INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON #ENDSARS PROTEST AND THE

DISBANDMENT OF SARS

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CERTIFICATION

I certify that this work was carried out by Mustapha, Happiness Abidemi at the Department of Mass Communication, Mountain Top University, Ogun State, Nigeria under my supervision.

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DEDICATION

This work is humbly dedicated to God Almighty for his loving kindness, mercy, grace and anointing to successfully complete this research work and to Myself.

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LIST OF TABLES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

The introduction of social media into information dissemination has undoubtedly broken barriers. The aim of this study is to investigate how Nigerians used social media platforms such as Twitter, Instagram and the likes to reach out to the world and the government to create awareness on the police brutality in Nigeria with their aim to End the SARS(Special Anti-robbery Squad) department. This study used primary data gotten from 392 respondents who were selected using the purposive and convenience sampling techniques. The Questionnaire was distributed using Google Forms and a 100% response was gotten. The collected data was analysed and the results presented through tables, frequencies and percentages. The findings of the study revealed that Social media was indeed an integral factor in the Disbandment of the Special Anti-Robbery Squad, that social media exposed the violence endured by Nigerian citizens to the rest of the globe and social media made the police and SARS to take responsibility for their actions . The study recommended better ways in which the government can make policies that would benefit the citizens of Nigeria some of which are The Government should enforce the Anti-Torture Act 2017 and All Police Officers should be instructed that all arrests a must be carried out in strict accordance with the approved practices.

KEYWORDS: *Social media, Influence, #EndSARS, Disbandment, Protest*

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

The Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) was set up in the year 1992 during the military era under the dictatorship of Ibrahim Babangida and the aim was to fight against the wide spread of Robbery in Lagos. Members of the squad were operating undercover against violent crimes in plain clothes and plain vehicles. They did not carry weapons in public and were primarily responsible for assisting in the apprehension of criminals and armed robbers. SARS moved from Lagos to neighbouring states in 2002. Its mission was to apprehend suspected armed robbers, hired assassins, and other criminals, investigate and prosecute them. The team rapidly began erecting obstacles and extorting money from the public. SARS officers began carrying firearms in public and were subsequently implicated of extrajudicial killings, rape, arbitrary arrests, and other illegal activity.

The presidential committee advocated reform of the Nigerian police in 2006 and 2008, as complaints of abuses increased. 35 bodies were discovered in a river in Anambra State in 2012. They were folks who went missing after being supposedly killed by SARS. In 2017, the Hashtag #EndSARS was used to initiate a social media campaign. Hundreds of Nigerians used the Hashtag to document SARS atrocities and urge that the perpetrators of human rights violations be held accountable. An anti-torture law was passed, making torture a criminal offence with harsh penalties for cruel and inhumane treatment. SARS amendments were proposed again at the end of that year to address the issue of excessive use of force. Members of the unit, on the other hand, continued to operate with impunity. In the mid 2020's, they started to inspect the road for young people (Youths) whose profiles seem to match those of Internet Fraudsters (Yahoo boys) just by observing their hairstyles (dreadlocks or dyeing of the hair), beards, tattoos, gadgets (phones, laptops etc.) Car or basically looking too wealthy for their age grade. They end up either taking all their possessions, beating them or basically harrassing and extorting them without proper investigation.

Due to usual occurrence like this there has been various cries and call for help on Social Media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook , Instagram and the likes for an end to SARS and their unruly behaviour, but the Nigerian Government has failed to pay

attention to these online clamour. This went on for a long time until a tweet was sent out on October 3rd, 2020, announcing the death of a young man by SARS in Ughelli, Delta State, Nigeria. Another video of SARS officers taking two men from a hotel and shooting one of them outside became viral on October 4th, 2020. Protests erupted across Nigeria a few days later. SARS was decommissioned on October 11, 2020. However, the Nigerian government committed for the fifth time since 2015 to reform the police and eliminate SARS. During the COVID-19 outbreak, protesters continued to demand more than false promises, resulting in the deaths of hundreds of people and the destruction of private and government-owned property across Nigeria. Thousands of Nigerians continued to open up about their personal encounters with SARS on Social Media which helped in keeping the flames of the protest burning.

Social Media platforms like Instagram, Facebook and most importantly Twitter helped in making known the demands of the youth to the Government - Demands such as the Disbandment of SARS , An end to Police Brutality, a reform to the Nigerian police force and most importantly a reform to Nigeria. Tens of thousands of young Nigerians made history with the protests against police brutality that swept the country in October. Rinu Oduala, Yesufu Aisha were among the tens of thousands of young Nigerians who made history with the protests that swept the country in October. The people could no longer rely on the conventional and traditional media due to the fact that it was ineffective, and there was a need to fight hence the emergence of the Hashtag activism online, bloggers, journalist, photojournalists and the likes.

Digital technology has made it very easy for information to go round within the twinkle of an eye and it has also influenced the #EndSARS protest through the sharing of experience and video evidence. Social workers (I.e influencers) are known to be a very vital pillar of social movements due to their large follower-ship and audience reach. In recent times social workers have also been front-line practitioners and social policy activists, standing in solidarity with protesters to fight against all forms of oppression and injustice Noble (2007).

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The role of the media as the watchdog of the society is not left in the hands of traditional media journalists. The social media (new media) journalists are also

playing this role of watchdog in the society especially in Nigeria. The EndSARS Protest and saga were given high level of courage by the social media or citizen media especially twitter, Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp.

The Conventional media also collaborated with the new media to report some eyewitness footage. This collaboration led to government suspension of some privately owned media in Nigeria on the basis of the fact that new media sources are not reliable.

As a result, the purpose of this research is to assess how social media served as a media watchdog during the Nigerian EndSARS Protest. This fact raises fundamental question in respect to the stake of the new media in the watchdog function of the media. This question if not answered will keep many in the dark specifically on the role the social media plays to fulfil it's watchdog function.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study is guided by the following objectives;

1. To determine the extent to which Social Media created awareness about the #EndSARS Protest and disbandment of SARS in Nigeria.

