

**AN X-RAY OF THE NIGERIAN POLICE FORCE AND CONFLICT  
MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA: THE CASE OF ENDSAR PROTEST IN EDO  
STATE**

**BY**

**Christopher AMAEBI**

**SSC2105672**

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN  
BENIN CITY**

**OCTOBER, 2025**

**AN X-RAY OF THE NIGERIAN POLICE FORCE AND CONFLICT  
MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA: THE CASE OF ENDSAR PROTEST IN EDO  
STATE**

**BY**

**Christopher AMAEBI**

**SSC2105672**

**THIS RESEARCH PROJECT WAS WRITTEN IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, FACULTY OF SOCIAL  
SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY  
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD  
OF BACHELOR DEGREE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**OCTOBER, 2025**

## **CERTIFICATION**

We the undersigned persons certify that this research project work was carried out by **Christopher AMAEBI** of the Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City.

---

**Dr. I. Ebowuyi**  
**(Project Supervisor)**

---

**Date**

---

**Dr. G.O. Igiebor**  
**(Ag. Head of Department)**

---

**Date**

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this project to the glory of God Almighty.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I want to sincerely acknowledge my parents Mr Christopher and Mrs Oke Stephen for their endless support rendered to me, both financially, morally and their regular prayers.

Also my project supervisor Dr I. Ebonwyi for his academic support and encouragement. In addition, to my younger brother Ayibapreye for his brotherly support. Also to my cousin brother Gift and every other person that has contributed to this work too numerous to mention.

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Table of Contents	v
Abstract	vii

### **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

1.1	Background of the Study	1
1.2	Statement of the Problem	11
1.3	Objectives of the Study	14
1.4	Research Questions	15
1.5	Hypothesis	15
1.6	Scope and Limitation of the Study	16
1.7	Clarifications of key Concepts	16
1.8	Significance of the Study	17
1.9	Organization of Work	18

### **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

2.1	Literature Review	19
2.1.1	Some Factors that Enhanced Police Brutality in Edo State	20
2.1.2	How did Police Brutality led to Endsars Protest in Edo State	23

2.1.3	Endsars Protest in Edo State	24
2.1.4	Effects of Endsars Protest in Edo State	25
2.1.5	Demands by Endsars Protesters in Edo State	29
2.1.6	Solutions to Ending Police Brutality in Edo State, Nigeria, to Avoid another Endsars Protest	30
2.1.7	Speech by Governor Obaseki	31
2.1.8	Role of the Social Media in Endsars Protest in Edo State and Nigeria as a Whole	32
2.2	Structural Functionalism as a Framework for Political Analysis	34
2.2.1	Overview of the Endsars Protest	35
2.2.2	Analysis of the October 2020 Endsars Protests: A Structural Functional Perspective	38
2.2.3	The Nigerian Political System, It's Environment, Structures and Their Functions	39
2.2.4	The Nigeria Police Force: A Functional or Dysfunctional Structure	40
2.2.5	Structural Dysfunctionalities of the Edo State Police Force and Nigeria in General Which Resulted in the Endsars Protest	41
2.2.6	Structural Dysfunctionalities of the Nigerian Army, Federal Executive Council, State Executive Council and So On	42
2.2.7	The Nigerian Political System, input-output Matrix and the Endsars Protests	42
<b>CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>		
3.1	Introduction	46
3.2	Research Design	46

3.3	Study Population	47
3.4	Sample Size and Sampling Technique Sampling	48
3.5	Data Collection Methods	48
3.6	Data Collection Sources	49
3.7	Methods of Data Analysis	49
3.8	Validity and Reliability of Data Instruments	49
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS</b>		
4.1	Introduction	51
4.2	Testing of Hypothesis	62
4.3	Research Questions	65
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF THE STUDY, DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>		
5.1	Summary of the Study	68
5.2	Discussion of the Findings	68
5.3	Conclusion	69
5.4	Recommendations	70
	References	72

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study was carried out to critically evaluate “Police brutality and the issue of Endsars Protest. The case of Edo State. Specifically, the study investigated the issues and various events that led to the Endsars protest and how the Endsars protest started and ended. Also, the study carefully looked at both the positive and negative effects of the Protest, how youth from various parts of Edo state came out to pour out how they felt about the situation which later was hijacked by thugs.*

*The study employed the survey research design. Questionnaire was used for data collection which was raised against five scale of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Undecided (U), Strongly Disagree (SD), Disagree (D), and was analyzed using the frequency tables and simple percentage method. A total of 130 respondents were conveniently selected as sample size comprising of Students in the University of Benin, drivers and youth outside of the great University of Benin also. Out of the 130 respondents, 100 responses were received and validated from the survey, because some of the respondents did not submit the questionnaire.*

*The survey adopted the Uses and gratification theory (UGT). From the responses obtained and analyzed, the findings revealed that the Endsars Protest really occurred in Edo State, it’s massive effects on citizens of Edo state and effects also on businesses within the State. Furthermore, there is a significant relationship between police brutality and endsars protest. Demands were made by the protesters, popularly referred to as the big five demands. On the basis of these findings, it was recommended that in order to prevent another Endsars Protest, increment in salaries, discipline and fight against corruption were the recommendations to prevent another Endsars Protest in Edo state and Nigeria as a whole.*

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Study

The Nigerian Police Force (NPF) claims that the country's police force was initially created in 1820. A 1200-member paramilitary Hausa constabulary was established in 1879.

In order to deal with crimes related to robberies, motor vehicle theft, abduction, fire weapons, and other related offenses, the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) was established by the Nigerian Police force in late 1992. The force criminal investigation and intelligence (FCIID), led by Anthony Ogbizi, the then-deputy inspector general of police, included the special anti- robbery squad (SARS). Simeon Danladi Midenda created the elite Anti-Robbery team in 1992, however, to battle robbery and other violent crimes. Prior to its formation, the Nigerian police force generally had control over the anti-robbery function. However, in 1992, the Anti-Robbery unit was established as a separate department with the authority to conduct criminal investigations and perform other designated tasks.

Similar to how the military was established for a variety of reasons, including to defend the nation from external and internal aggression, the special anti-robbery

squad (SARS) was established in 1992, largely as a result of the death of colonel Israel Rindam, an army officer who was stuck in traffic because of a police checkpoint in Lagos. Colonel Rindam stopped his car to investigate the issue when he was fatally shot by the police officers who had set up the checkpoint. His beret was on the dash of his automobile even though he was wearing a mufti. So when the homicidal officers realized they had killed a soldier, they turned around and fled. Soldiers took to the streets of Lagos looking for and shooting any police officers they could locate in retribution for the murder of colonel Rindam. In order to hide, the cops gave up their jobs and left the streets. Police should have attacked this situation as the offenders retreated from security zones, checkpoints, and other potential targets. According to reports, some police officers quit, while others ran for their life (Iheancho 2003). Before the military and Police officials were able to persuade the troops to return to their barracks and the Police to return to the roadways, it took two weeks of negotiations between colonel Fred Chijuka and Aliyu Attach, the inspector general of Police. Prior to this, that is during the two-week period when there were no police present, crime rates rose, especially in Lagos, and notorious criminals like Shina Rambo were more difficult to subdue. In order to respond, Inspector General of Police (IGP) Attah turned to Simeon Danladi Midenda, a superintendent of police who at the time oversaw the Anti-Robbery section in Benin, Edo state. Since the Anini incident a few years prior, Midenda had a reputation for being an efficient criminal deterrent, keeping thieves out of Benin. He then traveled to Lagos where he

encountered three distinct organizations: the Alagbon Close CID, the Panti Street CID, and the Zone Z Command, all of which he believed were performing a subpar job of combating thievery. He came up with the idea of assembling the best of them into a special anti-robbery unit (SARS)

Now that it's clear that police brutality has been a problem for a while, a specialized anti- robbery team was created as a result of her cruelty. It was established with a starting force of fifteen workers and two Peugeot station wagons, and it has grown since then. They didn't wear security or official insignia (symbol or token) while they were in formation, operated under cover, and didn't carry weapons in public (Daniel 2009). Since their founding, they have only operated in Lagos for ten years. However, in 2002, they began operating in all 36 States as well as the federal capital territory of Abuja. Its duties included investigating, apprehending, and prosecuting suspects in armed robberies, murders, kidnappings, and other crimes, suspected violent criminals (Frank 2008). With its newfound confidence, the unit abandoned its primary mission of carrying out covert operations and started to erect roadblocks and demand money from the public. They continued to wear civilian attire, although at this point they were openly carrying weapons (Joe U.D 2015). Over time, the squad was connected to several extrajudicial killings, torture, extortion, and other widespread violations of human rights. The outcry advocating for its collapse

resulted from these inhumane, cruel, and fiendish (sinister, demonic) characteristics (Ade2020)

Although, police brutality now occurs everywhere, including in the United States of America, as in the case of George Floyd; however, in this instance, the majority of authors would classify it as both racial bias and police brutality.

Adekunle (2007) asserts that protest is a vehicle via which the powerless might attempt to sway the ruling elite; Chukwudi (2003) adds that protests communicate messages and have symbolic meanings. On October 13, 2020, Nigerian youth staged the Endsars protest in Edo state of Nigeria as a peaceful protest against the outrageous brutality of the special Anti-Robbery squad unit of the Nigerian Police. According to Delta State Governor Dr. Ifeanyi okowa, the Endsars protest was the result of poor leadership. The movement began as a well-organized and peaceful protest, but as it spread to six states of Nigeria, including Edo state, it became bloody and violent. The Endsars movement was started in Nigeria and in the state of Edo as a result of the atrocities committed by the members of the special anti-robbery squad.

Endsars is a decentralized social movement that has organized numerous large-scale demonstrations in Nigeria against police brutality. The catchphrase demands that the Special Anti-Robbery Squad, a notorious Nigerian police force with a lengthy history of atrocities, be disbanded. The 2017 Twitter campaign using the hashtag

#Endsars launched by SEGA connections to call for the Nigerian government to dissolve the unit gave rise to the demonstration, which got its name from the rallying cry. The government allegedly made structural reforms to SARS, but exploitation and other human rights violation persisted. On social media in October 2020, there were rumors of certain SARS agents shooting a youngster without cause in the streets of Delta state. Despite the Nigerian police force's denial of the shooting in this particular instance, the public's outrage was unabated as other recordings of public shootings were uploaded on social media. In a couple of days, demonstrators lined the streets of Lagos and Abuja calling for the disbandment of the special anti-robbery squad had been mobilized by celebrities and campaigners on Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook. Later on, young people from Edo state and other states began to demonstrate against the brutality of some SARS operators who were members of the police force. The demonstration caused the Nigerian government to quickly announce the dissolution of the special anti-robbery team. But in light of past government statements making a similar point, this action did not go far enough to placate the demonstrators. For instance, the inspector general of police (IGP) declared in December 2017 that the special Anti-Robbery squad had been forbidden from conducting stop and search operations as a result of several harassment reports. The IGP of Police formally declared this restriction again in 2018 and 2020, noting the failure of earlier directives to take effect. Similarly, in 2018, Professor Osibanjo, acting president of Nigeria, ordered a revamp of the special anti-robbery squad while

reiterating that the National Human Rights Commission will look into any allegations of abuse. The introduction of a centralized Federal Special Anti-Robbery squad (FSARS), which would report to the inspector general of police rather than the previous version, which was under the control of state commissioners of police, came shortly after this declaration. A few weeks later, the federal special anti-robbery squad was disbanded, according to the inspector general of police, who also stated that the unit will revert to its previous decentralized structure and state commissioner control. In light of previous practices and disappointments, protesters added to their list of demands calling for the restitution of special anti-robbery squad brutality victims, retraining of police officers, and trials of accused special anti-robbery squad officials. Now, the main aim of this study is to focus in the case of Edo state, that is the issue of endsars protest in Edo state. The issue of endsars protest in Edo state started in Lagos and Abuja majorly before spreading to Edo state and other states.

