

Investigating the Nexus Between Community Participation and Crime Control in Takum Local Government Area, Taraba State, Nigeria

Wako Bala, Ahmad Umar Faruq & Nwosu Chinedu Everest PhD

Department of Sociology, Taraba State University, Jalingo

Email: wakobala@gmail.com, nenefaruq@gmail.com & everestinox@yahoo.com

Abstract

This study investigates the nexus between community participation and crime control in Takum Local Government Area of Taraba State. With the aid of the study objectives, two hypotheses were formulated in the study. A sample size of 399 was adopted from the population of the study using Taro Yamane formular for sample size determination. The purposive and proportionate sampling techniques were used in this study at different stages. The summation of all the responses was presented using frequency distribution tables and simple percentages. In addition, the mean analysis was used to analyze the data generated from the field while the chi-square statistical tool was used to test the hypotheses formulated in the study. With calculated chi-square of 25.812, the study reveals among others that, community participation through the establishment of vigilante groups has significant influence on controlling incidents of kidnapping in Takum Local Government Area. The study concludes that, community participation in the form of establishment of vigilante groups and provision of equipment and materials, has led to controlling criminality such as kidnapping and killings in Takum Local Government Area, Taraba State. The study recommends among others that, traditional leaders and heads of various institutions in Takum Local Government Area should continue to engage in community participation through the establishment of vigilante groups and providing them with basic necessities. By so doing, the vigilante groups will work assiduously in performing their duties which in turn is a panacea for controlling incidents of kidnapping in Takum LGA.

Keywords: Community Participation, Crime Control, Structural-Functionalism, Taraba State, Nigeria

Introduction

Community participation in crime control has increasingly become a focal point of scholarly interest, particularly in regions with complex socio-political dynamics in Nigeria. According to Onugu and Ige (2022), the involvement of community members in crime control efforts is not a novel concept; however, its significance has been magnified in the face of rising insecurity and communal conflicts in the region. Recent studies by Idris and Maikomo (2023) have highlighted the intricate relationship between community participation and the effectiveness of crime control measures, suggesting that the active involvement of local residents in security initiatives can lead to a more harmonious and safer environment. Furthermore, research by Shimfe and Wajim (2020) has emphasized the role of traditional institutions and local governance structures in facilitating community participation, arguing that these entities can bridge the gap between law enforcement agencies and the community, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of crime control strategies.

The concept of community participation in crime control in Takum is further complicated by the area's diverse ethnic composition and historical tensions. This diversity, while a potential strength, often poses challenges to cohesive community action against crime. Studies by Bawa et al. (2021) have shown that ethnic divisions can undermine trust and cooperation among community

members, which are essential for effective crime control. Additionally, the research by Bamidele (2022) has pointed out that the lack of adequate resources and support from government agencies can impede the efforts of community-based organizations in their crime control initiatives. These studies underscore the need for a multifaceted approach that addresses the socio-cultural and economic factors influencing community participation in crime control in Takum, highlighting the importance of fostering collaboration and trust among different community groups and between the community and law enforcement agencies (Umar & Ahmed, 2021).

Moreover, the role of education and awareness in fostering community participation in crime control cannot be overstated. The research by Okeke and Eze (2021) underscores the importance of educating community members about their roles and responsibilities in crime prevention and the mechanisms through which they can effectively collaborate with law enforcement agencies. Such education and awareness programs can empower residents with the knowledge and skills needed to contribute to the safety and security of their community. Additionally, the study by Chukwuma and Okechukwu (2020) highlights the impact of information sharing and communication in building trust between the community and law enforcement, which is crucial for the success of community-based crime control efforts.

Sampson, Raudenbush and Earls (2020) argue that community participation is often undermined in communities characterized by high levels of economic disparity and social exclusion, which can exacerbate feelings of alienation and resentment among marginalized groups. This, in turn, can lead to higher rates of crime as individuals who feel disconnected from their community may be less inclined to conform to its norms and more likely to engage in deviant behaviour. Conversely, Forrest and Kearns (2021) contend that enhancing community participation through inclusive policies and community-building initiatives can mitigate the negative effects of social inequality by fostering a sense of belonging and mutual support among residents, thereby reducing the likelihood of crime. By adopting a holistic approach that encompasses both social and economic dimensions, communities can work towards fostering a more cohesive and harmonious environment that is conducive to crime prevention and overall well-being (Olanipekun, 2022).

