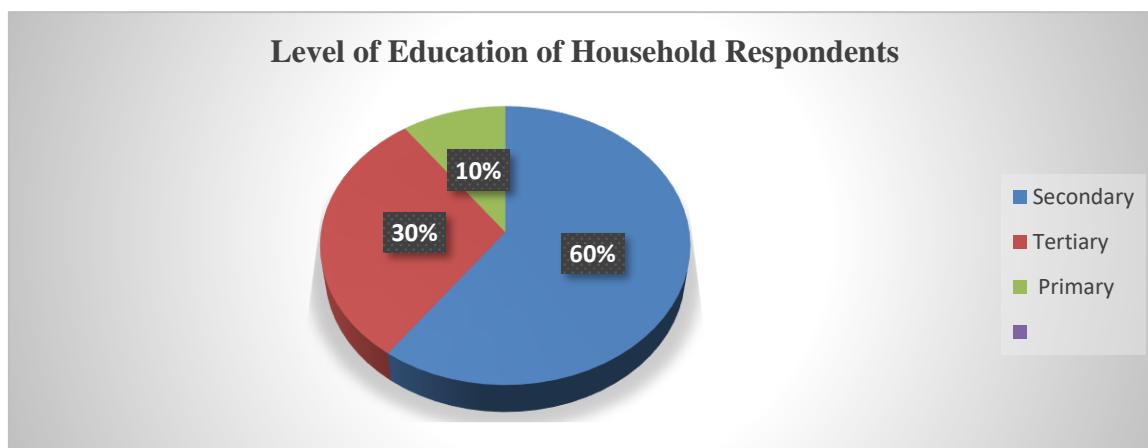


Figure 4.5: Highest Level of Education of Household Respondents

Source: Researcher (2023)

Respondents with secondary education as their highest level of education topped by 60 percent, those that had college or tertiary education were at 30 percent while those with primary education as their highest level of education were at 10 percent. The findings in the study indicated that majority of respondents had secondary education. Low education levels of respondents makes them to make mistakes while filling up questionnaires as compared to those with high level of education (James and Nil, 2004). This is based on literacy levels which determines level of understanding and interpreting the questions.

4.3.6 Occupation of Household Respondents

Household respondents were requested to indicate their occupation. Four categories were examined including farmers, traders, civil servants and others and the findings were illustrated using the figure 4.6 below.

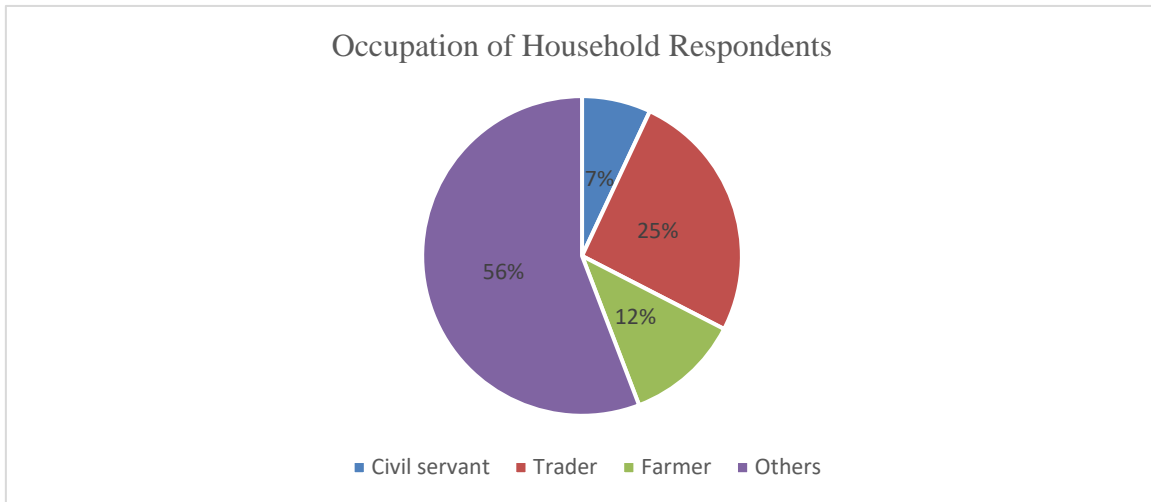


Figure 4.6: Occupation of Household Respondents

Source: Researcher (2023)

As displayed in figure 4.6 above, majority of household respondents were traders at 56 percent. This is based on the fact that the researcher targeted households around police stations and police division which are mostly constructed in areas with high population and more so around trading centers. 25 percent of total respondents were farmers. This is related to the study area having fertile lands for farming. A study by Rindfuss (2015) argued that the occupation of respondents was an important factor for it affects their level of participation as it affects availability to take part in the study. 12 percent of all the respondents had no specific occupation and hence filled in the category of others while only 7 percent of the household respondents were civil servants.

4.3.7 Household Respondents who consume alcohol

Household respondents were requested to indicate whether they took alcohol or not. This is based on the fact that it is an important variable in this study. The results were displayed in the

figure below.

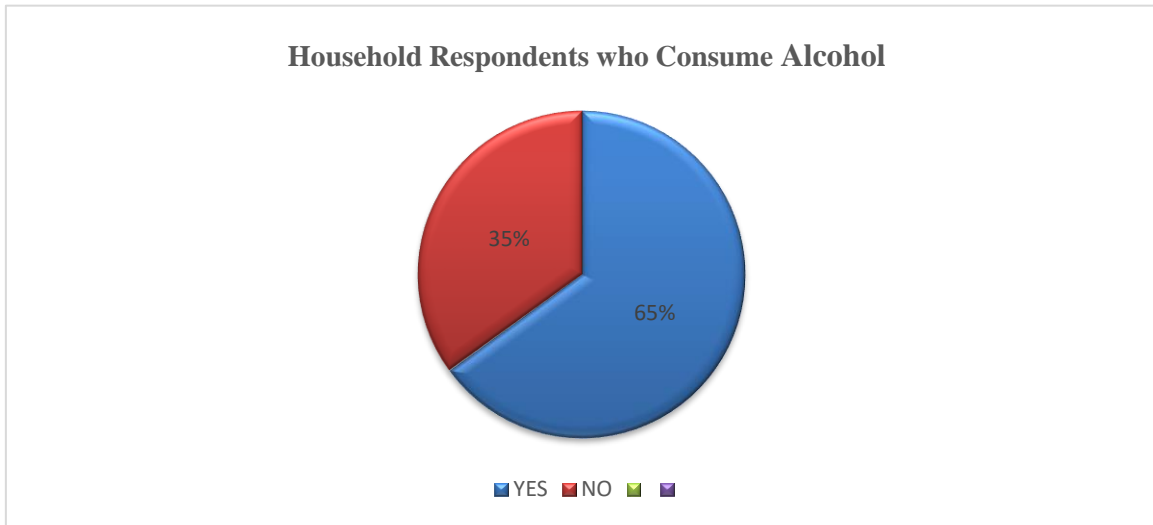


Figure 4.7: Household Respondents who take Alcohol

Source: Researcher (2023)

Majority of respondents indicated that they took alcohol by 65 percent. Respondents who didn't take alcohol was 35 percent.

