DETERMINING FACTORS LEADING TO POLICE BRUTALITY; A RESEARCH STUDY OF MOIBEN DIVSION, UASIN NGISHU COUNTY.

BY

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MAASAI MARA UNIVERSITY

MY DECLARATION

I hereby sincerely declare that this research project is my own original work and it does not been produced and presented by any person or institution for the award of degree, diploma or certificate. I therefore declare that no part of this research should be produced in any means without my consent and that of Maasai Mara University

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SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

This research project has been submitted to the school of Arts and Social Science, department of Social Studies for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this work to my parents Mr. Stephen Kipsiran and Mrs. Linah Jebiwott for their unstoppable financial support and moral guidance towards my academic milestones. Also my dedication goes to my brother Timothy Kiprotich and Elijah Rutto for their financial support throughout my study period.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABREVIATIONS

1) KPSC-Kenya police service commission
2) HRC-Human rights commission
3) CRJ-Criminal justice system
4) IPOA-Independent police oversight authority
5) PO-Police officer
6) DCI-Director of criminal investigations
7) OSN-Online social networks
8) MSE-Microsoft Excel
9) SNS-Social networking sites
10) NGO'S-Non Governmental Organizations.
11) KNBS-Kenya national bureau of statistics
12) KPS-Kenya police service

ABSTRACT

The broad and general objective of this study determines and assesses factors leading to police brutality in Moiben division Uasin Ngishu ounty. The specific objectives of this study were to explore the reasons where there is rampant police brutality in Moiben division, to examine factors that make police use excessive force in Moiben division, to bring into light the brutal methods that police use while performing their official duties in Moiben division and to examine possible solutions to police brutality in Moiben division. The study will be of great significance as the study on police brutality is the key for improvement of security to the public members and restoration of good working relationship between the police and members of the public. The knowledge acquired from this study will ultimately facilitate the understanding of factors leading to police brutality in Moiben division Uasin Ngishu County and the entire world day police brutality.

The study used a descriptive research design during the data collection, where target population was 32 respondents. Questionnaire was the main instrument used to collect data and the data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and presented using frequency tables, pie charts and percentages. The findings revealed that noncompliance to police orders by the public members and being arrogant are among other factors are the greatest contributing factors to police brutality .It was also revealed that age , gender and sex are the higher demographic factors to police brutality. The study recommends that there is need to train police effectively to act professionally while performing their official duties and also to educate public members on their role and responsibility towards peace and security and on the importance of obeying laws.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In general this research study focuses on the factors leading to police brutality within Moiben division in Uasin Ngishu County. This chapter one concentrates much on the background information to the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, and justification of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitations and delimitations of the study, assumption of the study, operational definition of terms and organization of the study.

1.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE STUDY

Police brutality is the abuse of power, authority and use of excessive force by the police to the members of public while enforcing law and performing their official duties. The term brutality is also applied in the context of causing physical and psychological harm through infliction of injuries and use of intimidation tactics to the public members beyond the scope of officially sanctioned police procedure. Police brutality is one of the several police misconduct which involves undue use of violence, threats, intimidations, and excessive force by the police to the members of public. This police misconduct exists in many countries even those that prosecute it.

The term police brutality was first in America as early as 1872 when the Chicago Tribune reported the beating of the civilians at the Harrison street police station. Police brutality can be traced back to the developments in seventeenth and eighteenth century in France, United States of America and United Kingdom. Also there incidence of police brutality in Austria which was seem to be largely influenced and triggered by racism, prejudice against foreign nationals and ethnic minority within the community. There have been also a number of highly publicized incidences in Austria where police have tortured, humiliated and violently beaten people in some cases to point of death.

The most notorious of this incidence occurred in late 1990s for example Jevremovic a Serbian Roman man was harassed and beaten by police just for failing to pay parking fee. Cases of police brutality appeared to become frequent by 18th century which involved the routine beating and bludgeoning of the public members by the police and patrolmen armed with night sticks and blackjacks .Large scale incidence of police brutality were associated with labor strikes such as Great Railroad strike of 1877, The Pullman strike of 1894, Lawrence textile strike of 1912 , The Ludlow massacre of 1914 and during colonization in Africa where European soldiers applied excessive force and harsh treatment to Africans, for example during early 19th century colonies such as British French and Germany applied and used harsh and brutal rule to Africans particularly in Kenya ,south Africa and Zimbabwe. Portion of world population perceive that police are oppressors.

In addition there is a perception that the victims of police brutality belong to the powerless and lower class people such as poor, minority, youth and disabled according to 'Hubert Locke'. In March 1991 members of Los Angeles police harshly beat an African American suspect 'Rodney King' while white civilians videotaped the incident leading to excessive media coverage resulting to criminal charges to the police officers involved. Police brutality become widespread throughout the world countries including Kenya which has recently

witnessed rampant use of excessive force and harsh treatment to the civilians by the police in many parts of the country such as major towns like Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret and other densely populated areas. According to data released by the Bureau of justice statistics (2011) between 2003 and 2009 at least 4,813 people died in the process of being handled by the local police brutally. Police brutality entails serious violations of human rights to life and physical security. In accordance to human rights law, victims have absolutely necessary to prevent serious and irreparable harm. Notably police brutality entails extra judicial killings, torture, and inhuman treatment which may be resisted but not unlawful arrest of which due process can be sought before courts of law.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The cases of police brutality in Kenya have become rampant leading to public hatred towards police department. As the above problem increases day by day, the government of Kenya under the ministry of interior and coordination has a goal of establishing good working relationship between the police and members of public in tackling terrorism and handling law breakers as a way of achieving vision 2030 .I n this regard, it has encouraged police to handle public members and law breakers in accordance to the law and it has also encouraged public members to become responsible and law abiding citizens. However, despite the above government efforts there has been complains and reports by the locals that they have beaten, intimidated, sexually harassed and psychologically abused. This rampant police brutality has been reported by the residents of Moiben division in Uasin Ngishu County to the criminal justice authorities.

As police brutality increases in Moiben division near Eldoret town, there has been also increased violation of human rights which has resulted to physical and psychological harm among Moiben residents leading to even death. A need therefore arises to conduct a research study as to why police brutality has become rampant in Moiben division, Uasin Ngishu County.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study is to investigate the factors leading to police brutality in Moiben division Uasin Ngishu County.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.4.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To assess factors leading to police brutality in Moiben division, Uasin Ngishu County.

1.4.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The study will be guided by the following objectives:

(i)To examine factors that makes police to use excessive force in Moiben division.

(ii)To bring into light the brutal methods that police use while performing their official duties in Moiben division.

(iii)To explore the reasons why there is rampant police brutality in Moiben division.

(iv)To examine the effects of police brutality in Moiben division.

(v)To examine possible solutions to police brutality in Moiben division.

1.5 THE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study seeks to answer the following research questions:

(i)What are the factors that make police to use excessive force in Moiben division?

(ii)What are the brutal methods that police use while performing their official duties in Moiben division?

(iii)Why Moiben division is rampant in police brutality?

(iv)What are the effects of police brutality in Moiben division?

(v)What are the possible solutions to police brutality in Moiben division?

1.6 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

This research is being conducted due to increased police brutality in Kenya particularly in Moiben division in Uasin Ngishu County. Youths, women and poor people are the victims of this police brutality. Increased police brutality in Moiben division has led to physical injuries, harm and even psychological stress to the victims due to harsh and brutal treatment by the police for example most of the victims are being beaten and harassed while in the hands of police and even to some extend women are sexually abused. The above issues has encouraged research to be conducted in order to factors and reasons leading to police brutality, methods used by police, effects of police brutality and possible solutions to police brutality in Moiben division.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The findings of the study will provide some insights and information on how Moiben residents and criminal behaviors contribute to police brutality.

This study will provide environmental, cultural and political reasons as to why Moiben division is rampant in police brutality.

Also the findings of the study will help in identifying brutal methods that police use while dealing with public members in Moiben division.

The study will also provide useful information on how Moiben residents feel and react to police brutality and at the same time provide solutions to police brutality.

The study will also serve as the basis in the study of police brutality.

1.8 THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study will be carried out in Moiben division Uasin Ngishu County. Also the study will focus on the factors leading to police brutality in Moiben division within division. The area has been chosen for research for various reasons including rampant police brutality within the

area. The research targets youths, women, poor people, and police themselves with a view of knowing factors leading to police brutality within Moiben division Uasin Ngishu County.

1.9 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Orodho (2008) defined limitations as constraints and problems that researcher faces and has no control over them. The main limitations of the study will be:

Lack of adequate time to conduct the study

Inadequate finance to gather the transport, food and required materials for the study.

Language and communication barriers has many of the respondents to the research questions will not be able to write or speak English.

There will be also a challenge of respondents not willing to give appropriate information and share their experience.

The study is limited to Moiben division, Uasin Ngishu County.

1.10 DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Orodho (2008) asserts that delimitations are the boundary limitation of the study. This study will therefore be limited to:

Moiben division, the Moiben residents and the Kenya police only.

1.11ASSUMPTIONS OF THE STUDY

The study will be based on the following assumptions:

That the information given by the respondents will be correct.