However, the #endsars protest officially began on October 3, 2020, when a social media viral claimed that members of the Special Anti-Robbery Squad had shot and killed a Nigerian kid before stealing his car and fleeing with it. A video was made and posted online, and as more young people demanded an end to the ruthless police unit that has been torturing Nigerian youth for years, the movement gained steam. On Sunday, 4th October 2020, the minister for state for labour, Festus Keyamo

announced the young man was not dead and shared a picture of him in a hospital with head wounds. The Nigerian police force declared the immediate restriction of SARS agents from performing routine patrols and other conventional low risk activities, stop and search responsibilities, and so forth through the inspector general of police. President Buhari wants to see changes made to the Nigerian police force, according to Vice President Yemi Osibanjo. Additionally, Honourable Akin Alabi submitted a resolution to abolish the Federal Special Anti-Robbery squad to the House of Representatives, of which he was a member (FSARS). Youth in Lagos State began a three-day protest on Wednesday, October 7, 2020, to demand that the Nigerian Police Force's special anti-robbery squad unit be disbanded. This marked the beginning of a 14-day protest.

On October 8, 2020, a Thursday. Nigerian musicians joined the protest. Before other famous people like comedian Macaroni and others, Nigerian artists like Tiwa Savage, Runtown, Falz, Wulrd, and DJ Spinal were among the first to join the protest carrying placards that said "no to SARS." Mohammed Adamu, the inspector general of police, issued a warning to the demonstrators not to harm law enforcement personnel that day.

The management of Flutter Wave Inc. announced the opening of a public fund on Friday, October 9, 2020. The fund was created to pay for the medical expenses of

protesters who were injured, and as soon as it became clear that this was the case, other startups joined Flutter Wave.

Isiaka was purportedly killed by the Nigerian Police on October 10, 2020, in Ognomosho as part of the #Endsars protest against police brutality, and this killing infuriated additional demonstrators.

On Sunday, October 11, 2020, the inspector general of police announced via his Twitter count that the FSARS operations had been terminated immediately in all 36 States and the federal capital territory.

Amnesty International reported on Monday, October 12, 2020, that the Nigerian Police Force had killed 10.

The #Endsars protesters established a hotline center and an online radio station called “soro soke” on October 18, 2020, in order to facilitate fast and efficient coordination of the demonstrators around the country.

At the police mobile college in Eggon, Nasarawa State, the Nigerian Police Force began training 400 individuals as part of its new special weapons and tactical unit (SWAT) on Monday, November 2, 2020. Due to their financial support of the demonstrators, the government was forced to freeze some accounts, and numerous

Nigerians, including Pastor Tunde Bakare, denounced this action. There was a memorial for all demonstrators and those who lost their lives on October 10, 2021.

Due to the fact that my project is only concerned with the case of Edo state, I won't go into detail about the legal panel that was established in Lagos in relation to the shooting at the Lekki toll gate.

Now, on October 15, 2020, the #Endsars protest began in Edo State. On October 16th 2020, the #Endsars protest was hijacked by thugs.

In the state of Edo, a court panel was established. 170 petitions were submitted in Edo state, and Ms. Ehigiamuose, the head of the panel there for the #Endsars protest, rejected 25 of the 170 due to insufficient prosecution. She claimed that while 135 applications were meritorious, 10 others were rejected for being unjustified, For the victims of police excesses in the state of Edo, compensation was requested. The study states that out of the #288 million, #190 million was suggested as general compensation for additional petitioners or complainants and #98 million was recommended as execution of the court's judgment. The Edo State government promised to pay, but they haven't followed through.

In Edo State, the special anti-robbery squad unit began stealing from young people instead of focusing on their primary task of apprehending criminals. They set up roadblocks and stopped buses to look for young people, particularly boys with

dreadlocks, and instructed them to get out of the car so they could be searched. In some circumstances, this changes when they witness posh cars packed with young lads. They believed that everyone with a nice automobile or a high-end phone was a con artist. We have the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) allocated specifically for the pursuit of internet fraudsters known as “yahoo-yahoo guys,” thus it was not their responsibility to search mobile phones. They were not conducting a legal stop-and-search. Some SARS Operatives that were found wanting were not tried in court, they still roam the streets of Edo state freely committing more havocs.

The #Endsars demonstration in Edo State was initially peaceful before being taken over by thugs, particularly around the ring road axis. Road barricades were erected along the Auchi road, ring road, and ugbowo express road during the protest in the state of Edo. They imposed limitations on traveling, attending school, going to work, and other activities. Everything was in limbo. No police officers were on duty, and no roadblocks were in place to conduct stop-and- searches. Additionally, some police officers and hoodlums who attacked some protesting activists also killed and injured some harmless, unarmed protestors.

In Edo state, before the protest started. There were cases of youth being brutalized and manhandled because of them driving fancy cars and some not being able to pay the SARS operatives on those road blocks.

A succinct account of Edo state victim of police violence Sunday Akpan. He received repeated blows to the ear, which caused hearing loss. As a result, he lost his job and had to be fired because he was unable to find another job. Additionally, Mr. Isaac Edoh, an officer with the Nigerian Customs Service (NCS), stated that he was unsure of the status of his son, Baba, who had been brutalized by some policemen in the state of Edo, whether he was alive or dead. There were several reports of SARS agents in Edo state extorting, beating, and harassing young people but nothing was done

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The #Endsars peaceful protest took an unprecedented phase as it turned violent, pernicious (causing harm, injury or death), brutal and bloody. Also, the event led to the list of lives in Edo state, two were killed as thugs attacked #endsars protesters in Edo state (premium times newspaper, 2020).

Since several routes in Edo State were blocked, markets were shut, and schools were also halted for a three-day period due to the protest, people were forced to trek nonstop. Only mosques and churches were permitted to be open. Because there were no police officers on duty, the #Endsars protest descended into violence, leading to the looting of some warehouses on the Okhoro Am Textile Mill Road in Edo State and also some private shops, or stores owned by private individuals, that were looted

and broken in the new Benin market and oba market. They took off in a panic. Due to the passing of Colonel Rindam in 1992, all police officers vacated their jobs, and history was repeated.

In 2020, they left the streets and crime rate increased, and also led to loss of income in some businesses, especially those selling perishable goods

In Edo State, on October 25, 2020, Hoodlums in the guise of #Endsars protesters stormed the facility in oko, also as oko prison on Monday. Some videos were released online and some prisoners were seen climbing and jumping the prison walls escaping.

Additionally, on Wednesday, hoodlums attacked the Benin Correctional Facility (prison), which is situated along the Benin-Sapele Road; the jail is also known as White House, what a nice name; and the high court for which is situated next to the prison was also vandalized by hoodlums (vanguard newspaper, 2020). According to prison officials in Edo State, convicts escaped from both prisons in 1993, which increased crime because there were no police officers present to stop the criminal activity of the hoodlums

According to a report by Adibe Emenyonu from October 29, 2020, some prisoners who had escaped returned to perpetrating a number of crimes, including the following;

a) One of them left the oko jail facility and returned to his town the following day to assassinate the witness who had testified against him.

b) Three other escapees attempted to steal a Lexus sport utility vehicle (SUV), but were apprehended by police. There were still a lot of other cases. However, several of them were featured on Tuesday at 7pm on Edo broadcasting station in a popular television program called 'crime watch' (EBS)

Additionally, during the event, hoodlums who were disguising themselves as protestors :ted and set a number of police stations on fire, including the divisions of the ugbekun and xlogbo police stations. These sections were pillaged, firearms and other valuables were taken, giving the thugs greater motivation and energy to commit more crimes.

Due to a video that was posted online and broadcast on Edo broadcasting station, an 11-year-old child was seen wearing a police uniform with the rank of a Sergeant, which was an insult, the protest also resulted in a loss of respect for the Nigerian Police uniform. According to a post online by Wake odunsi (October 16,2020), a police man disclosed that his wife took part in the endsars protest because of the low income. The #endsars demonstration, which was initially peaceful before it was taken over by thugs, gave Edo State's residents cause for concern. The crime rate rose, businesses were plundered, and a government warehouse at Okhoro in Edo

state was also looted because there was no police officer protecting the environment. Criminals who broke out of prisons were free to roam the streets, wreaking further chaos and making the atmosphere unfriendly for everyone. Some people in Edo State died as a result of the hoodlum-hijacked rally, while one teenage protester was injured by stray bullets. The #endsars protest affected the lives and properties of residents in Edo State, as a result of the protest being hijacked by hoodlums.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Here, the study's goals are to evaluate how the #endsars protest affected people's lives, property, and companies in Edo State.

The following are some of the goals

- a) To identify the kinds of properties destroyed both during and after the #endsars protest.
- b) To look into the extent to which the protest was manipulated in Edo State, increasing crime.
- c) To investigate the extent to which protesters lost their lives both before and after the protest.
- d) Additionally, to observe the unarmed demonstrators who were being fired at by police officers.

- e) To look into and analyze the scope and causes of some hoodlums in Edo State hijacking the demonstration, hence thereby making the protest a failed one to some extent.
- f) To suggest ways of preventing another #endsars from springing up again in the future.

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

- a) here, what is the effect of the #endsars protest on the lives or human lives, properties and businesses in Edo State?
- b) what parts on Edo State experienced destruction and loss of human lives during the #endsars protest?
- c) what types of properties were affected, looted and destroyed during the #endsars protest?
- d) why was the #endsars protest hijacked by hoodlums?

#### **1.5 Hypothesis**

To guide thus study, the following hypothesis has been formulated for testing;

- a) that there is a significant relationship between police brutality and #endsars protest.
- b) that there is no significant relationship between police brutality and #endsars protest.

## **1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study**

Scope discusses a domain (a region of land), what it covers, and Limitations discusses a boundary. The major topics of this research are Nigeria's #endsars protest and police brutality. Therefore, this study is restricted to Edo State and residents of Edo State due to the size of the country. The investigation into the impact of the #endsars protest on people's lives, properties, and companies is the main goal of this study.

## **1.7 Clarifications of key Concepts**

SARS: in full is called special Anti-Robbery squad. It is a division of the Nigerian Police Force, established in 1992.

