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RESEARCH ARTICLE / ARAŞTIRMA YAZISI

Determining the Influence of Extrajudicial Justice on Perception of Police among Nigerian Citizens: A Scale Development Study

Nijerya Vatandaşları Arasında Yargısız Adaletin Polis Algısı Üzerindeki Etkisinin Belirlenmesi: Bir Ölçek Geliştirme Çalışması

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Abstract:

This study aims to conduct the validity and reliability study of the Extrajudicial Justice Scale for Nigerian citizens. Sample of the study consisted of 600 Nigerians who were over 18 years old and who volunteered to participate in the study. As a result of comprehensive validity and reliability analysis, the scale consists of 14 items and 4 factors called “Illegal execution”, “Indictment”, “Unlawful arrest” and “Intimidation”. Cronbach's Alpha value of the scale was found to be 0.859 and Cronbach's Alpha values for the factors were found to be 0.782 for Illegal execution, 0.714 for Intimidation, 0.728 for Unlawful arrest, and 0.738 for Indictment. According to the results of the validity and reliability analysis, the Extrajudicial Justice Scale can be used as a valid and reliable instrument for Nigerian citizens to determine the influence of extrajudicial justice on the perception people have about the police. Considering that there is no scale used to assess extrajudicial justice in Nigeria, it is thought that this study will guide future research on the subject and reveal its importance for society.

Keywords: Extrajudicial, Justice, Police, Nigeria, Nigerian citizens, Scale development.

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Öz:

Bu çalışmanın amacı Nijerya vatandaşları için Yargısız Adalet Ölçeğinin geçerlilik ve güvenilirlik analizini yapmaktır. Çalışmanın örneklemini 18 yaş üstü ve çalışmaya katılmaya gönüllü olan 600 Nijeryalı oluşturmaktadır. Kapsamlı geçerlilik ve güvenirlik analizi sonucunda ölçek 14 madde ve "Yasadışı infaz", "İddianame", "Yasadışı tutuklama" ve "Gözdağı" olmak üzere 4 faktörden oluşmaktadır. Ölçeğin Cronbach Alfa değeri 0.859, faktörlere ait Cronbach Alfa değerleri "Yasadışı infaz" için 0.782, "Gözdağı" için 0.714, "Yasadışı tutuklama" için 0.728 ve "İddianame" için 0.738 olarak bulunmuştur. Geçerlik ve güvenirlik analizi sonuçlarına göre, yargısız adaletin insanların polise ilişkin algıları üzerindeki etkisini belirlemeye yönelik Nijerya vatandaşları için Yargısız Adalet Ölçeği geçerli ve güvenilir bir araç olarak kullanılabilir. Nijerya'da yargısız adaleti değerlendirmek için kullanılan bir ölçek olmadığı göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, bu çalışmanın konuyla ilgili gelecekteki araştırmalara yol göstereceği ve toplum için önemini ortaya koyacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yargısız Adalet, Polis, Nijerya, Nijerya vatandaşları, Ölçek geliştirme.

Introduction

Several constitutions that were successfully passed have made their own provisions and included the right to life in Nigeria as certainly a permissible derogation (Igwe, 2020). The issue of extrajudicial justice whether arbitrary and summary executions surpass any other illegal kind of killing done by government forces, as other kinds of killings by any other group, individual or any other person in which the government fails to look into and carry out legal actions (Tsai and Venkataramani, 2015). Long ago; since Nigeria's independence, a lot of researchers gave a volume of wide range opinions that could be considered as valid contributors to negations of the view of law enforcement, this focuses extensively on certain demographics like; corruption, bribery and abuse in the community (Callanan and Rosenberger, 2011; MacAlister, 2011). Some of the literature has cited that varieties of citizens generally may have positive views about the law enforcement agencies (Benedict, Brown and Bower, 2000; Chermak, McGarrell and Weiss, 2001). There are numerous other literatures reporting the public views of law enforcement agencies to be generally negative, rude, ruthless and even abusive (Callanan and Rosenberger, 2011; MacAlister, 2011). The citizens view law, law enforcement, judges, and every other government justice system to be biased (Tyler, 1988). On this note, extrajudicial killing is defined to be a killing done deliberately and not legally acceptable by any constitutional authority in the court of law accordingly and as regards to the judiciary and seems rigid to the view of the people (Tsai and Venkataramani, 2015).