2. To determine how Social media influenced government's decision making.

3. To relatively ascertain the efficacy of Social media in the dissemination of Information.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In line with the objectives of the study, the following research questions will be

addressed;

1. To what extent did Social media create awareness about the #EndSARS protest and the disbandment of SARS in Nigeria?

2. How does Social media influence the government's decision making?

3. How effective is the Social media in the dissemination of Information?

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study would be of significance to the following stakeholders:

1. The Academic Community as an academic material that can be consulted when conducting a research in line with the topic addressed.

2. The Government in the formulation of policies.

3. The Society as it is centred on Social movements.

4. The press as an eye opener for it to perform the Watchdog and Social Responsibility Role.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study is centred on examining the impact of social media to the #EndSARS Protest and the annulment of SARS. The population studied were the Students of the Federal University of Agriculture in Obantoko, Abeokuta Metropolis, Ogun state, Nigeria and the time frame was from March, 2021 till August, 2021.

1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS.

The following are terms used frequently in the course of this research work:

Influence: To have an impact or influence on something, someone or a group.

Social Media: A website or application that enable its users to create and share content or to participate in social networking.

#EndSARS: An Hashtag used during a social media campaign on Twitter, Instagram and Facebook to put an end to police brutality.

Protest: To make a strong Objection through a collective gesture of disapproval or a demonstration.

Disbandment: An invalidation of something, particularly a legal contract or to revoke some thing's legitimacy.

SARS: The Special Anti-Robbery Squad established in 1992 under the dictatorship of Ibrahim Babangida, was a Nigerian Police Force squad designed to deal with robbery, car-jacking, abduction, and other crimes.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The literature review of this study covers the conceptual, theoretical and empirical framework of the study. Related concepts and constructs are reviewed in the first part, with relevant theories of Mass communication identified and applied and this chapter concludes with an empirical study of past related studies by other researchers in the field.

The literature review provides a basis to the title: The Role of Social Media on #EndSARS Protest and the Disbandment of SARS. This chapter is sequentially arranged and discussed as follows:

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Social Media and Awareness Creation

2.1.2 Fast Data and Social Media

2.1.3 Nigerian Police's Brutality, Torture and Abuse of Human Right

2.1.4 Disbandment of SARS

2.1.5 International Demonstrations

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.2 Social Responsibility Media Theory

2.2.2 Framing Theory

2.3 Empirical Review

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 Social Media and Awareness Creation

Social media refers to websites and computer programmes that allow people to communicate and share information on the internet using a computer or mobile phone. Some examples of social media include Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Pinterest, LinkedIn etc. Rapid improvements in connectivity as a result of emerging technology

over the last decade have allowed people to communicate and exchange information via media that were non-existent or widely inaccessible just about 25 years ago.Social media is frequently used to distribute a wide range of public safety information before, during, and after a variety of incidents.By soliciting input on public safety-related issues, social media may also be used for community engagement and customer support. During an emergency, the media often serves as a source of information. Twitter is an indicator of a service that allows users to send short textual messages, or tweets, of up to 140 characters to an audience of followers via Web or mobile platforms. Twitter's real-time nature is one of its most distinguishing features. Users often publish what they are doing and thinking about, and they return to the site on a regular basis to see what others are up to.

This rising use of social media during emergencies serves as a new information sources from which emergency respondents can better understand the situation.Survivors in the affected areas can provide on-the-ground reports about what they see, hear, and experience during such incidents. People in the surrounding areas can contribute near-real-time observations, such as aerial pictures and photos, of disaster sites. This is especially beneficial in extreme emergency scenarios, when those in blackout zones would have limited communication options. Emergency officials could better understand "the big picture" during critical crises by harnessing the public's collective intelligence, and so make the best, most informed judgements possible while deploying aid, rescue, and recovery operations. By monitoring the flow of information from diverse sources during an incident, social media could be utilized to alert emergency workers about specific situations.

Monitoring information flows may aid in the development of awareness. The ability to realize, absorb, and interpret a large amount of information about what is going on in the environment around you is known as awareness. Real-time information can aid officials in determining where individuals are, assessing victim needs, and alerting residents and first respondents to shifting conditions and new threats as a crisis progresses. According to Fugate et al, another possible benefit of social media is that it may improve the public's ability to communicate with the government. While present emergency communication systems have generally relied on one-way communication—from agencies or organizations to individuals and communities—social media has the potential to change that since information may

flow in several directions. Most government officials, from the president to his special advisers and ministers, have active Twitter accounts that they use to disseminate information to the general public, and these accounts are updated on a regular basis. With the trend of the matter on Twitter, they now have faster access to information that they cannot claim not to see.

2.1.2 Fast Data and Social Media

Clay Shirky (2009) describes the devastating earthquake that struck China's Sichuan area on May 12, 2008 with 70,000 deaths, 350,000 injuries, and 5 million people displaced, as a significant international news story, yet the early reports, according to Shirky (2009), did not come from traditional news sources. Sichuan locals wrote messages on Tencent QQ (China's largest social network), and Twitter, the world's most popular social networking site, rather than the mainstream media. Initial reports were sent out while the ground was still trembling, and long before the earthquake was announced in the mainstream media. In fact, according to Shirky (2009), Rory Cellan-Jones, who initially reported on the disaster for the BBC, learnt about the earthquake on Twitter. This was not a one-of-a-kind or isolated occurrence. The first channel to give news seekers with information about the 2008 terrorist attacks in Mumbai, India was Twitter, according to reports.

A similar scenario can be found in the public relations industry. Robert W. Grupp was chosen President and Chief Executive Officer of the Institute for Public Relations in July 2009, and the Institutes's first public announcement of the appointment was made via Twitter on March 5, 2009. Keith O'Brien (2009), the Editor of PR Week, says Twitter has had a dramatic impact on some aspects of public relations. Mike Elgan (2009), a technology writer and former Editor of Windows magazine, says social media have replaced television as the main news source for Americans. Since their inception a few years ago, social media networking services have grown in popularity year after year. Though other social networking sites such as Facebook, Instagram, and WhatsApp also share information, it was discovered that most government officials get their information from Twitter because they update their Twitter account more frequently and first before posting the same information to other social media platforms.Nigerian youths utilized their technological prowess to draw international attention to the brutality directed at protesters. Following reports of the Lekki

