

## **An Investigation on Private Security Firms and Crime Control: A Study of Aliyan Global Security Services Limited, Jalingo, Taraba State, Nigeria**

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### **Abstract**

This study investigates the linkage between Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm and crime control in Jalingo Local Government Area, Taraba State, Nigeria. Survey research design was adopted in this study. The population of the study comprises residents of Jalingo Local Government Area, Taraba State with estimated population of 220,700. Utilizing Taro Yamane formular for sample size determination, a sample size of 399 was adopted for the study. The summation of all the responses were presented using frequency distribution tables and simple percentages. Mean analysis and standard deviation were used to analyze the data generated from the field while the chi-square statistical tool was employed to test the hypotheses formulated in the study. With chi-square value of 50.32 and an asymptotic significance of 0.000, the study divulges among others that, the interventions of Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm have a significant impact on reducing incidents of kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area. The study concludes that Aliyan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm has played a significant role in controlling incidents of crime in Jalingo Local Government Area. The study recommends among others that, Alvan Global Security Services Limited should prioritize the professional development of their personnel by investing in comprehensive training programs that cover areas such as shared intelligence on criminal activities, coordinated emergency response strategies etc. Additionally, increasing access to advanced security technology and resources can enhance their operational capabilities and effectiveness in preventing incidents of kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area, Taraba State.

**Keywords:** Private Security Firms, Crime Control, Aliyan Global Security Services Limited, Jalingo, Taraba State, Nigeria

### **Introduction**

The global landscape of crime control has witnessed a shift in paradigms, where the involvement of private security firms has gained significance in complementing traditional law enforcement agencies (Murray, 2018). With the escalating complexity and diversity of criminal activities worldwide, the collaborative role between public and private sectors has emerged as a pivotal aspect in ensuring comprehensive crime control strategies (Smith, 2019). In Nigeria, the challenge of crime control persists amidst a diverse socio-economic and geopolitical milieu. The country grapples with various criminal activities, ranging from petty thefts to more sophisticated forms of organized crime (Oluwaseun & Ngozi, 2020). The inadequacies within the public law enforcement framework have led to an increased reliance on private security initiatives to fill the gaps and mitigate security risks (Adeleke, 2017).

The significance of private security ervices in crime prevention range from the general to the specific, as the private securities can be considered as a form of situational crime prevention, in targeted places and potential victims such as warehouses, manufacturing sites, office complexes, housing estates and the like (United Nations, 2014). Private security companies in Nigeria are

organisations that undertake the private investigation of facts or the character of a person or one which performs services of watching, guarding or patrolling for the purpose of providing protection against crimes, but it does not include the police force, the prison service or the military. The public is confident of the skill, quality and effectiveness of the security service in the dealings of the changing environments (Malik, 2019). The quest for an effective regulatory system for private security services became an essential element in enhancing the contribution of this sector to crime prevention and community safety.

Bello (2022) argued that Nigeria is currently flagged by different forms of insecurity that need to be tackled in order to promote and protect societal and human development. Security at whatever level means safety and safety begins with accountability. The bedrock of accountability is putting all transactions in writing. Security personnel in all categories (public and private) are expected to record their activities in the Station Diary, and from the report submission can be made to a higher authority. That means, the private security guard company requires governmental regulation.

The rise of private security firms parallels the challenges faced by conventional law enforcement agencies in effectively combating crime (Sule, 2021). In Nigeria, a complex socio-economic landscape coupled with gaps in law enforcement capabilities has created opportunities for the growth and influence of private security firms (Okeke, 2017). The security landscape in Nigeria is characterized by diverse forms of criminal activities ranging from petty theft to sophisticated organized crime, including kidnapping and terrorism (Ugwuoke, 2019). These criminal activities have strained the capacity of public law enforcement agencies, leading to a growing reliance on private security firms to complement state efforts in crime prevention and protection of lives and property (Ojo, 2020).