However, extrajudicial justice means the type of killings which is said to be done outside proper judicial procedures, either by the consent of the public or public officials (Rodley, 2012). Extrajudicial justice can be regarded as an activity of any sort that induces an individual's death without having to go through any kind of procedure in legal order and trials (Wulandari and Arivani, 2022). "Killing the civilians and knowing that nothing will happen" becomes the bitter truth of the current situation of extrajudicial justice in Nigeria (Odunaike, Lalude and Odusanya, 2021). It is found that race, age, physical or any form of contact with these government enforcement agencies and the general populations were the basic consistent targets found to have an impact and most likely a significant predictor prior to extra-judicial justices (Brown and Benedict, 2002). In reporting this extrajudicial justice, a study found that Africans in general are less likely to come forward with evidence and report these crimes than those in other non-African countries (Guder, 2021).The purpose of this study is to determine the Nigerian validity and reliability of the Extrajudicial Justice Scale for Nigerian citizens. Ultimately, this study sought an answer to the following question: "Are the psychometric properties of the Extrajudicial Justice Scale for Nigerian citizens valid and reliable?"

Method

Population and sample

According to Bayer and Baykal (2018) when determining the sample size, it is suggested to recruit 5-10 times the number of items on the scale. Due to this fact and since the scale consisted of 28 items, it was planned to include at least 300 Nigerian citizens. The study data was collected from the citizens of Nigeria from the Onitsha region which were basically from the Igbo, Hausa, Fulani, Yoruba and other minority ethnic groups. A total of 600 volunteered citizens above 18 years of age participated in the research by using the convenience sampling method (Sedgwick, 2013). The convenience sampling method is a non-probability sampling technique in which the researcher selects accessible and available participants. This sampling method has been used by considering the limitation of the research time and resources of the study. In the context of our research, convenience sampling has been used as it allowed us to quickly and effectively collect data from a variety of participants who were easily reachable within our local

community. The data was collected by structured questionnaires. In the data, there were no missing observations. Multivariate outlier observations were analyzed using Mahalanobis distance. No outlier data points were identified in the dataset according to Mahalanobis distance values.

Table 1. *Demographic information of the participants*

Demographic variable	Participant	Percentage
Gender		
Male	326	54.3%
Female	274	45.7%
Age		
18 - 30 years	278	46.3%
31 - 45 years	195	32.5%
46 - 60 years	96	16%
61 - 75 years	31	5.2%
Ethnicity		
Igbo	465	77.5%
Hausa/Fulani	85	14.2%
Yoruba	15	5.5%
Other minorities	10	3.7%
Religion		
Christian	450	75%
Muslim	100	16.7%
Traditionalists/others	50	8.3%
Educational Background		
Secondary School	436	72.7%
Graduate	123	20.5%
Postgraduate (MSc)	31	5.2%
Postgraduate (PHD)	10	1.6%

Table 1 denotes that the participants were generated by the population of the region in the context of personal informations such as the gender and age group. Also, certain demographics were classified such as the ethnic group, religion and educational background.

Development Process of Extrajudicial Justice Scale

During the first stage, a detailed 27-item pool was carefully created to capture all aspects of extrajudicial justice and how it affects Nigerian citizens' perceptions of the police. The content validity of these items was performed to examine whether the items accurately reflect the concept being measured after the item pool had been created. First, these initial 27 items which were on trial were reviewed and evaluated by 8 experts (4 forensic psychologists, 2 psychologists, 2 legal experts).