4.3.8 Household Respondents who consume illicit brews

The household respondents were requested to indicate whether they took illicit brews or not.

The results of the variable was displayed in figure 4.8 below.

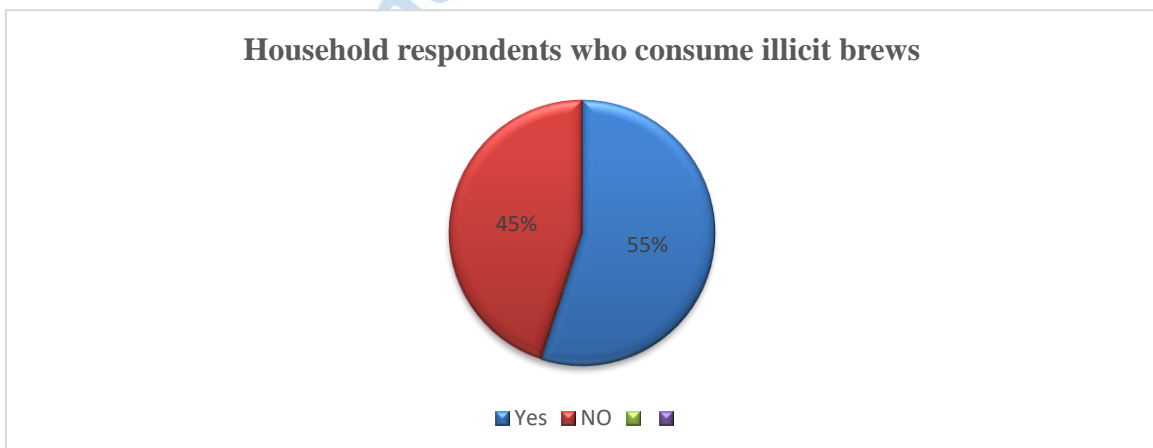


Figure 4.8: Household Respondents who Consume Illicit brews

Source: Researcher (2023)

The household respondents who consumed illicit brews were 55 percent while those who didn't consume illicit brews were 45 percent as displayed in the figure 4.8 above. This clearly shows that a good number of area residents consumed illicit brews.

4.4 Challenges facing Community Policing in Illicit brews Prevention

Household respondents were requested to indicate challenges faced by community policing in illicit brews prevention in the area. For better establishment of their views, a questionnaire clearly written with 5 categories of constructs perceived to be the challenges facing community policing was shared to them for opinion sharing. 5 represented strongly oppose, 4 represented those who opposed, 3 represented those who remained neutral, 2 represented those who supported and 1 represented those who strongly supported. The results from the questionnaire was shared in the table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2: Challenges facing Community Policing in Illicit Brews Prevention

S/no	Construct	1	2	3	4	5
1	The Community policing programs are well resourced	28%	20%	1%	21%	30%
2.	There are enough police officers in our area to facilitate community policing and illicit brews prevention matters	18%	13%	29%	8%	32%
3.	The police have adequate skills in handling matters community policing	18%	17%	3%	29%	33%
4	The police officers are accountable in community policing matters	28%	5%	10%	24%	33%
5.	There is need to review police transfer for it affects community policing in illicit brews prevention	17%	30%	24%	17%	12%

Source: (Researcher, 2023)

On the statement whether community policing programs were well resourced, majority of household respondents at 51 percent disapproved the construct, whereas a lesser figure at 48 percent approved the construct and 5 percent remained neutral on the matter.

In an interview with one of the key respondents in a sub-county security meeting, one of the respondents noted that;

“We wish the government would establish an independent well-resourced community policing department because we believe this could reduce staff burnouts experienced due to work demands. Sometimes we lack enough staffs to participate in CP programs, means of transport is a challenge and we don’t have sufficient public social halls across the sub-county”. (Oral interview with R6 on 26/12/2023 in Gatundu South sub-county, Kenya).

On the statement whether the area had enough police officers to cater for community policing and illicit brews matters, majority of household respondents at 40 percent supported the construct while minority at 31 percent opposed the construct. However, 29 percent of all the respondents indicated to remain neutral on that matter. During the interview session with key informants, one of the respondents noted that;

“We are facing a real staff shortage whereby we have 231 police officers against a total population of over 100,000. Sometimes officers cannot engage in other policing activities apart from the normal activities” (Reported on 23/12/2023 in Gatundu south sub-county by R4 in an oral interview).

On the view that the police officers have adequate skills in handling community policing matters, 62 percent of respondents opposed the construct, 35 percent were in support while 3

percent chose to remain neutral. One of the key informants on the challenges facing community policing stated that;

“The establishment of national police service standing orders in 2011 was expected to be a game changer in community policing matters as it was captured in the document. There was even the introduction of community policing syllabus in police training colleges. However, policing is dynamic, most police officers survive in the field with only the basic training they received in college. If we want to make community policing effective, let there be more frequent trainings for our police officers”(Oral interview with R1 on 23/12/2023 at Gatundu south sub-county).

On the statement whether the police officers were accountable in community policing and illicit brews prevention matters, 57 percent indicated to oppose the construct, 33 percent indicated to support the construct while only 10 percent of the respondents remained neutral. A key respondent during an interview indicated that;

“It is true that some police officers have been accused of being corrupt, they have been identified to be in one way or another collaborating with some criminals, however, we have witnessed a tremendous drop in corruption cases involving the police officers. (Reported on 23/12/2023 in Gatundu south sub-county by R6 in an Oral interview).

When the researcher sought the opinion of household respondents on the need for reviewing police transfer policy for enabling adequate service delivery, 39 percent of household respondents opposed the construct, 47 percent supported the need to review the police transfer while 24 percent chose to remain neutral. According to a key informant, there is need to review

the transfer policy of police officers since they contribute either negatively or positively in community policing matters and illicit brews prevention. These sentiments are exemplified in the quote;

“Some police officers have overstayed in our area, they compromise community policing progress since their relationship with the public is not healthy. Some police officers got used to their area of jurisdiction and forgot their mandate. We have experienced incidences where police officers have been caught in illicit brews dens drinking with the locals. Let us make the 3 years transfer policy effective. However, there are police officers who have overstayed in an area but their record in crime prevention remains excellent” (Oral interview with R10 on 24/12/2023 in Gatundu South sub-county).