Taraba State, located in Nigeria's North-East region, faces its security challenges attributed to factors such as ethno-religious tensions, rural-urban migration, and limited infrastructure (Ibrahim, 2019). The state has witnessed fluctuations in crime rates, prompting both public and private stakeholders to explore innovative approaches to address security concerns (Umar, 2021). Within Taraba State, Jalingo Local Government Area stands as a microcosm reflecting the broader security dynamics prevalent in the state. The area grapples with a spectrum of security issues including but not limited to communal clashes, youth unrest, and incidences of property-related crimes (Danjuma & Musa, 2020). Consequently, the emergence of private security firms and initiatives has been notable in Jalingo, contributing to the discourse on crime control strategies within the locality.

### **Statement of the Problem**

The rising incidence of criminality, presents a pressing security concern in our contemporary societies. Increased rate of crime not only threatens the safety and security of people but also instill fear and uncertainty on them. Private security firms often play a vital role in providing protection and surveillance services to mitigate incidents of crime. However, the effectiveness of these measures in preventing criminality necessitates rigorous assessment. Understanding the dynamics of criminality and the role of private security firms in addressing increased rate of crime is crucial for enhancing community safety and restoring public trust in security mechanisms.

Despite the prevalence of Aliyan Global Security Service Limited as an indigenous private security firm in Jalingo Taraba State, registered with Cooperate Affairs Commission and recognized by the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corp as well as having an operational license by the Ministry of Interior, their effectiveness in controlling criminality such as armed robbery and kidnapping in

Jalingo Local Government Area, Taraba State appears to remain uncontrolled thereby, posing serious challenges to individual safety, overall well-being of the indigens, and socio-economic development of Jalingo Local Government Area. In another dimension, studies have been carried out by Ojo (2020), Okeke (2017), and Oladele (2020), among others to investigate the impact of private security firms on crime prevention or control but none has been carried out in Jalingo Local Government Area, Taraba State, Nigeria as well as adopting the indicators of the variables contained in this work. It is in response to this situation that this study investigates the linkage between Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm and crime control in Jalingo Local Government Area, Taraba State, Nigeria.

### Research Questions

The following research questions are raised in this study:

- i. Does Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm contribute to controlling incidents of kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area?
- ii. How is the effectiveness of Alvan Global Security Services as a private security firm in controlling incidents of armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area?

### Objectives of the Study

The broad objective of this study is to investigate the linkage between Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm and crime control in Jalingo Local Government Area, Taraba State, Nigeria. The specific objectives are;

- i. To determine if Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm contribute to controlling incidents of kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area.
- ii. To examine the effectiveness of Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm in controlling incidents of armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area.

### Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses are formulated in this study:

**H<sub>01</sub>:** There is no significance relationship between Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm and controlling incidents of kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area.

**H<sub>02</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm and controlling incidents of armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area.

### Conceptual Clarifications

For clarifications and proper understanding of this study, private security firms and crime control are conceptualized.

### Private Security Firms

Private security firms as stated by Nemeth (2022) are those individuals and organizations other than formal policing agencies, which are basically involved in the prevention and control of crime, loss or harm against particular individuals and organizations especially, those who hired their services. According to Lewis (2019) private security firms are industries that operates along

corporate lines and provides security services that are mostly independent of the state and seeks to protect their clients against man-made and natural hazards. Thornbury (2020) sees private security company as a legally registered business entity that supplies security on a contractual basis regardless of the situation. Private security firms entail "all types of private organisations and individuals providing all types of security-related services, including investigation, guard, patrol, lie detection, alarm and armoured transportation" (Katemba, 2022).

Private Security Companies (PSCs) are viewed as registered and licensed business-oriented organizations that provide uniformed manned-guard protection duties and other related services to members of the public, non-governmental bodies and government agencies for monetary reward in line with established Act of Parliament. Igbo *et al* (2020) define private security Companies as "companies that specialize in providing security and protection of personnel and property including humanitarian and industrial assets". Riunga (2019) tried to classify PSCs into registered and unregistered private security companies. It is important to understand that the distinguishing feature between private security companies (uniformed manned- guard) and any other PSC lies in the licensing of the PSC with the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) to operate as manned private security company (those who provide uniformed security guards). Thus, all PSCs may be registered but not licensed to provide uniformed security guards to individuals and corporations. So, classification of PSCs using registration alone as criteria is misleading.

