



## ANALYSIS OF SOCIO - ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF TIV - JUKUN ETHNIC CRISIS IN WUKARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF TARABA STATE

Anum David Igbadoo  
Postgraduate Student,  
Department of Economics,  
Adamawa State University, Mubi

Prof. Omofa M.N Gbenga  
Department of Economics,  
Adamawa State University, Mubi

### ABSTRACT

*The conflicts between the Jukun and the Tiv has a long history of recurring and causing property and human casualties, which has resulted in poverty, farmland abandonment, various forms of deprivation, and numerous acts of violence in Nigeria. This conflict persisted despite the numerous attempts by the government, religious authorities, peace practitioners, and security agencies to stem their spread. This study examined the socio - economic effects of the Tiv - Jukun Crises in Wukari Local Government Area, Taraba State. The main objective of this study is to investigate and identify the causes of Tiv / Jukun ethnic crisis, identify the socio - economic consequences of Tiv / Jukun ethnic crisis, examine the role politics play in the hostility between the Tiv and Jukun ethnic groups and to evaluate the impact of Taraba State Government policies in handling the Tiv / Jukun ethnic problem in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba State. The primary tool for gathering the necessary data and generating the necessary information for the study is a well - structured questionnaire. This study employs a survey research design. From the population of 241, 546, a sample of 399 respondents was picked using the Taro Yamani sampling technique. Descriptive statistics such as frequency table and percentages, and regression methods were used. The study therefore suggests that, in order to safeguard the rights of all citizens, space should be made by bring perpetrators of violence to book. Security operatives need to be proactive responding to distress calls. It also suggests that Government should raise public awareness. When all these are done, it is believed that the socio - economic consequences of the crises would be mitigated.*

**Key Words:** *Conflicts, Ethnicity, Socio - economic, Consequence.*

### Introduction

Nigeria is a country with diverse multi ethnic and religious identities which have come to play significant roles in persistent ethnic crisis. The multicultural nature of the Nigerian society with its sharp ethnic and religious differences has generated various versions of ethnic identity and question which has threaten the existence of Nigerian communities by turning to ethnic conflict, and have created dangerous suspicion, distrust and conflicting antagonistic relationship among the various ethnic nationalities in Nigeria (Usman and Garba, 2019). Taraba State, since creation in 1991, has witnessed violent communal clashes across ethnic and religious lines, and these clashes have claimed thousands of lives, displaced hundreds of thousands of people, and fostered a climate of instability throughout the surrounding area.

**\*Corresponding author:**

Anum David Igbadoo  
Postgraduate Student,  
Department of Economics,  
Adamawa State University, Mubi

The impact of these clashes can never be overemphasized, thus there is need to outline the nature of this crisis, particularly the Tiv and Jukun ethnic crisis which has been persistently occurring (Omojuwa, 2015). In Taraba State, one of the most dramatic events over the past decade is the instances of crisis between Tiv / Jukun ethnic groups, there has been periodic fighting, since the late 1950s, with sporadic outbreaks in 1959, 1964, 1976, 1990 - 1992, 2000 - 2001 and again in 2017 still date, which is the most recent occurrence crisis in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba State (Anifowose, 1982). In Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba State Nigeria, crisis also erupted between the Tiv and Jukun; this crisis occur as a result of political rivalry, particularly for control over local government resources, the struggle for leadership and influence in the broader political landscape of Taraba State exacerbated ethnic divisions (Premium Times, 2019). In particular, the Tiv - Jukun ethnic crisis amid frequent socio - ethnic violence that devours the economic and political stability in Nigeria's peaceful co - existence in the recent time for national development. In fact, the peaceful co - existence of future generation is at risk of being exposed to more violence (ICRC, 2020). Presently, Nigeria is in the state of insecurity with political uncertainty and some ethnic regions are living in fear (Omojuwa, 2015). This study aims to shed light on the consequences of this crisis and provide insights into potential avenues for peace building and reconciliation in the region.

### **Statement of the Problem**

The constant Tiv - Jukun ethnic crisis in Nigeria is not a new phenomenon, most especially in the Northern part of the country. The ethnic crisis between the Tiv and Jukun in Taraba State's Wukari Local Government Area (LGA) has persisted for decades, causing profound socio - economic challenges for the affected communities. The crisis has disrupted the livelihoods of the local population, particularly farmers who depend on agriculture for their sustenance. As a result of violence and insecurity, many farmers are unable to cultivate their lands, leading to food shortages, economic hardship, unemployment hindered business operations. This tends to positively affect farmers savings, credit repayment ability if any, as well as food security and economic welfare of urban dwellers that depend on these farmers for food supply. Since the inception of the Tiv / Jukun conflict, many conflict resolution plans and strategies have been put in place to bring the crisis to a minimal level. In the past, we had measures such as setting up commissions of inquiry, deployment of securities personnel by government to the area, curfew, and peace rallies, establishment of facilitation or mediation and counseling by the Taraba state government among others to end Tiv / Jukun menace in the state, Channel Television (2021). However, despite the various efforts made by the Federal government and the Taraba state government to curtail the menace, the crisis seems to be resistant with the Federal & state government's measures hence, the crisis remains unabated, and is increasingly escalating day by day.