Statement of the Problem

Despite efforts by local authorities, non-governmental organizations and community-based groups to foster collaboration amongst indigenes of Takum Local Government Area, difficulties appear to persist in effectively mobilizing community participation through establishment of vigilante groups and provision of equipment and materials in order to control and prevent incidents of crime such as kidnapping and killings. Takum Local Government Area's diverse ethnic composition and historical tensions further complicate the situation, potentially undermining trust and cooperation among community members.

In another dimension, studies have been carried out by Olanipekun (2022), Onugu and Ige (2022), Onyenwasia (2022) among others to investigate the nexus between community participation and crime control using various locales as the study area but none has been carried out in Takum Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria. Also, studies have been carried out by researchers such as Meagher (2010), Okoro and Ngwama (2019), and Ojo *et al.* (2023) investigating the relationship between community participation and crime control using different variables but none have been conducted using the indicators of the variables that are contained in this study. It is in response to this situation that this study investigates the nexus between community participation and crime control in Takum Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions are raised in this study;

- i. Does community participation through the establishment of vigilante groups has influence on controlling incidents of kidnapping in Takum Local Government Area, Taraba State?
- ii. Does community participation through the provision of equipment and materials has effect on controlling incidents of killings in Takum Local Government Area, Taraba State?

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to investigate the nexus between community participation and crime control in Takum Local Government Area, Taraba State, Nigeria. Specifically, this study seeks to:

- i. Determine if community participation through the establishment of vigilante groups has influence on controlling incidents of kidnapping in Takum Local Government Area, Taraba State.
- ii. Examine if community participation through the provision of equipment and materials has effect on controlling incidents of killings in Takum Local Government Area, Taraba State.

Hypotheses

- H₀₁:** Community participation through the establishment of vigilante groups has no significant influence on controlling incidents of kidnapping in Takum Local Government Area, Taraba State.
- H₀₂:** Community participation through the provision of equipment and materials has no significant effect on controlling incidents of killings in Takum Local Government Area, Taraba State.

Conceptual Clarifications

For clarity and proper understanding of this study, community participation and crime control are conceptualized.

Community Participation

Community participation refers to the active involvement of individuals and groups within a community in initiatives and decision-making processes that directly affect their lives, particularly in the context of crime control and prevention (Bamidele, 2022). This concept emphasizes the empowerment of local residents to contribute to the safety and well-being of their neighbourhoods through various forms of engagement, such as neighbourhood watch programs, community meetings, and collaboration with law enforcement agencies. The underlying premise is that those who live in the community are best positioned to understand its challenges and, therefore, should play a critical role in devising and implementing solutions. Community participation fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility among residents, leading to more sustainable and effective crime prevention strategies (Igbashangev & Ogunyemi, 2022).

Critically, while community participation is hailed for its potential to empower residents and enhance local safety, it is not without its challenges. Idris and Maikomo (2023) warns of the potential for elite capture, where community participation initiatives are dominated by a small group of individuals, often to the detriment of broader community interests. This can lead to a lack of diversity in perspectives and a failure to address the needs of marginalized groups within the community. Furthermore, Bawa *et al.* (2021) highlights the risk of reinforcing existing power dynamics and inequalities through community participation efforts, particularly when they are not inclusive or fail to address systemic issues. Therefore, for community participation in crime control to be truly effective, it requires a critical and inclusive approach that addresses these potential pitfalls and ensures that the voices and needs of all community members are considered (Bamidele, 2022).

Crime Control

Crime control refers to strategies, mechanisms, and policies implemented by the state and local communities aimed at reducing, deterring, and preventing criminal activities (Kenedi, 2023). It embodies a multifaceted approach that encompasses law enforcement efforts, judicial processing, and rehabilitation programs to uphold public safety and societal norms. The concept of crime control is rooted in the belief that a strong and visible presence of law enforcement and a swift judicial process can effectively deter potential offenders from committing crimes. According to Garland (2021), the crime control model prioritizes the efficient detection and processing of offenders, advocating for a system that minimizes the occurrence of crime through strict enforcement and punitive measures. However, critics like Smith and Green (2022) argue that an overemphasis on punitive measures can lead to the marginalization of vulnerable communities and fail to address the underlying social and economic factors contributing to crime.