The second phase involved a detailed assessment of the scale's content validity using the Content Validity Ratio (CVR) and Content Validity Index (CVI). Specialists rated each component on a 1 to 3 scale, distinguishing between "not essential," "helpful but not essential," and "essential." Items meeting Lawshe's criterion for CVR scores (critical value of 0.75) were retained, while others were eliminated (Lawshe, 1975). Evaluation of clarity, simplicity, relevance, and ambiguity utilized the Item Content Validity Index (I-CVI) and Scale Content Validity (S-CVI/Ave) on a 4-point scale (Polit et al.; 2007Yaghmaie, 2003). Adjustments were made for values outside the acceptable range, and I-CVI scores ≥ 0.78 were deemed acceptable. S-CVI/Ave values ≥ 0.90 were considered adequate. After item elimination, average CVR and I-CVI values for the full scale were determined. Based on expert feedback, twelve items deemed less appropriate were removed, resulting in the creation of a 15-item Extrajudicial Justice Scale, aligning with the suggestions of eight experts. The Extrajudicial Justice Scale has a 5-point Likert scale (which shows a score of 1 representing "I strongly agree" and a score of 5 representing "I strongly disagree") A questionnaire was created including a demographic section (gender, age, gender, ethnicity, religion, education level) and Extrajudicial Justice Scale.And, the questionnaire also included the Police perception scale(Nadal, Kristin & David, 2015 was used) to check the criterion validity of the Extrajudicial Justice Scale**.**

Data collection and procedure

The sum of all the measures in this study was applied to selected participants in the area of interest with the help of some research assistants who visited the geographical area where the participants were needed to be in this study and collected the data for this study, using convenience sampling method for participants who are available and willing to be part of the study in the communities. In the beginning, the participants were all given an overview of what they were expected to do including an informed consent form, this document was attached to the front page of the instrument and described the process of the study, also it entails the merits and demerits and the advantages of the study, then part of the scale includes that it should be answered independently and truthfully. In addition, the participants were informed of the instruments and also, they were given the instrument: the extrajudicial justice scale. The instrument administration session lasted for 20-30 minutes and participants were debriefed after the completion of their session with an appreciation for participating in the study.

Ethical consideration

Approval to conduct the study was obtained by the Social Science Ethics Committee, Near East University Ethics Review Board (Decision No: NEU/SS/2023/1587, Date: 22.05.2023). Before the study, participants were informed about data confidentiality to avoid any fear of being labeled or arrested by the police. In addition, before starting the study, informed consent was obtained from the participants to show that participation was the free choice of the individuals that there was no obligation to participate in the study, and that they could withdraw from the study at any time.

Data Analysis

From the Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) using Principal Component Analysis (PCA). The sample group was divided accordingly into two categories randomly (n1 given = 300; n2 given = 300). The Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was observed for the first group and then the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) on the other group. In the context of this study, first; the degree of the content validity impact of the scale was carefully analyzed and checked. Then, the Bartlett Sphericity Test and Kaiser-Meyer Olkin (KMO) coefficients were evaluated and from this information, it was determined as regards to if the dataset was intact and duly convenient for carrying out factor analysis and considering the Explanatory Factor Analysis which was coined from the basics of Principal Component Analysis (PCA) which was also in line with the oblimin rotation that was applied to determine the exact features in order to obtain the construct validity of the scale. At the end of factor analysis, the whole of the sub-factors, including the items in the scale in each of these sub-factors was carefully separated and analyzed for the determination of the scale's reliability. For the aim of evaluating the reliability analysis in this process, the Sperman-Brown Coefficient and then the Cronbach Alpha of all the items were duly noted and evaluated as scores of internal consistencies. The Pearson's (r) and the Intraclass (ICC) correlation coefficients were also present and they were organized and then calculated for the retest reliability. Furthermore, the convergent validity and the discriminant validity were duly investigated with basic calculations and comparisons. Also, the total items which were in correlation and the Cronbach Alpha of each of the items were listed duly and added for the item analysis, the t-test of the citizens was applied to assess the items of the scale and to determine if they have value and discrimination between the lower and the then the upper participants. Finally, the CFA Confirmatory Factor Analysis was used to check the accuracy values of all the factors which were obtained by the EFA Explanatory Factor Analysis, ie all the analysis involved were conducted using the SPSS (the 24 version) and the windows software (the 4.1.1 R Studio version).