shooting, which drew significant condemnation from worldwide personalities including Marcus Rashford, Rihanna, Nicki Minaj, Kanye West, Big Sean, Joe Biden, Hillary Clinton and others, the situation became even more tense. After a video of police officers suspected of being part of the SARS unit shooting an unarmed young man surfaced in early October, the #EndSARS movement was reignited. Nigerian youths took to Twitter with hashtags such as #EndSARS, #Endpolicebrutality, and others to demand that the Federal Government disband the notorious police unit and enact police reform. The Hashtag became a Twitter trending issue as Nigerian youths shared their grievances and experiences online. According to Emmanuel Dan-Awoh(2020), just 21% of Nigeria's 82 million internet consumers use Twitter. Facebook has 55.94 percent of the vote, while Instagram and You-tube have 5.02 percent and 3.72 percent of the vote, respectively. Due to the democratization of hot topics, the Twitter user also has more power over his Twitter feed. Twitter's trend table, which rates the most popular topics in a specific place, was used to accomplish this. This encourages more people to take part in a digital marketplace discussion. In comparison to Facebook, Twitter gives consumers greater control over what appears in their news feed by empowering and localizing hot topics, which gives them more options. According to Wright and Hinson (2009), many people think social media complements traditional news media (85% in 2009 vs. 72% in 2008), and even more people think blogs and social media impact coverage in traditional news media (92 percent in 2009 against 89 percent in 2008). Most people say blogs and social media have made communications more rapid because they motivate organizations to respond to criticism more promptly (88 percent in 2009 vs. 84 percent in 2008). In terms of accuracy, credibility, stating the truth, and being ethical, traditional news media continue to obtain higher marks than blogs and social media. According to Bruce R. Lindsay (2011), social media appears to be invading emergency management for a variety of reasons. For starters, before, during, and after an incident, accurate, reliable, and fast information is critical for public safety. As people continue to embrace new technologies, the use of social media is expected to grow. Furthermore, as social media becomes more popular, a substantial number of individuals will surely rely on it as their primary source of information. They may also anticipate that businesses will use social media.Many emergency officials and agencies have already begun to utilize social media in order to suit their informational demands in the future. They have begun to use social media, though, since they

believe it provides an extra tool for delivering critical public safety information. Furthermore, social media allows people to interact and communicate in ways that are not possible through other media, and it has allowed response groups and victims to contact and connect with one other in some instances when traditional media is unavailable. Some argue that social media may be utilized to strengthen emergency management capacities, and that the prospect of such beneficial outcomes justifies its continued usage in emergencies and catastrophes.

2.1.3 Nigerian Police's Brutality, Torture and Abuse of Human Right

Conventions, guidelines, and treaties are supposed to guide the operations of the police as an institution on a national and worldwide level (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966). Despite state prohibitions against torture and police custodial misconduct, torture has been reported as a common practice in police detention institutions throughout Nigeria, and is a leading cause of prison deaths.According to the Network on Police Reform in Nigeria, Nigerian police officers routinely carry out summary executions of people convicted or suspected of crimes; employ torture as a primary investigative tool; rape both sexes; and extort money at practically every chance. Violent treatment of suspects by police or other law enforcement officers is expressly prohibited by Article 5 of the United Nations General Assembly's Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (Resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979): "No law enforcement official may inflict, incite, or tolerate any act of torture or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, nor may any law enforcement official invoke superior orders or exceptional circumstances as justification for torture, such as a state of war or threat of war, a threat to national security, internal political instability, or any other public emergency".

Lawyers, human rights activists, social analysts, and journalists are continually reporting on police personnel who demand bribes, steal, extort money, and engage in various forms of cruelty and abuse of power. "The systematic brutality of the police effects practically every Nigerian, but at varied levels, since the burden weighs down heavily on the poor," say Richard and Abolaji.The acts of the Nigeria Police Force

(NPF) are incompatible with preserving human life, safety, and security, as they endanger the people they are entrusted to protect. The reliance on torture-induced confessions by the police is plainly related to a lack of competency in conducting appropriate criminal investigations. Because of the huge number of police stations in the country and the way in which the power and responsibility of these police stations and divisions has expanded, there has been very little supervision and management of this problem.As a result, quick action is required to restore lawfulness, respectability, and public trust in Nigerian policing. Currently, the police are not held responsible for their actions.

2.1.4 Disbandment of SARS

In 1984, Nigeria's Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) was formed to battle armed robbery and other criminal activities. It didn't take long for it to stray from its core goal and began harassing and extorting young Nigerians. Segun Awosanya led an internet advocacy campaign in December 2017 calling for a stop to the country's SARS cruelty. The campaign began on social media with the Hashtag #EndSARS, which was developed by Twitter user @Letter to jack in a message requesting that the Nigerian federal government discard and terminate SARS deployment. The Hashtag received a good response from the public, with people from all over Nigeria sharing their SARS stories. International media picked up on the initiative. By mid-December, the campaign had taken to the streets, with demonstrations taking place in Abuja.The Nigeria Police Force has received backlash when Public Relations Officer Jimoh Moshood accused the force of corruption. Moshood also encouraged the demonstrators to come forward so that SARS could probe their actions. During the 8th National Assembly, the Nigerian Senate voted in favour of abolishing SARS.

Nigeria's Acting President, Yemi Osinbajo, ordered the "overhaul" of SARS with immediate effect on August 14, 2018, following allegations of human rights breaches. The acting president instructed Ibrahim Idris, the Inspector General of Police (IGP), to reform SARS and launch an independent investigation after "repeated allegations and reports" of human rights breaches. The unit would be renamed the Federal Special Anti-Robbery Squad, a new unit commander would be chosen, and human rights desk officers would be deployed to assess complaints, according to the Inspector General

of Police (IGP) . On January 21, 2019, IGP Mohammed Adamu ordered the immediate decentralization of SARS. The SARS unit has been centralized at the force headquarters in Abuja since its inception; the IGP also stated that the Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG) of the Force Criminal Investigations Department, as well as the Commissioners of Police in each state, will be held responsible for the SARS' actions.

In Nigeria, efforts to eliminate SARS have escalated; until a tweet was sent out on October 3rd, 2020, in Ughelli, Delta State, Nigeria, announcing the death of a young man by SARS. This led to an uproar within Nigeria and it didn't take long for Nigerians to assemble and for their to be a civil unrest. The civil Unrest led to the destruction of a lot of properties both public and private and loss of lives. On October 11, 2020, President Muhammadu Buhari agreed to dissolve SARS, describing his decision as "just the first step in our commitment to significant police reform." The administration has also established panels to investigate police brutality.

