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# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN PUBLIC POLICY & GOVERNANCE



## Human Rights Practices and Security Agencies in North East of Nigeria: An Appraisal 2010-2018

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### Abstract

The broad objective of the study focus on an appraisal human rights practices and security agencies in North East of Nigeria: An Appraisal, 2010-2018. The specific objectives were to: examine the effect of National Action Plan (NAP) Human rights promotion and protection in Nigeria, determine how The security agencies in Nigeria have infringed on South Eastern part of Nigeria and highlight the reformed strategies that can cushion human right conundrum in Nigeria. This study used ex post facto design while the analytical tools used were mean and Z - test. The study reveals that National Action plan (NAP) has significant effect on Human rights promotion and protection in Nigeria. The security agencies in Nigeria has significantly infringed on South Eastern part of Nigeria. The reformed strategies have significantly contributed to the cushioning of human right conundrum in Nigeria. In analyzing the phenomenon of human rights practices and security agencies in North East of Nigeria, Marxists theory of the state was employed. This theory arose as a creation to the western liberal theory of the state which holds that the state is independent force and a neutral observer that caters for the main interest of every member of the society. The study recommended that the government should ensure continuous implementation of the policies embedded in National Action Plan (NAP) in order to identify areas that need improvement in the human right protection and promotion particularly in North East Nigeria. Nigerian Police as part of the Nigerian law enforcement agencies should be properly re-oriented that respecting of citizen's right are also part of their duties. In restoring law and order, the military should be educated to use less force whenever needs arises. Developmental reforms and policies geared towards improving economic infrastructure, human enterprise and political institutions should be adopted and strengthened to complement operations

of security agencies in north east of Nigeria.

**Keywords:** Human Rights, Practices, Security Agencies North East, Nigeria

### Introduction

Over the years Nigeria has witnessed sustained assaults on the lives of the innocent citizens, valuables, properties, and government institutions etc. by Boko Haram Sect since 2009. The destructive attack of the sect base on their established and accepted beliefs and customs (pertaining to iconoclasm) has been brought to the attention of the Nigerian government. The Nigerian government in attempt to remedy the situation has deployed the special joint Task Force (JTF) which include intelligence personal, police and military who are working harmoniously to remedy the menace cause by the sect.

The constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria chapter four of 1999, other laws established under it and several binding international human rights clearly spell out the out the fundamental human right of citizens. Though this right has been temper with through the coming together of the JTF to restored public order in the North East state of Nigeria, this act seems ironical. The counter-insurgency of security personnel in the North East Nigeria has largely contravenes the fundamental right of the citizens. The security personnel assign to restore peace and order are beginning to used coercive force such as physical abuse, extortion, secret detention, burning of houses, stealing of money and extra- judicial killings of suspects, these attitudes of security agencies therefore contravenes the Force's Rules of Engagement.

Recently, Nigeria is undergoing a high level of insecurity especially in the North Eastern States. Base on the foregoing concern Nigerian government have spent heavily on national security; this has increase the allocation allotted to national security on the national budget (Suleiman and Ahmadu, 2014). In order to improve the high rate of incident of crime Sanders (2017) states that in line with the Anti-Terrorism Act in 2011 passed by the Federal Government, the federal government has embark on terrorism criminalization. To this end, (CCTV) computer- based closed circuit television cameras has been installed in strategic part of the country to enhance surveillance and also help detect related criminal activities. Empowering security personnel with better gadget to detect crime; given security personnel insight on physical security measures and mass media broadcast and development of security tips.

Despite the preventive measure set by federal government, the country is still undergoing security challenges. However, Nigeria has been ranked low in Global peace index this implies that the country has the high rate of insecurity globally (GPI, 2012). Hence, Oyeweso (2013) posits that despite the effort of government, there is no positive head way as far as insecurity is concerned. Apparently, the insecurity challenges in the country seems insuperable many people in the country argue that government seems to be incapacitated in handling this challenges while others argue that the insecurity challenge appear to be politically base i.e. certain political parties are hiding behind the cover of this sect to fulfill their selfish interest or some political gods are using this insecurity challenge to lute money for themselves, leaving the poor citizens to suffer the menace.