### **Crime Control**

Crime control basically refers to any proactive measure designed to block or reduce the chances of crime occurring at particular place or the onset of criminal behaviour in a person (Berkell, 2020). Crime control deals with the efforts to fight crime in society. It is synonymous with the term "crime combatting". Crime control (public order) model essentially focus on fighting crime and protecting potential victims (Di Salvatore, 2019). Crime deterrence has to do with the abstinence of a person from a criminal act because of the fear of punishment (Paternoster, 2019). The agencies of the criminal justice system are statutorily required to prevent and control crime. When they block opportunities for crime to occur; they are preventing crime. However, when they apprehend and prosecute offenders; they are controlling crime. Crime control also serve to deter both offenders and potential offenders.

The police have employed several strategies to control crime and criminality over the years. White (2020) identified some of these strategies to include: problem-oriented policing, order maintenance policing, community policing, zero tolerance policing, and policing vulnerable populations. Obviously, each of these five policing strategies is unique and therefore requires a tailor-made approach during its execution. But, the aforementioned five strategies are not the only policing strategies that are deployed by police authorities to control crime. Hot spots policing has proven to be effective in reducing crime (Rinehart Kochel *et al.*, 2019). The police in the Kano metropolis use patrol as one their crime control strategies. A study on the nature of patrol in the area revealed that majority of the respondents considered it beneficial to the police as a preventive crime control strategy (Ndubueze, 2022). This is understandable as through routine patrol, especially of hot spots the police can effectively prevent crime from occurring in the first place. But beyond that, the police can intervene in active crime scenes, apprehend suspects, and collect physical evidence from the scene.

## **Theoretical Framework**

In this study, the Situational Crime Prevention Theory is adopted as the theoretical framework. Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) theory, developed by Ronald V. Clarke and others, focuses on modifying immediate environmental and situational factors to reduce opportunities for crime commission. SCP theory posits that crime rates can be significantly reduced by altering the physical environment, reducing the rewards of offending, and removing excuses for criminal behavior (Clarke, 1997).

The relevance and implication of situational crime prevention theory as it applies to this study, lies in its' emphasis on the role of environmental factors in shaping criminal behavior. In examining private security firm's impact on crime control, the theory offers a lens through which to assess how security measures alter the immediate environment to prevent criminal opportunities. Study by Guerette and Bowers (2009) demonstrate the successful application of situational crime prevention strategies by private security firms, particularly through the implementation of access control measures or increased guardianship, leading to reductions in crime rates. Moreover, in the context of kidnaping and armed robbery, the theory's focus on manipulating situational factors to deter criminal behavior provides a framework for assessing how Alvan Global Security Services Limited initiatives can modify environmental elements to prevent or de-escalate criminality in Jalingo Local Government Area, Taraba State.

The Situational Crime Prevention Theory with its foundation in environmental modifications to reduce crime opportunities, finds practical application in designing interventions tailored to the specific challenges faced within Jalingo Local Government Area. By aligning security measures with the theory's principles, Alvan Global Security Services Limited can implement strategies that can effectively deter criminal activities. Furthermore, the theory's emphasis on the relevance of context-specific interventions allows Alvan Global Security Services Limited the customization of security measures based on the unique socio-cultural and environmental aspects of the area, enhancing the theory's applicability and effectiveness in addressing crime control challenges in Jalingo Local Government Area, Taraba State.

## **Methodology**

The mixed method research design was adopted in this study which entails the use of both quantitative and qualitative research design. The study was conducted in Jalingo Local Government Area, Taraba State, Taraba State, Nigeria. Jalingo Local Government Area has ten wards and they are; Abbare Yelwa, Barade, Kachalla Sembe, Kona, Majidadi, Mayo Goi, Sarkin Dawaki, Sintali, Turaki 'A', and Turaki 'B' wards.

Aliyan Global Security Service Limited is an indigenous private security firm in Taraba State, registered with Cooperate Affairs Commission and recognized by the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corp having an operational license by the Ministry of Interior. The firm was established to survey, specify, design, supply, install, commission with security and safety services. The firm was incorporated on 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2008 with the Certificate number RC-761526. Balanko Jediel Ayuba, as the Executive Director has a significant ownership of the organization and other security operatives. Presently, the organization has a total number of 277 staff on its payroll (Admin Unit, Aliyan Global Security Service Limited, 2024).

