LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZTIONAL DEVELOPMENT: A CASE OF NIGERIA POLICE FORCE

IWEAMA VINCENT OKWUDILI, Ph.D
Department of Management Science
Nigerian Police Academy
Wudil, Kano, Nigeria
Cell Phone Number: +2348034288120
Email: viweama@yahoo.com
ORCID: 0000-0002-4809-7580

Abstract

It is imperative to acknowledge the rising need for modern day policing with the use of logistics management towards its effectiveness in Nigeria security socio economic standard. The study explored the critical role of logistics management in enhancing the role of logistics management in enhancing the effectiveness of policing in Nigeria. It analyzed the influence of transport management on organizational effectiveness, evaluate the influence of inventory management on organizational productivity and examined the influence of technology and information flow towards effective policing in Nigeria. The study adopted survey research philosophy asthe researcher analyzed data using quantitative statistics. Sample size of 400 was determined in line with Cohen, Manion and Morrison, 2011, The variables identified was determined using a five point Likert scale, the reliability of item was computed using Spearman's Correlation Cumulative Mean and was computed and compared with a Standard/Decision Mean while the hypotheses analysis was tested with inferential statistics of regression analysis at 0.05 alpha level of significance. ANOVA was used to test for demographic characteristics. Not many context specific studies have been conducted in this area of logistics management hence the result of the study adds to public policy and a boost towards national security.

Keywords: Logistic Management, Organizational Development, National Security.

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

In any organization, logistics management is highly imperative in order to carry out the objective function towards the effectiveness of the organization. Many factors such as deregulation, competitive pressure, information technology, globalization, profits leverage, contributed to the increase of logistics management in the form we know it today (Ittemenn and King, 2019). The poor performance in organizations are due to several factors, but mainly to lack of appropriate logistics management.

Logistics helps to optimize the existing distribution process through management technique for promoting the efficiency and competitiveness of policing in Nigeria. The key element in a logistics chain is the transportation system, which connects the separate activities. Transportation cost, and transportation system influence the performance of logistic system hugely (Tseng, Yue and Taylot, 2015).

It is important to note that policing partly depends upon moving goods and members of staff efficiently and safely through the transportation chain.

Statement of the Problem

Policy inconsistency has been one of the problems encountered in the Nigeria Police. Policing in Nigeria cannot be discussed without using corruption as a conceptual framework of study. Police has been characterized by a culture of corruption and lack of accountability (Oyemwinmina and Aibieyi, 2016). One important management practice that can be applied in the police today is Logistics Management. Logistics Management provides organizations with the total operations costs and increases the efficiency of organizational activities. Collaboration among all the supply chain players coupled with a responsive approach can enhance organizational competitiveness through reduced lead-time facilitated by smooth flow of materials from upstream towards the downstream end of supply chain. The approach will ensure customers set value for their money and also reduce the value of uncertainty in the organization (Waiganjo and Gatobu, 2020).

Objectives of the Study

The Research Objectives are as follows:

1. To analyze the extent to which transportation management affects organized policing in Nigeria.
2. To evaluate the relationship between inventory management and organized policing in Nigeria.
3. To examine the impact of technology and information flow on policing efficiency in Nigeria.

Research Questions

1. Does transportation management affect organized policing in Nigeria?
2. What is the relationship between inventory management and organized policing?
3. Does technology and information flow affect the efficiency of policing in Nigeria?

Hypotheses

H_1: Transportation management has no significant effect on organized policing in Nigeria,
H_2: There is no significant relationship between inventory management and organized policing.
H_3: Technology and information flow have no significant effect on efficient policing in Nigeria.

Research Methodology

The study adopted survey research philosophy of quantitative statistics. The researcher analyzed data using SPSS Version 26. Sample size of 400 was determined in line with Cohen, Manion and Harrison, 2011. The variables identified was determined using a five point Likert scale, the reliability of item was computed using Spearman's Correlation Cumulative Meanand was computed and Compared with a Standard/Decision mean while the hypotheses analysis was tested with inferential statistics of Regression analysis at 0.05 alpha level of significance. ANOVA was used to test for demographic characteristics.

EMPIRICAL REVIEW

To start with, Osayande (2018) asserts that, the low performance of the Nigerian police is caused by lack of human capital development policies and the provision of needful logistics for virtually all aspects of policing functions. The study enumerated factors that negatively affect policing functions to include inadequate; patrol vehicles, office and residential accommodation, communication facilities, arms and ammunition, investigation, as well as low transportation management etc. In a similar vein, Onwuka (2017) states that many Nigerian police officers work under the hot sun and other unfriendly environment, and sometimes, are responsible for funding of their patrol vehicle.