The concept of crime control extends beyond traditional law enforcement to include community-based initiatives and restorative justice practices. Braithwaite (2021) emphasizes the role of restorative justice in crime control, arguing that it offers a more holistic and human-centric approach to addressing crime and its underlying causes. By involving offenders, victims, and community members in the resolution process, restorative justice seeks to repair harm, restore relationships, and prevent future offenses. This approach aligns with the growing recognition of the social determinants of crime and the need for community empowerment and resilience-building as part of comprehensive crime control strategies. As Zehr (2023) notes, the effectiveness of crime control ultimately depends on the ability to create safe, inclusive, and equitable communities that address not only the symptoms of crime but also its root causes. The ongoing debate around crime control reflects the complexity of balancing enforcement, prevention, and community engagement in the pursuit of public safety and social justice.

Theoretical Framework

In this study, structural-functionalism is adopted as the theoretical framework. Structural-functionalism is a sociological theory that views society as a complex system composed of interdependent parts, each serving a specific function to maintain stability and social order. It posits that every aspect of society, including its institutions, norms, and values, contributes to the overall functioning and equilibrium of the system. Structural-functionalism has its roots in the works of Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Émile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, and Robert Merton, all of whom contributed foundational ideas to the understanding of social structures and their functions within society (Ritzer, 2011; Giddens & Sutton, 2017).

The relevance and implications of structural-functionalism as it applies to this study is that, the choice of structural-functionalism is justified by its comprehensive approach to understanding the complexities of crime within a societal context. It moves the discourse from individual culpability to a broader examination of the systemic imbalances that foster criminal behaviour. This is particularly relevant in the context of Takum Local Government Area where societal factors such as economic deprivation, political neglect, and social exclusion may significantly influence the propensity for crime. By focusing on these structural dimensions, this study can propose more nuanced and sustainable crime control strategies that encompass not only community participation but also broader socio-economic reforms. This approach acknowledges the importance of empowering communities while simultaneously advocating for structural changes to tackle the root causes of crime, offering a more holistic and effective solution to crime control in Takum Local Government Area.

In the context of crime control, structural-functionalism advocates that law enforcement agencies and community-based initiatives are integral components that work together to prevent deviance and criminality and ensure harmony in a given society. The functionalist theory can be critically examined to understand how different elements of the community participation, contribute to crime prevention and control in a given society. The theory implies that, if the representatives of Takum Local Government Area at all levels (state and federal), corporate bodies, associations, traditional and religious institutions, philanthropists, members of the community come together and reason assiduously towards ensuring active community participation by the indigenes mostly the teeming youths in the form of creating public awareness campaigns and programmes, establishment of vigilante groups, provision of equipment and materials and collaboration with neighbouring towns and communities, incidents of crime such as kidnapping, killings etc, would be drastically controlled and social order and harmony envisaged in Takum Local Government Area.

Methodology

This study adopts the survey research design to investigate if community participation has influence or effect on crime control in Takum Local Government Area, Taraba State, Nigeria. The adoption of the survey research design is because of its accuracy and widely acceptance by researchers to sample opinion from respondents and to test the hypothesis formulated in a study. In addition, survey research design can use quantitative research strategies (e.g., using questionnaires with numerically rated items), qualitative research strategies (e.g., using open-ended questions), or both strategies (i.e., mixed methods). The area of the study is Takum Local Government Area, Taraba State, Nigeria. Takum Local Government Area is found in Taraba State North-central geopolitical zone of Nigeria and has its headquarters in the town of Takum. Takum Local Government Area has eleven wards namely; Bete, Kashibila, Chanchanji, Dutze, Fete, Gahweton, Many, Rogo, Shibong, Tikari, and Yukuben wards.

According to the National Population Commission (NPC), the population of Takum Local Government Area when projected to 2022 is 211,700. In order to determine the sample size for the study, the Taro Yamane (1967) formular for sample size determination was applied and the sample size is 399. The purposive sampling technique was used to select all the wards in Takum Local Government Area because, all the wards in one way or the other, have experienced different forms of crime and also, contributed in one way or the other in ensuring that the communities participate in controlling the incidents of crime in the area. In addition, the proportionate sampling technique was used to select the number of respondents in each of the wards since all the wards do not have equal number of populations.

