

## A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POLICING IN BRITAIN AND NIGERIA

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### **Abstract**

The police constitute a fundamental machinery of the state that ensures the enforcement of law and order and the maintenance of peace, security and stability. Without the police, societies around the world would be overwhelmed by disorder, lawlessness and anarchy. The role and mandate of the police is universal, but variations exist in how citizens of different countries perceive the police, owing fundamentally to their effectiveness and styles of policing. This article examines policing in Nigeria and Britain, with focus on the differences and similarities. The study adopted a qualitative approach using secondary data from books, journal articles, legal frameworks, policy documents, and credible online sources. Data were analysed using content analysis. The paper revealed that the police in Britain and Nigeria interact with the citizens through maintenance of law and order but also by way of arrest, detention, interrogation, bail, response to emergencies. It revealed that Britain operates a Multiple Coordinated Decentralized police force with the police reputed for high level of professionalism. Analyses showed that the Police in Nigeria operate a Centralized system and that a plethora of issues ranging from allegations of bribery and corruption by officers, lack of trust in the police as well as infrastructural deficit constitute serious challenges for policing in Nigeria. The study recommends the deployment of modern policing tactics, equipping the police appropriately for best practice and ensuring police accountability.

**Key Words:** Policing, Law enforcement, Crime, Police in Nigeria, Police in Britain, Comparative Analysis of Policing

### **Introduction**

Globally, the police are responsible for the maintenance of public order and safety, law enforcement, prevention, detection and investigation of criminal activities. These functions, duties and responsibilities of the police constitute what is generally regarded as policing. The police are characterised by the legal competence to enforce coercive, non-negotiable measures to urgently resolve problematic situations which have the potential to cause harm. This explains why the police are everywhere: they are on the streets, in public places and events, use marked vehicles and often wear uniforms. Among the representatives of the civil authority of the government, the police are obviously the most visible.

Policing systems emerged in many countries on the basis of their social, cultural and historical backgrounds and orientations. In Britain for instance, policing started as far back as the 18<sup>th</sup> century as part of efforts by members of local communities to ensure safety within their environments. By 1800, the first professional police were established following an Act of Parliament, and by the 1940s, police forces in the country had become modernized. In Nigeria however, policing is traced to the Berlin Conference (1884-85) during the Partitioning of Africa when the colonialists created the police for the maintenance of control over the people and command obedience so as to effectively exploit the resources within the region. Till today, long after colonization, the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) is still a reflection of that colonial ideology, as the police remains a tool for repression, oppression, suppression and for the advancement of

the economic interests of the ruling class (Idowu, 2013). In spite of this reality, the police in Nigeria like their counterparts in Britain and other parts of the world occupy a pivot position and perform paramount roles in the criminal justice administration. Their primary responsibilities include the protection of lives and property, preservation of peace, maintenance of order as well as the prevention and detection of crime. While there are considerable difficulties in undertaking these responsibilities, the potential benefits for society makes the challenge significant.

Due to globalisation, recent years have witnessed growing interchange of ideas between nations and it has resulted in the transfer of police structures and methods between and among nations. Globally however, there are still marked variations in policing systems in spite of the transfer of these structures and knowledge, skills and methods. This paper therefore focuses on examining the differences and similarities between policing in Britain and Nigeria. It begins by defining the police and policing before proceeding to consider the areas of police interaction with British and Nigerian citizens.

### **The concept of police and policing**

The definition of police was initially proposed by the American Sociologist, Egon Bittner (1974). According to Bittner, the police are the representatives of the civil authority of government with the mandate to maintain order and safety, enforce the law, prevent, detect and investigate crime. Similarly, the Stabilization Unit (2014) sees police as the institution of government that is responsible for crime prevention and detection as well as the provision of security and safety. The Cambridge Dictionary (2023 ed.) also views police as the official organization that protects people and property, motivates people to obey the law, discover and resolve crimes and apprehend criminals. Indeed, the police are an essential to the history and development of society. According to Rowe (2007), the police are elevated to the status of national symbols in advanced countries like Britain. Police are the major point of entry into the criminal justice system and it is an essential state apparatus that is in constant interaction with the citizens. Police basically act to uphold the rule of law, protect and promote human rights as well as preserve public order.