2.1.5 International Demonstrations.

The Nigerian diaspora across Europe, Oceania, and Asia held international protests and spoke out in support on social media and participated in marches around Africa, with demonstrators vowing to keep going until their demands were met.On Monday, October 12, 2020, Nigerians in the Waterloo Region of Ontario, Canada, planned a peaceful demonstration in support of the #EndSARS campaign. On Friday, October 23, Nigerians and German sympathizers held a rally in Stuttgart, Germany, in support of the #ENDSARS movement, which drew several hundred people. On Sunday, October 11, 2020, at the Nigeria High Commission, Thai Square, London, United Kingdom, Ayodeji Ibrahim Balogun, a Nigerian singer known as Wizkid, Dr Dipo Awojide, and many other Nigerians held a rally in favour of the EndSARS protest. Wizkid reportedly chastised Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari on Twitter for his silence on the discredited police unit's abolition. On Sunday, October 11, 2020, young Nigerians in New York gathered at the Nigerian Consulate General in Mid town to protest SARS.

On Saturday, October 17, 2020, Nigerians and other supporters conducted a peaceful demonstration in Moston, Manchester, UK, in support of the #EndSARS initiative.They spoke about their encounter with the Special Anti-Robbery Squad in

Nigeria and demanded that the organization be completely abolished so that young people can move freely without being labelled criminals based on their clothing, accent, or mode of transportation. On Sunday, October 18, 2020, Nigerians and other supporters of the #EndSARS movement conducted a peaceful march in Southfield, Michigan. All of these international protests by Nigerians in exile have been made possible because their friends and family in Nigeria keep them updated on how SARS continues to torment them via social media, even though some of them have been victims of this brutality in the past, perhaps when they return home for business or vacation.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Social Responsibility Media Theory.

This theory arose in the mid 20th century in United States of America. This media theory stemmed from the American commission on the "freedom of the press". This theory assumes that the media performs certain essential functions in the society especially in democratic policies hence; they should be under an obligation to fulfil these functions. The media should follow the accepted standard for their work. The media should serve and promote the interest of the public.According to this theory, anyone with an idea can use the media to convey it, but they are not allowed to infringe on private rights or destabilize social systems. In relations to that, the moment the a tweet was sent out on October 3rd, 2020, in Ughelli, Delta State, Nigeria, announcing the death of a young man by SARS, Nigerians saw it as an opportunity to speak up and open up about the various was in which they have encountered SARS negatively.This sole act sparked a protest, which resulted in the Group's disbandment. Hence, the press should be open to anyone who has something to say. The social responsibility of the press is more important than its freedom. Let it be known that the Social media is inclusive of the Nigerian Mass media.

2.2.2 Framing Theory.

Framing Theory focuses on how the mass media decide what people think about and it was propounded by Erving Goffman in the year 1974. According to Baran and Davis (2009), the Framing Theory investigates how people utilize expectations to make sense of their daily lives. The media concentrates attention on select events and then places them inside a field of meaning, according to the Framing Theory. By

connecting a particular meaning or interpretation to an issue, this field of meaning can have an effect on the audience's beliefs, attitudes, and behaviours. The theory assumes that the mass media draw the public's attention to certain topics, it decides what people think about. This is the original agenda setting 'thought'. The way in which the news is brought, the frame in which the news is presented, is also a choice made by journalists. As a result, a frame refers to how the news media and media gatekeepers organize and display the events and subjects they cover, as well as how audiences interpret the information they are provided.

The moment almost all the broadcast, print medium and social media started reporting news related to the EndSARS protest the citizens of Nigeria realized how heated and important the conversation is. Almost all TV stations ,Twitter Posts, Facebook Post etc were involved in Conversations which revolves round the EndSARS Protest or the likes.This influenced the audience's impression of the EndSARS Protest; agenda-setting not only teaches people what to think about, but also how to think about it. For example, the moment journalists selected EndSARS as a topic that they were going to write about, they inevitably started drawing the audience's attention to it, which is the original concept behind the agenda setting theory. However, the way or the frame in which the information is presented to the audience is also decided by the media practitioners or the gatekeepers. The framing theory relates to the media's ability to persuade its audiences to accept one meaning of an idea over another, as well as how the public is influenced and perceives what is provided to them by the media. (University of Twente).

2.3 Empirical Review

Afeez A.S et al. (2020) conducted a study on the impact of social media on police brutality knowledge in Nigeria, concluding that social media may be used to create awareness of many current environmental issues in a much faster and to a much larger audience in a very short period of time. This study goal was to find out how Nigerians use social media sites like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and WhatsApp to communicate with the rest of the world, as well as the Nigerian government's efforts to raise awareness about police brutality in Nigeria, which began with their request to abolish the SARS (Special Anti-Robbery Squad) department.

Carrying out a Quantitative research with Questionnaire as the Research instrument, A total number of 200 forms were sent out using Google Docs. Observation Research instrument was also adopted to observe how frequently people tweeted about EndPoliceBrutality related issues. The study used convenient sampling techniques but also a cross-sectional survey method.

Saheed A. Hamzat et al (2020) in their research regarding the use of social media and the challenges of disseminating information during emergencies while also applying the experience of library and information scientists on COVID-19 in Nigeria, conducted a survey to cover all 201 respondents.

COVID-19 information was disseminated via a variety of social media platforms, according to the study. The effectiveness of social media use as a significant source of information provision and dissemination was also acknowledged by information and library scientists. As a result, library and information scientists must continue to use social media while providing information services, especially during a pandemic like COVID-19.

Amnesty International (2020) conducted a research on police brutality named Nigeria: Time to end impunity, Torture and other violations by special Anti-robbery squad (SARS).It demonstrates a history of SARS officers abusing their authority and the Nigerian authorities' repeated unwillingness to bring criminals to justice. It draws attention to the flaws in Nigerian police accountability that contribute to and perpetuate these abuses. Between January 2017 and May 2020, Amnesty International identified 82 cases. Prisoners in SARS custody have been subjected to a number of forms of torture which include: mock executions, beatings, punches, and kicks, cigarette burning, plastic bag near-asphyxiation, placing detainees into stressful physical postures, and sexual abuse.