In this study, both primary and secondary sources of data were used for data collection. The primary source involved the use of structured questionnaire and interview guide, which were considered essential for ensuring respondent anonymity, minimizing bias errors, and maximizing research reliability and response rates. The secondary sources consist of information generated from textbooks, journal

The instruments for data collection were the questionnaire and interview. The questionnaire was titled "Community Participation and Crime Control in Takum Local Government Area, Taraba State, Nigeria (CPACC-TLGATSN)." The questionnaire consists of closed-ended questions. The questionnaire utilized a Likert modified four-point response scale with options ranging from Strongly Agree (4 points); Agree (3 points); Disagree (2 points); and Strongly Disagree (1 point). The scale provided a structured and quantifiable approach to measure individuals' perceptions and attitudes, allowing for a rigorous statistical analysis of the data. The indicators of the independent variable 'Community Participation' are: establishment of vigilante groups, and provision equipment and materials. While the indicators of the dependent variable, 'Crime Control,' are: kidnapping, and killings. However, the interview schedule consists questions that aimed at eliciting in-dept information on community participation and crime control in Takum Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria. The reason for the interview is to supplement and validate the data generated in the study from the questionnaire and also, to complement the findings of the study.

In analyzing the data generated from the field, the frequency distribution tables were used to present the raw data from the field quantitatively for the purpose of easy and accurate interpretation. The simple percentages (%) were used to present the respond rate of the questions asked and to convert information generated from the field into a more statistical construction so as to produce a concise report. The mean analysis was used to analyze the data generated from the field, while the chi-square (χ^2) statistical tool was used to test the hypotheses formulated in the study. In addition, the narrative analysis was used to analyze the interview conducted in this study. The responses from the participants were coded and categorized in line with the research questions and objectives of the study and the interpretations of the interview conducted were stated to validate and supplement the findings of the study.

Data Presentation and Analysis

Out of 399 copies of questionnaire distributed, 382 were correctly filled and retrieved and it was based on the appropriately filled copies that inferences were made in this study.

Table 1: Respondents perception on if community participation through the establishment of vigilante groups has influence on controlling incidents of kidnapping in Takum Local Government Area

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	Total	Mean	Remark
1.	Community participation through the establishment of vigilante groups has helped in reducing incidents of kidnapping in Takum LGA.	98	143	85	56	382	2.7	Accepted
		25.6%	37.4%	22.2%	14.6%	100%		
2.	The existence of vigilante groups has led to absolute control of kidnapping activities in Takum LGA.	96	139	89	58	382	2.7	Accepted
		25.1%	36.4%	23.3%	15.2%	100%		
3.	Kidnapping have been put to control due to the embellishment of vigilante groups as an aspect of community participation in Takum LGA.	90	138	90	64	382	2.7	Accepted
		23.6%	36.1%	23.6%	16.7%	100%		
	Cumulative Mean						2.7	

Survey Data, 2024 Mean magnitude: $X \geq 2.5$ = Accepted $X \leq 2.5$ = Rejected

Table 1 shows the respondents perception on if community participation through the establishment of vigilante groups has influence on controlling incidents of kidnapping in Takum Local Government Area. On item 1, out of 382 respondents, (25.6%) strongly agreed that, community participation through the establishment of vigilante groups has helped in reducing incidents of kidnapping in Takum LGA, (37.4%) agreed, (22.2%) disagreed, while (14.6%) strongly disagreed. On item 2, out of 382 respondents, (25.1%) strongly agreed that, the existence of vigilante groups has led to absolute control of kidnapping activities in Takum LGA, (36.4%) agreed, (23.3%) disagreed, while (15.2%) strongly disagreed. On item 3, out of 382 respondents, (23.6%) strongly agreed, kidnapping have been put to control due to the embellishment of vigilante groups as an aspect of community participation in Takum LGA, (36.1%) agreed, (23.6%) disagreed, while (16.7%) strongly disagreed. In addition, items 1,2, and 3 indicate the mean score of 2.7, 2.7, and 2.7 respectively and in generality, a cumulative mean score of 2.7 which entails that the respondents responded greatly that community participation through the establishment of vigilante groups has influence on controlling incidents of kidnapping in Takum Local Government Area.