That the police brutality is rampant in Moiben division and causes harm to the public members.

That through engaging police and public members in dealing with police brutality will be important in reducing police brutality in Moiben division.

That good leadership, integrity and professionalism influence quality management and leadership.

That the study may be useful in educational programs in formulation of strategies and plans to end police brutality.

1.12 0PERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Police -Is an administrative branch of government involved in law enforcement, maintaining law and order and public safety?

Police officer-Is a professional trained and equipped with skills of handling crime and criminal behavior.

Police brutality-Is a use of excessive force and intimidations by the police.

Physical harm -This is an infliction of injury that causes pain to an individual.

Psychological harm-This is a state of being stressed and frustrated due to certain behavior.

Members of public-These are citizens or residents of a certain area.

Human rights violations-This involves unfair treatment of individuals without respecting their rights.

1.13 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY
The study is structured into five chapters. These five chapters are summarized below:

Chapter one gives an introduction to the study, background information of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, and significance of the study, scope of the study, limitations, delimitations, assumption and operational definitions of the study.

Chapter two provides review of related literature, previous study to the research, theoretical framework, conceptual framework, and summary and research gaps.

Chapter three entails research design and methodology , population, sampling procedure and size, description of the data collected, validity of research instrument, reliability, pilot testing, data collection procedure, data analysis techniques, time framework, work plan, and budget.

Chapter four contains presentations of the findings, demographic information of the participants, findings based on each research objectives and hypothesis.

Chapter five entails summary, conclusion, recommendations, suggestions for further research and reference, questionnaire, budget and work plan.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INRODUCTION
This chapter reviews literature on police brutality. The review discusses previous studies related to police brutality including forms and types, causes, effects and ways of reducing police brutality. The chapter also outlines the theoretical framework, conceptual framework, summary and the research gaps.

2.1POLICE BRUTALITY
Police brutality has occurred and it is still occurring across the world countries and it is still major concern amongst society and police organizations. This police brutality ranges from assaults, harassment and even death as a result of use of excessive force. Thomson (2004) defined police brutality as any instance in which a police use excessive force to while interacting with the public members while performing their official duties.

2.2 FORMS AND TYPES OF POLICE BRUTALITY
(a)Forms of police brutality

According to Thomson (2004) police brutality takes two forms and these forms include:

(a)Physical brutality-This refers to the physical actions of police that causes harm to the public members for example assaults, mob justice and beating.

(b) Nonphysical brutality- This refers to non-visible actions of police that cause psychological harm to public members for example use of abusive language.

(b)Types of police brutality

According to the database established by the Washington post (2016) there are five common types of police brutality and misconduct;

(i)Use of excessive force-This involves use excessive force by the police while enforcing laws and maintaining order. The use of excessive force involves beating and infliction of injuries.

(ii)False arrest and wrongful imprisonment- This type of police brutality involves arrest and imprisonment of innocent person without enough evidence.

(iii)Racial discrimination- Racial discrimination by police is based on the race, colour and tribe .Racial discrimination is a major problem affecting police performance.

(I v)Sexual harassment and abuse- This type of police brutality is where police officers sexually harassment women for sexual purpose and use abusive language to suspected and convicted persons.

2.3 CAUSES OF POLICE BRUTALITY

Police misconduct and instance of police brutality occurs in many forms and have a variety of causes which include;

The subculture of policing which can have negative effect on the police system and this has contributed a lot towards police brutality.

Noncompliance to police orders by members of public for example when the public members fail to obey orders from the police they end up being the victims of police brutality due to failure to obey police orders.

Corruption and bribery where the rich pays police officers in order to harass and frustrate the poor for the sake of the rich for instance during the land dispute where rich use police to grab land from the poor.

Public members being arrogant and in possession of weapons for example this happens mostly during strikes where the police comes in to restore order but due public arrogance they use excessive force to curb and disperse the public members.

Discrimination and racism, this is another cause of police brutality where police practice discrimination towards the public members instead of ensuring fair treatment and justice to all public members.

2.4 EFFECTS OF POLICE BRUTALITY

According to Zak Struble (2016) the following are the effects of police brutality;

(i)Physical harm and injuries – Police brutality causes physical harm and injuries to the public members and even police themselves for example the case of excessive beating and eruption of violence between police and public members.

(ii) Psychological stress and fear - Police brutality is a source of stress and fear among the public members for example being handled brutally by the police can lead to stress and fear among victims of police brutality.

(iii) Destruction of properties and looting – Police brutality can results to destruction of properties and looting at the same time for example police can use their power to loot private properties in the name of performing their duties.

(iv) Loss of lives – Crime statistics indicate that many police brutality cause death as many public members reported that one of their own died just because of police brutality.

(v) Crime profiling and court cases – Police brutality leads to crime profiling leading to creation of cases in court to determine if one guilty or innocent.

2.5 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A theory is a scientific acceptable principle that is used in explanation of phenomenon. The study employed use of theories to clarify understanding the concept of police brutality. The reason for using the theories was to consider different ideas which have been developed by scholars on what constitutes police brutality. The study employed the following theories;

2.6 SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY

This theory of social learning and social behavior proposes that new behaviors can be acquired through learning, observation and imitation of others. It states that learning is a cognitive process that takes place in a social context and can occur purely through observation or direct instructions even in absence of motor reproduction. According to B.F Skinner (1940) he asserted that a behavior can be acquired through learning process and observation.

Later Clark Lewis Hull an American psychologist linked social learning theory to the rising police brutality. He said that the earliest police officers used excessive force and harassment to public members due nature of their work. This police brutality is still in existence up to date due social learning and observation. This theory relates to police brutality since brutality itself is learned from the earliest police posts and the nature of the police work.

2.7 STRAIN CONFLICT THEORY

Strain theorist maintain that state functions as an instrument of dominant class Lersech (1998) maintained that government institutions such as police departments are the products of political process which reveals the interests of powerful people in the society. According to this theory, the main function of police is to maintain and preserve the "status quo" of inequality and to assist the powerful to exploit the powerless in society through use of force (Holmes 2008).

Supporting this school of thought, which originated from Marxist tradition, Holmes (2008) asserts that the intersection of race and class together determines police-civilian interactional dynamics where police harass and use excessive force to the public members due to political and status influence. This theory relates to police brutality in that police officers are influenced by the rich to use their power to oppress the poor in the society and in return poor people find it difficult to achieve their goals in legitimate way hence resorting to crime and illegal means.

2.8 SYMBOLIC INTERACTION THEORY

Complementing the social conflict theory, the symbolic interaction theory can address unit segment variations and explains why some officers become bad apples and others do not. Interactionism emphasizes the subjective meaning and significant influences of socialization in explaining the patterns of micro level social interactions.

As interactions between people including the violent encounters between police and members of public are reciprocal on the part of two related parties each party embodies its own reflected appraisal of self, which subsequently influence one's behavior when engaging in interpersonal relationship. According to Mead (1934) this formation of self-identity is applied to individual's behavior and interactions through role taking which constructs the general social structures (Matsueda 1992) leading to role boundary hence conflict between police and public members.

2.9 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Conceptual framework is a diagrammatic representation of a relationship that occurs between variables of study and therefore this study conceptualizes that poor people and youth are the victims of police brutality. Women, youths and children are those that are greatly affected by the police brutality due to their nature to cope with harsh situations. These challenges being experienced as a result of police brutality has made the government to come up strategies and measures facilitate good relationship between police and public members and stop public hatred towards police. To solve the above issues the study developed a conceptual framework from the variables of objectives to show the relationship between dependent and independent variables.

Independent   variables   Dependent variables

police duties

- Conduct problem
- Uncertainty prevention
- Maintaining law and order

- Government of Kenya Policy

- National police service commission

- Human rights commission

POLICE BRUTALITY

Police problems
- Lack of supervision
- Public aggressiveness
- Lack of information

Influencing
- Nature and situation of crime
- Age, gender and status.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework

2.10 SUMMARY AND RESEARCH GAPS

Based on the literature reviewed, it was evident that there have been inadequate studies on the factors leading to police brutality. The reviewed literature also showed that youths, women and poor people in general are the victims of police brutality. Also based on the reviewed literature it was evident that sub culture of policing, police militarization and institutionalization, non-compliance to police orders by the public members, the nature of police work public members being arrogant and in possession of weapons ,being armed ,corruption and bribery were the major factors causing police brutality. Based on investigations carried out on factors leading to police brutality in Moiben division Uasin Ngishu County the following elements are missing in the reviewed literature, independent police oversight authority and criminal justice system. These elements had a great influence towards police brutality as they are the major parties involved.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews the research methodology and design that will be used in the research. It also presents the research design, the study area, target population, sampling size and procedures, description of data collection methods and procedures, pilot testing, validity and reliability of research instruments, data collection procedures and data analysis techniques.

3.1 TARGET POPULATION

According to Kothari (2004) study population refers to all items in any field of study .Also Wallen (2007) defines population as the group to which the results of the research are intended to apply. The unit of the study will comprise police, Moiben residents, independent police oversight authority, criminal justice system and non-governmental organizations such as Human Rights Commission, Police, Moiben residents, independent police oversight authority, criminal justice system and Human rights commission will be the respondents. The target population for the study is 62 sample respondents which can be used to generalize the information as shown below.