The study is based on interviews conducted before and after five field research missions conducted by Amnesty International researchers in Rivers, Anambra, Enugu, Imo, and Lagos States, as well as the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), between January 2017 and February 2019. A total of 82 people were questioned by Amnesty

International researchers, including victims, journalists, human rights campaigners, witnesses of abuses, victims' relatives, and lawyers. It demonstrates a history of SARS officers abusing their authority and the Nigerian authorities' repeated unwillingness to bring criminals to justice. It focuses on the shortcomings in Nigerian police accountability that lead to and intensify these abuses.

Apuke, Oberiri, Omar and Bahiyah (2020) conducted a study on "Fake News Proliferation in the Social Media Era: Combating the Menace in Nigeria Through Awareness Strategies". Most studies on fake information has emerged from advanced countries. Despite the Anti-faux information marketing campaign released in Nigeria, the unfold of faux information stays alarming. Nigerians are considered as contributing to social cohesion by sharing news. Users are driven to do so by the perceived emotional impact of the news, its potential significance for the receiver, and the sender's purpose to provide counsel or warning. Most Nigerians trust information supplied by relatives and friends more than information shared by strangers.They are much more likely to proportion incorrect information approximately entertainment, political information, activity adverts, kidnapping and people which have factors of patriotism and emotions. Moreover, faith or ethnic business enterprise or a person they preserve in excessive esteem and proportion will additionally motivate such sharing.

This paintings indicates the want to grow faux information focus through media and data literacy because, in Nigeria, faux information focus campaigns have now no longer been completely actualized. There is a want to grow the media literacy of the public, specifically younger humans to significantly get right of entry to and reply to media messages. Furthermore, social media customers need to be continuously knowledgeable about the effects of faux information, a way to spot it, and why it's miles essential to be self-conscious earlier than forwarding any message There should also be sensitization throughout to allow people to distinguish among authentic and made-up information.

Chinwe Stella Umegbolu (2020) conducted a research titled "End SARS: A Revolution by the people for the people on police brutality in Nigeria." She believes

that the entire Nigerian police force, not just the SARS unit, needs to be reformed since that is the only way to eliminate the rot in the system. It goes beyond that; for this transformation to become a long-term reality, we need the appropriate people in positions of power-activists, celebrities, and the international community-to become involved. As a result, demonstrators and the government should meet at a round table and begin to iron out these demands, as well as pass strong legislation against police abuse, which will prevent similar occurrences.

Simeon Edosomwan et al (2011) in their research regarding The History of Social Media and its Impact on Business talked about Social media as a phenomenon that has transformed the interaction and communication of individuals throughout the world. Social media, on the other hand, is not a new notion; it has existed since the birth of human connection. In recent years, social media has had a significant impact on many aspects of human communication, including business. For many users, social networking has become a daily routine. The authors of the essay discussed the characteristics and evolution of social media, as well as important social networking sites that emerged in the twenty-first century. Facebook, You-tube, Twitter, My Space, and other sites are among those mentioned.

A corporation must be as committed to social media dialogue since its customers are. Companies must devote time and effort to reviewing the dialogue and responding to customers' answers. For marketing purposes, social media is a cost-effective option (Paridon & Carraher, 2009). Businesses used it to sell products and services at a low cost at first. Companies made various immoral decisions as a result of the difficult economic situations, which had a negative impact on customers (Carraher, Buchanan, & Puia, 2010). Here's when social media comes in handy. It was the cheapest form of marketing and advertising, but it also provided customers with a trusted brand. Customers were able to respond to customer issues through social media, allowing for two-way dialogue between brands and customers. As a result, if the firm does not respond to the customer's concerns, the organization will be viewed as untrustworthy. Furthermore, the firm's brand loyalty and legitimacy would be harmed. Social media isn't just for promoting a company's products and services; it's also for interacting

with customers and attempting to solve their problems. This is not the case with social media as it is now a major player in most people's business lives.

Bruce R. Lindsay (2011) in an article titled Social Media and Disasters: Current Uses, Future Options, and Policy Considerations wrote that In the last five years social media has played an increasing role in emergencies and disasters. The fourth most common source of emergency information is social media platforms. Individuals and communities have used them to warn people about dangerous regions or situations, to alert friends and family that someone is safe, and to raise donations for disaster assistance. Information Systems for Crisis Response and Management (ISCRAM), The Humanitarian Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) Project, and various colleges with disaster-related programs are among the organizations that Facebook supports.

The usage of social media for emergencies and disasters was further divided into two areas in the research. First, through incoming messages, wall posts, and polls, social media can be used to passively disseminate information and obtain user response. Most emergency management agencies, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), use social media in this manner as of now. The systematic use of social media as an emergency management tool is a second method. Systematic use could include, for example, using the medium to conduct emergency communications and issue warnings, receiving victim requests for assistance via social media, monitoring user activities to establish situational awareness, and creating damage estimates using uploaded images, among other things. As a result, the majority of emergency management groups have limited their usage of social media to information transmission. The paper examines how emergency management officials and agencies have used social media. It also looks at the potential benefits and drawbacks of using social media in the event of an emergency or disaster.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Typically, research design is of two forms, the qualitative and the quantitative variants. For this research, a descriptive survey design was used. The survey method was utilized through the questionnaire collection method, allowing for proper generalizations and inferences to be made about the population.

3.2 Population

The population in a research endeavour refers to the sum total of all the elements, variable, and members of the research context necessary to reach a conclusion. The students of the Federal University of Agriculture (FUNNAB), Abeokuta, who number 19,273 in total, make up the population for this study. A sample size was taken from that population that allowed the researcher to derive valid results.

3.3 Sampling Technique

Researchers can deduce information about a community from the results of a subset of the population rather than having to check into every single person through sampling. Reducing the number of participants in a study lowers costs and workload, and it may make it easier to get high-quality data, but this must be balanced against having a big enough sample size with sufficient power to discover a true link.