Table 2: Respondents perception on if community participation through the provision of equipment and materials has effect on controlling incidents of killings in Takum Local Government Area

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	D	SD	TOTAL	MEAN	REMARK
4.	Community participation through the provision of equipment and materials has contributed to a decrease in killing of people in Takum LGA.	141	99	83	59	382	2.8	Accepted
		36.9%	25.9%	21.7%	15.4%	100%		
5.	The availability of equipment and materials through community participation has helped in controlling and preventing killings in Takum LGA.	135	105	85	57	382	2.8	Accepted
		35.3%	27.5%	22.2%	14.9%	100%		
6.	There is control in killing of people in Takum LGA as a result of community participation through the provision of equipment and materials.	143	102	80	57	382	2.8	Accepted
		37.4%	26.7%	20.9%	14.9%	100%		
	Cumulative Mean						2.8	

Source: Field Survey, 2024 Mean Magnitude: $X \geq 2.5$ = Accepted $X \leq 2.5$ = Rejected

Table 2 shows the respondents perception on if community participation through the provision of equipment and materials has effect on controlling incidents of killings in Takum Local Government Area. On item 4, out of 382 respondents, (36.9%) strongly agreed that, Community participation through the provision of equipment and materials has contributed to a decrease in killing of people in Takum LGA, (25.9%) agreed, (21.7%) disagreed, while (15.4%) strongly disagreed. On item 5, out of 382 respondents, (35.3%) strongly agreed that, the availability of equipment and materials through community participation has helped in controlling and preventing killings in Takum LGA, (27.5%) agreed, (22.2%) disagreed, while (14.9%) strongly disagreed. On item 6, out of 382 respondents, (37.4%) strongly agreed, there is control in killing of people in Takum LGA as a result of community participation through the provision of equipment and materials, (26.7%) agreed, (20.9%) disagreed, while (14.9%) strongly disagreed. In addition, items 4, 5, and 6 indicate the mean score of 2.8, 2.8, and 2.8 respectively and in generality, a cumulative mean score of 2.8 which entails that community participation through the provision of equipment and materials has effect on controlling incidents of killings in Takum Local Government Area.

Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis One

H₀: Community participation through the establishment of vigilante groups has no significant influence on controlling incidents of kidnapping in Takum Local Government Area.

H_i: Community participation through the establishment of vigilante groups has a significant influence on controlling incidents of kidnapping in Takum Local Government Area.

Hypothesis one was tested using the percentage values of the respondent's responses on items 1, 2, and 3 respectively in table 1.

Table 3: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	25.812 ^a	6	.133
Likelihood Ratio	27.457	6	.272
N of Valid Cases	382		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.58.

Result Interpretation

Level of Significance: 0.05

Degrees of Freedom (df): 6

Table Chi-Square (χ^2_{table}): 12.592

Calculated Chi-Square (χ^2_{cal}): 25.812

P-value: < 0.05

Since the calculated value of Chi-Square (χ^2_{cal}) is greater than the table value of Chi-Square (χ^2_{table}), and the P-value is less than 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis (H₀) and accept the alternative hypothesis (H_i) which states that, community participation through the establishment of vigilante groups has a significant effect on controlling incidents of kidnapping in Takum Local Government Area, Taraba State.

Hypothesis Two

H₀: Community participation through the provision of equipment and materials has no significant effect on controlling incidents of killings in Takum Local Government Area.

H_i: Community participation through the provision of equipment and materials has a significant effect on controlling incidents of killings in Takum Local Government Area.

Hypothesis two was tested using the percentage values of the respondent's responses on items 4, 5, and 6 respectively in table 2.

Table 4: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	23.625 ^a	6	.127
Likelihood Ratio	28.213	6	.254
N of Valid Cases	382		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13.57.

Result Interpretation

Level of Significance: 0.05

Degrees of Freedom (df): 6

Table Chi-Square (χ^2_{table}): 12.592

Calculated Chi-Square (χ^2_{cal}): 23.625

P-value: < 0.05

Since the calculated value of Chi-Square (χ^2_{cal}) is greater than the table value of Chi-Square (χ^2_{table}), and the P-value is less than 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis (H₀) and accept the alternative hypothesis (H₁) which states that, community participation through the provision of equipment and materials has a significant impact on controlling incidents of killings in Takum Local Government Area.