Table 3.1: Target population

Category	Target population
Police	50
Moiben residents	140
IPOA	10
Criminal justice system	5
Human rights commission	5
Total	210

Source: Field data 2018

3.2 THE STUDY AREA

Raw data for this study was specifically collected in Moiben division Uasin Ngishu County in former rift valley province. Moiben division covers an area of 2,955.30 square Km and projected population of 284,975 persons. This area was specifically selected because of rampant police brutality and complaints from public members about police misconduct.
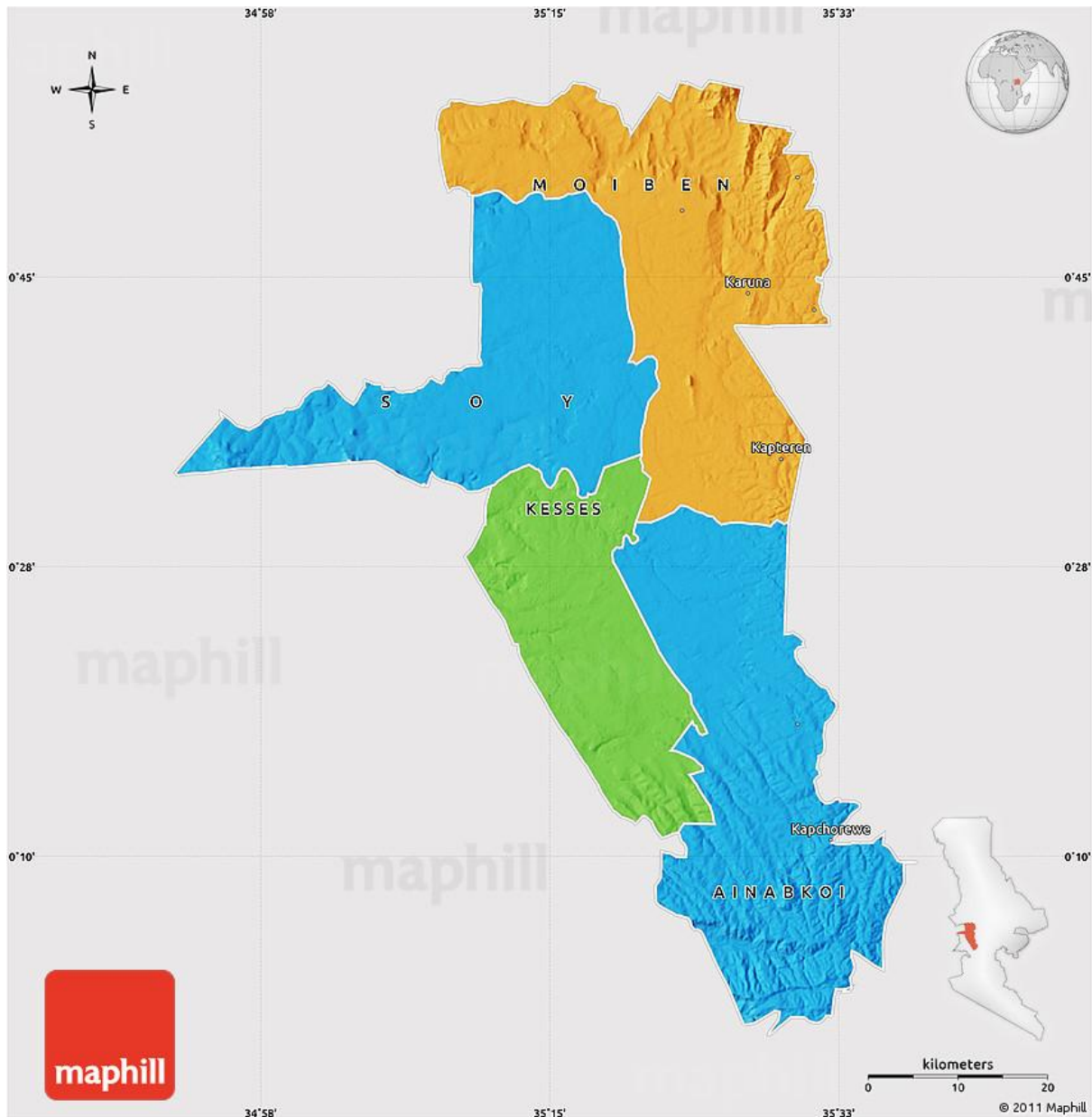
Figure 3.1: Map of Uasin Ngishu County

3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

The research will employ a descriptive research design during the data collection. This research design will be employed and adopted because the variables of the study cannot be manipulated. This research design seeks to answer the what, how, when, why and who questions. The data will be collected from Moiben division,Uasin Ngishu county .The respondents will be expected to fill in questionnaires in their natural working environment and their place of residence giving their opinions and answers on the factors leading to police brutality. Mugenda(2008) states that descriptive research design reports the way things are and attempts to describe possible behaviors, attitudes, values and characteristics hence descriptive research design will suit this study because of its nature.

3.4 SAMPLE SIZE

According to Cohen, Marrison (1994) sample size is a subject of target population which a researcher intends to generalize the findings. In order to get representative sample for the study, simple random and stratified sampling will be used to select representatives from the police, Moiben division residents independent police oversight authority, Criminal justice system and Human rights commission. The study will sample 30% of the target population which derived a sample size of 62 respondents as shown below.

Table 3.2: Sample size

Category	Target population	30% of target population	Sample size
Police	50	50 x 0.3	15
Moiben residents	140	140x 0.3	41
IPOA	10	10x 0.3	3
Criminal justice system	5	5x0.3	2
Human rights commission	5	5x0.3	2
Total	210		62

Source: Field data 2018

3.5 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

In order to get a representative sample for the study, simple random sampling and stratified sampling will be used to randomly select 62 representatives from each of the respondents such as Police, Moiben residents' Independent police oversight authority, criminal justice system and human rights commission to generalize the findings. The number was picked randomly without replacement. This is to ensure that each element of the population had an equal chance to be included in the sample.

3.6 DESCRIPTION OF DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The study used questionnaire to collect the data. Kumekpor (2002) defines questionnaire as a form and document containing a number of questions on a particular problem or theme. This tool was developed by the researcher with the help of the supervisor. The study preferred questionnaire method of data collection because it is efficient method in which many respondents can easily be reached within a short period of time. This tool contained both open and close ended questions. Close ended questions were easier to analyze because they were in an immediate usage and easy to administer because each item was followed by an alternative answer. An open ended question stimulates persons thinking capacity because it is based on motives and persons feelings which are also important. The questionnaires were generated by the researcher with help of the supervisor and administered to Moiben residents, police independent police oversight authority, criminal justice system and human rights commission to fill and answer the questions appropriately for the researcher to get real and valid information for the study.

3.7 PILOT TESTING

A pilot testing is a trial administration of an instrument to identify any ambiguity and flaw according to Kumar (2012). Pilot study was done in Moiben division using 8 members of the population in order to improve the validity and reliability of the research instrument.

3.8 VALIDITY OF RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

According to Neuman (2005) validity is the quality attributed to proportion or measures to which they conform to the established knowledge for example using attitude scale to the degree to which the results conform to the other measures possessing the same attitude. The researcher discussed the items in the instrument together with the supervisor and respondents were expected to tick the item in the questionnaire if it was to measure what it was supposed to be measured.

3.9 RELIABILITY OF THE RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

According to Kothari (2004), reliability is a degree to which an instrument for collecting data can be used repeatedly and still gives the similar information and data. In order to test the reliability of the research instrument the researcher discussed the instrument with the supervisor to ensure that the information was relevant for the research and in accordance with research objectives. Reliability of the research instrument was determined through pilot study which the researcher conducted. The researcher used pilot testing using 8 members of the population in order to identify any ambiguity in data collection instrument and ensured consistency.

3.10 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Data collection is a process of gathering information to serve as a prove of facts (Trump 2006). It involves going to the field to get required information from the selected population. The researcher sought permission from Maasai Mara University, school of arts and social science department of social studies to go and collect the data from the field. The researcher used questionnaire method of data collection which was distributed randomly to the selected population sample. The researcher assured the respondents that the information they would give would be kept confidentially and will only be used for the researcher purpose. The researcher was to collect the questionnaires from the respondents after one day.

3.11 DATA ANALYSIS METHOD

After data collection, the researcher analyzed the data collected using MS Excel in accordance to each variable in the study. MS Excel was used because it was readily available and easy to be programmed. According to Schindler (2011) the purpose of data analysis is to deduce it into simpler terms and developing summaries. The analyzed data was presented using frequency tables, pie charts and percentages to give clear picture of the findings.

3.12 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Prior to this research, a proposal was presented to the supervisor for approval. And before the study was conducted a statement of consent was read to all subjects in the study. The researcher explained the purpose and objectives of the study to both the subjects and the outcome of the questionnaire were explained in order to provide comfortable environment and atmosphere to illicit honesty answers. The respondents were requested to confirm their willingness to participate in the study and were informed to feel free while answering the research questions. Participants were also assured of the privacy of their information and that their identities would not be revealed. The researcher also gave the respondents enough time to fill and answer the questions contained in the questionnaire to ensure that relevant information is obtained. The researchers also assured the respondents to feel free and answer and any question and clarify any form of ambiguity regarding the questionnaire.