According to the broken window theory, the physical environment determines the outcome of crime prevention strategies. The findings of this study indicates that the outcome of the role of community policing in illicit brews prevention is based on how well resourced the initiative is. The results from this study concurs with a study by Adambo (2015) which found that the government spent too much funds in the department of security on salaries which eventually affected implementation of new policies due to lack of sufficient funds. Another study by Kimilu (2013) identified that community policing programs are not fully supported by the government and NGOs as expected. It was identified that police officers involved in the community policing matters lacked basic infrastructures like good housing and patrol cars. Community policing programs are not adequately financed by the national government (Ferreira 2016). Similarly, a study by Ruteere and Pommerole (2017) further found that police

officers who were involved in community policing matters faced a challenge of underfunding due to lack of a clear budget to implement community policing initiatives in the country

4.5 The Perception of the Community Towards the use of Community Policing as an Illicit Brews Prevention Strategy

The researcher sought to establish the Perception of the household respondents towards using community policing in illicit brews prevention. Five constructs were established and presented to the household respondents. The scale ranged from strongly agree to strongly disagree whereby score 1 represented strongly disagree while score four denoted strongly agree. Score 3 denoted disagree while score 2 indicated agree. The findings from the construct were presented in the table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3: The Perception of Household Respondents towards the use of Community policing as an Illicit Brews Prevention Strategy

S/no	Construct	Mean	Standard dev.
1	Community policing is a complete waste of time and should allow police to do their job	2.89	.837
2	We are not interested in using community policing program to prevent illicit brews.	2.65	.729
3	All matters related to illicit brews when forwarded to the police officers are handled professionally.	2.55	.776
4	When there are more community policing forums in the area, illicit brews cases can reduce.	2.15	.811
5	Sharing our opinions regarding illicit brews prevention through community policing forums is convenient compared to other ways.	2.58	.712

Source: Researcher (2023)

Based on the analysis on table 4.3 above, the overall perception of the community was computed by averaging the agreement and disagreement scores and the results are displayed in table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4: General Community's Perception on Community Policing as an Illicit Brews Prevention Strategy

Perception	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	93	23.91%
Agree	97	24.94%
Disagree	104	26.73%
Strongly disagree	95	24.42%
Total	389	100

Source: Researcher (2023)

The researcher wanted to establish the perception of the respondents towards community policing and therefore the household respondents were asked to fill in a questionnaire structured using likert scale. Based on the results on f table 4.3 above, the standard deviation ranged from 2.15 to 2.89. The highly ranked statements were; community policing is a complete waste of time and should allow police officers to do their job and we are not interested in using community policing programs to prevent illicit brews. The lowest ranked statement was that: when there are more community policing forums in the area, illicit brews cases can reduce.

During an interview it was reported that;

“community policing having been practiced for over a decade now in our area, it is worth noting that the community members are unwilling to use it in crime prevention. Illicit brews are produced and distributed within the eyes of community members without them reporting to us.”

(Oral interview with R5 on 24/12/2023 in Gatundu South sub-county).

Another separate respondent stated that;

‘Among the challenges facing community policing in the area, the community don’t turn up for community policing forums. Only a small section of community members turn up no matter the efforts we make to empower them on the importance of the initiative’ (Interview with a key informant on 23/12/2023 in Gatundu south-sub-county).

On the issue on whether the community can trust the police on matters to do with illicit brews prevention, the study established that majority of the household respondents by a mean score of 2.55 don’t trust the police.

As shown in the table 4.4 above, the results revealed that 48.9 percent of the respondents agreed with the construct while 51.15 percent of the household respondents disagreed with the construct.

The results indicate that while most of the community members shows to have a negative perception towards using community policing in illicit brews prevention, another section of the respondents indicated to believe that regular community policing forums can help reduce the prevalence of illicit brews in Gatundu south. In instances where the community doesn’t trust the police, the level of crime goes high. There is the need for both the community to maintain a convenient interaction that works towards meeting the objectives of community policing (Kungu, 2015).

The results in the study is supported by demographic findings established earlier whereby it was revealed that majority of the household respondents had no specific occupation which eventually could expose them to illicit brews consumption and a negative attitude towards prevention mechanisms such as CP to illicit brews prevention. The connection between the two

is well explained by the broken window theory which indicates that unattended facts in the community puts the community at risk of committing crime.

Furthermore, it has been identified that quite a number of community members by 58 percent doesn't support the idea of sharing information through community policing forums. Although there is need to further examine the cause of this, a citizen having a bad encounter with the police changes the overall perception about the officer even in instances where the officer might be protecting the rights of other citizens which mostly is the case (Schafer, 2003).

However, it has been further identified that a citizen having a positive encounter with the police will eventually have or develop a positive perception towards community policing through conveniently sharing of information with the police. The need to impact positive attitude to the community members about the police as law enforcers and not symbols of hatred should be eliminated whatsoever in the community with the aim of achieving positive outcome.

This is supported by a study by Cordner (2014) who stated that apart from improving police community relationship, there is need for the community to participate in community policing matters. Gitau (2017) further encouraged the need for community collaboration with the police for the success of community policing. The whole idea of creating more community and police participation is related on the broken window theory whereby through such activities, it is possible to identify illicit brew dens with information being provided by the community members. As a result, those in illicit brews business can be identified and apprehended, their hideouts can be closely monitored or destroyed completely.

The findings of this study concurs with another study by Newham (2013) which stated that community policing initiative has been facing a challenge in terms of the perception the community had towards the programs. Osse (2016) stated that there was need for changing how community policing was being run by frequently conducting community policing activities if there would be any expectation for community policing to be effective.

As stated earlier, through resource mobilization to community policing matters, conducting frequent community policing meetings is very crucial in bringing all the stakeholders on board and more frequent crime situation analysis in an area. When both parties come together, there's an anticipated perception change by both.

On instances where community members have a negative perception towards a program, they obviously won't take part in the programs and for this case, it will become troublesome for identification of illicit brew hubs in the area as emphasized by the broken window theory ideology. According to a study by Bennet (2016) there is need for establishing teamwork among the communities and security agents.

Furthermore Broken Window Theory states that there are certain societal norms that govern a community. The role of laws made within that society is to maintain such social norms. Community policing gives the community power and obligation in crime prevention. The idea behind community policing too is to leave capital offenses under the control of police officers while minor offences such are societal norms are left with the community. When the community therefore fails to participate in such activities for instance community policing. The environment will leave the community prone to crime.

4.6 The Contribution of Community Police Relationship to Illicit Brews Prevention

The researcher wanted to establish the contribution of the community-police relationship to illicit brews prevention. This objective was very critical in enabling better understanding hence appreciating the contribution of the relationship. The researcher conducted interviews with experts and shared questionnaires to household respondents.

The researcher established five constructs whereby construct one intended to establish the contribution of the relationship towards information sharing, construct two focused on crime reduction, construct three focused on identification of illicit brews dens, construct four intended to establish the contribution of the relationship towards resource mobilization and finally construct five wanted to establish whether the relationship can make community members more involved in community policing matters.