On the other hand, policing refers to the range of functions or responsibilities performed by the police, including public order maintenance, law enforcement, crime prevention, detection, investigation, human rights promotion, upholding the rule of law among others. Rowe (2007) posits that policing involves intelligence gathering and communication to forestall crime, disorder and unlawful behaviour in the society.

### **Theoretical Justification: Cultural Criminology Theory**

Cultural criminology theory was developed from a synthesis of two theoretical traditions in criminology, one largely British and the other primarily American. The British tradition dates roughly to the 1970s, when scholars associated with British cultural studies and the “new criminology” began investigating and theorizing the cultural dimensions of crime and crime control. Around the same time, criminologists in the United States began to theorize and investigate the symbolic practices that shape crime and to ground this investigation in attentive field research in and around criminal subcultures (Ferrel, 2010).

Cultural criminology is a theoretical orientation founded on the claim that crime and crime control cannot be understood apart from the domain of culture – that is, the domain of shared symbolism, collective meaning, and mediated communication. Cultural criminologists contend that the basic issues on which criminology has traditionally focused—issues like everyday crime, individual and corporate violence, patterns of victimization, and the practice of crime control—are in fact cultural in nature. They are constructed out of symbolic interactions among people and groups, and they are shaped by ongoing conflicts over their meaning and perception.

Policing in Britain and Nigeria is influenced by the social and cultural values and orientations in the societies. These values shape the effectiveness and efficiency or otherwise of crime control activities in the societies. For example, there is high regard for the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance in Britain, and policing in the country to a very large extent reflects these qualities. On the contrary, corruption and lawlessness in Nigeria have been elevated to the status of state religion and police in the country are perceived by the citizens as extremely corrupt. There is substantial disregard for rule of law as evidenced by arbitrary arrests, unlawful detention and the plethora of accusations and litigations against the police over human rights violations. This has constituted a serious barrier to the Nigerian citizens accepting the police as their friend.

### **Methodology**

This study adopted a qualitative research approach based on secondary data sources. This method was suitable for a comparative analysis of policing in Britain and Nigeria, as it enabled the use of existing scholarly and institutional materials without the constraints of time and cost associated with primary data collection. Data were drawn from diverse sources, including academic books, peer-reviewed journal articles, policy documents, and legal frameworks such as the Nigeria Police Act (2020), the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (1984), and the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999, as amended). Official reports from government agencies and international organisations were also consulted for reliable statistics and evaluations, while credible online sources supplemented and updated information. Data collection involved systematic searches of academic databases such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, and institutional repositories, using keywords like policing in Nigeria, policing in Britain, and comparative policing. Emphasis was placed on recent and authoritative publications. Only full-text materials were included, while sources with abstract-only access were excluded. Preference was given to peer-reviewed and official publications to ensure credibility. Data were analysed using content analysis, which involved identifying patterns, similarities, and differences in policing practices between Britain and Nigeria, thereby enabling a comparative understanding of both contexts.

### **Policing in Britain and Nigeria**

The different areas in which the police interact with the citizens in Britain and Nigeria including but not limited to arrests, pre-charge detention, interrogation, bail, time of response, structure, and patrol are examined, compared and contrasted in this section.

### **Structure**

According to the UK Home Office (2022), Britain operates a typically decentralized police force, with a network of forty-three individual police forces which are in charge of unique counties, areas and cities. The organization of the British police system is in a manner that prevents political interference. No single organization is given power over the entire police service. Though the thrust of policing in Britain is by consent, the law invests more powers in the people. There is policing by law which places on the police officer the mandate to be accountable to the public. Additionally, the Police Complaints Commission exists in Britain to examine police efficiency (LawTeacher, 2023).

Section 214 and 215 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria clearly provides the structure of police in Nigeria. As explained by Ojumu (2022), Nigeria police practices a centralized system with operational command and control ultimately overseen by the Inspector General of Police who is the overall head. At the state levels, there are Police commissioners who are supported by commanders and officers at the local levels. This organization brings the police closer to the citizens and ensures that internal defense and security is effectively achieved.