The population of this study consists of the residents of Jalingo Local Government Area. The reason for choosing the residents of Jalingo Local Government Area is to avoid any atom of

biasness and ensure effective conduct of the study and in addition, many of the Staff of Aliyan Global Security Service Limited are resident of Jalingo Local Government Area. According to the National Population Commission, the population of Jalingo Local Government Area, Taraba State when projected to 2022 is 220,700. Given the study's population, the Taro Yamane (1967) formula for sample size determination was applied. Thus, the sample size of this study is 399. In this study, the purposive sampling technique was applied to select all the ten wards in Jalingo Local Government Area. This is due to the fact that, all the ten wards have experienced incidents of crime such as kidnapping and armed robbery. Additionally, the proportionate sampling technique was used to select the number of respondents from each of the ten wards since all the wards do not have equal number of populations.

In this study, data were collected through primary and secondary sources. The primary data was collected through structured questionnaire and interview. The structured questionnaire and interview were designed to gather firsthand information from the respondents. However, the secondary sources of data consist of information generated from textbooks, journal articles, and conference papers.

The structured questionnaire and interview were the instruments for data collection. The questionnaire was titled "Private Security Firms and Crime Control: A Study of Alvan Global Security Services Limited, Jalingo, Taraba State, Nigeria (PSFACC-AGSSLJTSN)." The questionnaire comprises 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 dependent variable 'Crime Control' are: kidnapping and armed robbery. However, the interview consists of questions that aimed at eliciting in-dept information on the phenomena under investigation. The reason for the interview was to supplement and validate the information generated in the study from the questionnaire and also, to complement the findings of the study.

Data analysis was carried out in this study using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23. However, 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 (%) was 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 and standard deviation were used to analyze the data generated from the field while the chi-square statistical tool was employed to test the hypotheses formulated in the study. The narrative analysis was used to analyze the interview conducted in this study. The responses from the participants during the conduct of the interview were coded and categorized in line with the research questions and objectives. In addition, themes and patterns in the interview conducted were identified and structured step by step for proper understanding and evaluation and finally, 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, 381 was successfully retrieved from the field. It was from the copies of the questionnaire retrieved that inference were made in this study.

**Table 1: Respondents perception on Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm contributes to controlling incidents of kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area**

S/N	Item Statement	SA	A	D	SD	Total	Mean	Std Dev	Decision
1.	The presence of AGSSL private security personnel in my nebourhood has decreased fear of kidnapping incidents in Jalingo LGA.	170	132	29	50	381	3.11	1.76	Agree
2.	I feel safer in areas where AGSSL is actively involved in implementing security measures to prevent kidnapping incidents.	181	133	31	36	381	3.21	1.79	Agree
3.	AGSSL security initiatives such as surveillance cameras and security patrols have effectively deterred kidnapping incidents in Jalingo LGA.	45	31	111	194	381	1.94	1.39	Disagree
<b>Cumulative Mean</b>							2.75		

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

Table 1 shows the respondents perception on Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm contributes to controlling incidents of kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area. The first statement, " The presence of AGSSL private security personnel in my nebourhood has decreased fear of kidnapping incidents in Jalingo LGA" shows strong support among respondents, with 170 individuals Strongly Agreeing and 132 Agreeing. This results in a cumulative agreement of approximately 79.2%. The mean score of 3.11, combined with a standard deviation of 1.76, indicates a favorable perception of AGGSSL security's role in alleviating fear of kidnapping.

The second statement, " I feel safer in areas where AGSSL is actively involved in implementing security measures to prevent kidnapping incidents," received a similarly positive response, with 181 Strongly Agreeing and 133 Agreeing, leading to a cumulative agreement of about 82.4%. The mean score of 3.21 and a standard deviation of 1.79 further reinforce the notion that respondents feel a heightened sense of security in areas with active AGSSL security measures.