The Punch Newspaper (2021) reported that the Nigeria Police Force personnel are complaining of illegal deductions in their monthly salaries without authorization. Some members of the Nigeria Police Force have continued to express displeasure over alleged indiscriminate deductions from their salaries. This should be of great concern since job satisfaction of members of the force is required for better performance and improved security. With regards to deductions, the Punch Newspaper in Nigeria added that the Nigeria Police Force is said to be one of the highest contributor to the Federal Mortgage Bank (FMBN). Unfortunately, the Nigeria Police Force has not benefited much from the facilities available at the FMBN under the NHF Act while other agencies and corporate groups benefit from huge contributions of policemen (Omilana, 2019). It is important to note here that despite the fact that the program is a commendable one, it should be made to affect the basic welfare of the personnel of the Nigeria Police Force.

According to Siegel (2018), "to remedy this situation while improving the quality of their services, police departments have experimented with new forms of law enforcement, referred to as community policing and problem-oriented policing". From the same source, community policing is a style of policing that requires departments to reshape their forces into community change agents in order to work with citizens to reduce crime at the neighborhood level. Problem-oriented policing, on the other hand, is a proactive form of policing; rather than responding to crime after it occurs, police identify and respond to potential problems before they occur (Siegel, 2018).

In another publication by Tribune newspaper (October, 2020) nationwide ENDSARS protest, the Nigeria Police, Justice Sector, lawyers and other security agencies have identified poor funding, logistics and obsolete infrastructure as the major limitations of the Nigerian Police. In addition, to systematic reviews of the situation by stakeholders, the funding logistics and obsolete infrastructure, are the reasons why the Nigerian Police hasn't still lived up to expectations especially as it relates to the administration of the implementation and the Administration of the Criminal Justice Act many years past. In a joint stakeholder's engagement, and a Training of Trainers Capacity Building on Criminal Legislation held in Calabar Cross River state, stakeholders decried the abandonment of the ENDSARS Panel in Cross River, which according to them "yielded no fruits, hence still leaving the Nigeria Police at a status quo" (Tribune, 2020).

Also a research conducted by Otubu and Coker (2015) assert that the country's institutional and logistical support must come from both the public and private sectors if the system is to succeed. The system may malfunction in areas without a support system, such as good roads,

a dependable communication system, or an effective energy backup, because it depends so heavily on prompt, efficient, and effective communication networks. Additionally, the system's initial capital expenditure for national implementation may be absurd. Even though, one could also agree that crime detection and prevention have gotten better since the country started using GSM phones (Otubu and Coker, 2015).

"The Nigerian Police has received additional logistic support of 34 vehicles from the Ministry of Police Affairs. The logistics include 15 Toyota Hilux, 16 Ford Rangers, and 3 Personnel Carrier Trunks." (Voice of Nigeria, May 19, 2020). Additionally, in March 2021, the Nigeria Police Trust Fund (NPTF) announced that it had approved the sum of N1.8 billion for the procurement of operational vehicles and other logistics for the police. The funds were expected to be used to purchase 66 operational vehicles, 50 patrol motorcycles, and other equipment to support police operations across the country. It can be deduced that the techniques of procurement, inventory management, transportation and distribution has occurred. One of the primary goals of any organization must be continuous improvement of operations and the effectiveness and efficiency increase, so therefore, it could be safely said that without the presence of an effective logistics management in the Nigeria Police Force, there is no Police force because it will decrease the effectiveness and efficiency of police personnel in Nigeria thereby leading to an increase in crime rate.

Financial appropriation or funding for the Nigeria Police is almost 7 per cent of the annual national budget estimate but the lion's share of it is spent on wages and salaries of staff. In recent years, paltry 6 per cent of the Nigeria Police budget was allocated for capital expenditure, such as equipment and training facilities while almost 70 per cent of the overhead and capital expenditures are spent at the Force headquarters. As a result of this, State Commands are therefore forced to rely on State and Local government authorities to finance their operations; the authorities often donate vehicles, fuel, allowances and communication gadgets to the security personnel (Fugate, 2019).

A CASE STUDY OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND ITS ESSENTIALITY

Bruce and Neild (2014) reported that Whirlpool is one of the pioneering American multinational organization having 70 manufacturing units and various reach centers throughout the globe. Whirlpool manufactures electronic appliances for household use. It is listed in the Fortune top 500 companies with an annual revenue of approximately $19 billion. However, in 2013, the performance level of Whirlpool tumbled against its regular standards. The current supply chain network proved to be incapable to meet the satisfactory level.