Results

Explanatory Factor Analysis

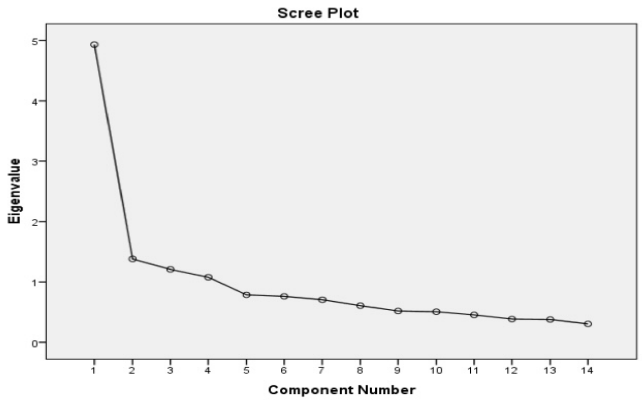
Our sample size was sufficient for the analysis, as the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy reported a value of 0.908. Moreover, due to Bartlett's sphericity test, it can be concluded that the dataset follows a normal distribution and is appropriate for analysis ($\chi 2(15) = 1420.398$, $p < 0.001$). The scale did not include any items with a communality of less than 0.2. Furthermore, because the factor loading was low—0.304—the item "The use of lethal force that is likely to cause serious bodily injury or death to another person is often used in the arrest of suspects" was eliminated.

The other 14 items were collected under four dimensions according to the number of eigenvalues that are greater than or equal to 1 as seen in Table 2. For the scale, the explained variance by these two dimensions was 50.49%. The eigenvalues indicated that 35.234% of variance was accounted by the first factor, the second factor accounted 9.884%, the third dimension has 8.634% and the fourth dimension has 7.7024% of the total variance, respectively. The factor loadings were within the range of 0.493 to 0.921 accordingly. Likewise, the result in the scree plot indicated the scale has four-factor as seen in Figure 1. When the items in the scale are analyzed in the dimensions, respectively, the first dimension with five items was named "illegal execution", "indictment" for the second dimension with five items as well, 3rd and the fourth dimensions were named as "unlawful arrest" with two items and "intimidation" with two items, respectively. Items description, factor loadings, and communalities of the 14 items are shown in Table 2. The factor loadings were within the range of 0.493 to 0.921 accordingly. And communalities varied from 0.426 to 0.790 as seen in Table 2.

Table 2. *Factor loadings and communalities*

Item No	Statements	Factor loadings	Communality
Dimension 1	Illegal execution		
1	Killing of a person by the Government authorities and individuals without the sanction of any judicial proceeding or legal process is common in the country today	**0.744**	**0.530**
2	Innocent people are killed in exchange for the actual perpetrators of the crime committed	**0.723**	**0.680**
3	Alleged criminals are always beaten by a crowd without giving a fair hearing in court	**0.696**	**0.503**
4	Many detained individuals suffer physical and psychological torture during interrogation and other abuses	**0.644**	**0.643**
5	Many people in prison today are thrown into the prison without legitimate or legal sentencing by the court	**0.529**	**0.503**
Dimension 2	Indictment		
6	The police usually plant evidence to support the narrative of the investigative report/process	**0.858**	**0.653**
7	Due to their incompetence and unprofessional behaviors at the scene of a crime, the investigating officers often contaminate evidence that will exonerate innocent victims	**0.620**	**0.569**
8	Uniformed security forces fabricate evidence just to victimize people and convict them of crimes they know nothing about	**0.617**	**0.426**
9	Peaceful protesters without ammunition are often killed by the defense forces without official authorization	**0.493**	**0.551**
10	Police instead of taking a suspect alive may most times kill them to cover their unprofessional wrong doings thereby protecting themselves from any consequences	**0.518**	**0.487**
Dimension 3			
11	Most people who are arbitrarily arrested are given no explanation as to why they are being arrested	**0.874**	**0.790**
12	Arrested individuals most times are not shown arrest warrants	**0.785**	**0.723**
Dimension 4			
13	Detectives often use crime perpetration as an opportunity to arrest, intimidate and extort money from suspects rather than charging them to court for fair hearing	**0.921**	**0.804**
14	Police officers force arrested suspects to write wrong statements to plead guilty just to convict them against an offense	**0.785**	**0.736**

Figure 1. *The scree plot*



The scree plot has indicated the scale has four-factor as seen in Figure 1.