### **Research Questions**

The specific research questions include the followings:

- i. What are the causes of the Tiv / Jukun ethnic crisis in Wukari Local Government of Taraba State?
- ii. What are the socio - economic consequences of the Tiv - Jukun ethnic crises in Wukari Local Government of Taraba State?
- iii. What role does politics play in the hostility between the Tiv and Jukun ethnic crisis?

- iv. What are the impacts of Taraba State Government policies for handling the Tiv - Jukun problem in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba State?

### **Objectives of the study**

The main objective of this study is to analysis the consequences of Tiv / Jukun ethnic crisis in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba State. These will be achieved by undertaking the following specific objectives which are to:

- i. Investigate and identify the causes of Tiv / Jukun ethnic crisis in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba state.
- ii. Identify the socio - economic consequences of Tiv / Jukun ethnic crisis in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba state.
- iii. Examine the role politics play in the hostility between the Tiv and Jukun ethnic groups.
- iv. Evaluate the impact of Taraba State Government policies in handling the Tiv / Jukun ethnic problem in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba State.

### **Literature Review and Theoretical Framework**

#### **Conceptual Clarifications**

##### **Ethnicity**

Ethnicity is a concept deeply intertwined with culture and identity. It is often defined by shared cultural elements that include language, religion, customs, and traditions. Barth (1969) emphasizes that language can serve as a marker of ethnic identity, as it reflects shared communication patterns and linguistic norms.

##### **Crisis**

The term "crisis" usually refers to an unpredictable and uncertain situation, which is dominated by tension and insecurity and which may concern the individual, family, business, organization, society, institutions, or the international environment (Liu et al., 2016 and Chernobrov, 2016).

##### **Ethnic crisis**

These crises arise from a combination of factors rooted in deep - seated ethnic grievances, competition for resources, and the mobilization of ethnic identity for political, social, or economic purposes (Horowitz, 1985).

#### **Theoretical Literature Review**

Various theoretical approaches to the study of ethnic crisis have been articulated. These are as follows:

##### **The Eco - Violence Theory or the Environmental Scarcity Theory**

Thomas Homer - Dixon is one of the proponents of this theory. He defined environmental scarcity as the sum of the dynamic interactions of three sources of scarcity, namely (i) supply - induced scarcity, caused by environmental degradation, (ii) demand - induced scarcity, caused by population growth, and (iii) structural - induced scarcity, caused by an unequal distribution of resources. He sees three types of conflict that can arise from the different types of resource scarcity as presented in the figure below.

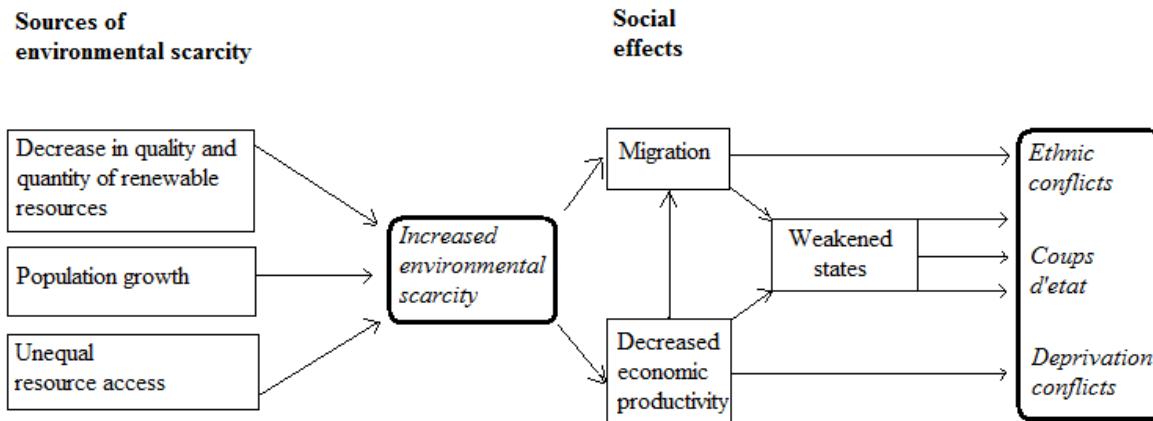


Figure 2: Sources and Consequences of Environmental Scarcity.

Source: Based on Homer-Dixon (1994).

The conflict scenario Homer - Dixon (1991, 1994) presents, is simple scarcity conflicts, caused by degradation of land, which further, according to him, results in loss of agriculture and impoverishment. When population increases, the demand for resources will rise and conflict break out when competition extends.