Comparatively, the British police is decentralized with 43 separate police forces within the country, but Nigeria operates centralized policing whereby state Police Commissioners are responsible for operational control in their respective states, although they ultimately answer to the Inspector General of Police. Notwithstanding, both systems are designed to nip crime in the bud and to ensure the maintenance of internal peace and security (LawTeacher, 2023; Ojumu, 2022).

### **Arrest**

In Nigeria, Section 35 of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) provides that, “every person shall be entitled to his personal liberty and no person shall be deprived of such liberty save in the cases stated in the constitution and in accordance with a procedure permitted by law.” Arrests therefore take place when the police take into lawful custody an individual who is suspected to have committed an offence. The Constitution of Nigeria and the Nigeria Police Act (2020) condemn unlawful or arbitrary arrests. In fact, Section 37 of the Nigeria Police Act (2020) explicitly provides that a suspect must not be subjected to either torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment but he shall be “accorded humane treatment, having regard to his right to the dignity of his person.” However, Tijani (2020) reports that police officers in the country are fond of arbitrary arrests and other forms of misconduct. According to Idowu (2013), there are also revelations of excessive use of force by police officers during arrests. Such actions are not only unethical, illegal, uncivil but also criminal.

Similarly, the police in Britain have the power to arrest someone who is suspected of committing an offence, and such a person can be arrested at home, in the streets or at work. However, police need reasonable ground to suspect that an individual is involved in a crime for which an arrest is necessary. During arrests in Britain, the police usually caution the suspect that “You do not have to say anything”, as whatever they say may be tendered as evidence against them in court (Open Government License, 2022). The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) provide that two elements must be satisfied before an arrest can be initiated by police. The police require a person’s involvement, suspected involvement or attempted involvement in the commission of a criminal offence; and reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person's arrest is necessary.

The point of departure between policing in Nigeria and Britain is that while the police in Nigeria usually conduct arbitrary and unlawful arrests in spite of the legal provisions, the police in Britain follow due process when carrying out an arrest. There is also non-use of force by the police in Britain as opposed to their Nigerian counterparts who resort to brute force even when the suspect is unarmed (Idowu, 2013). However, the point of convergence for both the police in Nigeria and Britain is that they are all authorised agencies of the government charged with the responsibility of conducting arrests. In fact, the legal frameworks in both countries recognize this duty of the police. Furthermore, Nigeria’s constitution, the Police Act (2020), PACE (1984) all stipulate that only those who are directly or indirectly involved in criminal offences should be arrested by the police.

### **Pre-charge detention**

This is otherwise called police detention. According to Kareem (2016), this refers to the period an individual may be legally held in the custody of the police before either being charged to court for criminal conduct(s) or released. In Britain, pre-charge detention is influenced by the provisions of the PACE (1984). Under the Act, the police are empowered to hold an individual under detention for 24 hours, after which a decision about charging him to court or releasing him must be made. However, in situations where the police have substantial grounds to believe that it is essential to continuously detain a person for the preservation of evidence, the 24 hours may be reviewed to a maximum of 36 hours but the Magistrate can authorize further detention for up to a maximum of 72 hours, after the police complete the

process of filing an application to the court. However, these conditions do not apply to individuals who may be arrested on suspicion of terrorism. Section 23 of the Terrorism Act (2000) allows the police in Britain to detain such suspects for a maximum of 28 days (Kareem, 2016).

The police in Nigeria are also constitutionally allowed to detain a person suspected to have committed a crime. Section 43 of the Nigeria Police Act (2020) affirms that once a person suspected of crime is arrested with or without a warrant, he should immediately be taken to the police station where he shall be informed of the allegations against him in a language he best understands. The law provides that a person may be detained for no longer than 48 hours. However, duration of the detention by the police may be longer, although such extension must be in line with an order obtained from a court of competent jurisdiction (Nwabueze, 2021). However, most of what happens in Nigeria is discretionary detention.

From the foregoing, it is obvious that the duration of detention in Britain differs from what is obtainable in Nigeria. In Britain, suspects can be held under detention for up to 36 hours and that can be extended to 72 hours and even up to 28 days if the crime is related to terrorism. But in Nigeria, though the Nigeria Police Act (2020) does not provide for how long a suspect can be held in detention, the detention period is between 48 hours or less as per the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended). Furthermore, there is special consideration for the detention of terrorists in the PACE (1984) which is operational in Britain, but in Nigeria, the Police Act (2020), Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended) and the Administration of Criminal Justice Act (2015) do not clearly stipulate how long suspects, especially those arrested on account of terrorism, can be detained by the police.