The researcher identified three levels of answers where by whereby those who chose level 1 stated in support of the construct, those who chose level 3 stated in lack of support of the statement while those that chose level two chose to remain neutral on the matter and this was meant to facilitate data analysis and in making conclusion on the matter.

To establish facts, participants were presented with questionnaires in form of a table and the results are shown in the table 4.5 below. Furthermore, qualitative data obtained from interviews conducted to the experts have been included alongside the findings obtained from the household respondents as displayed in the table.

Table 4.5: The Contribution of Community- Police Relationship to Illicit Brews Prevention

S/no	Construct	1	2	3
1	The community-police relationship contributes positively towards information sharing relating to illicit brews	30%	5%	65%
2	Crime can be reduced when the community and the police live harmoniously	88%	12%	0%
3	Community police relationship can help identification of illicit brews dens.	35%	10%	55%
4	Community-police relationship can help in resource mobilization towards community policing and illicit brews prevention programs	45%	0%	55%
5	Community-police relationship can make the community be more involved in community policing matters and reduction of illicit brews.	20%	14%	66%

Source: Researcher (2023)

The findings on the table 4.5 above shows that a good community-police relationship has a positive impact towards information sharing as cited by 65 percent of household respondents who agreed with the construct. However 5 percent of the respondents weren't sure while 30 percent disagreed with the construct.

The researcher wanted to establish the contribution of the relationship between the community and the police by evaluating the contribution of a harmonious environment between the two parties. Based on the findings, 88 percent of the respondents believed the harmony can reduce crime, 12 percent weren't sure while no respondent cited against the construct. A key informant informed the researcher further that;

“There are wards which have greatly improved in terms of illicit brews prevention and this has been contributed by the community and the police working as a team through information sharing over the years that i have been in office. One of the ward commanders established a program whereby nyumba kumi officials in the area meet every end month and information got

has been identified to contribute massively in illicit brews prevention”(interview with R2 on 22/12/2023 in Gatundu South sub-county).

The researcher wanted to establish whether the police -community relationship could contribute towards identification of illicit brews dens. 55 percent of the respondents supported the construct, 10 percent remained neutral and 35 percent indicated not to support the construct.

During interview with a key respondent, the researcher was informed that;

“where the police officers and the community actively participate in policing matters, identification of illicit brews producers becomes so easier since the producers are our brothers and sisters in the community” (Oral interview with R9 on 22/12/2023 in Gatundu South sub-county).

The study also revealed that the community-police relationship could contribute to government resource mobilization towards CP and illicit brews prevention. This is based on 55 percent of household respondents who cited in support of the construct against 45 percent who cited against the construct. This information was also supported by a key respondent who stated that;

“Among the challenges we are facing as security managers in our area is failure of community members to turn out during community policing meetings. The small number that turn up makes the sponsors assign little resources to our area which makes the intention to eliminate illicit brew a nightmare” (Interview with R6 on 24/12/2023 in Gatundu south, Kenya).

On the construct whether the community-police relationship could make the police officers more involved in community policing matters 66 percent of the respondents disagreed with the construct, 20 percent agreed while 14 percent chose to remain neutral. These findings revealed

that majority believed that the relationship has no contribution to participation rate on illicit brew and community policing activities. The findings concurs with a response from a key respondent during an interview who stated that;

“The intention of making police officers live within the community through the introduction of house allowance was to make them relate better with the community members but to the contrary, most parts of our area has seen no significant results in illicit brews prevention in regard to that” (Oral interview with R5 in Gatundu south sub-county, Kenya on 23/12/2023).

As stated earlier, although the community believes community policing can lead to reduced cases of illicit brews, it is important to make the community much more attracted to take part in the model for effectiveness.

Among the many identified factors that can lead to illicit brews prevention in the area have been identified as resources allocation. For cases whereby there are no enough personnel to work in an area, the need to lookout on the matter cannot be reemphasized. The provision of police motor vehicles can make the police have ease in patrolling the area and as stated by the Broken Window theory, it is the environmental factors that makes crime escalate. Police officers cannot effectively take charge without the full participation of community members and provision of other significant resources such as cars and updated training on modern policing.

According to the demographic data collected, it was established that majority of the household respondents took illicit brews. The disclosure of such sensitive or personal information indicates the need for the community to find a solution in eliminating these brews. It's one way of accepting that there exists a problem aswell as accepting to share information so that others

can benefit from it (Maíz-Arévalo, 2023). The need for the community and the police to work together as team cannot be emphasized further based on these findings.

According to social structure theory of community policing, the social life in the community affects crime rate in one way or another and this concurs with the findings in this study. Jasper (2017) further supports the study findings by stating that a harmonious social environment between the stakeholders contribute greatly to preventing crime.

According to social structural theory of community policing, social factors play a major role in crime prevention and the findings in this statement indicates that the community are in support of good inter-relationships between the community and the police. This is important in making information sharing more convenient and in making every member of the community responsible for their own security. Illicit brews is a society problem and therefore, the need for the community to have a good relationship with the police remains fundamental.

Illicit brews hubs are such areas whereby as stated earlier, they are mostly in remote areas which cannot easily be accessed by law enforcement agencies. The need for bringing in the Broken Window. According to the theory, it is the responsibility of the community members to eradicate crime in an area. According to the respondent, eradicating of these brews can be made easier if people could stop hiding.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the results and generates conclusions and recommendations guided by objectives of the study. The overriding purpose of this study was to establish the role of community policing in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu South sub-county with a view to improve the practice.

5.2 Summary of Findings

5.2.1 Challenges Facing Community Policing In Illicit Brews Prevention

The first objective of this study aimed at establishing the challenges facing community policing in Gatundu South sub-county. It was established that community policing programs were facing challenges. For objective one, 51% for those who didn't support the statement regarding CP programs to be well resourced. On the second statement, 40% of the respondents stated that they don't have enough police officers to take part in CP matters. Major challenge established by the study was about police skills at 62% followed by police accountability at 57%. Other challenges identified were inform of lack of enough police officers, police transfers and resource challenges.

5.2.2 Perception of the Community Towards Community Policing as an Illicit Brews Prevention Strategy

The second objective of the study was to establish the perception of the community towards the use of community policing in as an illicit brews prevention strategy. The findings read that 52% of the respondents had a negative perception towards using CP in illicit brews intervention. This was against 48% of the total respondents who supported the construct. The findings revealed that the community members had negative perceptions towards the use of community policing strategy as an illicit brews prevention strategy as supported by 51.15 percent of household respondents. However, 48.9 percent of the respondents had a positive perception towards the use of community policing strategy in illicit brews prevention.

It was further revealed that despite the community policing initiative having been practiced for a while, the community members were not interested in using it and this was the worst level in the scale of perception at a mean of 2.89. However, the study revealed that illicit brews can be reduced through increased community forum activities in the area. Finally, it was established that community policing was not the best platform for sharing opinion as some respondents feared for their security and that some opinions shared were either never or hardly implemented.

