

The Impact of EndSARS Protest on Nigeria Government

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Abstract

The EndSARS protest was a nationwide movement in Nigeria that began in October 2020. The protest was initiated by Nigeria youths demanding the disbandment of the special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS). This protest which was sparked by public outcry against police brutality, had a significant impact on Nigeria national security and development. The protest primarily called for dissolution of the special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) a unit notorious for its human right abuse, underlying issues such as poor governance, rampant corruption, federal government failure to reform the Nigeria police system were key factors leading to the massive demonstration in 2020, citizen were frustrated with the system negligence and lack of accountability, which prompted them to demand justice and police reforms. This paper adopts a descriptive approach to analyze the situation why the theory of structural functionalism is used to highlight the importance of the government taking proactive measures to address security issues and the need for alternative measure of engaging the government outside protest. The protester grievance reflects a broader societal need for transparency, accountability, fairness in governance. Therefore, it is crucial for the federal government to listen to the voice of the people and implement reforms that ensure the protection of citizen right and improve police conduct by addressing these concerns. The government can help prevent the recurrence of such protests, which may escalate into more dangerous and widespread movement in the future. The paper argues that if the underlying factors are left unchecked, future protests could have far more severe consequences for national stability and development. Again, alternative measure to engage government should be applied to prevent future recurrence of protest in Nigeria. Thus, the government must be quick to reform the system and restored public trust.

Background to the Study

It has been an established fact that major disruptive events such as group protest, civil conflict and politically motivated violence have been widely showed to disrupt the effective administrative system and the country's economic growth. since the return of democracy in 1999, there have been various protest in Nigeria which is due to bad governance, corruption, poor remuneration of workers, poverty and hardship, conflict, insecurity, embezzlement of public funds, by politicians, it is obvious that most of the protest came from sincere mind of the citizen to cause change and force the government to act base on public demand, although some of this protest is political. The 2020 protest was ultimately way to urged the government to urgently review the country security policy and institution in order to improve the country security infrastructure. The protest was a turning point in Nigeria democratic history triggered by widespread allegation of police brutality, particularly by the special Anti-robbery Squad (SARS) the protest quickly evolved into a nationwide movement demanding police reform, accountability, good governance and respect for human right. The protest spread among major Nigeria cities and among the Nigeria in Diaspora. Although the federal government announce the dissolution of the SARS, demonstration continued because protesters demanded broader reforms including justice for the victims, compensation, police accountability and improve governance. The invent surrounding the protests especially the violence at the likkitool gate, remain one of the most debated episodes in Nigeria democratic history (Fagbo, 2020).

Statement of the Problem

Despite the widespread of the EndSARS protest, there are different opinions regarding the overall effect. The EndSARS protest had a great effect on Nigeria economy. The economy suffered huge losses in billions of naira as a result of the protest. Many properties of individual were destroyed leading to the reduction of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Many died in the process of the protest. Some scholars and stake holders argued that the protest promoted democratic participation, accountability and police reform, while others contend that it negatively affected economic activities, security and public administration. These conflicting views have created the gap in understanding the overall impact of the EndSARS protest on Nigeria government. It was generally agreed that the 2020 EndSARS protest emerged as a nationwide movement against police brutality particularly the activities of the now-disbanded special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) while the protest succeed in drawing national and international attention to issues of human rights, police brutality, and governance; it is also resulted in significance economic, political, and social consequences as businesses were forced to shut down temporarily , public and private properties were destroyed in several states , and investors' confidence was affected due to the unrest, government activities and public service also experience disruptions Against this backdrop, the study seeks to Examine the economic, social, political and administrative effects of the EndSARS protest on Nigeria. Evaluate other alternative methods of voicing out to the government outside protest. . To appraise the impacts of the social media in giving relevance to the EndSARS protest in Nigeria. To evaluate the response of the government to the EndSARS protest.

Conceptual Clarification

Meaning and History of Protest in niGeria

A protest is a public expression of objection, dissatisfaction, or opposition to a government policy, action, institution, or social condition. Protests may take the form of peaceful demonstrations, marches, rallies, strikes, petitions, or civil disobedience. In a democratic society, protest is a legitimate means through which citizens demand accountability, justice, and social change. In Nigeria, the right to peaceful assembly and protest is protected by the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended), although protests have at times met with restrictions or security force intervention.