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS , PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.0INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the data collected and the results of the study. The findings of the study are organized and arranged according to the objectives of the study. The findings and the results of the study were presented using frequency tables, pie charts and percentage tables. This chapter also presents the results using two sections. The first section is based on the demographic characteristics of the respondents such as age, gender, marital status, level of education and occupation. The second section presents the findings and results of the study as per the objectives of the study. Both sections presents, analyses and discuss the findings and results of the study

4.1FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The aim of this study was to examine factors leading to police brutality in Moiben division Uasin Ngishu County. The study sought to find out factors that make police to use excessive force in Moiben division, to explore reasons why Moiben division is rampant in police brutality, to bring into light the brutal methods that police use in Moiben division and examine possible solutions to police brutality. The findings were then used to provide answers to the research questions. A total of 62questionnaires were prepared by the researcher and personally administered to the respondents.

4.2 THE RESPONSE RATE

The study distributed a total of 62 questionnaires to the respondents. 39 questionnaires were distributed to Moiben residents, 10 to police, 4 to independent police oversight authority, 3 to criminal justice system and 2 to human rights commission. The respondents were asked to return the questionnaires after one day. A total of 48 questionnaires were returned, 30 questionnaires from Moiben residents, 10 from police, 4 from IPOA, 2 from criminal justice system and 2 from human rights commission and all of them were used for analysis. The study accepted this response rate and considered appropriate for the study. This is because earlier studies by Mugenda (2003) suggested that response rate of 70% and above is appropriate for descriptive survey. The table 4.1 below shows the response rate.

Table 4.1: Response rate

Respondents	Questionnaires distributed	Questionnaires returned	Response rate
Moiben residents	39	30	53%
Police	14	10	19%
IPOA	4	4	3%
Criminal justice system	3	2	2%
Human rights commission	2	2	2%
Total	62	48	79%

Source: Field data 2018

4.3 FINDINGS BASED ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Demographic characteristics of respondents are important for any descriptive survey and analysis as it helps to establish variations in responses. According to Babbie (2001) demographic variables are totally free to vary by themselves and do not co-vary with the other variables. The demographic variables used in this study include age, gender, marital status, level of education and occupation.

4.3.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age is a good determinant in all activities carried out by human beings. The study sought to establish how the respondents were distributed in terms of age. Age as an impact on person's knowledge on factors leading to police brutality. The distribution of the respondent's age was presented in the figure 4.1 below.

Figure 4.1: Age distribution
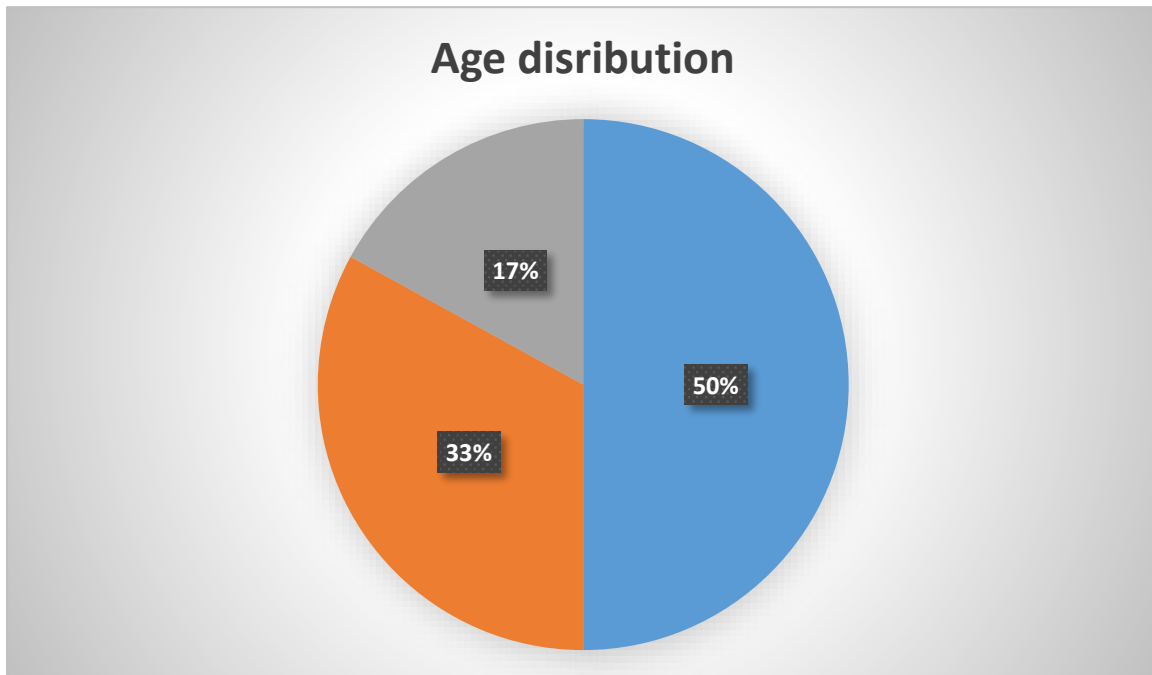
Figure 4.1: Age distribution

KEYS

50% (24 respondents)-20-35 years

33 %(16 respondents)-36-50 years

17 %(8 respondents)-below 20 years

The findings shown in figure 4.1 shows that most of the respondents 24(50%) were at the age of 20-35 years, 16(33%) were between 36-50 years and 8 (17%) were below 20 years. This shows that most of the respondents were in their youthful age. This implies thatfindings of this study are valid and reliable since age factor is evenly distributed.

4.3.2 GENDER DISTRIBUTION

Gender is an important demographic factor for any research. The study therefore sought to establish gender distribution of the respondents. The gender distribution were presented below
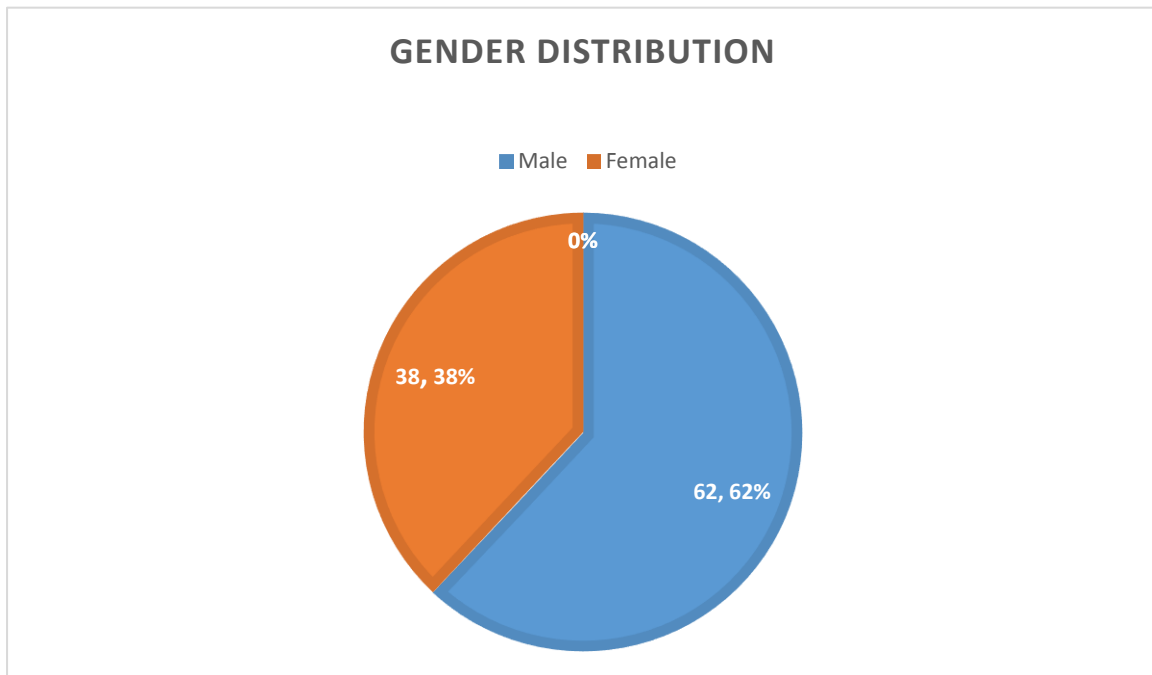
Figure 4.2: Gender distribution

KEYS

62% (62 Respondents) Male

38% (38 Respondents) Female

The findings shown in the figure 4.2 indicates that most of the respondents 30(62%) were male and 18 (38%) were female respondents. This shows that the findings of this study are reliable and valid since gender equality is included.