Endsars is a decentralized social movement and a string of large-scale demonstrations in Nigeria against police brutality.

Protest: A protest is a public demonstration of opposition to, disapproval of, or disagreement with an idea or course of action, usually one that is political.

Police force that is excessively and unjustifiably used is known as "police brutality." It violates people's civil rights and represents a severe instance of police misconduct or brutality. Additionally, it describes a scenario in which law enforcement uses disproportionate or unjustified force against a person.

Hijack: to take over a process or resource in order to use it for a goal other than what was originally intended.

Looting is the act of stealing while there is a public disturbance.

A warehouse is a location where lots of things are kept.

A campaign is a sequence of actions conducted to accomplish a specific goal.

Harassment is the constant criticism and attacks that make you feel anxious and upset.

Decentralized refers to not having a central location.

Unit: singularity or oneness.

## **1.8 Significance of the Study**

This study is significant because it would make it easier to comprehend the consequences of police brutality and the #EndSars protest problem in Edo State. The study will also assist in identifying the true reason for police brutality, the problems surrounding the #EndSars protest in Edo State, as well as their various companies.

As it reveals the effects of mistreatment for the residents whose fate is aimed toward them, every component of this study will be of enormous value to the Nigerian government, the administration of Edo State, and the police force. Additionally, this

study will be used as educational material for scholars, students, and the general public.

This investigation will examine the shortcomings of the police department's Special Anti-Robbery Squad, as well as solutions for improving it and assisting in preventing repeat protests.

### **1.9 Organization of Work**

This project, an Evaluation of Police brutality and the issue #endsars protest in Nigeria: The case of Edo State, is divided into two, part one which consists of chapter 1,2 and 3 which is research proposal and chapter 4 and 5 which is the second part, which is the main research, an Evaluation of Police brutality and the issue of #endsars protest in Nigeria: the case of Edo State.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1 Literature Review**

This chapter examines relevant Literature with regards to an evaluation of police brutality and the issue of #Endsars protest in Nigeria: The Case study of Edo State as well present the frame work of analysis for the study.

The secondary sources are where the information for this literature study was gathered. The secondary sources include preexisting information and data that have already been published in books and other works by reputable authors in the fields and also from the internet. Also, newspaper, journals, textbooks and so on all serve as sources of information used to evaluate the literature and secondary sources of data

The sub topics to be covered for a Comprehensive review are as follows:

**2.1.1 Some Factors that Enhanced Police Brutality in Edo State.**

**2.1.2 How did Police Brutality led to Endsars Protest in Edo State.**

**2.1.3 Endsars Protest in Edo State.**

**2.1.4 Effects of Endsars Protest in Edo State.**

**2.1.5 Demands by Endsars Protesters in Edo State.**

## **2.1.6 Solutions to Ending Police Brutality in Edo State, Nigeria, to Avoid another Endsars Protest**

### **2.1.7 Speech by Governor Obaseki.**

## **2.1.8 Role of the Social Media in Endsars Protest in Edo State and Nigeria as a Whole**

### **2.1.1 Some Factors that Enhanced Police Brutality in Edo State.**

One of the issues facing the civilian government in Nigeria when it assumed office in 1999 was ensuring that the protection of human rights, which had been infringed by the previous military regime. Concurrent with this catastrophe, a wave of crime and violence broke out that has since expanded across the country. One of the various forms of wrongdoing that security personnel, particularly the police, can commit is brutality. It entails utilizing undue force on community members.

Some of the factors include the following:

A) Some police officers in Edo State and other parts of the country do their duties in a less than professional manner. In Edo State, a number of them are unqualified, inept, and undertrained, which raises the overall number of unqualified officials. There is an overworked and underfunded police training facility in Edo State. The Ogida Police Training School in the Egor Local Government Area is a good example, despite the fact that on May 8, 2021, Governor Obaseki toured the

facility with Edo State Police Commissioner Philip Ogbadu and stated, “his administration remains Committed to the Safety and security of lives and property of Edo.” However, there is still a lack of professionalism in the police force. Many of them wear respected uniforms of the force, such police and mufti uniforms, in poor condition. For instance, several individuals wore mufti pants with police tops. Take the Extension along Upper Mission Road to get to Aduwawa. The public is filled with fear when some of them brandish weapons while hiding them with the pointed end.

B) Insufficient Resources and Unhealthy Working Conditions: Although they have some resources at their disposal to carry out their duties, they are either quite constrained or sufficient to reach everyone. Due to a lack of resources, many difficult crimes that require specialized understanding are not handled. There are just two forensic specialists in the entire Nigerian police force, yet there are none in Edo State. Insufficient handcuffs and bulletproof vests are among the basic security supplies for officers in Edo State. They can’t apprehend armed robbers for a variety of reasons, including the band eggs in the Force and a lack of functional Lear. The pickup they often use to dispose of their stop-and-search is also along Upper Mission Extension Road, and it is constantly in poor condition. Because they haven’t received any money petrol, they occasionally ask passengers to assist them fill up their cars. So pitiful

- C) Corruption and bribery: This issue affects the whole police force in the country and is not unique to the Edo state Police force. They also stop and search some bus drivers and young tales driving fancy automobiles along the upper mission extension route. In some situations, lice officers or SARS agents must be paid by bus drivers only to pass; as a result, the bus or automobile is not examined. They not only extort money from various people, particularly the ‘yahoo -yahoo boys,’ as they are often called, but they also collect bribes. Every time they are in need of money, the SARS agents routinely barge into theaters, nightclubs, and other places and conduct unauthorized arrests especially when they are in dire need for money for the weekend.
- D) Use of illegal substances or excessive alcohol consumption by officers while on duty: The death was caused by this issue. On December 26, 2015, an intoxicated police sergeant named Stephen James shot Taiwo, Kehinde, and Jeje. Police personnel tasked with saving lives are now consuming cannabis, indian hemp, and powerful alcoholic beverages while on the job. Additionally, on October 8, 2017, gunmen bought drinks (beer) for the police officers at the Ogba Zoo while they were on duty. Later, the police officers were killed by them, which resulted in the kidnapping of Andy Ehanire, the director of the Zoo and the younger brother of Dr. Osagie Ehanire, the minister of state for health. police brutality’s effects or results in Edo State.

The goal of the police force, according to Oyelade Christabel et Chukwudi Daniel (2026), is enforce the law, maintain the safety, health, and protection of its residents, as well as to prevent crime and unrest.

According to Section 33 of the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) protects the right to Life. Section 33(2), though, determines that'. A person shall not regarded as having been deprived of his life in contravention of this section, if he dies as a result of the use, to Such extent and in such circumstances as are permitted by law, of such force as is reasonably necessary:

a ) for the defense of any person from unlawful violence.

b) for the purpose of Suppressing a riot, insurrection or mutiny.

### **2.1.2 How Did Police Brutality Led to Endsars Protest in Edo State**

Young and old citizens in Edo State protested, including parents who have lost a child as a result of the actions of some SARS agents. Young citizens and even some bus drivers became frustrated and even joined the war. Additionally, some young people in Edo State, including bus drivers, have voiced complaints in various forums, including Twitter and Independent Television ITV), about being harassed, brutalized, extorted from and even victimized by some SARS agents who were later proved to be ineffective and it led to the endsars protest in Edo state and ether parts

of Nigeria. The protests were led predominantly by young Nigerians in Edo states.

### **2.1.3 Endsars Protest in Edo State**

According to William Ukpe (2020), The #Endsars movement dates back to 2017, where Nigerian youth used the hashtag (#ENDSARS BRUTALITY) to share their experiences on violence and assault perpetrated by the defunct Special Anti-Robbery Squad. However, the movement only revived in early October, after a video emerged of police officers thought to be members of the SARS unit, allegedly killing unarmed Young man. This prompted Nigeria Youth o troop Twitter, calling on the federal Government for police reform with the hashtag #Endsars trutality and many more. The #Endsars movement later changed to a protest from Twitter, youth .ook to the streets to protest against assault, harrassment, and brutality by some SARS operatives.

However, the End Sars protest was said to have been led by Segun Awosanya, better known Segalink, and Aisha Yesufu.

However, as a result of the shooting death of a Nigerian youth on October 3, 2020 by some SARS agents, they seized his automobile and fled with it. The final straw that broke the camel's track was this deed. Young people everywhere grew tired of it. Before spreading to other states, the Endsars demonstration originated in Lagos and Abuja.

In Edo State, the Endsars protest started on the 15th of October, 2020, and on October 16th the protest was hijacked by thugs.

Endsars Protest is a decentralized Social movement and Series of mass protests against Police brutality in Edo State, Nigeria.

#### **2.1.4 Effects of Endsars Protest in Edo State**

Although the intent or the reason for the Endsars protest in Edo State was genuine, yet along the line the protest was hijacked by thugs in Edo state, which resulted to Various consequences.

According to Igba Chika and Claret Ezejiofor (2021), the #Endsars protest was not a Complete failure that only claimed lives and properties but also one which yielded positive results too. Citizens are now aware that they can do Something about their situation and lay foundation for better government in the Future.

The outcome or effects of the Endsars Protest in Edo State, has both positive and Negative;

Positive side:

a) Citizens from Edo state become aware that they can do something about Situations facing them, for instance, Students from the University of Benin, Edo state, protested against early School fees increment and it was removed later.

b) Protesters from Edo state realized and understood the power of speaking with a unified voice a government set in place for them. For instance, protesters in ring road, upper mission extension and Ugbowo, had the same agenda of reform of police and removal the special Anti-robbery squad

c) In a bid to investigate cases of alleged violations of human rights in Edo state, a Judicial panel was Set up in Edo state. Edo state government set up a 12-man Judicial panel of Inquiry. The panel is chaired by Justice Ada Ehigiamusoe. This 12-man Judicial panel was set up 19 October 2020. However, according to The Nations Reports, July 14, 2021, a 28-man judicial panel was set up. The number Was increased.

d) The protest made Governor Obasek or it brought to the forefront of the Governor's Consciousness the situation or Plight of Citizens in the hands of SARS, a unit that was created to protect them, now destroying them.

e) The protest created awareness in Edo. State, Nigeria and abroad on the actions of Some SARS operatives, and eventually, the protest led to the dissolution of The Special Anti-Robbery squad SARS).

## Negative Side:

The EndSars protest in Edo State according to Modupeoluwa Adekanye (2020), was peaceful initially, until it was hijacked by hoodlums. This act was criticized by some Protesters in other states, on Twitter saying must Edo State be different? some of the Negative outcome include the following;

- a) **No** fewer than 15 persons lost their lives.
- b) Public and private properties were destroyed in Edo state, which led to unemployment for some persons.