The Nigerian nationalism, like that which arose in all parts of Africa under colonial rule, was a demand for freedom in response to colonial domination in the country. Although nationalism unfolded in different phases, the central theme that the idea connotes was its agitation for independence and the freedom of Nigerians to govern themselves. Thus, the idea of freedom was the driving force of nationalists at the time. While the ideas of nationalism and freedom featured between 1900 and 1960, there is the lingering and almost sometimes irrelevant question of the status accorded to women both as individuals who were members of the colonial state and fragments in the nationalist struggle for freedom and in this sense struggling for freedom alongside their male counterparts from colonialism as well as freedom from the male dominated political terrain. Early nationalists tended to ignore Nigeria as the focus of patriotism; rather, the common denominator was based on a newly assertive ethnic consciousness, particularly Yoruba and Igbo. Despite their acceptance of European and North American influences, the nationalists were critical of colonialism for its failure to appreciate the antiquity of indigenous cultures. They wanted self-government, charging that only colonial rule prevented the unshackling of progressive forces in Africa. In order to understand this rationale, we must digest the details of the major protests in Nigeria, from the colonial rule to present day:

History of Protests in Nigeria

Activism is by no means new to Nigerians. Before 1960, social protests were rampant. Activists challenged social issues like colonialism, slavery, rising inflation, unemployment and corruption. These protests took various forms such as print, radio, music and of course, the streets. For instance, during the colonial era, a local newspaper, *IweIrohin* (1859 – 1867) initially set out to create a reading culture amongst Nigerians ended up becoming a vigorous critic of the slave trade. The reaction of the British Colonial Office was expected; they reprimanded the newspaper for supporting indigenous causes (Stears Business, 2020).

Despite this, the paper had some successes. *IweIrohin's* journalism was a strong weapon in the fight to deliver the Egba people from the rulers of the Dahomey Kingdom, a major player in the slave trade with the British. Therefore, as early as the 19th century, *IweIrohin* was already proof of the transformative power of citizen-driven protests, in

the form of journalism. Decades later, during the 1929 Aba Women's Riots (as the British named it), we witnessed 'sitting' as a major protest tactic. The female protesters would dance and sing about their grievances outside the homes of warrant chiefs and Native court officials. In some cases, they would go as far as plastering the properties with mud (Oshinnaike, 2020).

These protests relied heavily on the persistence of the Aba women, knowledge of their culture and a commitment to non-violence, at least on the part of the women. These riots were not in vain, and are remembered as significant markers of women-led protests in the country. They led to significant successes against the British government, including reducing taxes and the resignation of a number of local stooges appointed by colonial authorities. Noticeably, IweIrohin and the Aba Women's Riots are known as effective and non-violent protests. In the case of Aba, the police, unfortunately, killed over 50 women despite their peaceful approach. Still, what these two events showed was that peaceful protesters attract more sympathy from audiences because they do not carry the collateral damage that goes with the violent protests we have seen in Nigeria's history (Stears Business, 2020). In 1966, the military took action that resulted in Nigeria's first coup d'etat. This violent protest led to the death of regional leaders like Tafawa Balewa, Ahmadu Bello and Festus Okotie-Eboh. The rationale behind this protest was that the military leaders would do a better job governing the newly independent country. Unfortunately, coups succeed coups, and peace was quickly relegated to the past. Between 1966 to 1999, Nigeria experienced many coups. However, the initial claim to rid the country of the men Global Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences in high and low places that sought bribes and demanded 10% was seemingly forgotten. Other protests include, the labour union protest, student's union protest and the most recent been EndSARS protest (Oshinnaike, 2020).

Causes of EndSARS Protest in Nigeria

Human Right Abuse by Police:

Major driver of the EndSARS protests is the human rights abuses committed by SARS and other security operatives which is the lack of accountability for their actions. In many situations, security operatives who violate human rights are shielded by the police hierarchy; victims are afraid to speak out for fear of being targeted again. A June 2020 Amnesty report stated that the government has failed to prosecute a single SARS operative since the National Assembly passed the Anti-Torture Act of 2017 (Amnesty International June Report, 2020). Also, the enabling legislation for the NPF, the Police Act, is obsolete. The act, which was adopted in 1943, leaves broad discretionary powers in the hands of police officers. These allow officers to perform warrantless searches and make arrests based on mere suspicion of guilt even intent to commit an offence. This is the crux of many allegations against SARS: victims' phones have been seized without a warrant, while others have been arrested for their tattoos or dread-locks.