In conclusion, Homer - Dixon (1994, 1995) asserts that, economic downturns and social systems can lead to crises centered on destitution, poverty, or - more frequently - unequal distribution.

### Protracted Social Conflict Theory

Protracted social conflict theory was developed by Edward Azar (1990). The theory states that, conflicts are generally characterized by prolong and often violent struggle by communal groups for such basis needs as security, recognition and acceptance, fair access to political institutions and economic participation, as well as struggle for political and social power (such as chieftaincy tussles).

### Empirical Literature Review

Elijah (2005) investigates on a case study of intergroup relations in the Wukari local government region of Taraba State, focusing on Jukun - Tiv relations in 1850. The researcher adopts a multi - dimensional approach. The sources used here were oral interviews, questionnaire, archival materials, Gazetteers and commissions. This is because of the lack of written materials for the period. The main weakness of this study is in terms of the period covered, which is short even though the research was published. The period covers are long, since 1850, which is inadequate to give a reliable result. In addition many policies have taken place within the crisis between 1850, which will make their result unreliable.

Ruth (2017a) investigated ethnic conflicts in Nigeria: a study of Tiv - Jukun socio economic perspective. The study deployed chi - square techniques was used. According to the findings, there is competition for land resources, and each ethnic group aspires to hold political power in order to improve socio - economic amenities like employment, healthcare, and education for its members. In order to avoid been biases which is the common problem associated with interview technique, this study will use an empirical study that collects and analyzes data, that entails two or more suggestion based on the hierarchical structure of natural clusters within the population. Hence the need for an up - to - data study that will evaluate the effectiveness of the policies.

## Gaps in the Literature Review

The review literature has revealed that no study has been carried out on to analyze the socio - economic consequences of Tiv / Jukun from 2000 to 2020. However, as far as the researcher is aware, no research has been done on the effects of the ethnic strife between the Tiv and the Jukun in Taraba's Wukari local government district, and that is the gap this study aims to fill.

### Theoretical Framework

The thesis is anchored on protracted social conflict theory propounded by Edward Azar (1990). Azar (1990) used the term protracted social conflict (PSC) to designate the type of on - going and seemingly irresolvable crisis.

### METHODOLOGY

This study employed the cross - sectional survey design. The approach enables the researcher to study a group of people in the population. The framework of population includes all 241,546 inhabitants of Wukari Local Government Area in Taraba State's. Primary and secondary sources were the two main source of data used in the study. A questionnaire is used as part of the data collection process.

### Sample Size

The Taro Yamani (2001) sample random formula was utilized to calculate the sample size from the population.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where:

n = Sample Size

1 = Constant

N = Population

E = Margin error (5% or 0.05)

$$n = \frac{241,546}{1 + 241,546(0.05)^2}$$

$$= \frac{241,546}{1 + 241,546 \times 0.0025}$$

$$= \frac{241,546}{1 + 603.865}$$

$$= \frac{241,546}{604.865}$$

$$= 399 \text{ respondents}$$

Therefore, using the Taro Yamani formula, for determining the sample size, we arrived at a sample size of three hundred and ninety - nine (399).

## Sampling Technique

A multi stage purposive sampling was used to select the respondents of this study. The first stage involved the purposive selection of the existing seven (7) districts. The second stage involved purposive sampling of three (3) villages from each of the districts. The third stage, villages were selected from the LGAs based on their experience of the crisis. Lastly, the fourth stage was the random selection of the households based on their experience of the Tiv / Jukun ethnic crisis to form part of the sample.

## Test of Hypotheses

$H_{01}$ : There are no causes of Tiv / Jukun ethnic crisis in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba state. This was tested using logit regression to ascertain whether there are causes for Tiv / Jukun ethnic crisis in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba state.

$H_{02}$ : There are no socio - economic consequences of Tiv / Jukun ethnic crisis in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba state. This was tested using logit regression to determine whether there are socio - economic consequences of Tiv / Jukun ethnic crisis in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba State.

$H_{03}$ : The Taraba State government's tactics are ineffective for handling the Tiv - Jukun ethnic problem in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba state. This was tested by Chi - Square test using SPSS cross section tabulation method to enable a sound and convincing analysis of the research hypotheses, to ascertain whether the Taraba State government's adopted tactics are appropriate for handling the Tiv - Jukun problem in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba State.

## Model Specification

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, according to Homer - Dixon and Percival (1995), social effects of environmental scarcity can lead to 'objective socio - economic deprivation and, in turn, raise the level of grievance in the affected population' (in this case, between Tiv and Jukun ethnic group in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba state).