Confirmatory factor analysis - The 4-factor model obtained from the EFA analysis was tested and confirmed using CFA with a confirmatory sample of n2=300. To evaluate the model's fit, various fit indices (the Chi-square (χ^2), Chi-square/degrees (χ^2/d f), standard Root of the Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA), the Standardized of the Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR), Normed Fit of Index (NFI), Nonnormed Fit Index (NNFI) which is also the Tucker Lewis Index (TLI), the Comparative Fit of Index (CFI), were employed (Bollen, 1986; Bollen, 1989; Schermelleh-Engel et al., 2003).

Table 3. CFA results.

Measure	Value	Recommended threshold value	
		Satisfactory Fit	Acceptable Fit
χ^2	*143.451*	$0 \leq \chi^2 \leq 2df$	$2df<\chi^2 \leq 3df$ (df=14)
χ^2/df	*2.020*	$0 \leq \chi^2/df \leq 2$	$2 < \chi^2/df \leq 3$
RMSEA	*0.058*	$0 \leq RMSEA \leq 0.05$	$0.05 < RMSEA \leq 0.08$
SRMR	0.031	$0 \leq SRMR \leq 0.05$	$0.05 < RMSEA \leq 0.10$
NNFI	*0.951*	$0.97 \leq TLI \leq 1.00$	$0.95 \leq TLI < 0.97$
CFI	0.961	$0.97 \leq CFI \leq 1.00$	$0.95 \leq CFI < 0.97$
NFI	0.927	$0.95 \leq NFI \leq 1.00$	$0.90 \leq NFI < 0.95$

As seen in Table 3, the results showed the values of $\chi^2$and χ^2 /df has been calculated as 143.451 and 2.020, respectively. Then, it indicates that the model fit is good. The value of SRMR is 0.031 and for the RMSEA, it is = 0.058, this shows that the model is accepted. NFI is 0.927 and the NNFI is 0.951.

The CFI has the value of 0.961. In conclusion, all fit is good and application and verify the 4-factor model.

Convergent and Discriminant Validity

To guarantee convergent validity, every factor must demonstrate Composite Reliability (CR) and Cronbach's Alpha (CA) values greater than 0.70, and the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) for each factor must be less than 0.50 (Hair et al., 1998; Fornell and Larcker, 1981; Rao, Solis and Raghunathan, 1999; Llusar and Zornoza, 2002).). Our analysis shows that every factor in the study has AVE values greater than 0.5, and for every factor, CR and CA values above 0.7, as shown in Table 4. The Fornell-Larcker criteria, which examine the correlation coefficients between factors and the square root of the AVE for each construct, were used to assess discriminant validity (Fornell and Larcker, 1981). Table 4 presents our results, which meet the Fornell-Larcker criterion. Discriminant validity is confirmed by the square root of AVE values for each factor, which consistently exceeds the correlation coefficients for the associated variables in the corresponding rows and columns.

Table 4. *Convergent and Discriminant Validity Analysis Results*

Factors	CA	CR	AVE	Fornell Larcker			
				Illegal execution	Indictment	Unlawful arrest	Intimidation
Illegal executions (IE)	0.782	0.837	0.513	0.716			
Indictment (Ind)	0.738	0.832	0.502	0.533	0.709		
Unlawful arrest (UA)	0.728	0.817	0.690	0.431	0.348	0.831	
Intimidations (Int)	0.714	0.732	0.845	0.428	0.446	0.263	0.919

Criterion Validity by Police Perception Scale (PPS)
There was a statistically positive correlation between the Extrajudicial Justice Scale and PPS, according to the results of the correlation analysis for criterion validity ($r=0.701$, $p<0.001$). We can conclude that the scale exhibits criterion validity as a result of the significant positive correlation result obtained.