### Destroyed public properties;

- i) four police stations, namely Oba market in Edo Local Government Area, Textile mill road police station in Egor, Ugbekun and I dogbo police station in Ikpoba Okha Local government were attacked and set ablaze by hoodlums in guise of protest, Weapons were also stolen and a little boy, 11-years old to be precise was arrested wearing a police uniform. His name is Gift Osayuwu, vehicles were vandalized, and burnt also.
- ii) According to Churchill Okoro (2020) and Otas Davidson, thousands of inmates escaped. Over 685 inmates are still at large. The two Correctional Centres include Benin and oko medium security correctional centres in

Benin. As a result, there was a curfew by Governor Obaseki in Edo state.  
Two inmates died trying to escape.

Private properties Destroyed;

- i) Shops and warehouses were Vandalized.
- ii) According to Ode Uduu (2020), AIT office in Benin was attacked.
- iii) According to Churchill Okoro (2020), along 2nd East Circular Road, by Uwa Junction, the protesters were said to have set bon-fire on the road and slept beside it, when a Toyota Highlander Suv rammed in to them at about 10pm.
- iv) The protest in the Edo state affected Children from going to school, people from travelling, Citizens as regards trekking because vehicles were not allowed to ply any road and businesses m opening, thereby loses were made because some traders with perishable goods like Tomatoes all made loses, especially those who could not preserve.
- v) in Edo state, Police left the streets and as a result, Crime increased. An inmate who escaped cording to Ebunoluwa Olafusi (2020) went ahead to kill who testified against him. Also mother group of three escapees from Correctional Centre in Benin also went ahead to snatch a Lexus sport utility Vehicles, A set of two also stole a Toyota Camry.

### **2.1.5 Demands by Endsars Protesters in Edo State**

The Endsars protest did not only occurred in Edo State. It happened in other states in Nigeria Lie Lagos, Abuja, Anambra and so on. The Interesting thing about the protest was the unified voice, the demands by the young protesters across the country were the same. According to Vanguard Newspaper #5 for5, 2020. The five major demands include:

- a) Immediate release of all arrested protesters.
- b) Justice for all deceased victims of police brutality and appropriate compensation for their families.
- c) Setting up an independent body to oversee the Investigation and prosecution of all reports of police misconduct (within 10 days).
- d) In Line with the new Police Act, Psychological evaluation and retraining (to be confirmed by independent body) of all disbanded SARS officers before they can be re deployed.
- e) Increase police Salary So that they are adequately Compensated for protecting lives and properties of citizens.

#### **Aftermath of the Demands:**

The question however, is why have not the demands been met?

According to Dennis Amata (October 2021), One year after protest, Government yet to fully meet five demands of Nigerians.

A week into the protest the then inspector General of Police, Mohammed Adamu announced the disbandment of the SARS unit. Two Days later, the IGP announced the creation of the Special weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT) a new unit to replace SARS. This Raised a lot of Concerns among Youths. For one, it was not the first time the government has made a similar announcement about dissolving or overhauling the SARS unit. The government's attempts date 'k to 2017. In the end, they only changed the name, with the same people. Also. the ablishment of the SWAT Unit to replace the SARS in such a Short time did not seem acceptable by the youths. In Edo State, after the demands made by Protesters, Governor Obaseki set up is Judicial panel, petitions have been submitted, but No SARS operative have been found wanting. As regards money for compensation, Governor Obaseki promised to pay, and yet have not.

#### **2.1.6 Solutions to Ending Police Brutality in Edo State, Nigeria to Avoid Another Endsars Protest.**

According to Emmanuel - Francis Nwaolisa Ogomegbunam (2020), it is on the news, the Endsars Protest is going on, is about ending police brutality. The big question is how to stop lice. brutality, so that innocent Citizens can stay alive.

He highlighted the following:

- a) The Abolition of the sars unit. The SARS unit was disbanded (cease to exist) on 11 October CO. apparently, they are to be replaced by a unit called ‘Special weapons and Tactics Team SWAT)’.
- b) A Constitutional right to peaceful assembly Should be endorsed.
- c) There should be a panel to investigate human rights violations
- d) Psychological evaluation and training for officers.
- e) A promise to meet the five demands of the protesters.

He also went further to state, that so far, So generic. There have been no resignations. There is no question about the continued duplication of Federal Agencies, we already have a “Human Right Commission”.

### **2.1.7 Speech by Governor Obaseki**

According to vanguard Newspaper by Ozioruva Aliu, October 12, 2020. In a statement the governor said the dissolution of the special Anti- Robbery Squad is a testament to people power, which is the beauty of democracy. He also said “I appreciate the Nigerian police force for listening to the yearnings and concerns of the Nigerian People by disbanding its SARS unit in response to the Endsars protests”.

“we are appealing to the Youths to reciprocate the responsiveness of the Police Leadership by de-escalating the Confrontations”. “As for the peaceful protesters arrested in different Locations across Edo State, I have opened discussions with the state police command to effect then release”, He assured. “once again, the resolution of episode is a testament to the People power, which is the beauty of democracy” he added.

### **2.1.8 The Role of Social Media in Endsars Protest in Edo State and N1geria As A Whole**

The endsars protest, did not only happen in Edo State, it happened virtually in all parts of Nigeria. According to Emmanuel C. OGU, PhD (Oct 25,2020), he noted that the protest started the Internet before it was taken to the streets of Nigeria, he also stated that the protest movement began and Continues on the Internet and that the role of the Internet and that the role of the internet cannot be overstated. He also made mention of the Arab spring movement of Y10-2012, that the Internet literally was the rallying point for the Endsars movement. Through Social media, Nigerian Youth were able to raise millions of Naira (within few days) to effectively fund protesters across the Country, providing food, clothing, legal support, medical vices and so on both to Citizens who were participating in the protests, and Citizens whose lives and livelihood and been affected by police brutality over the years.

Featuring accountability and frugality in the administration of these donated funds like that had ever been experienced in the history of Nigeria's post-independence polity and governance. Beyond doubt, the internet provided a formidable avenue for Nigerian Youth to unite across ethnic, tribal, political and religious lines, in a fight to reclaim Control over their future and that of generations Yet unborn. Also, Through the Social media, credible evidences to inform Judicial proceedings, as well as Sustain the momentum of a movement that has only continued to grow in force, numbers and Support even beyond the borders of the Country. According to Franklin Ugobude (2020), Young people in Nigeria have successfully managed to i technological Innovations to organize and make the endsars Protests run incredibly efficiently and easily. This moment will go down to history as a revolution that was birthed via technology.

Hashtags and Twitter;

Also, he stated that Young Nigerians have employed hastags including #Endsars, "Sars must End and so on got international recognition. On October 14, Twitter CEO Jack Dorsey tweeted a link a Techcable news letter that explored police harassment especially within the tech Community in Nigeria.

In Edo state, with the help of Social media, Young Protesters were able to coordinate the various locations for the Endsars protest like some of the Locations

were Ugbowo, ring-road and so on. However, their demands were to in unity with the demands of other states. During the protest, Twitter was used the most by Young Protesters and it made to the transferring of information Faster. Also, Some videos were sent abroad, the Protests in different parts were recorded, just like the protest that happened recently in University of Benin, over School fees increment.

## **2.2 Structural Functionalism as a Framework for Political Analysis**

Structural functionalism is a theory that sees society as a social construct made up of Social Structures that are not only interdependent but also all focused on preserving the stability of the system as a whole (i.e equilibrium). According to the political application of functionalism, the political system is composed of a number of interrelated structures and functions. These duties be overt or covert, but they all generally aim to keep the entire political system in a state of cuilibrium. A vital feature of functionalism is that it is an input - output model. As such, the inputs which the system receives from its environment (whether the internal or external environment) can either aid the structures in maintaining stability, or can disrupt the equilibrium of the political system. Social change also aims to undermine the stability of the system, and whether such social change is sudden or gradual, the structures adjust to the factors that are sing a risk to the political system's stability. In order to assure a return to the maintenance of status quo, the structures only go so far in this process. A very trustworthy framework for analyzing socio-political issues

is functionalism. Due to its compatibility with political science, many political scientists use it in their study because it is relevant to the field. For this study, the Structural Functional theory will be employed as a theoretical framework for explaining the October 2020 ENDSARS protests in Nigeria.

### **2.2.1 Overview of the Endsars Protest**

According to Uwazuruike (2021), the October 2020 EndSARS protests involved demonstrators in the thousands thronging Nigerian cities, calling for an end to police brutality in country and demanding justice for victims of police violence and extrajudicial killings. The Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) was a division of the Nigeria Police Force and they had been notorious for their brutality against innocent civilians. The infamous EndSARS protests were a major disruption to the socio-economic and political equilibrium of the Nigerian Political stem and its environment.

The Protests led to the shutdown of major economic activities as 36 offices shops and other business enterprises were forcefully closed by the demonstrators. Transit as also disrupted with various roads being occupied and blocked, preventing the free flow of people and essential goods from one location to another. According to Falt-Brown and Samuel 2020), Thousands of people and hundreds of vehicles were held up in traffic by the protesters campaigning against police brutality in Abuja. The

protesters spread their clothes and mats on the floor of the Abuja airport highway, effectively blocking the airport road which connects the city center to the airport and also serves as a gateway to Abuja from neighboring states and the city outskirts. This was also the case in other major cities where the protest had gained traction. Tires were burnt on the roads and meals were prepared on the highways with some areas even reporting the roasting of whole cows on federal roads.

The EndSars protests had a great impact the entire socio-political system as the movement was even supported by Nigerians in Diaspora who took to the streets to protest against police brutality in the Nigerian homeland from its respective locations. Kazeem (2020) describes the demonstrations as decentralized while its funding was also characteristically decentralized. This means that there were no leaders. In light of this, social media was a key instrument for mobilizing and organizing the protesters. Kazeem (2020) further reveals that the ENDSARS movement began Online, through social media and its momentum was boosted by the same means. According to social media analytics firm, Afriques Connectées, the EndSARS hashtag yielded 28 million tweets over one weekend alone (Kazeem, 2020). The protests became so popular in the twitter virtual space that Jack Dorsey, the CEO of Twitter, called for donations to support the movement. Moreover, many international and local celebrities supported the movement and this boosted its popularity and impact (Larnyoh and Oiiwole, 2020). In some areas, the protesters

burnt down police stations and it was reported that a Prison break occurred in Benin city as a result of the ensuing intensity of the EndSARS protests response to the #EndSARS protests, Uwazuruike (2020) explains that the government swiftly announced that it was disbanding SARS and replacing it with a new Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team. This announcement further provoked protestors who were concerned that SARS personnel would simply be drafted into the new SWAT team. Rather than ending the protests, the announcement intensified public demonstrations across several states in Nigeria. On October 20, 2020, the Nigerian government cracked down on the protesters.