In the logit model, the endogenous variable is a dummy variable with (1) representing crisis and (0) representing absence of crisis. It is mathematically expressed as:

$$COF = f(DOB, DQE, PSA, DTJ, USE, LOL, DOI, SAL, FA, LRG, SAP, DSI, LCL, \dots) \dots \dots (3.1)$$

Where COF is conflict status

DOB= Destruction of buildings

DQE= Declining quality of education

PSA= Proliferation of small arms

DTJ= Displacement of Tiv / Jukun

USE= Unsafe environment for farming

DOI= Decrease in output and income

SAL=Scarcity of agricultural labor force

FA=Farming abandonment

LRG=Low revenue generation

SAP=Scarcity of agricultural products

DSI=Diversion of state income to fight crisis

LCL=Loss of crops / Livestock's

LOL= Loss of lives

The stochastic form of the model is expressed as follows:

$$COF = \beta_0 + \beta_1 DOB_i + \beta_2 DQE_i + \beta_3 PSA_i + \beta_4 DTJ_i + \beta_5 USE_i + \beta_6 DOI_i + \beta_7 SAL_i + \beta_8 FA_i + \beta_9 LRG_i + \beta_{10} SAP_i + \beta_{11} DSI_i + \beta_{12} LCL_i + \beta_{13} LOL_i + \mu_i \dots \dots \dots (3.2)$$

Where: BOF stands for Tiv / Jukun crisis of the respondent in the sample.

DOB= Destruction of buildings of a respondent: 1 = If buildings of a respondent is destroyed, 0 = if otherwise

DQE= Declining quality of education of a respondent: 1 = If quality of education of a respondent declines, 0 = if otherwise

PSA= Proliferation of small arms of a respondent: 1 = If arms proliferate, 0 = if otherwise

DTJ= Displacement of Tiv / Jukun of a respondent: 1 =If the respondent is displaced, 0 = if otherwise

USE= Unsafe environment for farming of a respondent: 1 = If the area the respondent lives is unsafe, 0 = if otherwise

DOI= Decrease in output and income of a respondent: 1 = If the output and income of a respondent decreases, 0 = if otherwise

SAL= Scarcity of agricultural labor force of a respondent: 1 = If labor force is scarce, 0 = if otherwise

FA= Farming abandonment of a respondent: 1 = If the respondent abandons farming 0 = if otherwise

LRG= Low revenue generation of a respondent: 1 = If the respondent generates low revenue, 0 = if otherwise

SAP= Scarcity of agricultural products of a respondent: 1 = If agricultural products are scarce, 0 = if otherwise

DSI= Diversion of state income to fight crisis of a respondent: 1 = If income is diverted to fight crisis, 0 = if otherwise

LCL= Loss of crops/livestock's of a respondent: 1 = If the respondent losses crops/livestock's, 0 = if otherwise

LOL= Loss of lives of a respondent: 1 = If the respondent losses lives, 0 = if otherwise

$\mu_i$  = Error term

$\beta_0$  = Constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5, \beta_6, \beta_7, \beta_8, \beta_9, \beta_{10}, \beta_{11}, \beta_{12}, \beta_{13}$  = Coefficients of the independent variables

For simplicity, six of the social effects of Tiv / Jukun crisis have been used. The social effects are destruction of buildings, declining quality of education, proliferation of small arms, and displacement of Tiv and Jukun, unsafe environment for farming, and loss of lives. Each of these social effects was run separately on the Tiv /Jukun crisis. The model can be re - specified as follows:

**Model I**

$$COF = \beta_0 + \beta_1 DOB_i + \beta_2 DQE_i + \beta_3 PSA_i + \beta_4 DTJ_i + \beta_5 USE_i + \beta_6 LOL_i + \mu_i \dots \dots \dots (3.3)$$

Where,

COF = Tiv / Jukun crisis: 1 if the respondent witnessed Tiv / Jukun crisis, 0 if otherwise

**Apriori Expectations**

$$\beta_1 > 0; \beta_2 > 0; \beta_3 > 0; \beta_4 > 0; \beta_5 > 0; \beta_6 > 0$$

In model I, destruction of buildings, declining quality of education, proliferation of small arms, displacement of Tiv / Jukun, unsafe environment for farming, and loss of lives and injuries are expected to have positive relationship with crisis because when a respondent experiences Tiv / Jukun crisis, there is the likelihood that these social effects on respondents will increase.

Similarly, seven of the economic consequences of Tiv / Jukun crisis have been used. The economic effects are decrease in output and income, scarcity of agricultural labor force, farming abandonment, low revenue generation, scarcity of agricultural products, diversion of state income to fight crisis and loss of crops / livestock's. Each of these economic consequences was run separately on the Tiv / Jukun crisis. The model can be re-specified as follows:

**Model II**

$$COF = \beta_0 + \beta_1 DOI_i + \beta_2 SAL_i + \beta_3 FA_i + \beta_4 LRG_i + \beta_5 SAP_i + \beta_6 DSI_i + \beta_7 LCL_i + \mu_i \dots \dots \dots (3.4)$$

Where,

COF = Tiv / Jukun crisis: 1 if the respondent witnessed Tiv / Jukun crisis, 0 if otherwise

**Apriori Expectations**

$$\beta_1 > 0; \beta_2 > 0; \beta_3 > 0; \beta_4 > 0; \beta_5 > 0; \beta_6 > 0; \beta_7 > 0$$

In model II, decrease in output and income, scarcity of agricultural labor force, farming abandonment, low revenue generation, scarcity of agricultural products, diversion of state income to fight crisis and loss of crops and livestock's are expected to have positive relationship with crisis because when a respondent witnesses Tiv / Jukun crisis, there is the likelihood that these economic consequences on respondents will increase.