5.2.3 Contribution of Community -Police Relationship to Illicit Brews Prevention

The last objective of the study sought to establish the contribution of community-police relationship to illicit brews prevention in Gatundu South sub-county. It was established that the community police relationship contributed in illicit brews prevention. The study established

that the relationship contributed positive towards information sharing related to community policing as supported by 65%.

The study further identified that illicit brews could be reduced if the community and the police lived harmoniously. The findings of this study revealed that community police relationship could help in identification of illicit brews dens in the area.

The study revealed that the community-police relationship could contribute to resource mobilization towards community policing and illicit brews prevention. Finally, this study established that through a good community-police relationship, community members could be more involved in community policing matters as supported by 66% of household respondents.

5.3 Conclusions of the Study

The first objective of the study aimed at establishing the challenges faced by community policing in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu south sub-county. The findings shows that the implementation of community policing in Gatundu South sub-county is faced with numerous challenges which are impending the realization of the program's defined goal of prevention of illicit brews in the community. Staffs shortage, lack of adequate skills through training, police officers unaccountability and police transfers were the challenges identified by this study to be facing community policing in Gatundu South Sub-county.

The study can therefore conclude that the ideal role of community policing in preventing illicit brews is determined by how well these resources challenges are addressed. There is need to add the number of local authorities for instance the police officers in the area to help in the war against illicit brews. Alongside staff addition, they need to be well trained to have the necessary

skills as identified by this study. Furthermore, the study can conclude that police transfer affects the effectiveness of illicit brews prevention strategy such as CP. There is need for police commanders to adhere to the police 3 year transfer policy.

The second objective of the study sought to establish the perception of the community towards the use of community policing in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu south sub-county. The study can conclude that the community have a negative perception towards the use of community policing as an illicit brews prevention strategy and they have an extreme negative perception towards using community policing to fight illicit brews. The community perceives that there is need to leave the police officers to do their job. However, the study can conclude that a percentage of the community members have a positive perception towards using community policing in reducing illicit brews cases whereby the respondents indicated that when there are more community policing activities, illicit brews cases can reduce.

For instance, a section of the respondents supported that when there are more community policing forums in the area, illicit brews cases can be reduced as supported by a mean of 2.15.

This means that even though the community members don't support or have a relative negative perception towards using community policing in illicit brews prevention, if all other factors can be considered at the planning and implementation stages of community policing activities aimed at preventing illicit brews, cases can be reduced.

This study can therefore conclude that the community has a negative perception towards using community policing in illicit brews prevention and there is need to change the perception for the role of community policing in illicit brews prevention to be effective.

The final objective of the study aimed at establishing the contribution of the community police relationship in illicit brews prevention. The findings of the study makes the researcher to conclude that the relationship between the police and the community contributes in illicit brews prevention. It is important to maintain a good environment between the police and the community as it will affect the outcome of illicit brews prevention either negatively or positively.

One of the most regarded statement in the support of the objective was on identification of illicit brews. The respondents stated that community-police relationship can make the community be more involved in community policing matters and reducing illicit brews by 66 percent of the total number of household respondents who took part in the study. This means that that is the most important factor in elimination of illicit brews in the area. The need to look up on that matter by strengthening the relationship between the two cannot therefore be ignored if at any time the fight against illicit brews is to become realistic.

5.4 Recommendations for Practice

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made:

- The government should make resources more available to the police officers and community members in order to ensure community policing activities are run smoothly.

This is in relation to objective number one of this study which sought to establish the challenges facing community policing in illicit brews prevention. The findings established by this study is that there are challenges which have made it impossible to achieve the goal of reducing the prevalence of illicit brews. The results will be used as

a reflection of what other counties in the country are facing in matters illicit brews prevention and the need to address them cannot be emphasized better.

- The government and NGOs should provide an in-service training for police officers on community policing matters to equip them with more skills on community policing matters. The government should consider creation of an independent office on community policing and channel necessary resources for instance deploying specific police officers to that office for accountability and efficiency for carrying out community policing activities.
- The government and NGOs should embark on public sensitization on communities' social dynamics through perception change in order to eliminate mistrust and confidentiality that might contribute negatively towards community policing.
- The study identified that the community police relationship play a significant role in illicit brews prevention and specifically, where there is a good relationship between the two, illicit brews cases can be reduced. It is therefore based on these observations that this study recommends the need for the government to facilitate ways of even making these relationships better. Creation of activities that may influence the community to embrace a positive relationship is key for instance creation of a fund to facilitate all activities aimed at improving such relationships for instance football tournaments.

5.5 Areas for Further Studies

The study focused on establishing the role of community policing in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu south sub-county and focused more on the challenges facing community policing, the

perception of the community towards community policing as an illicit brews prevention strategy and finally the contribution of community police relationship to community policing and illicit brews prevention. Other studies should be conducted in the following areas;

- Effectiveness of resource mobilization towards illicit brews mitigation activities.
- Effects of illicit brews to social-economic productivity of the youth in Kenya.
- Stakeholders' contribution towards perception change of the community towards the use of community policing.
- The level of participation among the youth in community policing and illicit brews prevention activities in Kenya.



REFERENCES

- Adom, D., Adu-Agyem, J. and Hussein, E.K (2018). Theoretical and Conceptual Framework: Mandatory Ingredients of A Quality Research. *International Journal of Scientific Research. Vol. 7, Issue*. Retrieved:
file:///C:/Users/user/Downloads/January_2018_1514812002_202.pdf
- Akala. M, B. A. (2016). An Analysis of Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2010 in Reconciling Changaa distillation with climate change in Vihiga County Kenya. *International journal of innovative research and Development volume 5, issue 3*.
- Andrew, M. (2015). Documenting Effects of Media on Alcohol Consumption in Central Kenya, *A Master's Dissertation, Kansas State University, and Manhattan. Kansas*
- Asemota, O. O., Were, S., & Nyangau, S. P. (2022). Organizational Reward as a Predictor of Academic Employee Commitment in Selected Public Universities Universities in Kenya. *Journal of African Interdisciplinary Studies, 6(11)*, 96-117
- Bennett, S., Newman, M., & Gray, A. (2016). The Queensland mobile community office project: Putting wheels in motion for procedurally just community policing. In *Police Science: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Evidence-Based Policing, 1(1)*, 25-31.
- Carey, K. M. (2015). Changaa Culture and Process: Detecting Contamination in a Killer Brew. *Procedia engineering* , 107, 395-402.
- Cossyleon, J.E. (2019). Community policing. *The wiley blackwell encyclopedia of urban and Regional Studies*, 1-5.
- Department, S. r. (2022). *Report on annual crime*. United Kingdom: D.Clark.