The use of Social Media

Scholars have argued that social media has become central to many protests that have occurred in the past decade (Silva, 2015). Social media can play a key role in mobilization

because it facilitates access to large amounts of contacts, generates collective identities, and serves as a site for information distributions (Valenzuela, Arriagada and Scherman, 2012). Scholars are, however, quick to point out that social media does not necessarily create new forms of protest or alter traditional organizing in fundamental ways. Valenzuela et al (2012) contend that activism should not be restricted to the online space. In other words, social media tends to support or facilitate traditional protest forms. In addition to using Twitter and Facebook to coordinate protests and to denounce police violence, protests used social media as an alternative information source, a space to publish a counter-narrative to the version being portrayed in pro-government propaganda channels.

Effect of the EndSARS Protest on the Nigerian Economy

The effect of the EndSARS protest on the Nigerian economy, is enormous, one least expected, thus unimaginable. One of it, is unattractiveness. It may attract downgrades by rating agencies, as the crisis has potential to roll back gradual progress being made in economic recovery. Still, on the impact on the economy, Mutiu Yekeen who is the Head of Corporate Communications, Primero Transport Services (PTS) Ltd, owners of BRT Buses, said the company lost over N100 million in six days resulting from the protest, which has had the nation's economic capital ravaged. (Abuede,2020).

(Abuede,2020). Also, said there will be some economic impacts from the protest; especially from the grounds of closing the economic nerve centre (Lagos) for over three days, is a great loss. In his words: "Remember, Lagos controls about 50 per cent of the Nigerian economy. It's a great loss as this will affect all flights take-off and landing, which centres around Lagos, as well as other economic activities that have to be postponed. It's a huge loss to the economy. The impacts are many because most other parts of the country are linked to Lagos in one way or the other. "Speaking on the market expectations, the market reflects the happenings in the economy; however, we are expecting the market to move upward Also, many investors will like to stay in the capital market, because there is no better alternative to invest than the capital market (Abuede,2020).

In Lagos state, Assets replacement cost is put at N1trn, and will definitely manifest in the GDP. According to industry executives and economists, the result will manifest in a fall in real Gross Domestic Product, GDP. It will fall to around 6.91% year-on-year, deepening the projected economic contraction, disruptions in supply-chain, and faster rise in inflation. Investment bankers clearly stated that about N1trn is lost to firms. More so, job losses and poverty are certainly going to be on the rise (Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry LCCI, (2020). in addition, retail stores across the countries were looted and goods carted away. The long list of destroyed public and private property in Lagos was enormous such as Ajeromi Ifelodun Local Government secretariat; Palace of the Oba of Lagos; Lagos High Court, Igboosere; Oyingbo BRT terminus; Ojodu Berger BRT terminus; Vehicle Inspection Office, Ojodu Berger; Lagos State Public Works Corporation, Ojodu Berger; Lagos City Hall and Circle Mall, Lekki; numerous luxury shops in Surulere, The Nation Newspaper, TVC, and Shoprite Lekki. The destroyed BRT vehicles cost \$200,000

each, while 57 of them cost \$100,000 each, all totaling about N3.9 billion. According to the police, the 25 stations burnt in Lagos are Orile, Amukoko, Layeni, Ilasamaja, Ikotun, Ajah, Igando, Elemoro, Makinde, Onipanu, EbuteEro, Pen-Cinema, Isokoko, Alade, Cele, Igbo-Elerin, Shibiri, Gbagada, Onilekere, Makoko, Daleko, Asahun, Makinyo, Amuwo-Odofin, Anti-Kidnapping, Surulere. Other police stations that were vandalized but not burnt were Ojo, Ojodu, Mowo, PPL, and Morogbo (LCCI, 2020). In other affected areas, Airport Road, Sarkin Yaki, Court Road, Burma Road, and Zungeru Road, business activities were brought to a standstill. In Plateau state, banks and shops were destroyed. In Enugu, Youths participating in the #EndSARS protest grounded the state capital. Motorists were prevented from getting to their destination on time. Thousands of youths supporting President Muhammadu Buhari and scores of others calling for an end to police brutality staged multiple protests in different parts of Port Harcourt, Rivers State, bringing social and economic activities.