The crackdown was preceded by the declaration of curfews in nine states across 38 the country. One of these states is Lagos, the commercial hub of Nigeria. At nightfall, the Nigerian army opened fire on peaceful protesters at Lekki Toll Gate, Lagos, the symbolic centre of the protest. Videos of soldiers shooting and protesters trying to revive fallen compatriots were broadcast on Instagram Live and viewed in real time by hundreds of thousands. Forty-nine persons were reported to have died in clashes across the country. The police crackdown was followed by riots in Lagos with government structures razed and shops looted. The violence and looting soon spread to other parts of the country, causing several states to declare curfews. Media outlets reported that “hoodlums” had hijacked the protests and were looting stores and malls. Several warehouses across the country housing COVID-19 relief materials were

raided (Uwazuruike, 2020). The ensuing chaos was taken advantage of by the Government as an excuse to deploy armed military personnel to clear off the protesters from the streets. In a bid to restore equilibrium and social stability, the National Executive Council (NEC) resolved that each state and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja, should establish a judicial panel of inquiry to investigate cases of police brutality and compensate victims (Agbede, 2021).

### **2.2.2 Analysis of the October 2020 Endsars Protests: A Structural Functional Perspective**

Structural Functionalism provides what can be regarded as an adequate framework for analyzing the EndSARS protests. While certain shortcomings of the theory mitigates against this, a critical application of the theory as a framework for explaining the EndSARS phenomenon can effortlessly prove its adequacy. In light of this, the assumptions of Functionalism must first be med out.

- The society or state is a complex system that encapsulates several sub systems.
- Functionalism assumes that the Political System is made up of interdependent structures which form various functions.
- Functionalism as a theory that adopts the system model, is fundamentally an input-output matrix

- Functionalism believes that the social structures carry out their functions in such a way that Social Equilibrium endures or is restored.

### **2.2.3 The Nigerian Political System, It's Environment, Structures and Their Functions**

In the case of the EndSARS protest, the political system is the Nigerian political system. Its internal environment consists of 36 states and 1 Federal capital territory which encompasses 923,768 sq Km. The Nigerian State is located at the extreme inner corner of the Gulf of Guinea on the west coast of Africa (Nationsencyclopedia). The existing socio-political structures in the Nigerian Political System which played different crucial roles in the EndSARS protests include:

- The Federal Executive Council - Which basically performs the function of implementing policies is the cabinet of Nigeria is the Executive Branch of the Government of Nigeria. The Cabinet members are appointed by the President and report to the President. The Cabinet oversees Federal Ministries, each responsible for some aspect of providing government services, as well as a number of parastatals (government-owned corporations). The members of the Federal Executive Council include: Chairman: President Muhammadu Buhari, Vice Chairman: President Yemi Osinbajo, Secretary to the Federal

Government of Nigeria - Boss Gidahyelda Mustapha and Federal Ministers and Ministers of State (Nigeria Galleria)

- The Nigeria Police Force - A security structure that has the function of ensuring the protection of lives and properties within the Nigerian state
- The National Assembly - The Principal lawmaking body in Nigeria which is fundamentally concerned with making laws for the federation.
- The Judiciary - Concerned with interpreting laws and adjudicating all legal matters in the Nigerian State.

The State Executive Councils- These are the respective executive arms of each state which handles policy implementation.

- The Nigerian Army - The body charged with the protection of the territorial integrity of Nigeria. While the above are among the most vital structures of the Nigerian Political System, it is important to note that there are also other Structures which have important functions and as such play key roles in the Nigerian Political System.

#### **2.2.4 The Nigeria Police Force: A Functional or Dysfunctional Structure**

The Nigeria Police Force can thus be regarded as the most important institution for ensuring safety and security within the Nigerian society. This assertion is in tandem with Obiyan and Oieyemi (2017) who reveal that the Nigeria Police is the principal law enforcement and lead security agency in Nigeria, designated by the 1999

constitution as the national police of Nigeria with exclusive jurisdiction throughout the country. The Nigeria Police Force (NPF) is therefore a major security structure. Its main function is the protection of lives and properties within the Nigerian State.

### **2.2.5 Structural Dysfunctionalities of the Edo State Police Force and Nigeria in General Which Resulted in the EndSars Protest**

The Edo State Police Force, when functional, would perform or carry out its functions in a way that its said functions promote the stability of the political system. However, the institution of police brutality is a dysfunctionality. Police brutality did not only occur in Edo State also in other states. In an attempt to explain the origin of the dysfunctionality of the Nigerian Police Force, This Day (2020) reveals that a report jointly authored by the Network on Police Reform in Nigeria and Open Society Justice Initiative states that: “Colonial authorities used the police principally to control local communities and tramp down any challenges to colonialism. Colonial police earned a reputation for the brutal subjugation of communities and suppression of resistance to colonial rule. The foundations of the NPF’s brutality were laid during the colonial era”

Furthermore, the negative impact of the dysfunctionality of the Edo State Police Force resulted in the distortion of the equilibrium of the entire Political System and its Environment. This distortion was manifest in the EndSARS protests which left

the state and country in a state turbulence for several weeks. The blockage of roads, closure of businesses, destruction of properties, etc were directly as a result of this dysfunctionality as the “SARS” which was the son for the EndSARS protest was a division of the Nigerian Police.

### **2.2.6 Structural Dysfunctionality of the Nigerian Army, Federal Executive Council, State Executive Council and So On**

As stated by Uwazuruike (2020), media outlets reported that “hoodlums” hijacked the protests were looting stores and malls. It has been suggested that the government sponsored the thugs to hijack the protests so that there would be an excuse to clear off the protesters using brute force. If this was the case, then it can be said that it was a gross dysfunction of the structures. While this output successfully ended the protests and restored a level of equilibrium to the system, it can be said that they were not in line with the normal functions which the structures were created to perform. Another case of Structural.

### **2.2.7 The Nigerian Political System, input-output Matrix and the Endsars Protests**

Structural functionalism is generally an Input-output matrix. In other words, the political system receives input and through the functions of the structures concerned, sends out decisions other actions as output. The EndSARS protests were inputs

which can be regarded as demands that sent a turbulent message to the structures. The Federal Executive Council, National Assembly, The State Executive Councils and State Houses of Assembly received these inputs and immediately perceived that they were a threat to the stability of the political system. In order to restore equilibrium, the FEC decided that the SARS division of the Nigerian police force be disbanded and its members dispatched to other divisions. This output of the structures did not solve the problem as the environment saw the decision as merely an attempt to end the crisis while avoiding the crux of the matter.

The situation worsened when the same structure announced the creation of a new division -SWAT. This was further proof to the environment that the output of the structures would only change the name of the said division, but not truly solve the problem. The protests increased in intensity and this was a fresh input that proved to the structures that the protests were out to disrupt the equilibrium of the entire system. This feedback resulted in a new exercise of functions, albeit a dysfunctional one. This dysfunction is explained by Uwazuruike (2020). According to him, media outlets reported that “hoodlums” hijacked the protests and were looting stores and malls and this hijack was purportedly a device of the government to create an excuse to clear off the protesters using brute force. Lastly, a very important aspect of the input and output matrix in the EndSARS protests was the creation of EndSARS panels to investigate the entire police brutality matter. This output of the FEC was as a result

of the input of the protests. For example, in Edo state, Premium times reports that: “The do State Judicial Panel of Inquiry set up to investigate police brutality, human rights abuses and extrajudicial killings by the disbanded Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) and other police units, has submitted its report to Governor Godwin Obaseki.

The chairman of the 28-man panel, known as #EndSARS panel. Ada Ehigiamuose, a retired judge, submitted the report to the governor at the Government House, Benin, on Tuesday. The chairperson of the #The EndSARS 1 said the panel received 170 petitions and struck out 25 for lack of diligent prosecution. while, The Nation, also quoted an unnamed member of the panel, as saying that N288 ion was recommended as compensation for victims of police’s excesses in Edo State. According to the report, out of the N288 million, N98 million was recommended as enforcement courts’ judgments and N190 million as general compensation for other petitioners/complainants (Premium Times, 2021). With the transition of social and political a1vsis from institutionalism to behaviouralism in the latter part of the 20th century, structural functionalism may have lost some of its momentum. The theory is still very relevant, nonetheless, as a framework for examining social and political issues. This is mostly due to the fact that institutions and their roles continue to be crucial in terms of social and political research and analysis.

Therefore, it may be claimed that the theory is appropriate for analyzing a variety of social phenomena. Therefore, before deciding whether to incorporate or discard structural functionalism in his study, the social researcher who wants to use it as a theoretical framework must first determine its drawbacks. The theory's lack of respect for people and their actions is a significant drawback. It doesn't appear to understand that despite how significant a structure may be and how influential its functions may be, such structures are fundamentally made up of people, as a result, it is these people's behaviors and actions that control how the said structure operates. A study that uses the individual as the unit of observation and analysis would not be apt for structural functionalism. However, the theory can be a useful analytical framework when big institutions are involved. Structural Functionalism can also be expanded or combined with other behavioral theories to produce a sufficient framework that accounts and conceals it

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This Chapter focuses on an explanation of the methods used for the study. The research method will be discussed under the following sub headings:

- A) Research Design
- B) Population of the Study
- C) Sample Size and Sampling Technique
- D) Methods of Data Collection
- E) Sources of Data Collection
- F) Methods of data Analysis
- G) Validity and Reliability of Data Instruments

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The design of this study was a survey using a questionnaire to collect (receive) information from a sample of participants. Some characteristics of a good questionnaire are:

- (i) length of the questionnaire should be reasonable;
- (ii) the language used should be light and simple;
- (iii) the terms used are well explained;
- (iv) the questions must be in the correct order;
- (v) Questions must be logical;

- (vi) Questions should be in an analytical format (we can remove problems from tasks and break into groups).

Survey research studies large and small populations by selecting and studying samples chosen the population to discover the relative incidence, distribution and inter-relations of sociological and Psychological Variables (sadhu and Singh, 1983).

According to Osa Osemwoth (Research and statistical methods 2014), Survey is a technique involves asking the same questions of a number of people who are either representative or I the members of a group One wishes to study. Generally, the same method of questioning are each time. The purpose of research is to describe, explain, and predict the behavior or phenomenon being studied. This method can be applied to large numbers. The personnel count covers a wide range and is also a flexible way to answer survey questions. The methods used to interview respondents typically include face-to-face interviews, interviews, telephone or radio interviews, mailing questionnaires, and self-examination.

### **3.3 Study Population**

Here the focus is on the group and group of people being studied. According to Uma (2007), a population is defined as a set of items or objects of interest to a researcher. It could also be the number of people in the field of study. The population in this

study consisted of young citizens, drivers, and even a special state anti-robbery police.

### **3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Technique Sampling**

according to Osasogie Osemota (Research and Statistical methods 2014) is a scientific method of obtaining an Unbiased and representative data from a given population. The reason for studying with the use of an interview, an observation, or the distribution of questionnaires, this is used to draw generalizations about the population as a whole. A number of one hundred and twenty questionnaires were distributed by the researcher.

### **3.5 Data Collection Methods**

Here a questionnaire method was used to collect data for the study. The respondents were personally given the questionnaire, and it was written in a way that was easy for them to understand. The respondents were given the assurance that their answers would be handled with strictest confidentiality, because this is one of the ethics of research. The researcher distributed the questionnaires to the respondents by properly interpreting them. The secondary will include pertinent data that has been obtained from many literature sources that are currently available, including web sources, newspapers, and even speeches that are linked to the research issue.