To examine the role politics played in the hostility between the Tiv and Jukun ethnic groups.

For this objective, you can use chi - square, Pearson SPSS to predict the likelihood of individual's experiences; political role (binary outcome) based on relevant factors. The equation might look like this:

$$\text{Log (odds (Political roles))} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Communal conflict} + \beta_2 \text{State intervention} + \beta_3 \text{Communal action} + \beta_4 * \text{Strategies}$$

Where:

A political role is a continuous outcome variable (1 for political role, 0 for no political role).

Communal conflict is dependent variables while state intervention, communal action and strategies as independent variables related to Political roles.

**Technique of Data Analysis**

The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics in data presentation analysis through the use of frequency tables and percentages to ascertain the results. Binary Logit Regression Model was used. Furthermore, the study adopted Chi - Square test using SPSS cross section tabulation method to enable a sound and convincing analysis of the research hypotheses.

As such, equation for binary logit model can be derived for each of the equations.

$$\text{Log} \left[ \frac{\text{pr}(COF_i)}{1-\text{pr}(COF_i)} \right] = \beta_0 + \beta_1 DOB_i + \beta_2 DQE_i + \beta_3 PSA_i + \beta_4 DTJ_i + \beta_5 USE_i + \beta_6 LOL_i + \mu_i \dots \dots \dots 3.5$$

Where: Pr(COF<sub>i</sub>) is the probability that a respondent will have social effects of crisis, while 1-Pr (COF<sub>i</sub>) is the probability of otherwise.



$$\text{Log} \left[ \frac{\text{pr}(COF_i)}{1-\text{pr}(COF_i)} \right] = \beta_0 + \beta_1 DOI_i + \beta_2 SAL_i + \beta_3 FA_i + \beta_4 LRG_i + \beta_5 SAP_i + \beta_6 DSI_i + \beta_7 LCL_i + \mu_i \dots\dots 3.6$$

Where: Pr(COF<sub>i</sub>) is the probability that a respondent will have economic effects of crisis, while 1-Pr (COF<sub>i</sub>) is the probability of otherwise.

**DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION**

**Table 4.3.1 Underlying causes of Tiv - Jukun Ethnic Crisis**

Causes	Responses				Total
	SA	A	D	SD	
Land disputes and competition for land resources	150	204	30	15	399
	38.6%	50.7%	7.1%	3.6%	100.0%
Historical grievances between the Tiv and Jukun	164	197	30	29	399
	39.0%	46.9%	7.1%	6.9%	100.0%
Competition for access to natural resources, such as water and fertile land	181	154	30	34	399
	43.1%	41.7%	7.1%	8.1%	100.0%
The unequal distribution of economic opportunities and resources	230	91	46	32	399
	59.8%	21.7%	11.0%	7.6%	100.0%
Lack of clear land tenure and property rights	191	74	80	54	399
	50.5%	17.6%	19.0%	12.9%	100.0%
The absence of effective conflict resolution mechanisms	147	110	51	91	399
	38.8%	27.4%	12.1%	21.7%	100.0%
Socio - economic disparities, including	164	124	49	62	399

disparities in access to education and healthcare,	44.0%	29.5%	11.7%	14.8%	100.0%
Economic disparities in income and livelihood opportunities	268	74	50	7	399
	68.8%	17.6%	11.9%	1.7%	100.0%

**Source: Field Survey 2024** Key SA= Strongly Agree, A=Agree, D=Disagree, SD= Strongly Disagree

The percentage scores of the underlying causes of the Tiv - Jukun ethnic crisis are shown in Table 4.3.1. Land disputes and competition for land resources, historical grievances between the Tiv - Jukun, competition for access to natural resources, such as water and fertile land, unequal distribution of economic opportunities and resources, unclear land tenure and property rights, lack of effective mechanisms for resolving crisis, socio - economic disparities, including differences in healthcare and education access, and differences in income and opportunities for livelihood, were among the factors taken into consideration in the study.