Despite the long existence of democracy governance and endorsement of universal declaration of human right in Nigeria, the country is still experiencing human right misapplications. This is because the country is still adopting authoritarian system of government and security operations while claiming to be democratic in nature (Akhaine and Chizea, 2011). More so, there are cases of human right defilements as McCully (2013) pointed out as a culture of exemption from punishment in the country namely; destruction of property, illegal detention, extra-judicial killings by security forces. Other forms of human right in Nigeria include; motorist' harassment and extortion by security personnel, political assassinations, undemocratic imposition of candidates in leadership and threats of political opponents; rape, child abuse, education denial and domestic violence (Adesupo, 2013). It is against this background that this study examined the human rights practices and security agencies in the north East of Nigeria: An appraisal, 2010-2018.

### **Statement of the Problem**

The basic right and freedom that belongs to a particular person in the world, irrespective of his/her background, how you chose to live or your religious affiliation from childhood till death is known as human right. Hence its cannot be taken away but can be restricted sometimes. These rights are based on share values like respect, dignity, equity, fairness, equality and independence. These protected by law and defined.

Based on the international protocol on human rights, no human person should be subjected to an extreme human rights abuse in extreme situation. But when the lives of the Nigerian citizens particularly in North East Nigeria are been decimated and harassed on daily bases either through suicide bombing, violent attacks, rape, gruesome murder, kidnap, denial of basic necessities of life, such as food, shelter and happiness; and other nameless acts of aggression, one cannot say that life is worth enjoying under such circumstances. But that is the daily experience of the Nigerian citizens in North East region of the country.

This study is set to address such pitfall in literature by examining challenges and prospects of human rights and security agencies in North East of Nigeria.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The broad objective of the study is to examine the challenges and prospects of human rights and security agencies in North East of Nigeria. Specifically, the study was set to;

- I. Examine the effect of National Action Plan (NAP) in Human rights promotion and protection in Nigeria,
- II. Determine how the security agencies in Nigeria have infringed on North Eastern part of Nigeria.
- III. Highlight the reformed strategies that can cushion human right conundrum in Nigeria.

### **Research Questions**

The following questions are stated for the study:

- I. What is the effect of National Action Plan (NAP) on Promotion and Protection of Human Right

- in North East, Nigeria?
- II. How has the security agencies in Nigeria infringed on human rights in the North Eastern part of Nigeria?
  - III. What are the reformed strategies that can cushion human right conundrum in Nigeria?

### **Research Hypotheses**

The following null hypotheses are formulated for the study:

- I. National Action Plan (NAP) does not have significant effect on the promotion and protection of Human Right in North East Nigeria.
- II. The security agencies in Nigeria have not significantly infringed human rights in the North Eastern part of Nigeria.
- III. The reformed strategies have not significantly contributed to the cushioning of human right conundrum in North East Nigeria.

### **Review of Related Literature**

#### **Conceptual Review Human Right**

Historically human right existence in Nigeria can be trace from the dawn of the colonial regulation. The Nigerian traditional society recognized human right and fundamental freedoms. The right mentality was not conceived in the modern notion. The human right consist of the following values namely; freedom of thought, speech, belief, and association, kin and clan membership, right to family, right to enjoy personal property and right to engage in governance of affairs of the society were enviously guided (Agwunobi and Onyedolapo, 2012). In the northern part of Nigeria were sharia law is predominant human right and fundamental freedoms were specifically protected and guaranteed in accordance with the tenets of Islam which hold juice in high esteem.