### **3.6 Data Collection Sources**

Here, it refers to the place where the data being used originated.

The following is a list of the numerous sources:

- i) Observations;
- ii) Published literary sources;
- iii) online sources;
- iv) relevant textbooks;
- v) Interviews (both individual and group interviews);
- vi) News Articles;
- vii) Speeches by the Governor of the State of Edo;
- viii) Records and Documents.

### **3.7 Methods of Data Analysis**

Given that the quantitative research approach, which includes the statistical method, was used for the study. The simple percentage, which is determined by taking the frequency in category divided by the total number of participants and multiplying by 100%, will be used for data analysis for this approach. The data gathered from the respondents will be treated the questionnaires distributed to them.

### **3.8 Validity and Reliability of Data Instruments**

The issue of fact validity and reliability is so crucial that it cannot be disregarded in any research study. The researcher cross-checked the information's content

to make sure that it could produce the necessary data for the study in order to ensure the validity of the data acquired. For the student, the Content Validity technique was used. The content validity of the has been established by ensuring that the data gathered from the study's various data collection sources is relevant to the topic and fully answers the research objectives and research question. The validity of the Study was taken into consideration in the research methodology design. Will the methods work? was a crucial query the researcher addressed in the motivation for conducting the study when adopted produce the same outcome on various occasions? The validity and reliability of the information gathered were further evaluated using the triangulation validity technique.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter will be analyzing an Evaluation of Police brutality and the issue of EndSars protest in Nigeria: The case of Edo State.

Here the information collected from the respondents through questionnaire will be imputed in chapter to help further analyze the subject matter. The written type of questionnaire was used the type of questions used in the questionnaire was a closed ended question, whereby the respondents is asked to select his or her answer from a list provided by the researcher. The data analysis represents or portrays the simple frequency and percentage of the respondents. The formula here is number of questionnaires answered divided by the total number of respondents plied by 100 and then divided by 1.

A total of one hundred and thirty (130) questionnaires were shared to various respondents, ever one hundred (100) questionnaires were recovered owing to the fact that some of the answers provided by the respondents were incomplete of which their answers will be used to administer and analyze the data relating to the case study ‘An Evaluation of Police brutality and issue of EndSars protest in Nigeria: The case of Edo state.

## **PART A: PERSONAL DATA**

**TABLE 4.1.1: GENDER OF RESPONDENTS-**

<b>SEX</b>	<b>RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
MALE	79	79
FEMALE	21	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Fieldwork, 2022.

From the table shown above, 79% were Male, 21% were Female. The Male respondents more.

**TABLE 4.1.2: AGE OF RESPONDENTS-**

<b>AGE</b>	<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
18-28 YEARS	54	54
29-39 YEARS	30	30
40-50 YEARS	12	12
61 and above	4	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

From the table above, 54% belonged to 18-28 years of age, 30% belonged to 29-39 years of age, 12% belonged to 40-50 years of age, no response from 51-60 years of age, and 4% from 61 as above bracket. From this analysis, it can be clearly seen that 18-28 bracket participated more.

**TABLE 4.1.3: EDUCATION QUALIFICATIONS-**

<b>QUALIFICATION</b>	<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
<b>PRIMARY</b>	7	7
<b>SECONDARY</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>TERTIARY</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>79</b>
NONE	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	100	100

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

From the table above, 7% belongs to the primary academic education, 12% from the secondary academic education, 79% from the tertiary academic education why 2% belongs to the group of no academic education.

**TABLE 4.1.4: MARITAL STATUS-**

<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE%</b>
<b>SINGLE</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>MARRIED</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>DIVORCED</b>	-----	-----
<b>WIDOW</b>	-----	-----
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

From the table above, 86% belongs to the single marital status, 14% belongs to the married Marital status why none belongs to the divorced and widow marital status.

**TABLE 4.15: OCCUPATION**

<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE%</b>
<b>STUDENTS</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>SELF EMPLOYED</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>DRIVER</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>NONE</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>-----</b>
<b>OTHERS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

From the Table above, 77% belongs to students, 10% belongs to self-employed occupational status, 11% belongs to the driver occupational status, none belongs to the group of traders why 2% belongs to others.

**PART B: AN EVALUATION OF POLICE BRUTALITY AND THE ISSUE OF ENDSARS PROTEST IN NIGERIA: THE CASE OF EDO STATE**

**TABLE 4.1.6: HAVE YOU EVER EXPERIENCE POLICE BRUTALITY?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE%</b>
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>DISAGREE</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

From the table above, 62% agreed to have experienced police brutality, why 38% disagreed to have not.

**TABLE 4.1.7: DO YOU HAVE AN IDEA OF WHAT POLICE BRUTALITY IS?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE%</b>
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>DISAGREE</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>-----</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

From the table above, 100% agreed to know what Police brutality entails

**TABLE 4.1.8: MEANING OF POLICE BRUTALITY**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
<b>BEATING</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>FORCEFUL COLLECTION OF PHONES</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>DELAY OF A DRIVER</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>SETTLEMENT</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>OTHERS</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

From the table above, 46% choose beating, 25% choose forceful collection of mobile phones, 20% choose delay of drivers, 9% choose ATM settlement and none choose others.

**TABLE 4.1.9: DID POLICE BRUTALITY HAPPEN IN EDO STATE?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE%</b>
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>DISAGREE</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022**

From the table above, 100% agreed, why none disagreed

**TABLE 4.1.10: WERE SOME POLICE OFFICIALS CAUGHT BRUTALIZING CITIZENS?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE%</b>
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>STRONGLY AGREED</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>DISAGREE</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>STRONGLY DISAGREE</b>		
<b>UNDECIDED</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

From the table above, 56% agreed that some Police officials were caught, 40% strongly agreed that some Police officials were Caught and 4% disagreed that some Police officials were caught.

**TABLE 4.1.11: WAS ANY LIFE LOSS DUE TO POLICE BRUTALITY IN EDO STATE?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE%</b>
<b>AGREE</b>	-----	-----
<b>STRONGLY AGREED</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>DISAGREE</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>STRONGLY DISAGREED</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>UNDECIDED</b>	----	-----
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

From the Table above, none agreed to loss of life, 72% strongly agreed that some loss their lives, 13% disagreed that no life was lost, why 15% strongly disagreed that no life was lost.

**TABLE 4.1.12: DID POLICE BRUTALITY LEAD TO THE ENDSARS PROTEST?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
<b>AGREE</b>	----	----
<b>STRONGLY AGREE</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>DISAGREE</b>	----	----
<b>STRONGLY DISAGREE</b>	----	----
<b>UNDECIDED</b>	----	----
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

From the table above, 100% strongly agreed that Police brutality led to the Endsars protest why none of the respondents agreed nor disagreed nor Strongly disagreed.

**TABLE 4.1.13: DID YOU PARTICIPATE IN THE ENDSARS PROTEST?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>DISAGREE</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

From the table above, 60% agreed that they participated in the Protest, 40% disagreed that they did not participate.

**TABLE 4.1.14: WAS THE PEACEFUL PROTEST HIJACKED BY THUGS IN EDO STATE?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>STRONGLY AGREE</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>DISAGREE</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>STRONGLY DISAGREE</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>UNDECIDED</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

From the table above, 18% agreed that the Protest was hijacked, 20% disagreed that the Protest was hijacked by thugs, 46% strongly agreed that the Protest was hijacked by thugs, while 16% strongly disagreed that the Protest was hijacked by thugs

**TABLE 4.1.15: WHICH IS THE CAUSE OF POLICE BRUTALITY?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
<b>CORRUPTION</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>LOW SALARY</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>INDISCIPLINE</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

From the table above, 22% Choose corruption, 68% choose Low Salary, 10% choose indiscipline.

**TABLE 4.1.16: WERE DEMANDS MADE BY THE PROTESTERS?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
<b>AGREE</b>	-----	-----
<b>STRONGLY AGREE</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>DISAGREE</b>	-----	-----
<b>STRONGLY DISAGREE</b>	-----	-----
<b>UNDECIDED</b>	-----	-----
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

From the table above, 100% strongly agreed that demands were made why none of the respondents choose agreed, disagreed nor Strongly disagreed.

**TABLE 4.1.17: DID THE HIJACKED PROTEST LEAD TO CRIME IN EDO STATE?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>STRONGLY AGREE</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>DISAGREE</b>	-----	-----
<b>STRONGLY DISAGREE</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>UNDECIDED</b>	-----	-----
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

From the table above, 62% agreed, 18% strongly agreed, 20% strongly disagreed and none of the respondents disagreed.

**TABLE 4.1.18: TYPE OF CRIME COMMITTED DUE TO THE HIJACKED PROTEST?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
<b>BREAKING IN</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>STEALING</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>DESTRUCTION</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>KILLING</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

From the table above, 16% choosed breaking in, 18% choosed stealing, 48% choosed destruction of properties and 18% choosed killing.

**TABLE 4.1.19: WHICH IS THE REMEDY TO POLICE BRUTALITY?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
<b>INCREMENT</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>DISCIPLINE</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>.20</b>
<b>RE ORIENTATION</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>ARREST</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

**From the table above,** 62% of the respondents choosed increment in salaries, 20% choosed Discipline, 8% choosed re-orientation of The Police department and 10% choosed arrest of bad officials.

**TABLE 4.1.20: IS THERE A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE BRUTALITY AND THE ENDSARS PROTEST?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>DISAGREE</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Fieldwork, 2022.

From the table above, 100% agreed and none of the respondents disagreed.

**TABLE 4.1.2 1: WHY WAS THE PROTEST HIJACKED BY THUGS IN EDO STATE?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
<b>IMPROPER COORDINATION</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>NO SINGLE LEADER</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Fieldwork, 2022.

From the table above, 29% choosed improper coordination, 60% choosed absence of a single leadership and 11% choosed government refusal for them to succeed.

**TABLE 4.1.22: DO YOU AGREE THAT THERE IS A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE BRUTALITY AND THE ENDSARS PROTEST?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>DISAGREE</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Fieldwork, 2022.

From the table above, 100% of the respondents agreed that there is a relationship between Police brutality and endsars protest.

## 4.2 Testing of Hypothesis

Hypothesis testing or testing of hypothesis, is a form of statistical inference (a process of drawing conclusions about a parameter one is seeking to measure or estimate) that uses data from a sample to draw conclusions about population parameter (independent Variable) or a Population probability distribution. First, an educated guess is formed on the distribution or parameter, also a tentative assumption is made about the parameter or distribution. This assumption is called the null hypothesis and denoted by  $H_0$ .

Some methods of hypothesis testing.

- a) State your null hypothesis.
- b) Collect data
- C) Perform a statistical test
- d) Decide whether to reject or fail to reject Your null hypothesis
- e) present your findings.

The hypothesis to be tested;

**H<sub>0</sub>1:** That there is a Significant relationship police brutality and Endsars protest.

**H<sub>0</sub>2:** That there is no Significant relationship between police brutality and Endsars protest

**H<sub>01</sub>:** There is a Significant relationship between Police brutality and Endsars protest. This hypothesis is tested using the research questionnaire 22.