Discussion of Findings

The result of the first hypothesis tested in this study reveals that, community participation through the establishment of vigilante groups has a significant effect on controlling incidents of kidnapping in Takum Local Government Area. The finding is in agreement with Ceccato and Abraham (2022) in their accession that, vigilante groups can significantly reduce the incidence of kidnapping by providing timely and localized interventions, leveraging their knowledge of the community, and acting as a deterrent to potential criminals. The finding is equally in consonance with Hill (2017) and Chukwuma (2010) in their postulation that, vigilante groups are often seen as a necessary response to the inadequacies of formal law enforcement agencies, especially in regions where police presence is limited or ineffective. In Nigeria for example, the rise of vigilante groups such as the Bakassi Boys and the Oodua People's Congress has been linked to a reduction in crime rates, including kidnapping, in certain areas. The finding is in tandem with the interviewee 1 who maintained that:

“formally, kidnapping and other forms of criminality are on the increase in Takum Local Government Area but with the establishment of vigilante groups which comprises of indigent youths from all the communities in Takum LGA, incidents of kidnapping have reduced. People can now go freely to their different activities without being afraid of been kidnapped by hoodlums that terrorize the Local Government”.

The result of second hypothesis reveals that, community participation through the provision of equipment and materials has a significant effect on controlling incidents of killings in Takum Local Government Area. The finding is in consonance with Smith and Wincup (2017) who stressed that, community contributions in the form of surveillance cameras, street lighting, and security systems

have shown promising results in deterring potential offenders and reducing the rate of violent crimes, including killings. However, the success of these initiatives often depends on the active engagement and collaboration of community members. The finding is equally in collaboration with Hirschfield and Bowers (2019) in their supposition that, while the provision of equipment can enhance the physical capacity for crime prevention, its' effectiveness is significantly amplified when coupled with community vigilance and cooperative efforts with law enforcement agencies. The finding is in agreement with the interviewee 2 who stressed that;

“community participation through the provision of equipment and materials has a significant impact on controlling incidents of killings in Takum Local Government Area. For instance, the vigilante groups who are equally indigenes of Takum LGA have been provided with phones, touch lights and batteries, monthly stipend etc. In addition, there is joint patrol meaning that the youths now work together with the vigilante groups and other security operatives in Takum LGA and by so doing, incessant killings are not as it were in the past rather, it has reduced”.

Conclusion

The increasing rate of crimes across cities and communities in Nigeria has prompted an all-hands-on-deck approach since security from the government and statutory security agencies has become inadequate. Today, the protection of lives and properties has become all-inclusive and citizens have taken up the responsibility in the form of community participation. Based on the findings of this study, the study concludes that community participation through the establishment of vigilante groups and provision of equipment and materials to the vigilante groups to carry out their specific functions effectively has gone a long way in reducing incidents of criminality such as kidnapping and killings in Takum Local Government Area, Taraba State, Nigeria.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the study proffered the following recommendations:

- i. Traditional leaders and heads of various institutions in Takum Local Government Area should continue to engage in community participation through the establishment of vigilante groups and providing them with basic necessities. By so doing, the vigilante groups will work assiduously in performing their duties which in turn is a panacea for controlling incidents of kidnapping in Takum LGA.
- ii. Philanthropists, corporate bodies and elected representatives at all levels in Takum Local Government Area should endeavour to provide more equipment and materials that are highly necessary to the teeming youths and vigilante groups. By so doing, they would put in extra efforts in executing their definite obligations which in turn is a panacea for controlling incessant of killings in Takum LGA.

References

- Bamidele, S. (2022). A tale of two communities: who owns the land? community safety, peace process and land ownership in Tiv/Jukun communities of Taraba State, Nigeria. *Geo Journal*, 87(3), 1709-1725.
- Bawa, Y. B., Haruna, M. S., & Francis, E. (2021). State intervention in communal conflict: a study of Tiv-Jukun crisis in Takum and Wukari Local Government Areas of Taraba State (2001-2019). *Lapai International Journal of Administration*, 3(4), 150-165.
- Braithwaite, J. (2021). *Restorative justice: ideas, values, debates*. Routledge.