There are broadly two sampling techniques available: probability sampling and non-probability sampling. In probability sampling, you start with a complete sampling frame of all eligible people from whom to choose your sample. As a result, all eligible individuals have a better chance of being picked for the sample, and the results of your study will be more generalized. Probability sampling techniques are more time-consuming and costly than non-probability sampling techniques. Because you don't start with a full sampling frame in probability sampling, some people have no chance of getting chosen.

Non-probability sampling techniques, on the other hand, are less expensive and more practical, making them ideal for exploratory research and hypothesis creation.This

study utilizes non-probability sampling technique in purposive and convenience techniques. The purposive or judgemental sampling technique which is used when the researcher has prior information about certain characteristics which the respondents possess; in this case, the respondents must be students of the Federal University of Agriculture (FUNNAB), Abeokuta. It also utilized the Convenience Sampling Technique employed to reach respondents who are available and willing to participate in the study. With the use of the Convenience Sampling technique,Questionnaires were sent out using Google Form to Students of FUNAAB who are willing and available to participate in the Survey.

3.4 Sample Size

This refers to a portion of the population chosen, a representative of the whole population by the researcher to allows for generalized reasoning to be made. A sample size is necessary as it may not be possible to directly study each member of the whole population due to size, cost or other limiting factors. After consulting staff members at the Federal University of Agriculture (FUNNAB), Abeokuta, the population of the study has been determined as 19,273 and through the adoption of the Taro Yamane sample formula Online, a number of 392 respondents has been determined as appropriate for the study.

3.5 Research Instrument

This study employs the survey method of research, which is a non-experimental, descriptive method that involves asking questions and finding out what people think and their various behaviours. It is broadly divided into descriptive and analytical; this research work utilized the descriptive variant as it aims to uncover how the youths used the Social media to express themselves and hasten the disbandment of SARS in Nigeria. The measuring instrument used for this research work is a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire has close-ended questions, these were used to make the responses easier for the researcher by making the responses measurable. The questionnaire is also a technique for data collection, it is used to ascertain fact, opinion, attitude, beliefs, idea practices and other demographic information (Obasi, 2012).

3.6 Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments

The research instrument is presented to an academic professional for critical analysis and guidance which directed the researcher in the way of corrections and comments to ensure the reliability of the work. The questionnaire was valid here as it is ideal for measuring what it has been designed for, which is the role of Social Media on #EndSARS protest and the Disbandment of SARS.

3.7 Methods of Data Collection

Data collection involves gathering and measuring information on targeted variables in a previously established manner, which enables the researcher to arrive at usable or relevant answers. The questionnaire method of data collection was utilized here with online or internet methods of data collection being used as a result of the relatively high sample size to curb the amount of limitations that could be faced by the researcher in contacting respondents and in the respondents filling of the questionnaires.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

Data Analysis refers to the way in which the collected data will be presented and interpreted in a meaningful way and in which explanations are given for Observations.

With the use of Statistical Package for Service Solution (SPSS), the quantitative data derived from the received questionnaire was analysed and displayed using Tables.

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

A total of 392 questionnaires were administered through the Google Forms platform for this study. Out of the 392 copies administered, all 392 questionnaires were returned, amounting to a 100% percent response rate.

4.1.1 Demographic Data (Section A)

Below is the table showing the return rate of the copies of the questionnaires distributed among Students of Federal University of Agriculture (FUNAAB), Abeokuta

Table 4.1: Return Rate of Questionnaires Distributed

Respondents	Number Distributed	Number Returned	Percentage
	392	392	100%
Total	392	392	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2021

From Table 4.1, 392 questionnaires were distributed and collected from students of the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta.

Table 4.2: Demographic Distribution of Respondents

Questions	Options	Frequency	Percentage
Age	**a) 16 - 20**	152	38.8%
	b) 21 - 25	196	50%
	c) 26 - 30	36	9.2%
	d) **31 - above**	8	2.0%
	Total	**392**	**100%**

Gender	Female	228	58.2%
	Male	164	41.8%
	Total	**392**	**100%**
Religion	Christian	360	91.8%
	Muslim	28	7.2%
	Others	4	1.0%
	Total	392	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2021

From Table 4.2, it is evident that all demographic information of the respondents is contained in it.

The age distribution table shows 152 (38.8%) are within the ages of 16-20, 196 (50%) are within the ages of 21-25, 36 (9.2%) are within the ages of 26-30 and 8 (2.0%) are within the ages of 31- above.

The gender distribution table shows 228 (58.2%) are Females while 164 (41.8%) are Males.

The religion distribution table shows 360 (91.8%) are Christian, 28 (7.2%) are Muslims and 4 (1.0%) are of other religion

4.1.2 Section B (EXPOSURE TO SPECIAL ANTI- ROBBERY SQUAD (SARS) AND SOCIAL MEDIA)

Research Question 1: To what extent did Social media create awareness about the #EndSARS protest and the disbandment of SARS in Nigeria?

The data on tables 3, 4, 5 and 6 were used to answer the research question.

Table 4.3: Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS)

Question 2: Do you know about the Special Anti- Robbery Squad (SARS)?

OPTIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	392	100%
NO	0	0%
TOTAL	392	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2021

From Table 4.3, we see that 392(100%) know about Special Anti-Robbery Squad(SARS).

Table 4.4 Special Anti-Robbery Squad(SARS)

Question 3:If YES , how?

OPTIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SOCIAL MEDIA	312	79.6%
BROADCAST MEDIA	16	4.1%
PRINT MEDIA	0	0%
PERSONAL EXPERIENCE	52	13.2%
OTHERS	12	3.1%
TOTAL	392	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2021

From Table 4.4 , we see that 312 (79.6%) know SARS from Social Media, 16 (4.1%) from Broadcast media, None from Print media, 52 (13.2%) from personal experience and 12 (3.1%) from Other Media channels.

Table 4.5: Social Media's Influence

Question 8: Do you believe social media has an impact on police brutality Awareness (EndSARS)?

OPTIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE

YES	376	95.9%
NO	16	4.1%
TOTAL	392	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2021

From Table 4.5 , we see that 376 (95.9%) believe that Social media has an impact on Police Brutality Awareness while 16 (4.1%) don't believe so.

Table 4.6:The World and the Intensity of the Brutality

STATEMENT 4:The world was made aware of the intensity of the cruelty endured by Nigerian citizens thanks to social media.

OPTIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SA	336	85.7%
A	52	13.3%
U	4	1.0%
D	0	0%
SD	0	0%
TOTAL	392	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2021

According Table 4.6, 336 (85.7%) respondents strongly agree that social media has made the world aware of the violence suffered by Nigerian citizens, 4 (1.0%) are undecided and zero strongly disagree.

Research Question 2: How does Social media influence government's decision making?

This question was answered using the data from tables 7,8 and 9.

Table 4.7: Social Media's Influence

STATEMENT 1: Social Media had a Strong influence during the #EndSARS protest

OPTION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SA	320	81.6%
A	64	16.4%
U	0	0%
D	4	1.0%
SD	4	1.0%
TOTAL	392	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2021

From Table 4.7, a total of 320 (81.6%) respondents Strongly agree that social media had a strong influence during the #EndSARS Protest with None Undecided and 4 (1.0%) Strongly Disagree.

Table 4.8: Social media and the police.

STATEMENT 2: Social Media made the Police and SARS take responsibility for their actions

OPTION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SA	208	53.1%
A	76	19.4%
U	68	17.3%
D	32	8.2%
SD	8	2.0%
TOTAL	392	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2021

According Table 4.8, a total of 208 (53.1%) respondents strongly agree that social media forced the police and SARS to accept responsibility for their conduct, 68 (17.3%) undecided and 8 (2.0%) strongly disagree.

Table 4.9: Social Media and Police Brutality.

STATEMENT 3: Social Media helped Victims of the Police Brutality (SARS) speak up

OPTIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SA	308	78.6%
A	68	17.3%
U	4	1.0%
D	8	2.1%
SD	4	1.0%
TOTAL	392	100%

From Table 4.9, a total of 308 (78.6%) respondents Strongly agree that social media helped victims of the Police Brutality to speak up, ,4 (1.0%) are Undecided and 4 (1.0%) Strongly Disagree.

Research Question 3

How effective is the Social media in the dissemination of Information?

Tables 10, 11, 12 and 13 were used to answer the research question.

Table 4.10: The Spread of the Campaign

STATEMENT 5: Because of the engagement of social media, the campaign against police brutality spread quickly.

OPTIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE

SA	348	88.8%
A	40	10.2%
U	4	1.0%
D	0	0%
SD	0	0%
TOTAL	392	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2021

According to Table 4.10, 348 (88.8%) respondents strongly agree that the movement against police brutality spread rapidly as a result of social media activity, 4 (1.0%) respondents undecided and zero strongly disagree.

Table 4.11:Effectiveness of Social Media Campaign

STATEMENT 6: Physical campaigns are less effective than social media campaigns.

OPTIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SA	196	50%
A	104	26.5%
U	64	16.3%
D	28	7.2%
SD	0	0%
TOTAL	392	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2021

From Table 4.11, a total of 196 (50%) respondents Strongly agree that social media campaign is more effective than physical Campaign with 64 (16.3%) Undecided and Zero Strongly Disagree.

Table 4.12 : Social media's involvement

STATEMENT 8: The government would not have responded as rapidly towards the awareness/campaigns if social media had not been involved.

OPTIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SA	248	63.3%
A	112	28.5%
U	20	5.1%
D	12	3.1%
SD	0	0%
TOTAL	392	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2021

According to Table 4.12, 248 (63.3 percent) respondents strongly agree that the campaign would not have gotten a quick response from the government if social media had not been involved, 20 (5.1 percent) are undecided, while Zero strongly disagree.

Table 4.13: Impact of Twitter

STATEMENT 10: Twitter had the most impact on the Campaign against SARS both Online and Physical

OPTIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SA	292	74.5%
A	72	18.4%
U	24	6.1%
D	4	1.0%
SD	0	0%
TOTAL	392	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2021

From Table 4.13, a total of 292 (74.5%) respondents Strongly agree that Twitter had the most impact on the campaign against SARS both online and Physical with 24 (6.1%) are Undecided and Zero Strongly Disagree.

4.2 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

From the data gathered, presented and analysed, the following findings have been made in answering the research questions.

Research Question 1

To what extent did Social media create awareness about the #EndSARS protest and the disbandment of SARS in Nigeria?

The goal of this study is to determine the impact of social media on the #EndSARS protest and how it led to SARS' disbandment. The data on tables 3,4,5 and 6 were used to answer the research question.

From Table 4.3, we see that 392(100%) know about Special Anti-Robbery Squad(SARS). Table 4.4 shows that 312 (79.6%) respondents know about SARS from the Social Media. Table 4.5 shows that 376 (95.9%) respondents believe that the impact of social media on police brutality awareness is significant. Table 4.6 shows that a total of 336 (85.7 percent) respondents strongly believe that social media exposed the violence endured by Nigerian citizens to the rest of the globe.

This is in tandem with Afeez, et al. (2020), who conducted a research on the impact of social media on police brutality awareness in Nigeria, concluding that social media was used as a great tool to promote awareness of various current environmental issues in a much faster and to a large mass in a very short period of time.

Research Question 2

How does Social media influence government's decision making?

The goal of this study topic was to determine how much social media influenced government decision-making. This question was answered using the data from tables 7, 8 and 9.

Table 4.7 reveals that a total of 320 (81.6%) respondents took part in the survey. The researcher completely believe that social media played a significant role in the #EndSARS Protest. Table 4.8 shows that 208 respondents (53.1%) strongly believe that social media forced the police and SARS to take responsibility for their actions.Table 4.9 shows that 308 (78.6%) respondents strongly agree that social media helped victims of the Police Brutality to speak up.

Social responsibility theory affirms to this because it explains that social media influenced government's decision making through the media. The social responsibility of the media is to bridge the gap between the people and the government

Research Question 3

How effective is the Social media in the dissemination of Information?

This question seeks to find out how effective Social media is in disseminating information. Tables 10, 11, 12 and 13 were used to answer the research question.

Table 4.10 shows that 348 (88.8%) respondents strongly agree that the campaign against police brutality grew quickly as a result of social media participation. Table 4.11 presents that 196 respondents (50%) strongly believe that social media campaigns are more effective than traditional campaigns. Table 4.12 reveals that 248 (63.3 percent) respondents strongly believe that the campaign would not have gotten a quick reaction from the government if social media had not been involved. Table 4.13 shows that 292 (74.5%) of respondents strongly agree that Twitter had the greatest impact on the SARS campaign, both real and virtual.