4.3.3 MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

This study sought to establish how respondents were distributed in terms of marital status as single, married, separated and divorced. The results of the study are shown in the figure 4.3 below.
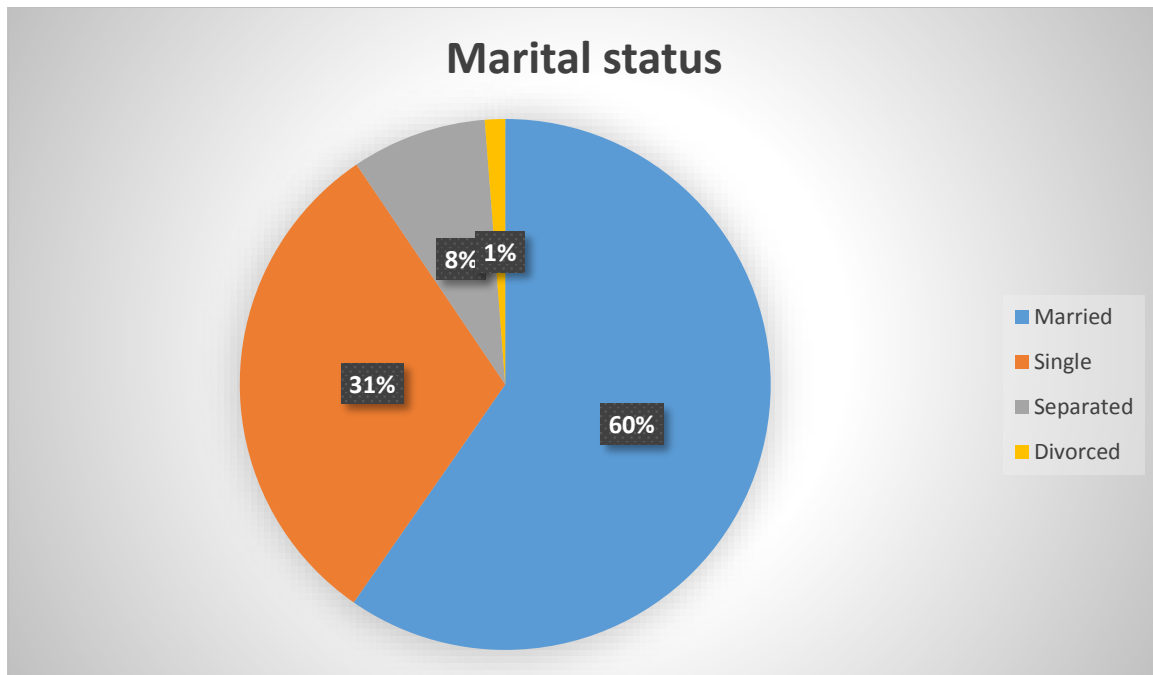
Figure 4.3: Marital status

The findings of the study in figure 4.3 shows that married respondents were more followed by single, separated and divorced respectively. This implies that married and single respondents had more knowledge and understanding on the factors leading to police brutality in Moiben division, Uasin Ngishu County.

4.3.4 LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED BY THE RESPONDENTS

The study sought to find out the level of education attained by the respondents. This was important as the level of education had great impact and plays an important role in understanding factors leading to police brutality. The findings on the level of education attained by the respondents are presented in the figure 4.4 below.
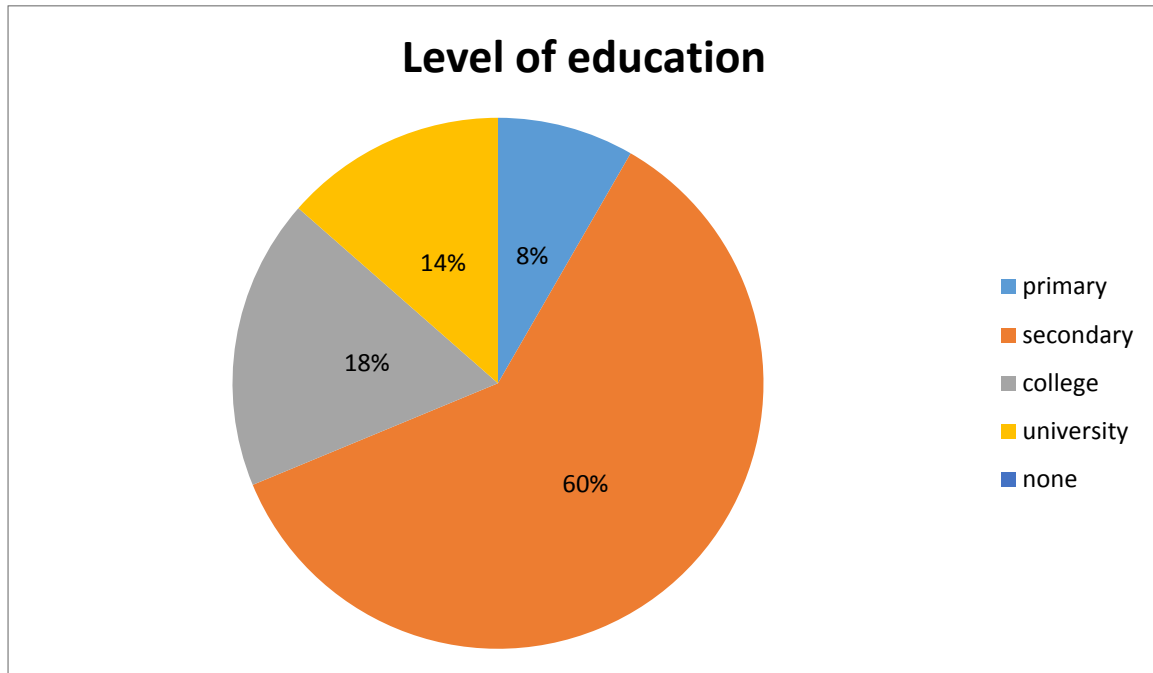
Figure 4.4: Level of education

The findings shown in figure 4.4 indicate that 30(60%) of respondents attained secondary education level, 8 (18%) attained college level, 6 (14%) attained university level of education, 4(8%) attained primary level and none never indicated their level of education. This implies that most of the respondents who participated in the study (98%) went to school. This means that information given by the respondents is accurate and valid since they were able to read and write hence they gave relevant information.

4.3.5 OCCUPATION

This study aims at determining the occupation of respondents in terms of employment. This information is relevant to the study in that unemployment and poverty are the major causes of crime including police brutality. Also the occupation of the respondents is important since majority of the police brutality victims are poor people. The findings of the study were presented ion the figure 4.5 below.
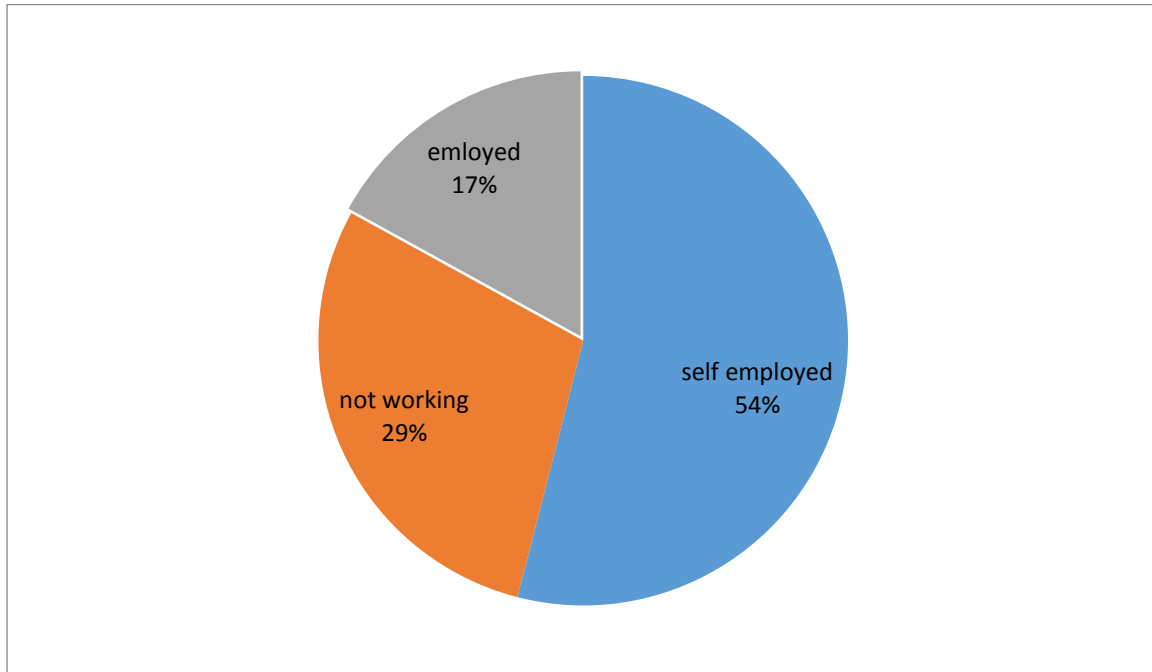
Figure 4.5: Occupation distribution

The findings shown in figure 4.5 above indicate that majority of the respondents 26 respondents (54%) are unemployed but self-employed followed by 14(29%) not working but dependable source of income and finally 8(17%) are employed. This findings implies that the information from the respondents are accurate and relevant since most of the victims of police brutality are poor people who are unemployed hence they have adequate knowledge on the factors leading to police brutality because they are most targeted by police due to their incapability to bribe police.