The common denominator towards pre-charge detention in Britain and Nigeria is that both countries legally grant the police the right to detain suspected criminals for a specified period of time. Put differently, the police in Britain and Nigeria have the legal right to hold individuals under detention for a constitutionally allowed period of time, provided the police have sufficient reason to believe that such person(s) have committed a crime. Also, police in both countries require a court order to extend the detention of a suspect. Anything short of that is unlawful and incriminating.

### **Interrogation**

Interrogation is defined as the formal and systematic questioning of a suspect or an accused person to determine his involvement in crime, detect crimes, or to discover evidence that may be used during trial (Onoja, 2017). Although the words “interrogation” and “interviewing” are interchanged and used indiscriminately, in actual sense they are different processes of questioning. In Britain, Section 66 of PACE (1984) uses “interview” to describe questioning of persons who are in police custody. St. Johnston (1966) however sees investigation as one of the primary responsibilities of the police. According to him, it is their duty to investigate all crimes that are brought to their notice and wherever possible, to bring the perpetrators to the court with relevant evidence.

Interrogation in Britain is regulated by the “Judges’ Rules” which was formulated in 1912 and 1918. Among others, the rules provide that a police officer is free to put a question(s) to a person, whether suspected of a crime or not in order to obtain lawful information when trying to establish the author of a crime, and if an officer has sufficient evidence that a crime has been committed, the person should be cautioned before being asked any questions or further questions as the case may be. In addition, persons in custody should not be questioned without the usual caution being administered (St. Johnston, 1966). In Britain, the police have a substantial level of freedom to question suspects. Griffiths (2022) notes that, in addition to the existing interrogation procedures, PACE (1984) introduced the use of audio recording during interrogation and emphasized the rights to legal representation while also placing limits on detention before charge. Today, research studies and evaluations have shown improvement in

police interrogation skills and objective approaches by police officers during interrogation. According to Griffiths (2022) further avers that police officers in the country do not view interviewing as a process that should be shrouded in secrecy, and interview techniques are not hidden. Essentially, the law prohibits lying to suspects under any circumstance and officers' training are focused on probing the account of a suspect and comparing such information with other known information in order to confirm or refute the suspect's account.

The police in Nigeria are equally constitutionally mandated to interrogate suspects or those they have cause to believe have information that could be useful in apprehending a criminal or solving a problem. However, studies have shown that the police abuse suspects during interrogation (Human Rights Watch, 2010). There are several allegations and counter-allegations against the Nigeria Police Force regarding their approach to questioning of suspects. According to Aborisade and Adebayo (2020), there have been steady streams of stories of extortion with relative impunity and relying on torture as a means of investigation. There are also gory tales in newspapers and the television of physically abusive interrogations by the police against men and women, children and the physically challenged. Such reports are corroborated by many court decisions and confessions (Onoja, 2017). While the Nigeria Police Force keeps denying the use of force during interrogation, human rights organizations such as Network on Police Reform (NOPRIN) and Human Rights Social Development and Environmental Foundation (HURSDEF) insist that "confessions" which are obtained from suspects under torture are still admitted in court and constitute the basis of conviction in Nigeria (Amnesty International, 2016). Consequently, the Nigeria police has been heavily criticized and condemned for its techniques during interrogations.

Comparatively, both countries operate an open, non-discreet interrogation process which ensures that interrogations are done openly. Notwithstanding, there is a marked difference in the interrogation approach by the police in Nigeria and Britain. In Britain, available literature suggests that there is greater freedom of expression by suspected persons under interrogation and the focus of the police is on establishing the truth or falsehood in a suspect's claims through probing questions. On the other hand, evidence shows that force is used during interrogation of suspects in Nigeria. Moreover, while the police officer in Britain is constitutionally required to audio-record the interrogation proceedings, this is not a legal requirement in Nigeria.