- Diphoom, T., & VanStapele, N. (2021). What is Community policing?:Diverge agendas, practices, and experiences of transforming the police in Kenya. *A journal of poliing (12)*
11
- Frey, B. B. (2018). Response Rate. The SAGE Encyclopedia of Educational Research, Measurement and Evaluation. Retrieved: <https://methods.sagepub.com/reference/the-sage-encyclopedia-of-educationalresearch-measurement-and-evaluation/i17902.xml>
- Gbenemene & Adishi. (2017). Community policing in Nigeria:Challenges and prospects. *International jpirnal of social sciences and management research* 3, 47-53.
- Gitau, J. (2017). Strengthening Community Policing in Kenya: Options and Recommendations, Policy brief, Centre for Human Rights and Policy Studies. Master's Thesis, University of Nairobi.
- Hammer, C.S. (2011). The Importance of Participant Demographics. Research Paper. Retrieved:
<file:///C:/Users/MR%20WACHIRAH/Downloads/EditorialAJSLPVol20No4.pdf>
<http://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1064181/FULLTEXT01.pdf>
<https://nation.africa/kenya/counties/muranga/how-illicit-brewers-in-central-region-conspire-to-evade-crackdown-424332>
- In, J. (2017). Introduction of a pilot study. *Korean journal of anesthesiology* 70, (6).
- James, K.S. & Nil, I.R.S (2004). Respondents and Quality of Survey Data. *Journal of Economic and Political Weekly*.Vo.39,No.7,pp.659663.

- Jordão, C., Diogo, S. & Carvalho, T. Where is Gender? A Missing Variable in Scientific Research. Research Paper. Retrieved:
- Kiarie, J. (2012). Factors influencing Implementation Of Community Policing Programs. p. 53.
- Kipchumba, H. E. (2018). Illicit brews in Kenya:Case of chang'aa. *A journal of African interdisciplinary studies*, 2(7)
- Kungu, D. M. (2015). Community Policing as Public Participation Strategy for Enhancing Security in Kenya. *Journal of Social Science Research*, 7(3), 1411-1419
- Kwambai, M. and Kimutai, S. K. (2017). Effects of consumer perceived barriers to the implementation of Alcoholic Drinks Control Act 2010 on compliance. *International Journal of academic research in Business and social sciences*, Volume 7, No.11, pp. 963-976
- Lau, P. H., & Ali, K. (2019). Citizen Participation in crime prevention: a study in Kuching, Sarawak Malaysia. *Journal of Criminological Research, Policy and practice*, 5(2), 144-160.
- Leting, M. (2017). Nyumba kumi strategy of community policing and its impact on curbing crime:empirical assessment from kenya. *Journal of humanities and social science*, 32-36.
- Levy, P. A. (2003). Methanol Contamination of Romanian Home Distilled Alcohol. *Journal of Toxicology, Clinical Toxicology Vol 41, No.1*, 23-28.

- Maíz-Arévalo, C. (2023). Self-Disclosure or Disclosing Personal Information. In: The Power of Self-Presentation. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-52931-3_2
- Maseno, M. & Kilonzo, S. (2011). Engendering Development: Demystifying Patriarchy and its effects on Women in Rural Kenya. *International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*, Vol. 3, No.2, pp. 45-55.
- Masese, R. E., & Mwenzwa, E. (2012). The Genesis and Evolution of Sungusungu Vigilante Group among the Abagusii Ethnic Group of Kenya. *Elixir Soc. Sc.* 42 (2012): 6485-6492.
- Masinde. J. W. (2014). *Effects of illicit brews drinking and intervention measurers on unemployed youth in Bungoma county, Kenya.* (Doctoral disserttation, University of Nairobi.)
- Mastrofski, S. (2016). Critic - Community Policing: A Skeptical View. In *Police Innovation: Contemporary Perspectives*, Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, pp 44-73.
- Matsuda, M. (2017). Everyday knowledge and practices to prevent conflict:How community policing is domesticated in contemporary Kenya. *African books collective 2*, 322-310.
- Muchira J., Mwaniki, G. (2020). Community Policing and Crime Prevention in Kirinyaga County -Kenya. *International journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science (4)*, 330.
- Mugo, F.W. (2002). Sampling in Research. Tutorial. Retrieved: http://www.indiana.edu/~educy520/sec5982/week_2/mugo02sampling.pdf.

- Murithi, T., Mwanja, J.M. & Mwinzi, J. (2016). The Influence of Financial Resources on the integration of the National Goals of Education. *International Journal of Education and Research*. Vol.4, No.9. Retrieved: <https://www.ijern.com/journal/2016/September-2016/05.pdf>
- Musungu, J. B., and Kosgei, P. K (2015). Production and consumption of non-standardised alcohol in Kenya:with whom does the buck stop. *Global journal of arts, humanities and social sciences*, 3, (10),8-16.
- Mututho, J. (2014, August). Alcohol in Kenya:Historical background.68th World Congress of IOGT International at Cha Am,Thailand. Thailand.
- Mwangi, M. (2023, May, 23). How illicit brewers in Central region conspire to evade crackdown. Nation Media Group.
- NACADA. (2014). *Summary Report of Morbidity and Mortality Caused by Alcohol Consumption in Various Parts of the country* . Nairobi: NACADA.
- NACADA. (2021, May 19th). *Quarterly Report on Drugs and Substance Abuse*. Retrieved from <https://nacada.go.ke/sites/default/files/202108/NACADA%20Quarterly%20January%202021-0.pdf>
- Ndung'u, P. (2021). Chiefs Urged To Conduct Bazaars In Gatundu South. *People Daily Newspaper*. Retrieved from wikipedia: [https:// www.pd.co.ke/news/illicit-brews-chiefs-urged-to-conduct-public-bazars-in-gatundu-66398](https://www.pd.co.ke/news/illicit-brews-chiefs-urged-to-conduct-public-bazars-in-gatundu-66398)
- Ngetich, D. (2015). Four Dead In Gatundu After Consuming Illicit Brews. Nairobi: Citizen Digital. Retrieved: www.citizen.digital

- NPS. (2018). *Annual Crime Report*. Nairobi: National Police Service.
- Nyauri, J. E & Ngugi, M. N (2014). The benefits and challenges emanating from community policing in Kenya:A criminological perspective.
- Ogena, D. M. (2015). *Challenges facing the implementation of community policing strategy in the urban areas:A case study of kibira Sub-county Kenya*. Nairobi: University of Nairobi
- Osse, A. (2016). Police Reforms in Kenya: a process of „meddling through“. *Policing and Society*, 26(8), 907-924.
- Ren, L., Lovrich, N. P., & Gaffney, M. J. (2006). Participation community crime prevention:Who volunteers for police work. *journal of police strategies and management* 29, (3),464-481.
- Rindfuss, R.R., Choe, M.K., Larry, L.B. & Tamaki, E. (2015). *Demographic Research*. Vol.32, No.26, pp.797,828. Retrieved:
- Sandberg, F. L. (2016). How Age Affects Survey Interaction – The Case of Survey Intelligence ResearchPaper.Retrieved:<http://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1064181/FULLTEXT01.pdf>
- Schreurs,W., Kerstholt, J. H., de Vries, P. W., & Giebels, E. (2018). Citizen participation in police domain. The role of citizens attitude and morality.*Journal of community psychology*.46, (6),775-789.
- Simiyu, R. (2018). Community Perceptions Regarding Drugs and Substance Abuse and Intervention Programs In Kenya:Implications for Promoting Well Being for All. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science* (8)5, 88-99.