In contrast, the third statement, " AGSSL security initiatives such as surveillance cameras and security patrols have effectively deterred kidnapping incidents in Jalingo LGA" reveals a starkly different perception. Here, only 45 respondents Strongly Agree, with 31 Agreeing, while 111 Disagree and 194 Strongly Disagree. The cumulative agreement is only about 19.9%, yielding a mean score of 1.94 and a standard deviation of 1.39. This suggests significant skepticism about the effectiveness of private security initiatives in deterring kidnapping activities, with responses showing considerable divergence.

The cumulative mean for Table 1 is 2.75, indicating a general agreement that Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm has contributed to controlling incidents of kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area.

**Table 2: Respondents perception on the effectiveness of Alvan Global Security Services as a private security firm in controlling incidents of armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area?**

S/N	Item Statement	SA	A	D	SD	Total	Mean	Std Dev	Decision
4.	AGSSL security personnel have noticeably reduced the occurrence of armed robbery in Jalingo LGA.	168	141	39	33	381	3.17	1.78	Agree
5.	I have the believe that security measures such as security guards and alarm systems by AGSSL have been effective in deterring armed robbery incidents in Jalingo LGA.	187	141	22	31	381	3.27	1.81	Agree
6.	I agree that AGSSL has made significant contributions in controlling prevalence of armed robbery in Jalingo LGA.	196	149	15	21	381	3.37	1.83	Agree
<b>Cumulative Mean</b>							3.27		

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

Table 2 shows the respondents perception on effectiveness of Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm in controlling incidents of kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area. The first statement, " AGSSL security personnel have noticeably reduced the occurrence of armed robbery in Jalingo LGA," received substantial support from respondents, with 168 individuals Strongly Agreeing and 141 Agreeing. This resulted in a cumulative agreement of approximately 81.1%. The mean score of 3.17, alongside a standard deviation of 1.78, indicates a favorable perception of the role of AGSSL security in reducing armed robbery incidents.

The second statement, " I have the believe that security measures such as security guards and alarm systems by AGSSL have been effective in deterring armed robbery incidents in Jalingo LGA.," also garnered strong agreement, with 187 respondents Strongly Agreeing and 141 Agreeing, leading to a cumulative agreement rate of about 86.1%. The mean score of 3.27, combined with a standard deviation of 1.81, further emphasizes the confidence respondents have in the effectiveness of AGSSL security measures in deterring armed robbery.

The third statement, " I agree that AGSSL has made significant contributions in controlling prevalence of armed robbery in Jalingo LGA" shows a similarly positive response, with 196 respondents Strongly Agreeing and 149 Agreeing, resulting in a cumulative agreement of around 90.1%. The mean score of 3.37 and a standard deviation of 1.83 suggest strong confidence in the role of private security firms in addressing armed robbery.

The cumulative mean for Table 2 is 3.27, reflecting a general consensus among respondents that AGSSL as a private security firm significantly contribute to controlling incidents of armed robbery in Jalngo Local Government Area.

### Test of Hypotheses

**Hypothesis 1:** There is no significant relationship between Alvan Global Security Services as a private security firm and controlling incidents of kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area.

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

**Table 3: Chi-Square Tests**

Statistic	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	50.32	6	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	49.01	6	0.000
N of Valid Cases	381		

*Result Interpretation*

Pearson Chi-Square Value: 50.32

Table Chi-Square Value: 12.592

Degrees of Freedom (Df): 6

Asymptotic Significance (2-sided): 0.000

Chi-square value is 50.32, table value is 12.593, and the asymptotic significance is 0.000. Since the Chi-square value is greater than the table value, the alternative hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected which entails that, Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm contributes to controlling incidents of kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area.

**Hypothesis 2:** There is no significant relationship between Alvan Global Security Services as a private security firm and controlling incidents of armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area.

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

**Table 4: Chi-Square Tests**

Statistic	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	63.75	6	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	62.23	6	0.000
N of Valid Cases	381		

*Result Interpretation*

Pearson Chi-Square Value: 63.75

Table Chi-square Value: 12.593

Degrees of Freedom (Df): 6

Asymptotic Significance (2-sided): 0.000

Chi-square value is 63.75, table value is 12.593, and the asymptotic significance is 0.000. Since the Chi-square value is greater than the table value, the alternative hypothesis is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected which entails that, Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm has contributed in controlling incidents of armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area.