**TABLE 4.1.22: DO YOU AGREE THAT THERE IS A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE BRUTALITY AND THE ENDSARS PROTEST?**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>DISAGREE</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

Therefore, there is a significant relationship between police brutality and Endsars protest.

According to the table above, all respondents (100%) agreed that there is a direct correlation between police violence and anti-establishment demonstrations. As seen in table 4.2.1, where 100% of respondents agreed and none disagreed, it is clear from the responses that there is a considerable and strong association between police brutality and anti-government demonstrations.

**H<sub>02</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between police brutality and endsars protest. Therefore, using the same research questionnaire 22.

**TABLE 4.1.22: DO YOU AGREE THAT THERE IS A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE BRUTALITY AND ENDSARS PROTEST.**

<b>RESPONSE</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE%</b>
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>DISAGREE</b>	<b>----</b>	<b>----</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork, 2022.**

According to the above-mentioned table, all respondents—100%—agreed that there is a Strong Significant Relationship between police violence and the Endsars protest. In light of the responses from the respondents gathered, it is now possible to draw the conclusion that the null hypothesis is both rejected and unaccepted. This is because it is abundantly clear that there is a strong correlation between police brutality and the Endsar protest, with 100% of respondents strongly agreeing and none disagreeing.

However, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis which states that there is a strong significant Strong relationship between police brutality and Endsars protest.

### **4.3 Research Questions**

Is a specific inquiry which the research seeks to provide a response to. A research question is usually the first step in any research Project.

#### **Research Question 1**

What is the effect of the Endsars protest on the lives, properties and business in Edo State?

The effects of Endsars protest that went violent and resulted in two jail breaks in Edo State. It brought fear and anxiety on residents. The effect of the Endsars Protest has the positive and the negative side.

#### **Positive side of the protest:**

- a) Citizens now believe in one voice because the demands made in other parts of Edo State were the same.
- b) Citizens now had the mindset that they could do something about Situations facing them and not just to fold their hands and sit idle doing nothing.
- c) The Endsars Protest created awareness in all parts of Edo state.
- d) in Edo state, the Governor created a Judicial panel, in a bid to investigate cases of alleged violations of human rights.

#### **Negative Side:**

- a) In the state of Edo, at least 15 people perished.

- b) As a result, the oba market police station, the UgbeKun and Idogbo police stations in the Ikpoba okha Local Government, and the Textile mill road police station were all attacked and destroyed.
- c) The attack on the medium security prisons in Benin and Oko, which allowed some detainees to escape.
- d) According to Ode udun (2020), an attack was placed on the AIT office in Benin.
- e) A few of the smaller shops at Newbenim Market were vandalized

**Research Question 2:**

What parts in Edostate experienced destruction and loss of human lives during the Endsars protest?

The Four police stations mentioned earlier, as result of the attack on prisons which made Some Inmates escaped, an inmate according to Ebunoluwa Olafusi (2020), Said immediately he escaped went straight to Kill who testified against him.

**Research Question 3:**

Categories of properties destroyed and attacked?

They include the following?

- a) Four police stations were destroyed and weapons were stolen.
- b) Two Prisons were attacked, which led to the escape of some inmates. Some of them have not yet been caught. To them, they are Free.

**Research Question 4:**

What is the reason or reasons why the protest was hijacked by hoodlums? The identification of the leader is crucial or significant in every organization. Lack of an established leader: The demonstrators all claimed to be leaders even though they were all fighting for the same cause, so the protest lacked organization. Since they had no one to identify as their leader, the demonstration was vulnerable to being used against them. Coordination of events is one of a leader's duties. The Endsars protest took place throughout Nigeria, including in several areas of Edo state. Various people are coming forth ideas for how to carry out their individual endsars protests. Also, Osun State Governor, Adegboyega Oyetola said lack of proper coordination subjected the #EndSARS protest to be hijacked by hoodlums to cause chaos in some parts of the country.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF THE STUDY, DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**

#### **5.1 Summary of the Study**

The purpose of this study is to investigate and review police brutality and the problems of the Endsars protests in Edo state. This study analyzes the various strategies used by some police officers, such as the forcible confiscation of mobile phones and the kidnapping of protesters, which initially began as peaceful protests. The theoretical basis of exploratory analysis is based on structural-functionalism. This study uses a historical study design and relies on secondary, secondary, and primary sources of information and data collection.

#### **5.2 Discussion of the Findings**

Findings from the study revealed the following:

- a) Police brutality led to endsars protest: Before the endsars protest people were complaining of how they were harassed, told to alight from a bus because of their hairstyle, dressing or mobile phone. These all these led to the endsars protest because people were pushed to the wall, and then they decided to protest.
- b) Result of the Endsars protest: The outcome of the protest was both positive and negative. During the protest, some demands were made, although Some

were implemented, others were not. The negative result of the protest will forever, leave its blueprints and Impact everywhere.

- c) No Police official have been Arrested: some officials Caught on Camera harassing, brutalizing Citizens and even bus drivers still roam freely in our Streets today.
- d) The peaceful protest was hijacked: initially, The protest was peaceful in Edo state, before It was hijacked by Government sponsored thugs because of their selfish interest.
- e) No Identifiable Leader: This is one of the major reasons why the protest was hijacked by thugs. The government saw this as an opportunity to infiltrate the peaceful protest. Any organization that wants to succeed must have an identifiable leader, to help negotiate, and Coordinate and plan in order to achieve their aim.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

Police brutality and mass protests have occurred in several parts of Nigeria, including in the state of Edo. There were many reasons for the EndSars protests and they encouraged young people and some older people to join them. The first protest was peaceful until criminals kidnapped him to prevent the protesters from reaching their goal. From the destruction of property to the loss of life to the arrest of several protesters in Edo state, the survey shows that a lot has happened. For his release. However, it hurts here to mention that some of the convicted officers are still in the

service, as well as suspension from disciplinary sanctions, arrests or misleading officers. This action only encourages them to commit new atrocities, because nothing will happen to them. In addition, the Endsars protest taught us a lot. On a positive and negative side, and if this police brutality, harassment and extortion continues, another Endsars protest will be in full swing and probably worse. No one knows.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

Having carried out a detailed review of Police brutality and Endsars protect in Nigeria: The case of Edo state, I hereby make some recommendations:

- a) **Discipline of Police Officials Found Guilty:** The Police Force Lacks Discipline, this is one of the major problems of the police force. During the Endsars protest, some videos were released of how they were brutalized, harrassed and extorted by some uniform officers, yet they were not Charged for the crimes committed by them. The police force have Various principles and guidelines Guiding their Conducts and behaviours, but they are not followed, just written in the constitution. The Police force Should at this moment enforce the rules and regulations they have written down, Punish faulty officials, so that others will learn and desist from such crimes.
- b) **Increment in Salaries and Good Welfare Services:** During the Protest, Some of them Spoke their mind that they were not paid adequately. Some even went ahead to mention that they do buy fuel for their patrol vehicles. This is bad. This is also why Some of them stop bus drivers and young boys

in order to raise funds by extorting from them. When the police force are adequately paid, taken care of, provided for in terms of weapons, good vehicles and improved ways of communication in order to Combat Crimes; then good behaviours from them will be achieved. Discipline alone, will not make them carry out their duties with full zeal, Enticement in form of good welfare services, increased salaries also help in discharging their duties.

- c) **Fight Against Corruption:** Corruption is endemic in almost of the sectors in Edo State. The federal government agreed that they allocated a huge amount of money to the police force, yet Officials at the lowest ranks did not receive any. The Senate allocated \$1 1.3 billion (11, 352, 457, 101, 70) as the budget of the Nigeria Police Trust Fund (NPTF) for the 2020 fiscal year. However, a little portion got to Some officials because those at the top have decides. to share and share the allocated fund, and embezzled them, this problem of corruption needs to be tackle effectively and with Immediate alacrity. Any officials found wanting and corrupt, should be arrested, disciplined and dealt with, no matter the rank, religion or believe

## REFERENCES

- Abdulkareem Mojeed, October 20,2020. Premium times news:#EndSARS: 1,993 inmates missing after Benin, Oko jailbreaks- Official.
- ACLEDD Posted 10 Feb 2021. Lessons from the #EndSars movement in Nigeria.
- Adi Bhat. Question Pro: Data Analysis in Research: Types & Methods.
- Adejumo kabir, November 7,2020. Premium times: 10 reasons #EndSARS protest gained global attention. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- Adeyinka Adedipe, 14th July 2021. Punch news: Obaseki vows to implement #EndSARS panel report.
- Agency report, October 21, 2020. Premium times news:#EndSARS: Edo youth protest despite 24-hour curfew.
- Aliwell October 14,2020. #EndSARS: The Movement Against Police Brutality in Nigeria.
- Chika and Claret Ezejiofor. July 1, 2021. Campus reporter: Are There Really Positive Outcomes From The EndSARS Protest?
- Aliwell October 14,2020. #EndSARS: The Movement Against Police Brutality in Nigeria.
- Azuka Onwuka, 27th October 2020. Punch news: #EndSARS protests: The good, the bad, the ugly.
- BBC news: How the End Sars protests have changed Nigeria forever Published 24 October 2020. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- Bisi Olaniyi. October 17. The nation news: Five killed as #EndSARS protests turn bloody in Lagos, Edo, Ondo. <https://www.google.com/lurl?q=https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/EndSARS&sa=U&ved=2ahUK Ewj g8aqmuc L8AhXNDewKHfUoDsEQF no ECAkQAg&usg=AOvVaw2chOosVs6i7yGyGbyxC JOn>. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- Chiamaka Ozulumba. This day news: What Led to #EndSARS Protests?

- Churchill Okoro Oct 19, 2020. Business day news:#EndSARS protest: No fewer than 15 deaths recorded in Edo. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- Churchill Okoro Oct 19, 2020. Business day news:#EndSARS protest: No fewer Queen Esther Iroanusi. February 24, 2020. Premium times news: Police Funding: Senate approves N1.3 billion for teargas, N10 billion for others.
- Churchill Okoro, Jul 13, 2021. Business day news: Edo will implement report of EndSARS panel Obaseki.
- Crystal express: the positive impact of the #endsars protest.
- David R. Anderson, Dennis J. Sweeney, Thomas A. www. Britannica. com. Statistics. hypothesis. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- Devin Kowalczyk, Updated: 09/26/2021. Samples & Populations in Research: Definition.
- Elwell, F. W. (2013) Merton on Functional Analysis, Retrieved Nov. 16th,2021 [http://www.faculty.rsu.edu/felwell/Theorists/Essays/Merton 1. htm](http://www.faculty.rsu.edu/felwell/Theorists/Essays/Merton%201.htm)[Retrieved 12 December 2022.]
- EndSARS movement: from Twitter to Nigerian Streets. Amnesty International. 8 February 2021. Retrieved 24 May 2022.
- EndSARS Protest: Edo Judicial Panel Decries Non-implementation of Report. This day news. <https://www.google.com/url?qhttps://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2021/10/24/edo-agrees-to-pay-ni-90m-compensation-to-victims-of-policebrutality/&sa=U&ved2ahUKEwiY4OzntML8AhWGHOWKHYyrDCQQFnOECAkQAq&USqAOvVawO6XfYXrSNMCdoXZlhdGrua>. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- Falt-Brown, A & Samuel, A (2020) #EndSARS: Thousands Stranded as Protesters Block Abuja Airport Road. Premium Times: October 16th 2020, [premiumtimesng.com/news .headlines.42 1 290-endsars-thousands-stranded-as-protesters-block- abuj a-airport-road.html](https://premiumtimesng.com/news-headlines/21290-endsars-thousands-stranded-as-protesters-block-abuja-airport-road.html) (Retrieved 12 December 2022.)
- Fisher, John (2015), Systems theory and Structural functionalism (accessed on the 15th of Nov. 2021) [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/1273 947370](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/1273947370)
- Habeeb Adisa, Protests in Nigeria: The Influence of S ocial Media Case study: The End SARS Protests in Nigeria.