Aremu (2012) states that colonialism largely eroded traditional values and denied Nigerian are political and economic right. It was not until 1922 through the Clifford Constitution that limited license was familiarized for the first time in Nigeria by the British Colonial government. The fight for better political involvement by early Nigerian nationalists led to improved political rights in the pre-independence constitutions concluding in the Lyttleton Constitution of 1954. The entrenchment of fundamental human rights in Nigeria in the modern sense could however be drawn to the 1960 Independence Constitution and those that followed (Akinola, 2013). The Independence Constitution of 1960 and the Republican Constitution of 1963 have requirements for the defense of fundamental human rights. Akhaine and Chizea (2011) states that the 1979 and the 1999 Constitutions went further by providing a bill of rights. Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy in Chapter II also recognized Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The entrenchment of human rights requirements in the Constitutions was intended at forming a society which guards political freedom as well as the social and economic comfort of Nigerians.

However, notwithstanding the assurance of fundamental rights and freedoms in the Nigerian Constitutions since 1960, the country has had the bad luck of military disruptions. This had reflective and comprehensive effects on the upgrade and defense of self-ruled values and fundamental



freedoms among Nigerians (Adesupo, 2013). Before the new dawn of democracy in Nigeria in 1999, succeeding military rules methodically dishonored the rights of Nigerians with exemption. This large-scale renunciation of human rights in Nigeria gets hold of its peak between November 1994 and June 1998. The appalling condition of human rights under this government resulted in Nigeria becoming a recluse state at the international ground and the country was put on the schedule of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights for five sequential years. Nigerians led by human rights civil society groups and proficient bodies involved the military in the struggle for a better society governed by Constitutionalism, the Rule of Law, Social Justice and respect for Human Rights (Adetoro, 2012). This finally resulted in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 and the emergence of democracy and democratic institutions in 1999.

Human rights are civil liberties which all human beings have by quality of their humankind, such as the right to life, dignity of human person, personal liberty, fair hearing and freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Adetoro and Omiyefa, 2014). They provide a common standard of actions among the global community. They are normal, cogent, unbreakable, and unchangeable, the dispossession of which would establish a grave insult to one's sense of justice. Rights, as defined, are generally understood as, moral-political claims which by present agreement, every human being has or is believed to have upon his society or government, claims which are recognized as of right and not by love or grace or charity Adishi and Oluka, 2018).

Chapter IV of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, provides for fundamental rights of citizens, including the right to life, right to dignity of human person, right to personal liberty, right to fair hearing, right to private and family life, right to freedom of thought, integrity and belief, right to freedom of movement, right to freedom from discrimination, and the right to acquire and own property anywhere in Nigeria (Adeniji, 2008). Also, in chapter II, requirements are made for numerous other rights under the fundamental intentions and instruction philosophies of state policy. Human rights, as noted by Abbah (2013) are more than a collection of formal norms; they are vibrant political, social, economic, juridical, as well as moral, cultural and philosophical circumstances which define the inherent value of man and his inherent self-esteem. Dating back to the colonial era, the human rights chronicles of the Nigerian state has been constantly poor and uninspiring. At present, the situation has not meaningfully enhanced. A situational valuation of IDPs in the North East in July 2016 by Ngozi Okonji-Iweala (NOI) Polls, a Nigeria research organization reported that 66% of 400 displaced people in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states said that camp officials sexually abuse and the evacuated women and girls.

Women and girls ill-treated by members of the security forces and vigilante groups-civilian self-defense groups working with government forces in their fight against Boko Haram-told Human Rights Watch they feel helpless and fear revenge if they report the abuse. A 17-year-old girl that just over a year after she fled the frequent Boko Haram attacks in Dikwa, a town 56 miles west of Maiduguri, a policeman approached her for "friendship" in the camp, and then he raped her. "One day he demanded to have sex with me," she said. "I refused but he forced me. It happened just that one time, but soon I realized I was pregnant. When I informed him about my condition, he threatened to shoot and kill me if I told anyone else. So I was afraid to report him." The Boko haram struggle has

led to more than 10, 000 civilian deaths since 2009; the seizures of at least 2,000 people, mostly women and children and large groups of students, including from Chibok and Damasak; the forced enrollment of hundreds of men; and the displacement of about 2.5 million people in Northeast, Nigeria.