There were many aberrations in the inventory level, material handling and finished product quality that Whirlpool offers was degrading. The top management of Whirlpool realized that it was high time to bring about a change in the status quo. The management of Whirlpool analyzed and identified that the wide geographical location of Whirlpool was unable to fulfil its supply chain operations. Whirlpool supply chain management and IT department initiated the task of solving supply chain problem and streamline distribution system to enhance finished product quality. Whirlpool introduced logistics management in its system. The problems that were troubling Whirlpool such, as material handling, packaging issue and transport, were dealt with by logistics. Efficient material handling and packaging ensured that the products do not lose their quality in transit, whereas the transport function ensured that

products reach their destination in time and at the desired location. After a span of four months, Whirlpool realized that the supply issues came down considerably and the inventory system improved. Subsequently, the material handling was streamlined and there were no anomalies in the system. The customer demand was also being fulfilled on time. This shows the essentiality of proper supply chain management that can be adopted in any organization in order to achieve high organizational performance.

THEORETICAL REVIEW:
THE RESOURCE BASED VIEW OF LOGISTICS MANGEMENT
The study adopted the resource-based view of logistics management, which is a strategic management theory that suggest that a firm or an organizational internal resources and capabilities are the primary source of sustainable competitive advantage. For example, in policing in Nigeria, one of the key resources that the police need is funding. A lack of funding can limit the agency ability to recruit and train enough officers, purchase and maintain adequate vehicles and equipment or carry out necessary investigations. The RBV was extensively described and popularized by Barney (2018). RBV identifies the (valuable, rare, and non-substitutable) resources owned by the firm as the source of the firm's sustainable competitive advantage.

RBV emphasizes strategic choice, charging the organizational management with the important tasks of identifying, developing and deploying key resources to maximize returns. the essential elements of the resource-based view are: sustainable competitive advantage and superior performance; the characteristics and types of advantage-generating resources; and strategic choices by management (Logistics Management,2019). The logistics managers should therefore be keen enough to identify those resources and capabilities that can help their organizations achieve a sustainable competitive advantage and achieve a superior performance

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF RESULTS
   Presentation of Bio Data Variables

Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	306	76.5	76.5	76.5
Female	94	23.5	23.5	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

On their gender, a total of 306 representing 76.5% are males and the rest 94 representing 23.5% are female

Age

	Frequency	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
19 and below	34	8.5	8.5	8.5
20-29	148	37.0	37.0	45.5
30-39	155	38.8	38.8	84.3

40 and above	63	15.8	15.8	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

On their ages, 34 or 8.5% are between 19 and below while 148 or 37.0% are 20-29 as against 155 or 38.8% that are between 30-39 years and the rest 63 or 15.8% are 40 years and above

Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Single	97	24.3	24.3	24.3
Married	247	61.8	61.8	86.0
Divorced	42	10.5	10.5	96.5
Widowed	14	3.5	3.5	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

On their marital status, a total of 97 or 24.3%v are single while 247 or 61.8% are married as against 42 or 10.5% that are divorced and the rest 14 or 3.5% that are widowed

Educational Qualification

	Frequency	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
WAEC/GCE	54	13.5	13.5	13.5
ND/ NCE	178	44.5	44.5	58.0
HND/B.SC / BA	162	40.5	40.5	98.5
PGD/MBA /M.SC/ PHD	6	1.5	1.5	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

On qualification, a total of 54 representing 13.5% possess WAEC/GCE as against 178 or 44.5% possess ND/NCE while 162 or 40.5% possess HND/BSC/BA or its equivalent and the rest 6 or 1.5% possess PGD/MBA/MSC/PHD

Category of Staff

	Frequency	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Comm. of Police & above	59	14.8	14.8	14.8
DCP to CSP	81	20.3	20.3	35.0
SP to Constable	260	65.0	65.0	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

On category of staff, a total of 59 or 14.8% are Commissioners of Police and above while 81 or 20.3% are Deputy Commissioners of Police to Chief Superintendent of Police   and the rest 260 or 65.0% are Superintendent of Police to Constable

Religion

	Frequency	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Christian	108	27.0	27.0	27.0
Muslim	264	66.0	66.0	93.0
Others	28	7.0	7.0	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

On religion a total of 108 or 27.0% are of Christianity religion while 264 or 66.0% are of Islamic religion and the rest 28 or 7.0% are of other religions

Which Department are you in the Work Place?