### **Bail**

Action4Nigeria (2017) defines bail as the process by which any person arrested and detained for any offence is released from custody either on the understanding of a surety or on his own recognizance to appear on a future date. It means temporarily releasing an arrested or detained person, but with the instruction that he will return to a given place on a given date and time to respond to accusations against him. In Britain, a suspect can be granted bail at the police station after he has been charged. The right of bail is guaranteed in a wide range of contexts but it is not absolute (Bail Act, 1976). The College on Policing (2022) reported that suspects are granted bail in Britain usually at no financial cost. In other words, bail is granted freely and automatically, unless there is a sufficient reason not to grant it, especially when there is suspicion that a person may not return if there is need for them in the future.

In Nigeria, bail is a constitutional right of all citizens, except in extreme criminal situations when it is denied. Police bail otherwise called administrative bail may be granted by the police but it only lasts within the duration of one's matter with the police. Section 62 of Nigeria Police Act (2020) provides that the police can release on bail suspects arrested and detained due to offences other than those punishable with death. The police may grant bail to the suspect on "entering into recognizance with or without sureties for a reasonable amount of money to appear before the court or at the police station at the time and place named in the recognizance". However, bail racketeering is growing and there are coercive, fraudulent,

extortionist and illegal techniques that are being evolved by Nigerian police officers and deployed to extort money from bail seekers (The Guardian, 2022). In reaction, the Police Commission has on several occasions issued disclaimers and warnings against officers and police stations that are in the practice of collecting monies to grant bail. In spite of these warnings and the conspicuous placement of inscriptions such as “Bail is free”, “Bail is not for sale”, “Bail is your right; do not pay for it” in police stations across the country, it is misleading to assume or even say that police bail is free in Nigeria.

It can be seen from the above that in principle, bail is free both in Britain and Nigeria, and there is a general agreement in both countries through their respective legal instruments that it is the right of citizens to access bail free of charge. However, compliance varies between Nigeria and Britain. While bail is indeed free in Britain, it is not the reality in Nigeria where the police have continued to collect monies from individuals seeking bail.

### **Time of response**

The Nigeria Police Force has the mandate to maintain law and order, ensure peace and protect the Nigerian community but often fall short in fulfilling this responsibility. According to Friday (2016), when the police are called upon to avert ongoing criminal activity, they often fail to respond or do not swiftly react to the call, thereby leading to loss of lives and property and exposure of members of the communities to further harm. This is due to several reasons including lack of care for police personnel by the government, unavailability and poor maintenance of operational equipment needed for swift response, poor communication mechanisms, bad roads, poor planning and so on.

On the other hand, there is adequate consideration for time of response in Britain. According to the Greater Manchester Police (GMP), incidence response is graded in the country to swiftly deliver response to incidents and meet the needs of the community whilst identifying harm, opportunity and threat. Open Government License (2022) reports that on average across the United Kingdom, the police receive 999 calls every 3 seconds and about 71% of the calls are answered within the target of less than 10 seconds. The police in Britain have a clear incident response time and with the grading of incident response in the country, incidents are effectively attended to, public expectation is also met and there is better use of forces. According to the grading by the GMP, calls seeking emergency attendance (Grade 1 – emergency response) such as danger to life, use and/or threat of violence, serious injury to a person and damage to property are attended to within 15 minutes. Attendance to Grade 2 incidents (priority response) is within 1 hour; Grade 3 (routine response) is in 4 hours, while grade 4 (scheduled response) and Grade 5 (telephone resolution) are attended to within 48 hours or more.

In comparison to the incident response in Britain, the police in Nigeria often apply a discretionary approach in responding to distress. They are not swift and there is no set timelines for response to situations. While incidents are categorized in Britain, there is no categorization of incidents for effective response in Nigeria.

### **Patrol**

The goal of police patrol remains to prevent crime through police presence or potential presence of a conspicuous officer. Patrol is the cheapest way of preventing and managing crimes in any country. In Britain, patrolling is done in cars but also on foot, visiting citizens in their homes and attending group meetings. Patrol increases the awareness of the police and deters potential criminals from offending, and avail police officers the opportunities to note ongoing criminal acts (Moore et al., 1988). There is confidence in both the automobile and foot patrol approach in Britain. In fact, foot patrol officers make up the majority of anticrime units usually sent to deal with serious crimes in the country because the officers have access to areas such as walkways and areas between houses that are inaccessible to officers in cars.