4.4 FINDINGS BASED ON THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In this section the respondents were asked to respond on various aspects regarding police brutality in Moiben division. The findings from the respondents were based on the objectives of the study.

4.4.1 Factors influencing police to use excessive force

The first objective of the study sought to assess factors that influence police to use excessive force towards public members while performing their duties in Moiben division. The data was collected using structured questionnaire based on five Likert's scale factor. The data from the respondents was analyzed using frequency table with mean and standard deviation. The results were presented in table 4.2 below.

S/No	Statements on factors influencing police to use excessive force	Agree	Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
(a)	Noncompliance to police orders and commands are the major factors that make police use excess force.	22	12	5	5	4
(b)	Public members being arrogant and in possession of weapons and being armed triggers police to use excess force.	24	10	4	5	5
(c)	Low level of education and poor training by police is the major factor leading to police brutality	30	14	2	1	1
(d)	The nature of police work demands extra use of force to maintain order	15	14	4	6	9

Source: Field data 2018

Based on the findings of the study as shown above in table 4.2 it is evident that majority of the respondents that is 22 agreed that noncompliance to police orders by public members is a major factor leading police to use excessive force, 12 of the respondents strongly agreed that noncompliance to police orders by the public can result to police brutality. Also from the findings of the study 5 respondents disagreed and 5 other respondents disagreed strongly that noncompliance to police orders can lead to police brutality and 4 respondents were not sure. Also from the findings as indicated in the table 4.2 majority of respondents that 24 agreed and 10 strongly agreed that public members being arrogant and in possession of unauthorized arms like guns can trigger police to use excessive force while 4 respondents disagreed and 5 respondents strongly disagreed that being arrogant can lead to police brutality and other 5 respondents were not sure.

Also from the findings of the study based on table 4.2, majority of the respondents that is 30 agreed and 14 respondents strongly agreed that low level of education among Moiben division residents and poor training of police officers is one factor leading to police brutality hence excessive force, 2 respondents disagreed to that statement and 1 disagreed strongly and 1 was not sure. On the statement on the nature of police work demand extra use of force to maintain order,15 of the respondents agreed and 14 strongly agreed on that statement ,4 and 6 of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively to the statement and 9 respondents were not sure of the statement.

4.4.2 Brutal methods used by police when handling public members
The study sought to find the brutal methods that police use while handling public members within Moiben division. The data was collected using structured questionnaire based on Likert's 5 scales. The data was analyzed using frequency table 4.3 as shown below.

Table 4.3: Brutal methods used by police while handling public members.

S/NO	Statements regarding brutal methods used by police in Moiben division	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
(a)	Beating	30	10	2	3	3
(b)	Harassment and stealing	28	12	3	3	2
(c)	Wrongful seizure and arrest	16	16	10	5	1
(d)	Sexual abuse	10	10	8	12	8

Source: Field data 2018

From the findings of the study, 30 out of total 48 respondents agreed that the most brutal method that police use is beating while 10 respondents agreed strongly that police beat public members while performing their official duties and 2 disagreed while 3 respondents strongly disagreed on beating of public members by police and also 3 of the respondents were not sure. Also from the findings 28 respondents agreed and 12 agreed strongly that police harass and steal from the public members. Out of 48 respondents only 3 disagreed and other 3 respondents strongly disagreed that police harass and steal from the public members and 2 respondents were not sure. Also based on the brutal methods that police use, 16 respondents agreed while other 16 respondents agreed strongly that wrongful seizure and arrest are the major brutal methods that police use in Moiben division,Uasin ngishu county. 10 of the respondents disagreed on the above statement while5 5 strongly disagreed and 1 of the respondent was not sure. Also from the findings of the study 10respondents suggested and agreed that sexual abuse is one of the brutal acts that police use in Moiben division and also 10 respondents' strongly agreed to above statement while 8 disagreed, 12 strongly disagreed and 8 of the respondents were not sure? This implies that police in Moiben division are arrogant and brutal.

4.4.3 Reasons why Moiben division is rampant in police brutality
The study sought to find reasons why there is rampant police brutality in Moiben division. The data was collected using structured questionnaire based on Likert's 5 scale factor and analyzed using frequency table 4.4 as shown below.

Table 4.4: Reasons why Moiben division is rampant in police brutality

S/No	Statements on why Moiben division is rampant in police brutality	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
(a)	Moiben division has high number of illiterate residents thus being arrogant	14	28	3	1	2
(b)	Many Moiben residents possess illegal weapons such as guns which is threat to	5	2	24	17	0

	the security.					
(c)	Moiben division is well known many illegal activities such drug trafficking, illegal selling of illicit brews which contributes to police brutality within the area.	21	16	6	3	2
(d)	Police officers working within Moiben division are arrogant, corrupt and poorly trained thus police brutality	26	12	5	3	2

Source: Field data 2018

From the findings of the study on why Moiben division is rampant in police brutality, majority of the respondents that is14 and 28 respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that Moiben division has high number of illiterate residents, 3 of the respondents disagreed and 1 strongly disagreed that Moiben division has high number of illiteracy and 2 of the respondents were not sure. This implies that Moiben division has high rate of illiteracy. Also from the findings, majority of the respondents that is 24 disagreed and 17 strongly disagreed thatMoiben division residents are well known to be in possession illegal weapons such as guns. Five of the respondents agreed and two strongly agreed to the above statement and one of the respondent was not sure. This implies that Moiben division residents do not possess illegal arms as per their response.Also according to the respondents as per their response,21 of the respondents agreed that Moiben division is well known for many illegal activities such drug trafficking and selling of illicit brews which contributes much towards

police brutality Also 16 of the respondents strongly agreed to the above statement that Moiben division is well known for many illegal activities. Only out of the 48 total respondents, 6 disagreed, 3 strongly disagreed that Moiben division is well known for many illegal activities and 2 of the respondents were not sure of the statement.

Also according to the respondents, Police officers working within Moiben division are arrogant, corrupt and poorly trained as per the response that is 26 respondents agreed that police officers working within Moiben division are arrogant, corrupt and poorly trained and 12 respondents strongly agreed to above statement. Five respondents disagreed, 3 strongly disagreed and 2 were not sure of the above statement.

4.4.4 Effects of police brutality to Moiben residents
The study sought to find out the effects of police brutality to Moiben residents. Structured questionnaire based on Likert's 5 scale factor was used to collect the data and the data was analyzed using frequency table. The results of the study were presented in the table 4.5 below;

Table 4.5: Effects of police brutality to Moiben residents

S/No	Statements on the effects of police brutality to Moiben residents	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
(a)	Police brutality results to loss of lives and destruction of properties	40	5	1	2	0
(b)	Police brutality causes physical harm and injury	28	10	8	2	0
(c)	Police brutality leads to psychological stress and fear by public members towards police	32	8	2	4	2
(d)	Police brutality has led to lack of trust to	30	12	3	3	0

		16	22	3	7	O
	security sector by public members					
(e)	Police brutality has led to poor working relationship between public members and police	16	22	3	7	O

Source. Field data 2018

The study found out that police brutality within Moiben division has resulted to loss of lives and destruction of properties. This implied by the fact that majority of the respondents that 40 out of total 48 agreed that police brutality can result to loss of lives and destruction of properties and 5 respondents strongly agreed to the above statement, 1 disagreed, 2 strongly disagreed. Also from the findings of the study 28 respondents agreed that police brutality causes physical harm and injury to the public members and 10 strongly agreed to the above statement, 8 disagreed, 2 strongly disagreed. On statement that police brutality leads to psychological stress and fear among the public members in Moiben division,32 agreed,8 strongly agreed ,2 disagreed, 4 strongly disagreed and 2 0f the respondents were not sure.

Also according to findings as per the response by the respondents, 30 out of 48 respondents agreed that that police brutality in Moiben division has led to lack of public trust in security sector. Also 12 respondents agreed strongly to the above statement while 3 respondents disagreed and 3 others strongly disagreed that police brutality in Moiben division has created lack of trust to security sector by the public members. Based on the findings from the respondents, majority that is 16 and 22 respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that police brutality has led to poor working relationship between the public members and police, 3 respondents disagreed and 7 others strongly disagreed on the statement. This indicates that police brutality has diverse negative effects on the lives of public members.

4.4.5 Possible solutions to police brutality

The study sought to investigate factors leading to police brutality in Moibendivision and at the same time to examine possible solutions to police brutality. The data was collected using structured questionnaire based on Likert's scale and presented using frequency table 4.6as shown below;

Table 4.6 Possible solutions to police brutality

S/No	Statements on possible solutions to police brutality in Moiben division	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
(a)	Training police officers on how to handle public members professionally and consider work ethics	30	16	1	0	0
(b)	Building police and community relation office to advocate for good working relationship between police and public members	28	14	4	1	1
(c)	Provision of education to public members on the importance of obeying laws and being responsible citizens	24	18	2	2	2
(d)	Reporting police brutality to relevant authority in	8	12	16	11	1

	order to be held responsible for their acts					
(e)	Putting up an oversight body such as independent police oversight authority to investigate police acts	21	22	0	2	3
(f)	Arresting and prosecuting those who violate the law. This applies to both police and public members	16	24	3	3	2

Source: Field data 2018

From the findings, it is evident that majority of respondents (30 respondents) agreed and (16 respondents) strongly agreed that offering proper training to police officers on how to handle public members can end police brutality within Moiben division and only 1 of the respondent disagreed with the above statement. Also from the findings, 28 of the respondents agreed and 14 strongly agreed that building police and community relation office within Moiben division can help to end police brutality while 4 respondents disagreed to the above statement and1 respondent strongly disagreed while 1 other respondent was not sure. On the statement on the provision of education to the public members, many of the respondents (24 respondents) agreed while (18 respondents) strongly agreed that provision of education to Moiben residents on importance of obeying law and authority can help to reduce their arrogance towards police hence reducing police brutality. Only out of total 48 respondents 2 disagreed, other 2 respondents strongly disagreed and other 2 were not sure of the above statement.