to a standstill (BusinessDay, October, 22nd 2020) Other states apart from those mentioned above also experienced huge negative effect on their businesses, resulting from the EndSARS protest. A release by the Anambra State Police Command's Public Relations Officer, SP Haruna Mohammed showed that 21 police divisions were attacked by hoodlums who disguised as protesters, while seven of them were burnt down. Other government property burnt or destroyed were, the High Court Ogidi, Idemili North LG Secretariat, while Zik Statue at DMGS roundabout, Onitsha was vandalized. Also, the nation's capital, Abuja, Kano, Oyo, Ogun and Plateau states witnessed destruction, death and looting. In Kano state, rampaging youths went after shops and homes of residents in the area carting away valuables and setting some ablaze. Several vehicles were also burnt (Fagbo, 2020). Empirically, to ascertain the economic and financial effects of the protests on small businesses, SBM surveyed and interviewed 180 business owners in two locations in Lagos state: Oshodi/Isolo, and Lagos Mainland, in the last week of October 2020. Businesses surveyed were mostly sole proprietorships (84.1%) with no employees and a few micro/small enterprises (16%) with about 2 Global Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences employees. Shop owners, petty traders involved in wholesale and retail trade of many sorts were surveyed because they were affected by looting that followed the protest. A majority (66%) of the respondents were aged 25-40, followed by those who were 40-65(32%) and a few were under 25 years of age (Morgen, 2020). Despite the above, though the LCCI President, Mrs. Toki Mabogunje expressed concern about the negative impact of the protest on the Nigerian economy, she noted that the protests yielded positive results and reawakened the need to reform the shortcoming in Nigeria's political governance.

Achievements of the EndSARS Protest of 2020

The EndSARS protest of October 2020 was one of the most significant youth-led movements in Nigeria's democratic history. Although many of its broader demands remain only partially fulfilled, the movement achieved several important political, social, and institutional outcomes.

1. Dissolution of the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS).

The most immediate achievement of the protest was the official dissolution of the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) by the Inspector-General of Police on 11 October 2020. SARS had long been accused of extrajudicial killings, torture, unlawful arrests, extortion, and other human rights violations. The sustained nationwide demonstrations forced the government to announce the disbandment of the unit. Although many Nigerians questioned the implementation of this decision, the announcement represented a major victory for civic activism (Amnesty International, 2021; Time, 2020).

2. Increased Demand for Police Reform

The protest shifted national attention from merely ending SARS to broader police reform. The protesters' five-point demands included justice for victims of police brutality, independent oversight of police conduct, psychological evaluation of former SARS officers, improved police welfare, and adequate compensation for victims. These demands prompted the Federal Government to establish a Presidential Panel on Police Reform and commit to reform initiatives.

3. Strengthening Youth Political Participation

The EndSARS movement demonstrated the capacity of Nigerian youths to organize peacefully, mobilize resources, and influence national policy through both online and offline activism. It increased political awareness, civic engagement, and interest in governance among young Nigerians. Many scholars regard the movement as a turning point in youth participation in democratic processes and public accountability (Aborisade, 2021).

4. Global Awareness of Human Rights Issues in Nigeria

The protests attracted extensive international attention from governments, global media, human rights organizations, and the Nigerian diaspora. International organizations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch documented allegations of police brutality and called for accountability. This global attention increased pressure on Nigerian authorities to address human rights concerns.

5. Establishment of Judicial Panels of Inquiry

Several state governments established Judicial Panels of Inquiry to investigate allegations of police brutality, hear victims' complaints, and recommend compensation. These panels received hundreds of petitions from victims of SARS abuses and, in several states, recommended financial compensation and institutional reforms. While implementation has varied, the panels provided an official mechanism for documenting abuses and seeking redress.

Ways of Addressing Conflict in Nigeria

In preventing future protests in Nigeria requires addressing the root causes of public dissatisfaction while strengthening democratic institutions. The following are five key alternatives:

1. Good Governance and Accountability

The government should promote transparency, accountability, and effective service delivery. When citizens perceive that public officials are accountable and public resources are managed responsibly, grievances that often lead to protests are reduced. Strengthening anti-corruption agencies and ensuring responsible leadership can build public trust.