**Discussion of Findings**

The result of the first hypothesis tested in this study reveals that, there is a significant relationship between Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm and controlling incidents of kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State. The finding is in consonance with Piza and Clarke (2017) in their accession that, proactive preventive strategies

implemented by private security firms, such as risk assessments, crisis management training, and secure logistics, play a crucial role in deterring kidnappings. These strategies not only aim at fortifying physical security but also focus on educating individuals and businesses about potential risks and effective response mechanisms, thereby contributing to a proactive security culture within communities. The finding is in consonance with an interviewee, a Parent who affirmed that;

*"Kidnapping is a huge concern, but I feel a bit comfortable seeing AGSSL personnels nearby. They provide a quick response to suspicious activity, although major interventions require police. They can act as a deterrent, but stopping kidnappings entirely is beyond their current capacity."*

The finding is equally in agreement with an interviewee, a Local Security Consultant who maintained that:

*"AGSSL as a private security firm has deterred kidnappings to some extent by creating security presence, especially in vulnerable areas. However, due to limited resources, they can't always handle the sophisticated methods used by kidnappers. For greater impact, they need better equipment and coordination with the police."*

The finding is equally in consonance with an interviewee, a Law Enforcement Officer who contend that:

*"We value the role of private security in terms of reporting suspicious activities, but kidnapping prevention typically requires our intervention. Interventions of AGSSL helps set up initial preventive measures, but advanced response capabilities are necessary for serious kidnapping threats in Jalingo LGA."*

The result of the second hypothesis tested in this study reveals that, there is a significant relationship between Alvan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm and controlling of incidents of armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State. The finding is in agreement with Lawal and Yusuf (2018) in their supposition that, through collaborations with public authorities, such as sharing intelligence, conducting joint patrols, and participating in community outreach programs, private security firms contribute to a coordinated and comprehensive approach to armed robbery prevention and response. This partnership enhances the effectiveness of both private and public security forces in addressing the multifaceted challenges posed by armed robbery. However, the finding is in tandem with an interviewee, a Resident who stated that:

*"I've noticed a reduction in armed robbery attempts since personnels of AGSSL security firm started patrolling our area. Their visible presence, especially at night, makes robbers think twice about targeting people's homes in Jalingo LGA."*

The finding is equally in tandem with an interviewee, a Community Leader who stated that:

*"While AGSSL contributes to a sense of safety, they often have limitations in dealing with heavily armed robbers. They work effectively with the police in emergencies and provide a level of control over minor threats."*

The finding is equally in agreement with an interviewee, a staff of AGSSL who maintained that:

*"Our team plays a vital role in deterring armed robbery incidents, mainly through vigilance and swift response to suspicious activities. However, for confrontations involving heavy weaponry, we inform and coordinate with law enforcement agencies to ensure safety for everyone."*

## **Conclusion**

The study concludes that Aliyan Global Security Services Limited as a private security firm has contributed in reducing incidents of kidnapping and armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area, Taraba State. The presence of private security personnels has been instrumental in creating a sense of safety among residents and in complementing the work of public law enforcement, especially in crime prevention and response to emergencies. This underscores the importance of private security firms as supplemental actors in enhancing community security.

## **Recommendations**

- i. Alvan Global Security Services Limited should prioritize the professional development of their personnel by investing in comprehensive training programs that cover areas such as shared intelligence on criminal activities, coordinated emergency response strategies etc. Additionally, increasing access to advanced security technology and resources can enhance their operational capabilities and effectiveness in preventing incidents of kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area, Taraba State.
- ii. Alvan Global Security Services Limited should actively engage with residents of Jalingo Local Government Area through awareness programs and public safety campaigns. By fostering community trust and involvement, they can enhance their effectiveness in controlling incidents of armed robbery and create a cooperative environment where residents are encouraged to report suspicious activities and participate in neighborhood safety efforts.

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