This is supported by a study by Saheed, et al (2020), which discovered that various social media platforms were utilized to disseminate information on COVID-19. Social media's efficacy as a significant source of information provision and distribution during the global pandemic.

The Framing Theory backs this up by suggesting that how something is presented to an audience (referred to as "the frame") has an impact on how individuals receive information.

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

This study offers different perspectives on the topic "Influence of social media on #EndSARS protest and the Disbandment of SARS." This chapter is intended to summarize the research work, show conclusions derived from the research findings and give recommendations.

The first chapter of this work goes over the introduction, from the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the research questions and objectives, the scope and significance of the study and the operational definition of the various key terms.

Chapter two which is literature review was broken into conceptual review, theoretical frame work and empirical review. The conceptual review examined the concepts of Social Media and Awareness Creation, Fast Data and Social Media, Nigerian Police's Brutality, Torture and Abuse of Human Right, Disbandment of SARS and International Demonstrations. The theoretical framework of this chapter made use of the Social Responsibility Media Theory and the Framing Theory to describe the link between Social Media and Decision making. The empirical review involved in-depth study of the views and works of academics, researchers, scholars, experts and authors as regards the subject matter.

Chapter three is the research methodology which presents the research design engaged in achieving the objectives of this study, models and procedure that were used for data collection and plan for data analysis, these include; research design, population of the study, sampling technique, research instrument, validity and reliability of the research instrument, method of data collection and concluded with examining the method of data analysis used in the research work.

Chapter four gave the data presentation and analysis, the statistical analysis of the information obtained through the questionnaire was carried out in this chapter and the findings made from the data were discussed.

Chapter five summarized and concluded the research work with relevant recommendations.

5.2 Conclusion

It is obvious from the data collected by the questionnaire that there is a considerable correlation between social media and the disbandment of the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS). According to the literature, the majority of respondents feel that without the use of social media, Nigerian citizens would not have been able to unite and protest. The Social Media also helped the common man who would have had no way to voice himself in the Mainstream media do so with just a Phone and a Social Media Account.

In view of the result, the researcher is of the opinion that more efforts should be made to push Government to listen more to its citizens through every and any medium for a Greater Nigeria.

5.3 Recommendations

The findings in this study can be a practical tool which could be prove useful to the Government in the formulation of policies and it would be largely significant to the Society as it is centred on Social movements.During the research, the following particular recommendations have been provided. :

a) The Mainstream Media should Liaise with the Social Media for a better dissemination of credible Information.

b) The Government should ensure that all police officers receive training based on human rights standards compliant practices.

c) All Victims of Human Right Violation should have access to justice, reparations and adequate compensation.

d) The Government should enforce the Anti-Torture Act 2017.

e) All Police Officers should be instructed that all arrests and detention must be carried out in strict accordance with approved practices.

5.4 Limitation of the study

During the research, the researcher came upon the following limitation:

i. Inability to leave the campus due to the Corona Virus (COVID-19) Pandemic.

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Department of Mass Communication,

Mountain Top University,

Km 12, Lagos-Ibadan Express way,

Ibafo, Ogun State.

June 2021.

Dear Respondent,

I am a final year student of the above department and Institution, Carrying out a research on **"Influence of social media on #EndSARS protest and the Disbandment of SARS**" in partial requirement for the award of a Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) degree in Mass Communication.

Your honest response to this questionnaire is extremely sought after and essential to this research initiative.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Happiness Mustapha

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHICS

INSTRUCTION: Kindly Tick (√) where appropriate

Age: 16 - 20 (   ) 21 - 25 (   ) 26 - 30 (   ) 31 - above (   )

Gender: M (   ) F (   )

Religion: Christian (   ) Muslim (   ) Others (   )

SECTION B : EXPOSURE TO SPECIAL ANTI- ROBBERY SQUAD (SARS) AND THE SOCIAL MEDIA

INSTRUCTION: Please tick (√) against your chosen option and express your view where necessary

1. Do you have a Social Media Account : YES (   ) NO (   )

2. Do you know about the Special Anti- Robbery Squad (SARS): YES(   )NO(   )

3. If YES , how : SOCIAL MEDIA (   ) BROADCAST MEDIA (   ) PRINT MEDIA (   ) Personal Experience (   ) Others (   )

4. If SOCIAL MEDIA, which one of these: FACEBOOK (   ) INSTAGRAM (   ) TWITTER (   ) Others (   )

5. Which of these Social Media Sites are you most active on and find Interactive: FACEBOOK (   ) INSTAGRAM (   ) TWITTER (   ) Others (   )

6. Have you ever encountered SARS or been harassed by SARS: YES (   )   NO (   )

7. If YES, did you share your experience during the #EndSARS protest on your Social Media Page: YES(   ) NO (   )

8. Do you believe social media has an impact on police brutality Awareness (EndSARS): YES (   ) NO (   )

INSTRUCTION: Please tick (√) against your chosen option and express your view where necessary. The Likert 5 Point scale is used in construction of the questionnaire to raise your responses on each statement. The adopted options and scales are as follow: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Undecided (U), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD)

	STATEMENT	SA	A	U	D	SD
1	Social Media had a Strong influence during the #EndSARS protest					
2	Social Media made the Police and SARS take responsibility for their actions					

3	Social Media helped Victims of the Police Brutality (SARS) speak up				
4	The world was made aware of the intensity of the cruelty endured by Nigerian citizens thanks to social media.				
5	Because of the engagement of social media, the campaign against police brutality spread quickly.				
6	Physical campaigns are less effective than social media campaigns.				
7	All what the Social Media says about the Police brutality (SARS) is true. (For Example, Extortion of money from minors, the unlawful killings of Unarmed citizens, Harassing of Citizens, Rape etc.)				
8	The government would not have responded as rapidly towards the awareness/campaigns if social media had not been involved.				
9	The Disbandment of SARS has put an hold to any form of Police brutality (SARS) in Nigeria.				
10	Twitter had the Most impact on the Campaign against SARS both Online and Physical				