**Table 4.3.2 Socio - Economic Consequences of Tiv / Jukun Ethnic Crisis in Wukari Local Government Area.**

Socio - Economic Consequences	SA	A	D	SD	Total
Decrease in output and income of Tiv/Jukun	150	204	30	15	399
	38.6%	50.7%	7.1%	3.6%	100.0%
Loss of cattle and livestock's	150	190	39	20	399
	45.0%	39.9%	8.1%	6.9%	100.0%
Loss of lives	185	150	30	34	399
	42.1%	41.7%	9.1%	7.1%	100.0%
Destruction of public and private buildings	220	96	51	32	399
	60.8%	20.7%	12.0%	6.6%	100.0%
Scarcity of agricultural labor force	186	79	81	53	399
	51.5%	16.6%	20.0%	11.9%	100.0%
Unsaved environment for farming and rearing	157	100	52	90	399
	30.8%	27.4%	16.1%	25.7%	100.0%
Displacement of Tiv/Jukun	168	120	50	61	399
	45.0%	28.5%	12.7%	13.8%	100.0%
Declining quality of children's education	260	82	49	8	399
	66.8%	19.6%	10.9%	2.7%	100.0%
Farm / job abandonment	262	80	48	9	399
	65.8%	20.6%	8.9%	4.7%	100.0%
Proliferation of small arms	259	83	47	10	399
	69.8%	18.6%	9.9%	1.7%	100.0%

Low revenue generation by government	255	87	51	6	399
	66.8%	19.6%	10.9%	2.7%	100.0%
Scarcity of agricultural products	242	84	56	17	399
	58.8%	25.6%	11.9%	3.7%	100.0%
Diversion of state income to fight the menace	200	104	87	8	399
	52.8%	27.6%	14.9%	4.7%	100.0%

**Source: Field Survey 2024** Key SA= Strongly Agree, A=Agree, D=Disagree, SD= Strongly Disagree

Table 4.3.2's results indicate that 150 - 38.6% of respondents strongly agreed that the Tiv - Jukun ethnic crisis has decreased Tiv / Jukun output and income, as well as livestock losses, fatalities, destruction of public and private buildings, a shortage of agricultural labor force, an unsafe environment for farming and raising children, the displacement of Tiv - Jukun, a decline in the quality of children's education, the abandonment of farm and jobs, the proliferation of small arms, low government revenue generation, and a shortage of agricultural products.

**Table 4.4.3 The role politics played in the hostility between the Tiv and Jukun ethnic groups.**

Statement	Responses				Total
	SA	A	D	SD	
Taraba state government intervened in the Tiv and Jukun crisis by setting up judicial commission of inquiry.	128	213	32	26	399
	35.5%	50.7%	7.6%	6.2%	100.0%
The Taraba state government has implemented the recommendations of the judicial commission of inquiry between Tiv and Jukun communities.	160	180	30	29	399
	38.6%	47.4%	7.1%	6.9%	100.0%
Deploying security forces significantly helped in managing Tiv and Jukun crisis.	140	170	55	34	399
	39.5%	41.4%	11.0%	8.1%	100.0%
Taraba state government and or its agencies facilitated peace talks between Tiv and Jukun communities.	200	110	47	42	399
	56.0%	22.9%	11.0%	10.2%	100.0%
The government of Taraba state has put in sufficient resources, time and energy towards resolving lingering and curbing subsequent outbreak of Tiv - Jukun ethnic crisis.	52	80	89	178	399
	12.9%	20.2%	19.0%	47.9%	100.0%

**Source: Field Survey 2024**

The government has made tremendous efforts to curtail the crisis between Tiv and Jukun communities in the state through not sufficient based on the opinions of the respondents. This seeming outcome is further corroborating with data from the table 4.4.3. above which indicates that majority of the sampled respondents 178 (47.9%) strongly disagree with the assertion that the intervention of Taraba state government has led to peaceful coexistence between conflicting Tiv and Jukun communities in the state.

**Table 4.4.4 Examining the impact of Taraba State Government Efforts towards addressing the Tiv and Jukun communal crisis.**

Statement	Responses				Total
	SA	A	D	SD	
The intervention of Taraba state government has led to peaceful coexistence between the Tiv and Jukun communities in the state.	128	213	32	26	399
	35.5%	50.7%	7.6%	6.2%	100.0%
The intervention of Taraba State government has successfully and completely eradicated crisis between Tiv and Jukun communities in the state.	29	180	30	160	399
	6.9%	47.4%	7.1%	38.6%	100.0%

**Source: Field Survey 2024**

Correspondingly, in table 4.4.4; 160 (38.6%) of the total respondents strongly disagree that the intervention of Taraba State government has successfully and completely eradicated the communal crisis between Tiv and Jukun communities in the state.