Reliability of the Extrajudicial Justice Scale
With a Cronbach's alpha (CA) value of 0.859 for each of the 14 items, the suggested scale was determined to have good internal consistency. Strong internal consistency was shown when the four factors of the Extra-judicial Justice Scale (EJS)were examined individually in terms of CA (IE=0.782, Int=0.714, UA=0.728, Ind=0.738). Furthermore, the CA values were unaffected significantly by the removal of any one item from either factor. Furthermore, for all items on the EJS, the Spearman-Brown Split-Half Reliability Coefficient was strong ($r = 0.747$). For the Spearman-Brown Split-Half Reliability Coefficient consistency, all dimensions of the EJS also showed acceptable values (IE=0.797, Int=0.720, UA=0.735, Ind=0.716). On the other hand, Pearson's r and ICC were used to assess the test-retest reliability of the EJS, which was based on the scores of 80 participants two weeks following the initial questionnaire. The EJS scores showed a high degree of consistency across the two-week period, as seen by the results, which showed an ICC of 0.971 ($p<0.001$) and a Pearson's r of 0.968 ($p<0.001$).

Item analysis - The Item analysis results of the study are represented in Table 5. The total item seen to be correlated changed from can be seen that the item-total correlation changed from 0.359 to 0.590 for the sum of the items in the scale consecutively. The sum of the items is greater than 0.300. So, the total of the item correlation shown at each item was greater than 0.300 for each of the items in the sub-factors. The value of the CA was not seen to have a higher value than the CA value shown in all the items (0.859). Therefore, the alpha value did not increase significantly as an item was taken out for each of the sub-factors. The item analysis results depicted that it was correct for 14 items to be on EJS. In addition, during the application of the Student's t-test in comparing average scores and the common groups of the score of all the 14 items, observably there was seen to be a difference significantly between the two groups because the t-test values were varying between the number 8.449 ($p < 0.001$) and the number 11.588 ($p < 0.001$). The results are based on evaluations because the EJS items are valid and reliable.

Table 5. *The Item analysis*

Item	Mean	Standard Deviation	Correlation	Cronbach Alpha if item deleted	*t*
Dimension 1: Illegal execution					
1	3.62	1.329	0.421	0.858	7.371
2	4.01	1.115	0.499	0.853	8.379
3	4.13	1.101	0.576	0.849	8.852
4	3.75	1.173	0.476	0.854	9.693
5	3.63	1.054	0.465	0.854	7.711
Dimension 2: Indictment					
6	3.68	1.083	0.416	0.857	8.349
7	3.92	1.105	0.590	0.848	11.732
8	3.74	1.076	0.434	0.856	7.937
9	3.78	1.155	0.657	0.844	11.636
10	3.69	1.152	0.571	0.849	11.291
Dimension 3: Unlawful arrest					
11	3.57	1.182	0.509	0.852	10.308
12	4.00	1.120	0.435	0.856	8.449
Dimension 4: Intimidation					
13	3.65	1.197	0.547	0.850	11.588
14	3.69	1.051	0.359	0.859	8.124

Discussion

The EJS bears a significant validity and reliability component from the analysis and therefore it is a good basis for reliability in determining the extent of extrajudicial justice. Initially, the developed scale consisted of 28 items, after which it was reduced to 15 items because of the complexity in the process of obtaining the expert report on the scale. The process of determining a quality analysis depends also on the responses of the expert opinion on a statistical basis with quantitative data on the general subjective (Bissiri, Holmes and Walker, 2016). The expert opinion is based on a subjective practical assessment, experience and knowledge; this methodology overlooks the contradiction whatsoever that may be placed on the potentially significant impact of the experts which were given on the data observation. (Morita, et al., 2008; Neuenschwander et al., 2020). Thereafter, the items in EJS were further reduced to 14 as a result of one factor loading which has a lower value than what was required.

The explanatory factor analysis shows that the factors in the scale are relatedly accurate ie the 14 selected items accordingly in their four categories. The item analysis of the extrajudicial justice results is seen in Table 4. The correlation of the extrajudicial justice scale items differed from 0.359 to 0.590 for the sum of each item included in the scale. Numbers were calculated, ie the total number and so every item was taken and determined as being greater than 0.300 and this is for all the items each in the sub-factors. In statistical analysis, the process of correlation helps to determine, predict, estimate and evaluate the probability of the outcomes of the linear relationship continuously between two variables which are relatedly consistent interpreting it's function easily (Mukaka, 2012).