- Singh, A. M. (2016). *Policing and crime control in post-apartheid South Africa*. Routledge.
- Skilling, L. (2016). Community policing in Kenya: The application of democratic policing principles. *The Police Journal*, 89(1), 3-17.
- Wakoli, W. N. (2023). Impact of alcoholic drink control policison consumption of illicit alcoholin Angorom Word, Busia-Kenya. *Archeives of Epidemiology and Public Health Research*, 4.
- Wanjohi, D. M. (2014). *Influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya:A case of machakos county* (Doctoral dissertation,University of Nairobi).
- Were, A. (2021). Effects of the use of illicit brews and substance abuse among youth in Africa.
- WHO. (2018). *Global Status report on alcohol and health*.World Health Organization. Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health-2014. World Health Organization; Geneva, Switzerland: 2014.
- Yesefu, S. (2021). The stalemate of community policing in South Africa. *Social and humanities* (2), 61-70.
- Yunus, A. (2021). Community policing and their effectiveness in crime management in Dadaab refugee camp,Kenya. *Springer handbook of augmented reality 1*, 765-793.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Letter of Introduction

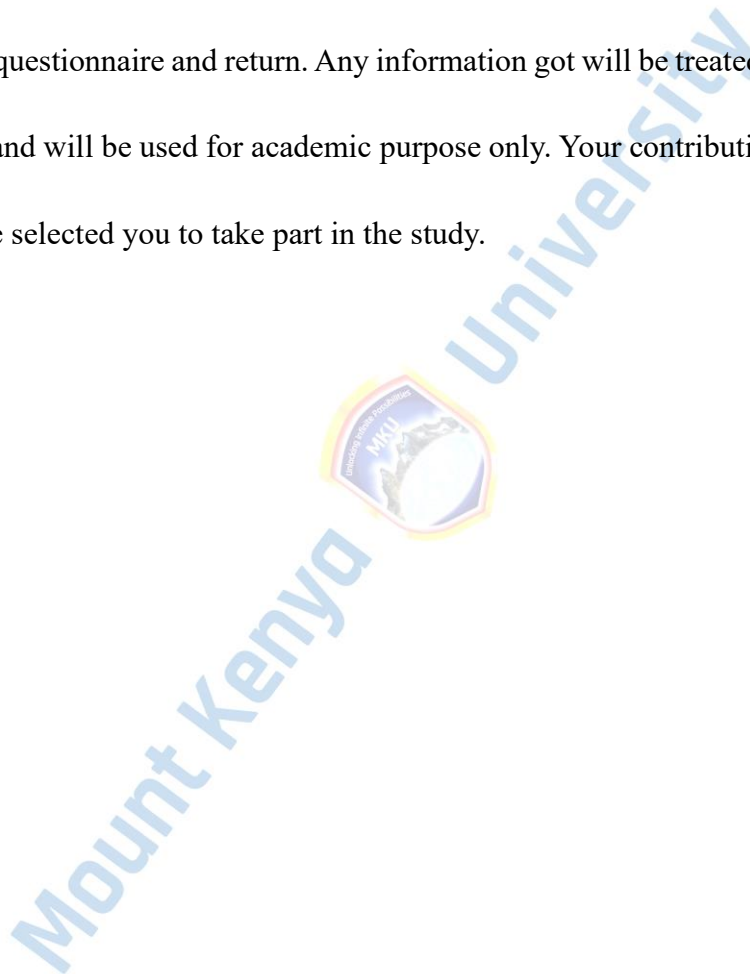
Dear.....

I am a student from Mount Kenya University carrying out a research on “**The role of community policing in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu south sub-county, Kenya.**”

Kindly fill up this questionnaire and return. Any information got will be treated with high levels of confidentiality and will be used for academic purpose only. Your contribution will be highly appreciated. I have selected you to take part in the study.

Regards,

Wachirah Fred



Appendix II: Research Participation Consent Form

I have full understanding of the objectives of this study under the topic “ **The Role of community policing in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu south sub-county, Kenya.**

The specific objectives of this study will be to establish the challenges facing community policing in the prevention of illicit brews, to determine the perception of the community towards community policing in illicit brews prevention and finally the contribution of community-police relationship in illicit brews prevention in Gatundu South sub-county, Kenya.

I am aware that the participation is voluntary and i can withdraw my participation anytime i feel not able to continue with the study. It is within my knowledge that my opinion and anonymity has been observed. I know that my participation in the study may not have a direct benefit but it can make a great contribution towards reduction or elimination of illicit brews within my area which has become a problem to many.

I have been informed in writing that the researcher is **WACHIRAH FRED**, a student pursuing a **MASTERS OF ARTS DEGREE IN SECURITY STUDIES AND CRIMINOLOGY** of Mount Kenya University under the supervision of Dr. Evans Gacheru.

Signature of the participant.....

Date.....

I, **WACHIRAH FRED** being the researcher believes that the participant has read and understood the informed consent form and is giving consent for participation.

Signature

Date.....

For more information, please contact:

MKU IREC P.O Box 342-01000,

Thika



Appendix III: Questionnaire for the Household Respondents

This questionnaire is meant to collect data on the role of community policing on illicit brews prevention in Gatundu South, Kenya. Please do not write your name.

Section A. Demographic Information

1. What is your gender? Male() Female () Intersex ()
2. What is your age? 18-30years () 31- 40 years ()
41-50 years () Above 50 years ()
3. What is your level of education; Primary () Secondary () College/University ()
4. Which ward do you come from? Kiamwangi () Ng'enda () Ndarugu () Kiganjo ()
5. For how long have you lived in the area? 0-5years () 6-10 years () 11-15 years ()
Over 15 years ()
6. What is the number of your household members? Male..... Female.....
7. What is your position in your family? Father () Mother () Sibling () Other ()
8. What is your occupation? Farmer () Trader () Civil servant () Others ()
9. Do you consume alcohol? Yes() No ()
10. If yes, do you consume illicit brews? Yes () No ()

Thank you for participating

Section B: This section tries to establish the challenges facing community policing in prevention of illicit brews in Gatundu south sub-county.