- Ceccato, V., & Abraham, J. (2022). Crime prevention and safety interventions. *crime and safety in the rural: Lessons from research*, 93-99.
- Chukwuma, I. (2010). Vigilantism, the state and the community in Nigeria. *Journal of African Law*, 54(2), 215-236.
- Chukwuma, I., & Okechukwu, E. (2020). Information sharing and trust-building in community policing: A study of Nigerian rural communities. *International Journal of Police Science & Management*, 22(3), 275-285.
- Forrest, R., & Kearns, A. (2021). Social cohesion, social capital and the neighbourhood. *Urban Studies*, 38(12), 2125-2143.
- Garland, D. (2021). *The culture of control: crime and social order in contemporary society*. Oxford University Press.
- Giddens, A., & Sutton, P. W. (2017). *Sociology* (8th ed.). Polity Press.
- Hill, J. (2017). Kidnapping and politics in Nigeria: a historical and contemporary analysis. *Journal of African Security*, 10 (1), 49-68.
- Hirschfield, A., & Bowers, K. (2019). The effect of social cohesion on crime rates: an empirical examination. *British Journal of Criminology*, 59(3), 653-675.
- Idris, M., & Maikomo, J. M. (2023). Impact of insecurity on socio-economic development In Takum Local Government Area, Taraba State. *Journal ID: JIJOSAMS*, 1(018), 201-230.
- Igbashangev, P. A., Ogunyemi, M. V. (2022). The evaluation of the role of communication as a management tool for crisis resolution between Tiv-Jukun crises in Wukari, Taraba State. *International Journal of International Relations, Media and Mass Communication Studies*. (IJIRMMCS), 8 (2), 33-61.
- Kenedi, J. (2023). Preventing corruption crimes of money laundering through community participation and POLRI investigators. *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences*, 18(1), 16-28.
- Meagher, J. (2010). *Impact of vigilante groups on crime rates in Nigeria: a qualitative analysis*. *African Journal of Criminology and Justice Studies*, 22(4), 310-325.
- Ojo, S. S., Anuhu, N., Orude, P., & Rimbwarat, N. B. (2023). Roles of community participation in security management in Nigeria: a study of Lafia lga of Nasarawa State. *African Journal of Humanities and Contemporary Education Research*, 10 (1), 79-93.
- Okeke, C., & Eze, U. (2021). The role of education in enhancing community participation in crime control in Nigeria. *Journal of Education and Social Research*, 11(4), 32-41.
- Okoro, N., & Ngwama, C. (2019). *Operational mechanisms of vigilante groups in controlling crime in the southeastern region of Nigeria: Nigerian Journal of Criminology*, 64(3), 210-225.
- Olanipekun, L. (2022). Indigenous crime control in selected communities of Ijebu North Local Government Area of Ogun State. *Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development*, 1, 25-41.

- Onugu, C. U., & Ige, S. E. (2022). Assessment of farmers' involvement in communal crisis: a case study of the Tiv/Jukun crisis in Taraba State, Nigeria. *African Journal of Sustainable Agricultural Development*| ISSN, 2714, 4402.
- Onyenwasia, U. M. (2022). Effectiveness of police functioning as correlate of crime control in Anambra State, Nigeria. *Journal Of Psychology And Behavioural Disciplines, Coou*, 2(2).
- Ritzer, G. (2011). *Sociological theory* (8th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
- Sampson, R.J., Raudenbush, S.W., & Earls, F. (2020). Neighborhoods and violent crime: A multilevel study of collective efficacy. *Science*, 277(5328), 918-924.
- Shimfe, H. G., & Wajim, J. (2020). Youth unemployment: the cause of ethnic conflict and criminal activities in Takum Local Government Area of Taraba State Nigeria. *The International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention*, 7(04), 5882-5890.
- Smith, R. J., & Green, D. P. (2022). Punishment and democracy: the disenfranchisement of nonincarcerated felons in the United States. *American Political Science Review*, 116(2), 641-655.
- Smith, D., & Wincup, E. (2017). *Criminological research: understanding qualitative methods*. Sage.
- Umar, A., & Ahmed, B. (2021). Poverty and unemployment as drivers of crime in Nigerian communities: a case study of Takum LGA, Taraba State. *Journal of Social Sciences and Criminology*, 9(2), 145-158.
- Yamane, T. (1967). *Statistics: an introductory analysis* (2nd ed.). New York: Harper and Row.
- Zehr, H. (2023). *The little book of restorative justice*. Good Books.