	Frequency	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
A & E departments (Admin/ Training & Command)	63	15.8	15.8	15.8
B & D departments (Operations/Investigation and Intelligence)	152	38.0	38.0	53.8
G department (ICT)	50	12.5	12.5	66.3
C department (Logistics & Supply Chain)	89	22.3	22.3	88.5
F department (Research/Planning)	46	11.5	11.5	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

On the departments, 63 or 15.8% belong to Administration and Training Command departments while 152 or 38.0% belong to Operations/ Investigation and Intelligence departments as against 50 or 12.5% belongs to Information and Communication Technology (ICT) departments as against 89 or 22.3% which belong to Logistics and Supply Chain department and the rest 46 or 11.5% belongs to Research/Planning department.

How long have you been working with the Nigeria Police Force?

	Frequency	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 2 years	105	26.3	26.3	26.3
between 2 - 5 years	142	35.5	35.5	61.8
Above 5 years	153	38.3	38.3	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

On the period of working in the NPF, a total of 105 or 26.3% worked less than 2 years while 142 or 35.5% worked between 2-5 years as against the rest 153 or 38.3% that worked for between 5 years and above

4.3 ANSWERING RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Question One: Does transportation management affect organized policing in Nigeria?

S/NO	Does transportation management affect efficient policing in Nigeria?	SA	A	SD	D	U	Mean	STD
1	Transport plays a prominent role in efficient Nigeria policing	319	43	8	14	16	4.588	1.141
2	Nigeria police do not have good transport maintenance culture	114	162	26	68	30	3.655	0.833
3	Nigeria police don't have enough vehicles for patrols	29	220	7	107	37	3.243	0.688
4	Nigeria Police don't have efficient mechanic workshops	63	239	43	49	6	3.760	0.781
5	Nigeria police vehicles are not appropriately monitored	147	211	7	22	13	4.143	**1.013**
6	Nigeria police mechanic workshops are not adequately equipped	**104**	**154**	**27**	**64**	**51**	3.490	**1.088**
7	Nigeria police vehicles don't go for regular periodic maintenance checks	**19**	**268**	**45**	**42**	**26**	3.530	**0.681**
8	Inadequate budgetary allocation affects efficient policing in Nigeria.	**119**	**205**	**13**	**37**	**26**	3.885	**1.011**
9	Good transport management has positive relationship with efficient policing	**157**	**148**	**24**	**48**	**23**	3.920	**1.013**
10	Government should encourage efficient transport management	**274**	**80**	**10**	**12**	**24**	4.420	**1.011**
	Cumulative Mean						3.863	

Decision Mean =3.00.

Above showed that transportation management has high effect on organized policing in Nigeria as their cumulative mean of 3.863 is above the 3.000 decision mean. Specifically, Transport plays a prominent role in efficient Nigeria policing as this have the highest mean agreement of 4.588. also they opined that Government should encourage efficient transport management as this have the second highest men of 4.420. In summary transportation management has high effect on organized policing in Nigeria, especially Transport plays a prominent role in efficient Nigeria policing and Government should encourage efficient transport management

Question Two: What is the relationship between inventory management and organized policing?

S/NO	Relationship between inventory management and efficient policing?	SA	A	SD	D	U	Mean	STD
1	Logistics helps to optimize management technique and promote efficiency in Nigeria policing	24	288	8	48	32	3.560	0.855
2	There is positive relationship between inventory management effective policing	48	280	16	32	24	3.740	0.688

S/NO	Items	SA	A	SD	D	U	Mean	STD
3	Appropriate logistics management increase the performance of policing in Nigeria	303	42	7	24	24	4.440	0.744
4	Policing partly depends upon moving goods and members of staff efficiently and safely through the transportation chain	187	152	8	34	19	4.135	**1.011**
5	One important management practice that can be applied by Nigeria police for efficiency is logistics management.	33	269	28	46	24	3.603	**1.071**
6	Logistics management provides organizations with total operation cost and increases the efficiency of organizational activities.	**189**	**152**	**16**	**23**	**20**	4.168	**0.681**
7	Poor inventory management is part of police unsatisfactory performance	**145**	**152**	**16**	**56**	**31**	3.810	**1.221**
8	Transport system influence the performance of policing in Nigeria	**172**	**148**	**17**	**36**	**27**	4.005	**1.011**
9	Logistics is a managerial function which involves planning, organizing, directing and controlling the flows for efficient policing	**180**	**65**	**27**	**93**	**35**	3.655	**1.054**
10	Inventory management encourages efficient policing at the right time, at the right place and in the right condition or state.	**2**	**147**	**91**	**98**	**62**	2.823	**0.877**
	Cumulative Mean						**3.793**	

Decision Mean =3.00.