According to the data provided above, the respondents gave various answers of how reporting police to relevant authority would help reduce their brutality against the citizens. 8 of the of the respondents agreed that reporting the police to relevant authority would reduce brutality, 12 strongly agreed, 16 disagreed, 11 strongly disagreed. Only 1 respondent was not sure about this.

Concerning the putting up an oversight body such as independent police oversight authority to investigate police acts, the following information was found and recorded. The number of those who agreed to that this approach would work out were 21, 22 strongly disagreed, none disagreed, 2 strongly disagreed, 3 of the respondents did not have a hint if this approach would work.

Lastly, about whether arresting and prosecuting those who violate the law (this applies to both police and public member) would help control police brutality, the following was noted down. Respondents who agreed that this would help control were 16 in number, 24 strongly agreed, 3 disagreed, and 3 strongly disagreed while 2 were not sure.

4.5 ATTEMPTS TO FIND JUSTICE ON POLICE BRUTALITY

4.5.1 Reporting police brutality
The respondents were to indicate whether they report police brutality to relevant authority or not. The findings of the study was presented using pie chart 4.6 below.
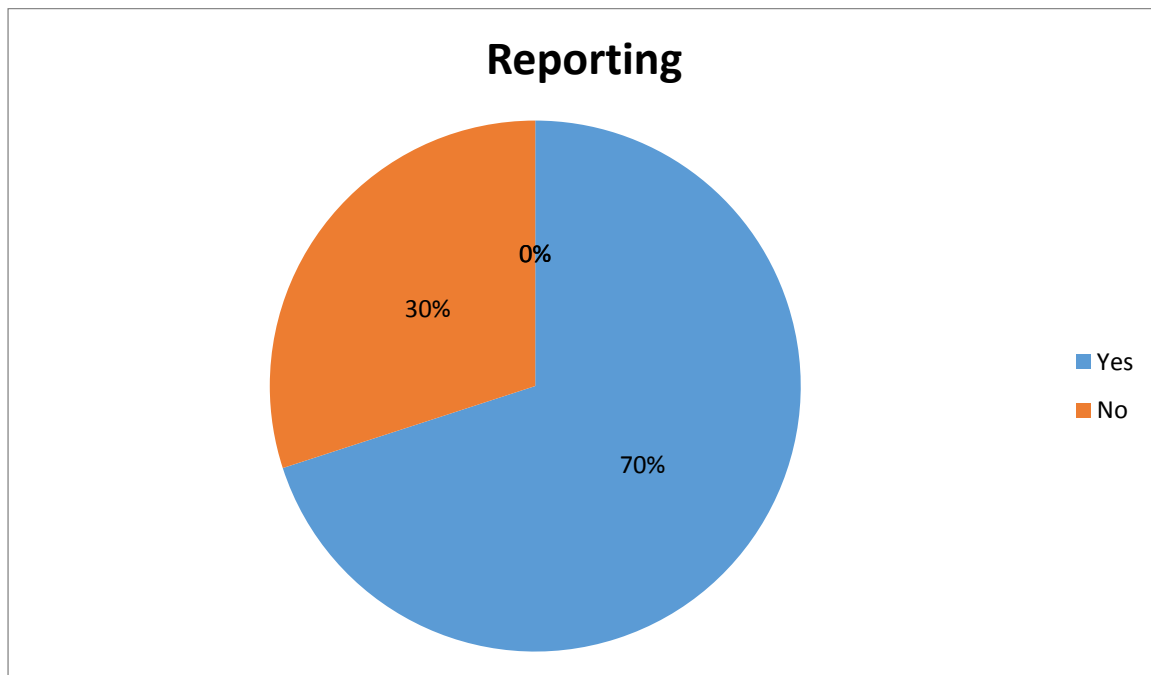
The findings of the study as shown above indicate that 70% of the respondents report police brutality to relevant authority while 30% do not report police brutality to any authority. This implies many of the respondents trust relevant authorities for justice.

4.5.2 Attaining justice

The respondents were to indicate whether they get justice from the relevant authority when they report police brutality. The figure below shows the summary of the respondents.

Figure 4.7: Attaining justice

The findings of the study as shown in the figure 4.8 above shows that majority of the respondents (72%) do not attain justice while (28%) said that they attained justice from relevant authority when they reported police brutality. The study implies that there is high rate of corruption and bribery at criminal justice authorities.

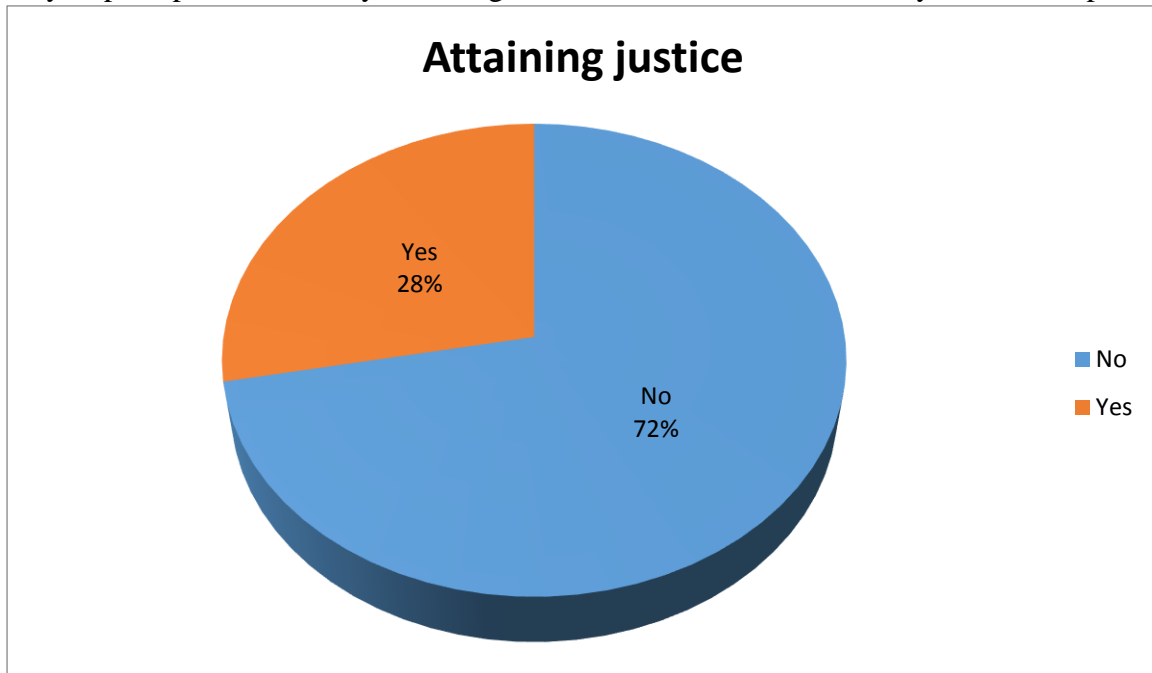# CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

The study sought to investigate and examine factors leading to police brutality in Moiben division Uasin Ngishu County. This chapter discusses the summary of the findings based on the objectives of the study from which conclusion of the study was drawn and recommendations made. The chapter also offers the summary of the data collected, analyzed and discussed. Also this chapter provides suggestions for further studies.

5.1 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

As stated above, the study sought to examine factors leading to police brutality in Moiben division Uasin Ngishu County. The objectives of the study were formulated and the research questions were derived from the objectives. Questionnaires and interview were the methods used to collect data and the results were presented using pie charts , percentages and frequency tables and were analyzed using Microsoft Excel.

5.2 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

5.2.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

From the findings of the study, it was found that majority of the respondents in terms of age were youths 50% that is from 21 to 35 years followed by adults 33% from 36 to 50 years. In terms of gender distribution of respondents' majority were male that is 62% while 38% were female. Also in terms of marital status majority of respondents were married that is 58% followed by singles that is 30 % and separated and divorced respectively. The level of education by respondents indicated that majority attained secondary level of education that is 58%. This implied that at least each of the respondents attained certain level of education. The occupation of the respondents indicated that majority were self-employed followed by those employed and those who depend on others were very few. In summary, respondents in terms of demographic factors were equally distributed.