**Table 4.5.5 Examining the factors Hindering and Contributing to Lingering Crisis between Tiv and Jukun communal crisis in Taraba State.**

Statement	Responses				Total
	SA	A	D	SD	
Poor and lack full implementation of the commission’s recommendation is responsible for the protracted crisis between Tiv and Jukun communities in the State.	141	200	34	24	399
	35.5%	50.7%	7.6%	6.2%	100.0%
State and non state actors’ interests are responsible for the lingering crisis between Tiv and Jukun communities in Taraba State.	39	170	40	150	399
	32.5%	51.7%	8.6%	7.2%	100.0%
Contestation and disputes over natural resources and political domination are responsible for the protracted crisis between Tiv and Jukun communities in Taraba State.	39	200	40	120	399

6.25% 50.7% 7.6% 35.5% 100.0%

**Source: Field Survey 2024**

The communal clashes between Tiv and Jukun especially in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba State is one of the most long - drawn - out conflicts in Nigeria, leading to destruction of lives and property, causing instability while inhibiting socio - economic development in these communities. This was substantiated by the view of 141 (35.5%) respondents who strongly agree that one of the factors causing continues outbreak of such conflict is poor and lack of full implementation of the judicial commission of inquiry recommendations, leading to protracted crisis between Tiv and Jukun communities in the state.

**Table 4.5.6 Chi - Square Test Result**

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.068*	16	.141
Likelihood Ratio	30.648	16	.015
Linear-by-linear Association	10.727	1	.001
N of valid Cases	<b>399</b>		

**Source: SPSS Crosstab Output (2024)**

Based on the data collected, collated and presented in table 4.16 above, which indicates a Pearson chi - square of 22.068, a likelihood ratio of 30.648 and a linear - by - linear association at 10.727, all showing lower ratios and p - value of 0.141 which is greater than 0.05, it is clear that we have sufficient evidence to accept the alternate hypothesis which states that, Taraba State government’s tactics are ineffective for handling the Tiv and Jukun ethnic problem in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba State. We therefore reject the null hypothesis and based on available evidence accepts the alternate hypothesis which states that the strategies adopted by Taraba State government are not suitable for the management of Tiv - Jukun crisis in Wukari Local Government Area.

**Table 4.4.1 Binary Logit Regression Table showing the impact of underlying economic factors (land disputes, resource competition, and historical grievances.) on Tiv - Jukun ethnic crisis in Wukari LGA**

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	P-value.	Odds Ratio	95% C.I.for EXP(B)	
					Lower	Upper
underlying Factors	2.087	.314	.000	8.061	4.356	14.919
Constant	-4.950	.506	.000	.007		

Note R= (Cox & Snell R Square), 0.212 (Nagelkerke R Square), .358

A logit regression analysis was perform to examine the relationship between underlying economic factors (land disputes, resource competition, and historical grievances) and the likelihood of the Tiv - Jukun ethnic crisis in Wukari LGA.

The result shows that the coefficient for the variable underlying economic factors (land disputes, resource competition, and historical grievances) is 2.087. This indicates that for a one - unit increase in these factors, the log - odd of the Tiv -

Jukun ethnic crisis in Wukari LGA occurring increases by 2.087. The standard error for the coefficient is 0.314, which provides a measure of the precision of the estimate. This means that, all external factors being equal, individuals or units with higher values for these factors are 8.061 times more likely to experience the Tiv - Jukun ethnic crisis in Wukari LGA compared to those with lower values. This p - value suggests, suggesting that the relationship between these factors and the event is statistically significant.

The result showed five selected variables which are decrease in output and income (DOI), proliferation of small arms (PSA), declining quality of education (DQE), scarcity of agricultural products (SAP) and displacement of Tiv and Jukun (DTJ). The estimated result is presented below:

**Table 4.4.2: Result of the Logit Regression: Social Consequences of Tiv / Jukun Crisis**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
DOB	0.444597	0.413801	1.074422	0.2826
DQE	-0.305749	0.316984	-0.96456	0.3348
PSA	0.307168	0.266953	1.150644	0.2499
DTJ	0.020919	0.350748	0.059641	0.9524
USE	0.286855	0.378593	0.757687	0.4486
LOL	-0.02506	0.37965	-0.06601	0.9474
C	-0.661687	0.801594	-0.82546	0.4091
McFadden R-squared				0.00803
LR statistic				4.05362
Prob(LR statistic)				0.66942

*Destruction of buildings (DOB), declining quality of education (DQE), proliferation of small arms (PSA), displacement of Tiv/Jukun (DTJ), Unsafe environment for farming/rearing (USE) and loss of lives(LOL)*

**Source**EVIEWS 9.0

The logistic regression result for equation 1 revealed that declining quality of education (DQE) and loss of lives (LOL) have negative relationship with Tiv / Jukun ethnic crisis in the study area. A one percent change in DQE and LOL is influenced by conflict with 0.31%, 0.03% respectively contrary to apriori expectation of a positive relationship that when a respondent experiences Tiv / Jukun ethnic crisis, there is the likelihood that these socio - economic consequences on respondents will increase while changes in destruction of buildings (DOB), proliferation of small arms (PSA), displacement of Tiv and Jukun (DTJ), and unsafe environment for farming and rearing (USE) are positively related to Tiv / Jukun ethnic crisis in the study area.