The relationship between inventory management and organized policing Is quite high and positive because their cumulative mean response agreement level of 3.793 is above the 3.000 decision mean. Specifically, Appropriate logistics management increase the performance of policing in Nigeria as this attracted the highest mean of 4.440. and in the same vein many are of the agreement that Logistics management provides organizations with total operation cost and increases the efficiency of organizational activities. As this attracted the second highest mean of 4.168. In summary, the relationship between inventory management and organized policing,Is quite high and positive especially Appropriate logistics management increase the performance of policing in Nigeria and Logistics management provides organizations with total operation cost and increases the efficiency of organizational activities

Question Three: Does technology and information flow affect the efficiency of policing in Nigeria?

S/NO	Items	SA	A	SD	D	U	Mean	STD
1	Technology and information flow have positive effect on policing efficiency in Nigeria	334	48	4	8	6	4.740	0.854
2	Modern policing has found new technologies in such areas as order processing, inventory	20	277	24	58	21	3.543	0.674

	maintenance, materials handling and transportation very effective							
3	An area of change in modern policing is the replacement of the manual method of record keeping with computers.	19	250	10	88	33	3.335	0.841
4	Place and time utilities and design of appropriate packages have become major competitive tools in effective policing.	62	256	34	40	8	3.810	0.688
5	Environmentalism and shortage of resources are serious consideration towards efficient policing.	132	216	12	23	17	4.058	0.761
6	Logistics management facilitates the effective and efficient management, movement , storage and control to enhance positive policing	**18**	**293**	**24**	**39**	**26**	3.595	**1.011**
7	Unplanned and un-integrated logistics management results in sub-optimization of effective policing	**178**	**137**	**36**	**32**	**17**	4.068	**1.071**
8	Policing in Nigeria do not have adequate use of modern technologies	**106**	**235**	**14**	**28**	**17**	3.963	**0.681**
9	Logistics activities essentially involve the movement and storage of things for the purpose of creating time, place and possession utilities	**18**	**313**	**19**	**40**	**10**	3.723	**1.011**
10	Activities of logistics management contribute to the achievement of customer satisfaction without which a firm finds it difficult to exist for long.	**293**	**64**	**14**	**9**	**20**	4.503	**1.011**
	Cumulative Mean						**3.933**	

Decision Mean =3.00.

The technology and information flow affect the efficiency of policing in Nigeria, to a high extent. Reason being that the cumulative mean agreement level of 3.933 is above the 3.000 decision mean. Specifically, Technology and information flow have positive effect on policing efficiency in Nigeria, as this item attracted the highest mean of 4.740 responses. In the same vein, Activities of logistics management contribute to the achievement of customer satisfaction without which a firm finds it difficult to exist for long, as this view attracted the second highest mean of 4.503. In summary, technology and information flow affect the efficiency of policing in Nigeria, to a high extent especially, as Technology and information flow have positive effect on policing efficiency in Nigeria and Activities of logistics management contribute to the achievement of customer satisfaction without which a firm finds it difficult to exist for long.

4.4 Hypotheses Testing

Hypothesis one: Transportation Management has no Significant effect on Organized Policing in Nigeria,

TABLE 4.3.1: Regression Analysis effect of Transportation Management on Organized Policing in Nigeria,

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
					Change Statistics				
1	.695a	.484	.482	7.36968	.484	372.780	1	398	.000

ANOVAa

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	20246.468	1	20246.468	372.780	.001
	Residual	21616.242	398	54.312		
	Total	41862.710	399			

P = 0.001 < 0.05, F computed = 372.78 > 3. F critical at df 1

The outcome of the above Regression analysis revealed that Transportation management has significant effect on efficient policing in Nigeria. Reason being that the p value of 0.001 is lower than the 0.05 and the F value of 372.78 is above the 3.000 F critical at df 1. The Model summary showed that the values of R, R square and Adjusted R Square were 0.695, 0.485 and 0.482 respectively were each greater than the 0.400 R critical value, showing that the independent value (transportation management) on the dependent variable (efficient policing in Nigeria is very strong. Therefore, the null hypothesis which state that Transportation management has no significant effect on efficient policing in Nigeria, is hereby rejected.