2. Youth Employment and Economic Empowerment

High unemployment, poverty, and economic hardship are major drivers of protests in Nigeria. Government investment in job creation, entrepreneurship, vocational training, and skills acquisition can reduce frustration among young people and provide productive opportunities for engagement.

3. Strengthening Dialogue and Citizen Participation

Governments should establish regular channels for dialogue with citizens, civil society organizations, youth groups, and labour unions. Inclusive decision-making and consultation before implementing major policies can help resolve grievances peacefully before they escalate into protests.

4. Security Sector Reform and Respect for Human Rights

Professional policing, respect for human rights, and accountability for misconduct can reduce tensions between security agencies and citizens. Effective complaint mechanisms, police training, and adherence to the rule of law help build public confidence and reduce the likelihood of protest driven by security abuses.

5. Effective Policy Implementation and Social Welfare Programmed

Governments should implement policies that improve citizens' welfare, including access to quality education, healthcare, affordable housing, and social protection. Consistent implementation of development programmes and equitable distribution of resources can reduce socioeconomic inequalities that often fuel public demonstrations.

Theoretical Framework

The main tenets of the theory have been carefully used to analyze the Effect of the EndSARS protest on the Nigerian economy. Structural functional theory was developed by Talcott Parsons (1902-79), an American Sociologist in the twentieth century. Other contributors to this theory include: Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer and Emile Durkheim. According to functionalism, society is a system of interconnected parts that work together in harmony to maintain a state of balance and social equilibrium for the whole. For example, each of the social institutions contributes important functions for society: Family provides a context for reproducing, nurturing, and socializing children; education offers a way to transmit a society's skills, knowledge, and culture to its youth; politics provides a means of governing members of society; economics provides for the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services; and religion provides moral guidance and an outlet for worship of a higher power (Ritzer, 2012).The

functionalist perspective emphasizes the interconnectedness of society by focusing on how each part influences and is influenced by other parts. Functionalists use the terms functional and dysfunctional to describe the effects of social elements on society. Elements of society are functional if they contribute to social stability and dysfunctional if they disrupt social stability.

Some aspects of society can be both functional and dysfunctional. For example, crime is dysfunctional in that it is associated with physical violence, loss of property and fear. But according to Durkheim and other functionalists, crime is also functional for society because it leads to heightened awareness of shared moral bonds and increased social cohesion (Harlambo & Holborn, 2005; Ritzer, 2012). Functionalists posit that there is value consensus in every social reality. They believe that there is general agreement by members of a society on what is desirable, worthwhile and worthless. People share consensus on the values, norms and beliefs of a society. A high degree of consensus in a society whether it is democratic or communist binds members together to form an integrated and cohesive unit. Functionalists also assume that societies and phenomena are pervaded by stability. The theory assumes that a certain degree of order and stability is necessary for the survival of social system. Functionalists downplay the conflict in society between classes and believe that once norms and values are maintained, the society would be conflict free (Ritzer, 2012). The theory works on the assumption that each part cannot be understood in isolation until it is seen or explained in relation to the other parts. Thus, the essence of each part such as the liver cannot be understood until it is looked at in terms of how it relates with the heart and the brain to keep the whole body as one. The theory also works on the assumption that each society has certain needs in that there are a number of activities that must be carried out for social life to survive and develop. In the structural functional model, individuals carry out each of these tasks in various institutions and roles that are consistent with the structures and norms of the society. One of the avenues for fulfilling this function is through the functionality of the Nigeria Police as an agency saddled with the mantle of fighting crime as it relates to the wellbeing of the people and economy in general.

Applying this theory to the topic under study, the EndSARS protest affected not just the SARs arm of the Police but the entire Police, Nigerians and the Economy. The Police is supposed to work for the betterment of the populace but its inability to provide security for all and sundry, prompted the protest. Thus, the theory explains the role the EndSARS protest plays in ensuring reforms in the Nigerian police force for a better security architecture and robust economic development. From the functionalist perspective therefore, the EndSARS protest which is an agitation in relation to the function of the police as an agency is likened to a structure that contributes to smooth functioning of the Nigerian economy by ensuring better police with government agencies, ministries and departments. As the body has essential organs, each with a specific function in the body, just like other institutions of the family, economy, politics, education and religion, police as an organization in the society also has its own function to perform. Its working will help maintain the smooth functioning of other institutions in the society and particularly the smooth functioning of the economy.