**Table 4.4.3. Examining the political roles Hindering and Contributing to Lingering Conflict between Tiv and Jukun ethnic crisis in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba State.**

Statement	Responses				Total
	SA	A	D	SD	
Poor and lack full implementation of the commission’s recommendation is responsible for the protracted crisis between Tiv and Jukun communities in the State.	141 35.5%	200 50.7%	34 7.6%	24 6.2%	399 100.0%
State and non state actors’ interests are responsible for the lingering conflict between Tiv and Jukun communities in Taraba State.	39 32.5%	170 51.7%	40 8.6%	150 7.2%	399 100.0%
Contestation and disputes over natural resources and political domination are responsible for the protracted crisis between Tiv and Jukun communities in Taraba State.	39 6.25%	200 50.7%	40 7.6%	120 35.5%	399 100.0%

**Source: Field Survey 2024**

The communal clashes between Tiv and Jukun especially in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba State is one of the most long - drawn - out conflicts in Nigeria, leading to destruction of lives and property, causing instability while inhibiting socio - economic development in these communities. This was substantiated by the view of 141 (35.5%) respondents who strongly agree that one of the factors causing continues outbreak of such conflict is poor and lack of full implementation of the judicial commission of inquiry recommendations, leading to protracted crisis between Tiv and Jukun communities in the state. Similarly, 200 (50.7%) subjects constituting a high fraction of the respondents agree that contestations and disputes over natural resources and political domination are responsible for the protracted crisis between Tiv and Jukun communities in Taraba state.

**Test of Hypothesis IV**

The study postulated hypothesis four in its null form as follows:

$H_{04}$  The Taraba State government’s tactics are ineffective for handling the Tiv - Jukun ethnic problem in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba state in Taraba state.

The conventionally accepted significance level is 0.05. The level of confidence is 95%.

Degree of freedom =  $k-1=2-1=1$

From the chi-square table, our critical chi - square value is 22.068, a likelihood ratio of 30.648 and a linear - by - linear association at 10.727, all showing lower ratios and p - value of 0.141 which is greater than 0.05

### **Decision Rule for Hypothesis Testing**

Accept null hypothesis if  $X^2$  calculated is less than  $X^2$  critical value, otherwise reject the null hypothesis.

It is clear from the above that, we have sufficient evidence to accept the alternate hypothesis which states that, Taraba State government's tactics are ineffective for handling the Tiv and Jukun ethnic problem in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba State.

### **Discussion of the Findings**

The result shows that, there is a significant influence of Tiv - Jukun Ethnic Crisis on Economic Consequences in Wukari Local Government. One of the primary reasons for crop destruction is the direct attacks on farms by armed groups and militias linked to the conflict. These attackers, often seeks to displace or intimidate rival communities, vandalize or burn down crops and farmlands (Adokiye & Agbereggha, 2017).

Based on the data collected, collated and presented in table 4.5.6 above, which indicates a Pearson chi - square of 22.068, a likelihood ratio of 30.648 and a linear - by - linear association at 10.727, all showing lower ratios and p - value of 0.141 which is greater than 0.05, it is clear that we have sufficient evidence to accept the alternate hypothesis which states that, Taraba State government's tactics are ineffective for handling the Tiv and Jukun ethnic problem in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba State.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

The study investigated the Tiv - Jukun ethnic crisis and its consequences on the life and people of Wukari Local Government Area in Taraba State.

The Tiv / Jukun crisis has been expressed in terms of six social consequence which are destruction of buildings, declining quality of education, proliferation of small arms, displacement of Tiv and Jukun, unsafe environment for farming and rearing, and loss of lives and seven economic effects which are decrease in output and income, scarcity of agricultural labor force, farms abandonment, low revenue generation, scarcity of agricultural products, diversion of state income to fight conflict and loss of crops / livestock's. The study's findings emphasize the complexity and significance of various factors related to the Tiv - Jukun Ethnic Crisis in Wukari LGA. Man's worst inclinations and instincts are brought out during times of conflict. These are the worst periods for social relationships. Nobody would like to have happy relationships with a group of people who had killed or injured their relatives, or who are thought to have done so. Cultural events including festivals, folktales, games, and the like cannot happen during certain hours. In a similar vein, religious holidays like Christmas and Sallah celebrations will be inappropriate in times of crisis. Indeed, these are the times that sow discord, suspicion, hate, and dread. The following recommendations were made based on the findings

- i. The Tiv / Jukun ethnic crisis in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba state can be resolved if the government is able to muscle the courage to bring perpetrators of violence to book. Security operatives need to be proactive in responding to distress calls.
- ii. The federal government should carry the state government and indeed other stakeholders along to ensure that policies, plans and information is available to the public to provide answers for inquisitive minds thereby eradicating any setback arising from any stakeholders to restore the earlier symbiotic relationship between Tiv and Jukun ethnic groups.



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