Hypothesis Two: There is no Significant Relationship between Inventory Management and Efficient Policing.
Table 4.3.2: Regression Analysis on Relationship Between Inventory Management and Efficient Policing.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
					Change Statistics				
1	.801a	.642	.641	6.13559	.642	714.025	1	398	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), inventory management

ANOVAa

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	26879.808	1	26879.808	714.025	.000b
	Residual	14982.902	398	37.645		
	Total	41862.710	399			

P = 0.000 < 0.05, F computed = 714.025 > F critical of 3.00 at df 1

The outcome of the above Regression analysis revealed that Significant relationship Exist between inventory management and efficient policing. Reason being that the p value of 0.000 is lower than the 0.05 and the F value of 714.025 is above the 3.000 F critical at df 1. The Model summary showed that the values of R, R square and Adjusted R Square were 0.801, 0.842 and 0.641 respectively were each greater than the 0.400 R critical value, showing that the relationship between independent value (inventory management) on the dependent variable (efficient policing in Nigeria) is very strong Therefore the null hypothesis which state that there is no significant relationship between inventory management and efficient policing., is hereby rejected.

Hypothesis Three: Technology and Information flow have no Significant effect on Efficient Policing in Nigeria.
Table 4.3.3: Regression Analysis on Technology and Information flow effect on Efficient Policing in Nigeria

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
					Change Statistics				
1	.806ᵃ	.650	.649	6.06698	.650	739.317	1	398	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Technology and Information flow

ANOVAᵃ

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	27213.006	1	27213.006	739.317	.000ᵇ
	Residual	14649.704	398	36.808		
	Total	41862.710	399			

P = 0.000 < 0.05, F computed = 739.317 > F critical of 3.00 at df 1

The outcome of the above Regression analysis revealed that Technology and information flow has   significant effect on efficient policing in Nigeria. Reason being that the p value of 0.000 is lower than the 0.05 and the F value of 738.317 is above the 3.000 F critical at df 1. The Model summary showed that the values of R, R square and Adjusted R Square were 0.806, 0.650 and 0.649 respectively were each greater than the 0.400 R critical value, showing that the effect independent value (Technology and information flow) on the dependent variable (efficient policing in Nigeria) is very strong Therefore the null hypothesis which state that Technology and information flow has no significant effect on efficient policing in Nigeria, is hereby rejected.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

1. Transportation management has   significant effect on efficient policing in Nigeria. The Model summary showed that the values of R, R square and Adjusted R Square were 0.695, 0.485 and 0.482 respectively were each greater than the 0.400 R critical

value, showing that the effect independent value (transportation management) on the dependent variable (efficient policing in Nigeria) is very strong. *P = 0.001 < 0.05, F computed   372.78 > 3. F critical at df 1.*

2. Significant relationship exists between inventory management and efficient policing. The Model summary showed that the values of R, R square and Adjusted R Square were 0.801, 0.842 and 0.641 respectively were each greater than the 0.400 R critical value, showing that the relationship between independent value (inventory management) on the dependent variable (efficient policing in Nigeria) is very strong

3. Technology and information flow has significant effect on efficient policing in Nigeria. The Model summary showed that the values of R, R square and Adjusted R Square were 0.806, 0.650 and 0.649 respectively were each greater than the 0.400 R critical value, showing that the effect independent value (Technology and information flow) on the dependent variable (efficient policing in Nigeria) is very strong. *P = 0.000 < 0.05, F computed = 739.317 > F critical of 3.00 at df 1*

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the following points could be deduced:

1. Transportation management has high effect on efficient policing in Nigeria, especially Transport plays a prominent role in efficient Nigeria policing and Government should encourage efficient transport management the Nigeria Police Force

2. The relationship between inventory management and efficient policing is quite high and positive especially Appropriate logistics management increase the performance of policing in Nigeria and Logistics management provides organizations with total operation cost and increases the efficiency of organizational activities

3. The technology and information flow affect the efficiency of policing in Nigeria, to a very high extent especially, as Technology and information flow have positive effect on policing efficiency in Nigeria and Activities of logistics management contribute to the achievement of customer satisfaction without which a firm finds it difficult to exist for long.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above findings, the following recommendations are put forward:

1. There is need for proper monitoring and supervision of Nigeria police transport system in order to effectively satisfy the objectives for which it is made

2. The higher the efficiency of inventory   management, the higher the efficiency of policing system in Nigeria.

3. The innovation of technology and accurate information flow has tremendous impact in effective policing system in Nigeria and therefore the government must spend enough fund on purchasing modern transport gadgets.

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