5.2.2 Findings based on the objectives of the study

From the findings of the study based on the objectives, it was found that majority of the respondents agreed that; police brutality is rampant in Moiben division due to high level of illiteracy among the residents, poor training of police officers, corruption, non-complaisance to police orders and commands by the public members, illegal trading activities such as drugs trafficking and selling of illicit brews and existence of illegal weapons such as guns.

Also majority of the respondents agreed that police brutality in Moiben division has resulted to loss of lives, destruction of properties, physical harm and injuries, fear, suspicion, psychological stress and public hatred towards police officers Based on the findings of the study from the respondents, police brutality according to the majority of respondents, providing good training to police, educating public members on importance of obeying laws, creating police and community relation office and fighting corruption are the best solutions to end police brutality in Moiben division. According to the respondents, attaining justice on police brutality from the relevant authorities is hard and difficult citing corruption and bribery among the responsible officers and authority.

5.3 CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY

In conclusion, police brutality in Moiben division Uasin Ngishu County, is rampant due to high level of illiteracy and illegal activities such illegal brewing and possession of unauthorized weapons such as guns among the residents makes them to become arrogant thus failing to comply to police orders hence being handled brutally by the police . Also from the findings, the study concludes that poor training, bribery and corruption among the police officers are the major contributing factors to police brutality.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

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

Public members should be educated on the importance of obeying the law and being responsible member of the society. This prevents public members from being victims of police brutality due to non-compliance to police orders.

Police officers should be trained well. This helps them to work professionally and deliver quality services to the public members hence preventing them from treating public members brutally.

There should be an establishment of police and community relation office in Moiben division. This helps to establish good working relationship between the police and public members hence mutual understanding the parties.

The independent police oversight authority (IPOA) should do prompt investigations on police acts and make those found guilty to face the law. This can prevent police officers from being brutal while handling public members.

Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended that both public members and police should work together to identify those who are threat to the state security. Doing so can prevent innocent public members from being victims of police brutality.

The public members should report police brutality to the relevant authority in order for them to get justice. Authorities such as IPOA, courts and prisons should ensure that the victims of police brutality get justice and fair treatment.

The government also should put up strict laws to curb corruption which is a major factor to police brutality. Fighting corruption can prevent police officers from engaging in illegal acts such as brutality in favor rich and famous people in society hence fair treatment to public members regardless of status.

The public members should avoid engaging in illegal activities such as drug trafficking, illegal brewing, robbery with violence, assault and causing public disturbance to being victims of police brutality.

5.5 SUGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

Since the study targeted mainly on factors leading to police brutality in Moiben division, Uasin Ngishu County, a study can further be done by other researchers on other aspects of police brutality such police brutality victims, effects of police brutality, police brutality control measures and many other topics on police brutality. A study on police brutality can also be done by other researchers on other parts of the world since this mainly focused on police brutality within Moiben division Uasin Ngishu County Kenya.

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APPENDIX I:

QUESTIONNAIRE
FACTORS LEADING TO POLICE BRUTALITY IN MOIBEN DIVISION, UASIN NGISHU COUNTY

My name is Edwin MengichKipsiran. I am a student at Maasai Mara University pursuing a degree course in Criminology and Penology. I am conducting a research on factors leading to police brutality within Moiben division Uasin Ngishu County. This questionnaire is designed to enable you to assist me in providing relevant information to make the study complete .You have been selected with others, feel free to answer the following questions. The answers and information you will give shall be treated with utmost confidence and can only be used for the purpose of the study. Please give accurate, relevant and complete information and do not indicate your name anywhere.

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION

Personal details

Please tick only one of the given choice to indicate your response

1) Indicate your age
   (a) 12- 20   ☐

   (b) 21-32   ☐

   (C) 36-50   ☐

2) Indicate your gender

   (a) Male   ☐
   (b)Female   ☐

3) Indicate your marital status
   (a)Married   ☐
   (b)Single   ☐
   (c)Separated   ☐
   (d)Divorced   ☐

4) Indicate your highest level of education

(a)Primary ☐

(b)Secondary ☐

(c)College ☐

(d) University ☐

(d) None ☐

5) Indicate your occupation

(a)Employed ☐

(b) Unemployed ☐

(c)Not working ☐

SECTION B: SPECIFIC INFORMATION

The following statements and aspects are regarding police brutality in Moiben division Uasin Ngishu County and you are required to answer each of the statement based on your opinion, suggestion and understanding by ticking appropriately an extent to which you agree or disagree on the statement in space provided .

1) Factors influencing police to use excessive force

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements by ticking appropriately in space provided on the Likert's 5 scale factor in reference to factors that influence police to use excessive force in Moiben division Uasin Ngishu County

S/No	Statements on factors influencing police to use excessive force	Agree	Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
(a)	Noncompliance to police orders and commands are the major factors that make police use excess force.					
(b)	Public members being arrogant and in possession of weapons and being armed					

S/NO						
	triggers police to use excess force.					
(c)	Low level of education and poor training by police is the major factor leading to police brutality					
(d)	The nature of police work demands extra use of force to maintain order					

2) Brutal methods used by police

The study sought to find the brutal methods that police use while handling public members within Moiben division. Please indicate an extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements by ticking appropriately in spaces provided

S/NO	Statements regarding brutal methods used by police in Moiben division	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
(a)	Beating					
(b)	Harassment and stealing					
(c)	Wrongful seizure and arrest					
(d)	Sexual abuse					

3) Why Moiben division is rampant in police brutality

Please indicate to extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding police brutality on why Moiben division is rampant in police brutality by ticking appropriately to the space provided.

S/No	Statements on why Moiben division is rampant in police brutality	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
(a)(	Moiben division has high number of illiterate residents thus being arrogant					
(b)	Many Moiben residents possess illegal weapons such as guns which is threat to the security.					
(c)	Moiben division is well known many illegal activities such drug trafficking, illegal selling of illicit brews which contributes to police brutality within the area.					
(d)	Police officers working within					

S/No	Statements on the effects of police brutality to Moiben residents	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
	Moiben division are arrogant, corrupt and poorly trained thus police brutality					

4) Effects of police brutality to Moiben residents

Please indicate an extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements by ticking appropriately in space provided regarding effects of police brutality to Moiben residents

S/No	Statements on the effects of police brutality to Moiben residents	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
(a)	Police brutality results to loss of lives and destruction of properties					
(b)	Police brutality causes physical harm and injury					
(c)	Police brutality leads to psychological stress and fear by public members towards police					
(d)	Police brutality has led to lack of trust to security sector by public members					
(e)	Police					

	brutality has led to poor working relationship between public members and police			42		

5) Possible solutions to police brutality

Indicate by ticking an extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding police brutality on possible solutions to curb and deal with police brutality within Moiben division.

S/No	Statements on possible solutions to police brutality in Moiben division	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
(a)	Training police officers on how to handle public members professionally and consider work ethics					
(b)	Building police and community relation office to advocate for good working relationship between police and public members					
(c)	Provision of education to public members on the importance of obeying laws and being					

	responsible citizens				
(d)	Reporting police brutality to relevant authority in order to be held responsible for their acts				
(e)	Putting up an oversight body such as independent police oversight authority to investigate police acts				
(f)	Arresting and prosecuting those who violate the law. This applies to both police and public members				

SECTION C: ATTEMPTS TO DEAL WITH POLICE BRUTALITY

Please indicate your response by ticking ( ) appropriately

(a)Do you report police brutality? [Yes] [No]

(b) If yes, whom to you report to?

(i)Police [ ]

(ii) Court [ ]

(iii)Human rights commission [ ]

(c)Do you attain justice? [Yes] [No]

(d) Are you satisfied when you report police brutality to the above authority? [Yes] [No]

If No, what do you think is preventing you from getting justice?

(i)Corruption [ ]

(ii)Bribery [ ]

(iii) Lack of evidence [ ]

(iv)Late reporting [ ]

(v)Status [ ]

(e)What do you think can be done for the victims of police brutality to receive justice?

(i)Setting up strict laws to curb corruption and bribery [ ]

(ii)Employing qualified and skilled personnel [   ]

(iii) Creating an independent body to investigate criminal justice agencies [ ]

(iv)Sensitizing criminal justice agencies on importance of maintaining justice [ ]

(f)What do you think can be done to end police brutality in Moiben division?

(i)Fighting corruption [ ]

(ii)Educating public members on importance of obeying law [ ]

(iii)Government to facilitate proper training of police officers [ ]

(iv)Recruiting competent and qualified personnel to police [ ]

(v)Building community and police relation office within Moiben division [ ]

APPENDIX III:
BUDGET

Item	Quantity	Cost(Ksh)	Total cost(Ksh)
Note book	1	200	200
Pens	3	10	30
Mini laptop	1	20,000	20,000
Printing and photocopying		1,400	1,400
Binding		900	900
Miscellaneous		1,000	1000
Data collection expenses		4,000	4,000
			Total = Ksh27,580

APPENDIX IV: WORK PLAN

WORK PLAN

Item	Period/Time
Research protocol	September 2017
Proposal writing	October 2017
Research literature and development tools	December 2017
Proposal presentation	January 2018
Questionnaire design and piloting	February 2018
Data collection, analysis and presentation	March 2018
Project submission	April 2018

THANK YOU ALL

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