### **The Concept of the National Action Plan (NAP) for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights**

The National Action Plan for the Upgrade and Defense of Human rights (NAP) is the response of the government of Nigeria to the recommendation of the Vienna Announcement and Program of Action, approved at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna Austria in 1993 (Ezeanya, 2010). This requested that: Each state reflects the attractiveness of sketching up a national action plan recognizing steps whereby the state would progress the defense and advancement of human rights. Tunde (2006) states that the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action highlights that all human rights are worldwide, inseparable, symbiotic and interconnected; and that democracy, expansion and reverence for human rights and fundamental freedoms are mutually dependent and mutually strengthening. In developing a National Action Plan, governments are named to (Oyewale, 2010):

1. Evaluate the current procedures in place to defend and endorse human rights
2. Classify parts that need enhancement
3. Obligate them to refining the defense and advancement of human rights.

Oyeweso (2013) is of the opinion that the Nigerian National Action Plan is an incorporated and organized national policy to help understand the progress of human rights in Nigeria. At one and the same time it is:

1. An audit of the human rights condition in our country, recognizing areas in need of guard and upgrading
2. A pledge to solid methods that can be implemented to build and engrain a culture of human rights for the satisfaction of all.
3. A background for continued and synchronized ways for the country as a whole to protect and endorse human rights in the next three years.

The NAP presents an prospect for recognizing and agreeing on areas of support between government departments, the private sector, civil society in general and other group of actors, so that together the participants can advance the defense and advancement of human rights in the country. It was meant to be recycled by the government and the organs of civil society to monitor and evaluate the adherence of human rights, and to measure the assurance of the government to the advancement and defense of human rights.

The Federal Government of Nigeria has intentionally chosen a sharing, counseling and cooperative approach to develop the NAP. The process began in November 1999 when the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), with the support of the British Council, prepared a study visit to South Africa to obtain firsthand knowledge of the process that led to the development of the South African National Action Plan on Human Rights. The study team was composed of legislatures from the NHRC, the Ministry of Justice, the media and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (Onwuazombe, 2017). In December 1999, the chambers of the Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, in teamwork with the NHRC, hosted a discussion with all government departments and justice sector organizations. The purpose of this discussion was to explain the concept of the NAP, as well as the responsibilities of the

respective ministries, agencies and organizations in the procedure of evolving the NAP (Olubodun, 2008).

In April 2000, the Chambers of the Attorney-General and the Minister of Justice of the Federation demanded the NHRC to launch discussions with civil civilization and congress with a view to clarifying the perception of the NAP. Between July and October 2000, the NHRC assembled a series of meetings with civil society agents across Nigeria. At the end of these conferences, a process for broad conference was mapped out and the method for emerging the NAP was started (Obioha, 2009). The first activity was in October 2000, when the NHRC, in corporation with the Senate Committee on Human Rights, the House of Representatives Committee on Justice and Human Rights and the Legal Resources Association, assembled a Governmental Hearing on the State of the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Nigeria. The purpose of this hearing was to explain members of the National Assembly, Government Ministries, and Service Chiefs and organized private sector with the concept of NAP and the need for same. In November 2000, the NHRC with the support of Australian Embassy to Nigeria hosted a workshop on district and international human rights tools.

### **Infringement of Human Rights and Democratic Ethos in North East, Nigeria**

Human right which is also known as natural right or fundamental rights relate to certain freedoms or privileges that are held to be innate part of the human person, which cannot be denied by society (Tunde, 2006). These are rights everyone is expected to enjoy without interference and are generally referred to as inalienable rights. Apart for right to life which is presume to be supreme of all rights, the United Nations Agreements on human Rights recognized other forms of rights such as freedom of thought; conscience and religion; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of assembly and association; rights to privacy and protection of that privacy by law. It is on this premise that Agwunobi and Oyedolapo (2012) opine that human right is the right which stands above the ordinary law of the land and predecessor to the political society and a prime disorder to a refined existence. It is also on this background that Saqib (2015) defined human rights as those rights which a person possesses by his simple characteristics of being a human. These he said are rights which are available to a person and which protect the person's interest, freedom, dignity and other fundamental rights against the interference and excesses of state's agent coercive measures when countering terrorism.