The CA has the value which was not observed to bear the higher value than all the values of the other Cronbach alphas shown in the items (0.859). It can be seen as the value of the alpha did not reflect its high-value significance when any item was taken out of the sub-factor, because of this; the result of the analysis indicated that it was accurate, accepted and understood that it was expected to efficient for 14 items to be used in the test of extrajudicial justice scale. Cronbach Alpha even though it remains widely known, there are many misunderstandings on the application and its measure justifiably (Cutzen and Peters, 2017; Osburn 2000, Ursachi, Horodnic and Zaire, 2015).

In most of countries, extrajudicial justice remains a major concern and even more serious than all other forms of criminal activity, there is still no existing instrument to measure this in the literature; only perception of police scale has been shown to be used in the literature to review different methods for determining the police being biased, rude or discriminatory against individuals or group of individuals. The perception of police scale has 12 items, and it includes factors which are divided into two sub-scales, six items measure the perception of police towards efficacy while the other six items measure the perception of police image and all items are to get the responses which are relatedly about the police (Nadal et al., 2015).

In the writings of Kothari (2010), he explains that the critical problem lies within a greater part of the official body and these official bodies he describes to be the members responsible for the advocation of extrajudicial killings. He further describes this as an important aspect to the members of these organizations as an attempt or an act to protect the interest of their members, thereby possibly creating false claims and manipulations which are not necessarily true. The findings of Kothari merge with the study of Rodriguez (2012), with the title of his work "Reports on Victims of Violence": in this, he describes the coverage of the press as regards extrajudicial killings in Colombia which entails that the general report on the major crimes of extrajudicial killings informatively were these individuals who are known as official sources, and he describes them as unreliable sources. EJS measures 4 dimensions, illegal execution, indictment, unlawful arrest and intimidation. These perspectives will bring people closer to the truth about these officials who release this information on extrajudicial killings and expose people's true feelings about the perception of police on the extrajudicial justices.

Over the last 2 decades, the first type of police questionnaire existed and was used in 23 different countries, reflecting their unique continents, cultural background, legal status and economic development (Kutnjak, 2015). However, the first study to examine this questionnaire was published in the book "contours of police integrity" (Klockars and Kutnjak, 2004) and this contains a number of features in chapters clearly relevant from 14 different countries which include America, Australia, Britain, Canada, Croatia, Finland, Hungary, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden and America. Finland, Hungary, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Slovenia, South Africa and Sweden. Klockars and co debated that investigations into police misconduct were to be carried out extremely beyond the realms of corruption motivated by the common sense of personality and the ethics of ordinary extrajudicial conduct. In support of this investigation, the other part of the police integrity questionnaire which entails events that reflect forms of police accountability, misconduct, corruption and overly strict use of power, arrest with or without warrants, false office records and development of true and untrue allegations came to light in the year 1998 (Klockars, 1999). Hence, the EJS has 14 items with 4 dimensions measuring the; illegal execution with five items, indictment with five items as well, unlawful arrest and intimidation consecutively with two items each and these issues are related directly, independently and diversely to the many cases of crimes involving extrajudicial executions not just focusing on one aspect of extrajudicial affairs in measuring the perception of police.

Conclusion

EJS as a means of measurement can help to effectively improve the way we measure extrajudicial behavior for the purposes of determining the perception people have about the police. Regardless of the importance of EJS, it includes limitations on the scale being reported by individuals, to an extent they may not have fully expressed their concerns or in some ways may have over-expressed their concerns.

Recommendation

The study population was based in the Onitsha Region of the Anambra State, populated mainly by the eastern part of Nigeria, which has mostly Christians. Therefore, further study could also extend to the Western, Northern, and Southern regions of Nigeria to be able to compare, determine, and evaluate extra-judicial justice even more.

Declarations

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate
Approval was received from the Social Science Ethics Committee, Near East University Ethics Review Board, for the implementation of the research (Decision No: NEU/SS/2023/1587, Date: 22.05.2023).

PublicationPermission
Not applicable.

Availability of Data and Materials
Not applicable.

Conflict Interest
The author declares that no competing interests in this manuscript.

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Not applicable.

Authors' Contributions
CEz carried out the proposal of the main idea of the research, CEz and CE contributed to the collection of data. NS analyzed and interpreted the data. EU contributed to the writing of the article and carried out revision of the article content. All authors have read and approved the final article

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