In Nigeria also, the objective of the patrol system is to disperse police officers in such a way that criminal activities are reduced or completely eliminated and the likelihood of apprehending offenders while committing a criminal act is increased. According to Tinubu (1972), the likelihood of immediate apprehension undoubtedly deters potential offenders. However, the hydra-headed “Nigerian factor” has killed the numerous advantages of police patrol in the country. Otubu (nd) notes that lack of confidence in the police by Nigerians, ethnic bias, nepotism and corruption have rendered the patrol system in the country almost entirely ineffective. The failure of the system is also due to lack of adequate logistical and institutional support from the government, private sector and citizens, followed by bad roads, poor road networks and poor communication systems.

In comparison with the patrol system in Nigeria, the system in Britain is well-organized. There is synergy between officers patrolling on automobiles and those on foot and this has ensured efficient combat against crime in the country. In Nigeria, this synergy is more or less non-existent due to the lack of commitment by the government and police to effective policing. It is however worthy to note that both countries recognise the imperative of patrol in reducing and eliminating crime and therefore utilize different forms of patrol to achieve this goal.

### **Stop and search**

The NPA (2020) mandates the police to conduct a stop and search in places accessible to the public and to search any person or vehicle suspected to be in possession of or conveying unlawful materials or items suspected to have been stolen. The police can stop and search where they suspect that violence may take place, or where information suggests a vehicle is conveying someone suspected of criminal behavior. Similarly, the Police in Britain are legally authorized to stop and search at any time, a person suspected of criminal conduct. Specifically, the UK Home Office (2022) stipulates that the police are authorized to stop and search when they have reasonable grounds to suspect that a person is carrying illegal drugs, weapon(s), stolen property or anything that may be used in the commission of crime. However, even without reasonable grounds, a person can be stopped and searched by the police if it is suspected that serious violence could take place; one is conveying a weapon or has used one; or one is in a specific location or area. Basically, the police in Britain and Nigeria have more or less the same reasons to conduct stop and search on individuals. Moreover, these powers are constitutionally documented and aim at forestalling criminal activities.

### **Prosecution**

Section 66 of the Nigeria Police Act (2020) provides that a police officer who is a legal practitioner may prosecute in person before any court irrespective of whether the complaint is made in his name. However, subsection (2) adds that “a police officer may, subject to the provisions of the relevant criminal procedure laws in force at the Federal or State level, prosecute before the courts those offences which non-qualified legal practitioners can prosecute.” The implication is that prosecutions while preference is for police officers who are legal practitioners to prosecute in court, if the Administration of Criminal Justice Act (2015) or Criminal Procedure Law of a state allows a police officer who is not a legal practitioner to prosecute offences triable by Magistrates’ Courts, he can rightly do so (Chioma, 2020).

In Britain, the Crown Prosecution Service is responsible for prosecuting criminal offences investigated by the police and other investigative authorities (UK Home Office, 2022). However, The Prosecution of Offences Act 1985 (Specified Proceedings) provides a list of offences that can be prosecuted by the police which include among others, shoplifting, parking vehicles on footways and breach of driving regulations. Today, the British government has given the police more freedom to prosecute offences that have the potential to cause harm to the community (Babalola, 2014).

## Conclusion and recommendations

Law, order, peace and adequate security are paramount in the development agenda of both Britain and Nigeria, and the police are responsible for the achievement of the goal. Arrests, pre-charge detention, interrogation, bail, response to incidents and patrol among others constitute the critical areas in which the police interact with citizens. In spite of the enormous roles played by the police in both countries, evidence show that British police are much more organized, professional and efficient compared to their counterparts in Nigeria where the police are confronted with a lot of challenges ranging from distrust from the citizens, lack of logistical support, poor communication systems, poor attitude to the work and poor quality of roads. Effective policing will therefore require those challenges to be addressed.

There is every need for the police to minimize the use of force during arrests and interrogations. This will help reduce allegations of human rights abuse against the police and build public trust in the Nigeria Police Force. In addition to deploying modern policing tactics, equipping the police with relevant skills and entrenching a culture of police accountability, it is imperative for the government in Nigeria to pay adequate attention to the police and provide quality infrastructure to enhance its operations.

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