Method of Study

The method of study adopted for this study was the survey method. Generally, survey research usually serves as the blue print which specifies how data relating to a given problem should be collected and analyzed. The choice of this method is as a result of the area of coverage, the entire country. However, data were collected from Journal articles, Newspapers and other online sources, etc.

Finding of Research

1. The research discovered that the EndSARS protest had a lot negative and positive impact in Nigeria. It positively affected the country by increasing national consciousness among the youths and putting the leaders on toes. Negatively, it affected the economy and coupled with the covid 19 effect, it was instrument in causing Nigeria face another economic recession.
2. The research suggests alternative routes to protest such as; community collaboration, diplomatic relation and dialoged/ mediation approach
3. The social media was instrumental in creating awareness about the protest as most person heard about it through social media handles
4. The government response was both negative and positive. Positive in the sense that the SARS unit of the police force was disbanded. However, the negative response was felt in the massacre of peaceful protesters across the country.

Contributions to Knowledge

This study will contribute to knowledge theoretically and practically. Theoretically, it will contribute to knowledge by adding on the existing body of literature on the topic: The Effect of EndSARS Protest on the Nigerian Economy and thereby serve as a guide and reference material to other research fellows who have interest in going into similar area of study. It will also help to analyze mass protests in Nigeria and the stand of Nigeria on ways of curtailing it in future in order to protect the economy. The study is further significant in the sense that its findings will provoke other researchers to conduct research in similar area. Furthermore, its contribution to knowledge will help fill the gap created in knowledge on effect of EndSARS protest on the Nigerian economy and contribute to its fight against police brutality in Nigeria.

Practically, the study is of importance, as it will enable the government and the other organizations like Amnesty International (AI) whose policies and programmes are aimed at curtailing human right violation to its barest minimum on what to look out for in future study. Also, the study will be of benefit to the government in formulating policies that will aid the legal framework of police reform. The study has helped in unearthing the historical antecedents of EndSARS protest and its major proponent which has not just exposed its historical importance but created an avenue for historical documentation for further referencing

Conclusion The study revealed that the EndSARS protest, though a peaceful one initially was a reaction to police brutality hence the call for disbandment. Although the

disbandment had been announced severally but with no implementation until the protest. The protest which became deadly was as a result of the inhumane attitude of a section of the Nigerian police called SARS towards its victims. It was discovered that the EndSARS protest did not only achieve its aimed of SARs disbandment but also had important non-institutional outcomes using non-institutional mechanisms of drawing global attention to the menace of police brutality in Nigeria and increased public concerned for good governance and accountability for an improved economy. EndSARS protest has left memories not just on the Nigerian people and her economy but on the global community on issues of police brutality in Nigeria. Economic crises have been a major problem particularly in Third World Nations with attendant high poverty level, unemployment, high illiteracy, hunger, disease and problem of industrialization. According to Omokolade, (2020), The African Department of the International Monetary Fund attributed the civil unrest in Nigeria, spiked by the peaceful EndSARS protest to the vulnerable state of the Nigerian economy. The Board blamed the civil unrest and the social instability in the Nation on the economic difficulties in the country as well as Nigeria's economy low growth prospect. IMF reiterated that the protest in the country is not just against police brutality, but also unemployment, poverty. The board explained that the difficult event that followed since the wake of the decline in oil prices in 2015-16 in Nigeria, has made economic prospects low in the country, and this dislocation has exerted pressure on standards of living, which fueled the protest. However, the development of the economy in the midst of EndSARS protest is still feasible through promotion of small-scale businesses that will contribute a long way to stimulating sustainable economic development in the society through creation of jobs, reduction of unemployment and crime rate among other social problems that are protest related due to a dwindling economy.

Recommendations

1. Government should create awareness, economically socially, politically
2. Alternative methods to protest such a mediation, deliberation, diplomatic relation and dialogue should be employed
3. Social media should be use as an instrument for creating awareness positively
4. There is need for quick response by the government to reform the police institution in order to prevent future protest

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