Please read and tick appropriately in the boxes provided below;

Strongly support (1) Support (2) Neutral (3) Oppose (4) Strongly oppose (5)

S/N	Construction	1	2	3	4	5
1	The community policing programs are well resourced					
2	There are enough police officers in our area to facilitate community policing and illicit brews prevention matters					
3	The police have adequate skills in handling matters community policing.					
4	The police officers are accountable in community policing matters					
5	There is need to review police transfer policy for it affects community policing and illicit brews prevention					

Thank you for participating

Section C: This section tries to determine the perception of the community towards community policing as an in illicit brews prevention strategy in Gatundu south sub-county

Tick appropriately

Strongly agree (1) Agree (2) Disagree (3) Strongly disagree (4)

S/N	Construct	4	3	2	1
1	Community policing is a complete waste of time and police officers should be allowed to do their job				
2	The community is interested in using community policing to prevent illicit brews				
3	All matters related to illicit brews when forwarded to the police officers are solved professionally				
4	When there are more community policing forums in our area, illicit brew cases can reduce.				
5	Sharing our opinions through community policing is convenient compared to other ways				

Thank you for participating

Section D: This section tries to establish the contribution of community-police relationship

to illicit brews prevention (Tick appropriately)

YES=1 Not Sure 2 Disagree =3

S/N	Construction	1	2	3
1	The community-police relationship contributes positively towards information sharing related to illicit brews prevention			
2	Illicit brews can be reduced when the community and the police live harmoniously			
3	Community-police relationship can help identification of illicit brew dens illicit brews prevention			
4	Community-police relationship can help in resource mobilization towards community policing and illicit brews prevention			
5	Community-police relationship can increase the level of involvement of the community towards community policing and illicit brews prevention matters			

Thank you for participating

Appendix IV: Interview Guide for the Special Population

- 1. What is your position?**
2. For how long have you served in the position?

Challenges facing community policing in illicit brews prevention

3. In your own opinion, do you think community policing programs are well resourced?
4. Do you think there are enough personnel to take part in community policing activities in your area?

Do you think police officers have adequate skills to handle community policing matters?

5. Do you think police officers are accountable in community policing and illicit brews prevention matters?
6. What is your opinion regarding the 3 years transfer policy of police officers?

The perception of the Community towards community policing as an illicit brews prevention strategy

7. What do you think is the perception of the community towards community policing as a strategy to prevent illicit brews?

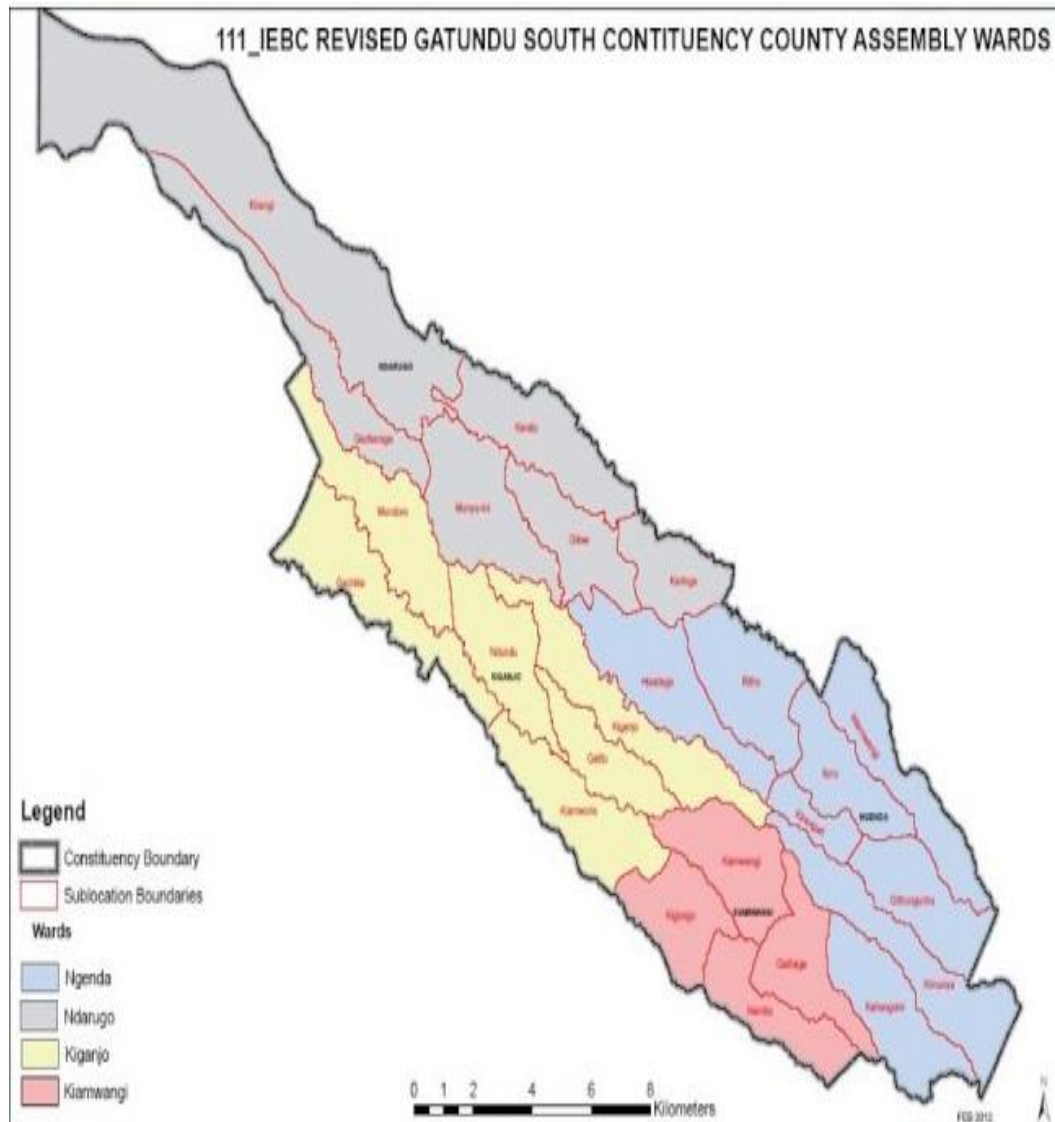
The contribution of police-public relationship to illicit brews prevention

8. Do you think the relationship between the community and the police plays any role in illicit brews prevention towards the prevention? If yes please indicate how

Appendix IV: Research Permit

 REPUBLIC OF KENYA	 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
Ref No: 553780	Date of Issue: 22/December/2023
RESEARCH LICENSE	
	
This is to Certify that Mr., Fred Wachirah of Mount Kenya 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: THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN ILLICIT BREWS PREVENTION IN GATUNDU SOUTH SUBCOUNTY KENYA for the period ending : 22/December/2024.	
License No: NACOST/P/23/32116	
553780 Applicant Identification Number	 Director General 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	

Appendix V: The Map of Gatundu South Sub-county



Retrieved from:

<https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=AcpUd8hw&id=1979289FAE45557091CC39585E2>