- Henry Umoru. February 24, 2021. Vanguard news: 2020 Budget: NASS approves capital expenditure of N1 1.35bn for Police Trust Fund.
- Holt, R.T. (1975), A proposed Structural functional framework in James C. Charlesworth (ed.) Contemporary Political Analysis, New York; The Free Press, in Offiong (NA).
- James Kwen and Dozie Emmanuel. Feb 12, 2021. Businessday news: Police to get more equipment, training as govt. okays Ni lbn 2020 capital budget *for* trust fund. <https://www.google.com/lurl?https://www.vanguardngr.com/2020/10/five-demands-from-endsarsprotesters/&sa=U&ved=2ahUKEwjlsa7OqMr8AhVInKQKHd3wDCcQFnoECAEQAg&usgAOvVawlamxqQWPPSOIAZZObtszBQ>. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- James Trevor (2017) “functionalism” getrevising. co.uk (Retrieved 12 December 2022.). <https://www.sciencedirect.com>, accessed on Saturday, November 13, 2021.
- John R. Fisher (2010) “Systems Theory and Structural Functionalism”, available at <https://www.sk.sagepub.com>, accessed on Saturday, November 13, 2021.
- Jethro Ibileke. 20th October, 2021. PfvINEWS: EndSARS memorial: Peaceful protest in Edo.
- John Pike. Updated Sunday, May 24, 1998 3:41:27 PM. <http://www.fas.org/irp/world/nigeriaJnpf.htm>. Maintained by Steven Aftergood.
- Joshi, P.L. (1982) Research methodology lecture aid. M.A. public administration, Nagpur University, Nagpur
- Karin Kelley. Simpli learn: What is Data Analysis? Methods, Process and Types Explained.
- Kayode Oyero. Punch *news*: #EndSARS: Edo gives police, DSS 24 hours to fish out protesters’ killers
- Kazeem, Yomi. “Young Nigerians are calling for a brutal special police unit to be scrapped”.
- Kazeem Yomi (2020) How a Youth-led Digital Movement is Driving Nigeria’ Largest Protest in a Decade. Quartz Africa, October 13th 2020. qz.

- Kazeem, Yomi. “Young Nigerians are calling for a brutal special police unit to be scrapped”. Quartz Africa. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- corn/Africa! 191631 9/how-nigerians-use-the-social-media-to-organize-endsars-Protests/ (Retrieved 12 December 2022.).
- Kingsley, Omonobi (4 December 2017). “Anti-SARS campaign: IG orders investigation of anti- robbery squad”. Vanguard Newspaper. Kingsley Omonobi & Joseph Erunke. Nigeria. Archived from the original on 31 January 2018. Retrieved 31 January 2018.
- Kingsley, Omonobi (4 December 2017). “Anti-SARS campaign: IG orders investigation of antirobbery squad”. Vanguard Newspaper. Kingsley Omonobi & Joseph Erunke. Nigeria. Archived from the original on 31 January 2018. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- Laryoh, M. T. and Oluwole, V (2020) Twitter CEO Jack Dorsey Calls For Donation to Support #EndSARS Protest in Nigeria. Business Insider Africa, October 15th 2020 africa.businessinsider.com/Local!leaders/twitter-ceo-jack-dorsey-calls-for-donation-to-supportendsars-protest-in-nigeria/wh4cshf (accessed on 12 Nov 2021)
- Malumfashi, Sada (22 October 2020). “Nigeria’s SARS: A brief history of the Special Anti- Robbery Squad”. Al Jazeera. Archived from the original on 22 October 2020.
- Michael Egbejule, Benin City. 02 December 2020. Edo judicial panel orders police officer’s arrest over IJNIBEN student’s murder. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- Modupeoluwa Adekanye 19 October 2020. #EndSARS: Reactions As Hoodlums Hijack Edo State’s Protest.
- Mudiaga Affe-October 19,2020. Premium times news:#EndSARS: Edo declares curfew as hoodlums break into prison.
- Nationsencyclopedia. com/economies/AfricalNigeria. html Nigeria Galleria (12th November, 2021) Nigeria: Federal Executive Council. Nigeriagalleria.com! NigerianFederal-Executive-Council .html
- Nigeria protests: President Buhari says 69 killed in unrest”. BJ3C. 23 October 2020. Archived from the original on 24 October 2020.

- Obiyan A, Odeyemi, T. I. (2017). Exploring the Subsidiarity Principle in Policing and the Operations of the Nigeria Police Force. Africa Security
- Offiong, O.J (NA), systems theory and structural functionalism in political analysis. Nations Encyclopedia (12th November, 2021) NI GERIA.
- Ohioze Inarumen. November, 2021. Police brutality: Edo State government gives panel of inquiry additional 6 weeks to complete assignment.
- Olawale Fapohunda, SAN. This day news: Why Nigerian Police Officers Take Bribes.
- Osa Osemwota, M.A. Okhakhu and D.A. Tonwe. Research and statistical methods in social sciences, humanities and education. Second edition.
- Osa osemwota, M.A. Okhakhu and D.A. Tonwe (2014 revised edition). Research and statistical methods.
- Ozioruva Aliu. March 21, 2022. #ENDSARS: Group wants Edo government to implement panel's recommendations, Vanguard news.
- Ozioruva Aliu October 31, 2020. Vanguard news: #EndSARS: Fears, anxiety grip Edo residents. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- Premium times news, July 14, 2022. Edo #EndSARS panel submits report.
- Pritha Bhandari. Population vs. Sample Definitions, Differences & Examples Published on May 14, 2020 and Revised on December 5, 2022. <https://www.google.com/url?https://www.scribbr.com/methodology/reliability-vsvalidity/&sa=U&ved2ahUKEwj4460vw8L8AhWHOwKHZnmC2AQFn0ECAwQAq&usgAOvVaw2Qm-9kgxvPX8h-gmiCdl6H>. Retrieved 12 December 2022
- Quartz Africa. Retrieved 12 December 2022 .Cheta Nwanze, October 10, 2020. <https://www.google.com/url?https://www.thecable.ng/onsars/amp&saU&ved2ahUKEwj1287jrsL8AhVCyAIHHegqDcgQFn0ECAkQAq&usgAOvVaw1YydCJkn3mz8m5kNeXEHRj>. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- Reuters/Afolabi Sotunde. #Endsars Movement: From Twitter to Nigerian Streets: The "Soro Soke" Generation Won't Give Up.

- Ronke Sanya Idowu, Updated October 20, 2021. Channels news: #EndSARS Memorial: Youths Hold Processions in Edo, Oyo, Osun, Other States.
- Sahara Reporters. December 16. 2021. #EndSARS Influenced Police Personnel's Salary Increment Yet Officers Harassment.
- Sahara Reporters. October 16, 2022. Human Rights Violations, Police Brutality That Sparked #EndSARS Protest Still Persist
- Sahara reporters, October 20, 2021. #EndSARS: Police, Department Of State Services Take Over Venue Of Memorial Protest In Edo.
- Salami, Lawal (19 December 2019). "Hands in the hair: Nigerian police and men with dreadlocks". Global Comment. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- Shina Abubakar — Osogbo. November 13, 2020. Vanguard news: Why #EndSARS protest was hijacked — Gov Oyedola. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- The Cable, OCTOBER 13, 2020 6:11 PM. The cable news: FULL LIST: The demands of #EndSARS protesters.
- "The Killing Force: Nigeria Police Turn Their Guns on Defenceless Citizens". P.M. News. 7 November 2011. Retrieved 12 December 2022
- The Nations news, December 16, 2021 .The nation news.#EndSARS protesters' request: Police salary goes up by 20%. Retrieved 12 December 2022. [https://www.google.com/ur1?qhttps://www.vanguardngr.com/2020/10/16/ikubese-suggests-10-solutions-to-stop-endsars-protests-from-continuing/&saU&ved2th\\_UKE\\_wi\\_mJ2pq8r8AhUQxQIHHV2j\\_B4AQFnoECAEQAg&usg=A\\_OvVaw\\_1\\_ufeJmwRfSYA-hnL9oHgZZ](https://www.google.com/ur1?qhttps://www.vanguardngr.com/2020/10/16/ikubese-suggests-10-solutions-to-stop-endsars-protests-from-continuing/&saU&ved2th_UKE_wi_mJ2pq8r8AhUQxQIHHV2j_B4AQFnoECAEQAg&usg=A_OvVaw_1_ufeJmwRfSYA-hnL9oHgZZ). Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- This Day (15 October, 2020) History of Policing in Nigeria.
- Thisdaylivve. com//index .php/2020/ 11 / 1 5/history-of-policing-in-nigeria!
- Thompson, Karl (2016) Functionalism — An Introduction.
- Turner, Byan S; Holton, Robert J. (2015) [1986], 'Against nostalgia; Talcott Parsons and a sociology for the modern world'in B.S. Turner, R.J Holton (eds), Talcott Parsons; Economist Sociologist of the 20th Century, Maiden, Massachusetts; Blackwell. Retrieved 12 December 2022

- Thomas-Wilson Ikubese. October 19, 2020. Vanguard news: 10 things you must do to stop #EndSARS protests, Ikubese writes Buhari.
- Vanguard news. October 12, 2020. Vanguard news: Five demands from #EndSARS protesters. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- Victor Chidubeni Iwuoha and Ernest Tooichi Aniche Published: 22 September 2021  
Protests and blood on the streets: repressive state, police brutality and #EndSARS protest in Nigeria.
- UDEL “The Structural Functional Approach”, available at <https://udel.edu>, accessed on Wednesday November 10. 2021.
- Uwazuruike A. (2021) “EndSARS: The Movement Against Police Brutality in Nigeria” Havard Human rights Journal.
- Uwazuruike, Aliwell Raphael orcid icon (2020) #EndSARS: The Movement Against Police Brutality in Nigeria. *Harvard Human Rights Journal*. ISSN 1057-5057. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
- www.Scribbr.com..>statistics and hypothesis testing. Retrieved 12 December 2022.