Akinola (2013) notes that the concern of human rights in the world today stems from the perception widely shared with J. J. Rousseau that man though born free is everywhere in chains. Today, increasing awareness couple with the preoccupation on how best to safeguard them from rampant violation have made the term human rights a song on almost everyone's lips, yet the contradiction, inconsistency, confusion, misinterpretation and absurdity that pervade the motion is quite telling (Vance, 2001). In other words it is no longer strange to say that the world in this contemporary age including Africa has witnessed a resurgence of security challenges especially in the form of terrorism. Boko Haram terrorist organization has been threatening the right to life, peace and security of the Nigerian citizen in the North-Eastern zone of the country. Nigeria, therefore, is no doubt under the siege of terrorists. In short, Adeniji (2008) notes that the contemporary Nigerian state has become a theatre of genocide, bloodshed and insecurity due to the activities of the Boko Haram Islamic sect led by its leader, Abubaka Shekau. The terrorists continued to unleash havoc on the populace in the



north-eastern region. Since 2009, the sect has created worrisome threats to lives and properties particularly in North Eastern States of Nigeria.

Adetoro and Omiyefa (2014) is of the view that respect for human rights is sacrosanct not because it is an intrinsic element of effective counter-terrorism or counter-insurgency, but because it is also a fundamental, constitutional and international legal obligation. Unfortunately, the government of Nigeria in most cases operates with total disregard for the rule of law and respect for human rights. Impunity remains a widespread phenomenon within the government circle while countering insurgency. For instance, the government has only brought a few individuals to justice for abuse of human rights and corruption.

The government also did not investigate majority of the alleged cases of police and other security agency's abuse of human rights or punish any perpetrator over the years while fighting Boko Haram terrorists in the north-eastern region and in the country generally. This is evident in the summary execution, assault, torture, and other forms of abuse against the civilian population (Mohammed, 2015).

Mohammed (2015) states that the Nigerian security agents made several arbitrary arrests, and detained several suspects without fair trial. They also use torture, killed the suspects unlawfully and harm the very people they are supposed to protect with utmost impunity, therefore, leaving the citizens helpless and hopeless.

In short, the Nigerian military as security agents in north eastern region of the country have committed war crimes and possible crimes against humanity in the same manner the self-styled Boko Haram terrorists have done (Amnesty International, 2017). Mohammed (2015) went further to assert that Nigerian government is a party to the major sources of International Humanitarian Laws (IHL), i.e. the Geneva conventions, their protocol and other customary international law. Yet the government and its security agencies abuse these against the provisions of the international human right law such as prolonged pretrial detention, denial for fair public trial, infringements on citizens privacy rights; denial of freedoms of speech, denial of freedoms of press, assembly, religion, and movement; child abuse, violence against women; sexual exploitation of children; trafficking in persons, forced and child labour, and a host of others. All these offences conflict with the international counterterrorism standard or insurgency measures. Other obvious case that involved the security agencies was a conducted raid on militant groups and criminal suspects in north eastern states that resulted to the deaths of some of the alleged terrorists, criminals and unfortunately civilians whom they were supposed to protect (Abbah, 2013). While some of the victims sustained serious injuries, some were captured and extra judicially killed

### **Empirical Literature**

Odomovo (2014) carried out a study on the theme: Insurgency, counter-insurgency and human rights violations in Nigeria. He observed that insurgents' activities and government's counter-insurgency operations have claimed hundreds of lives and destroyed many human habitations and sources of

livelihoods across Nigeria. Essentially, the rising wave of insurgency has overwhelmed the internal security capacity of the police and has consequently increased the involvement of the military in internal security operations. Over the years various Joint Military Task Forces (JTFs) have been established and mandated to carry out counter-insurgency operations across the country. Insurgents' activities and counter-insurgency operations of the various JTFs have destroyed entire communities and killed hundreds of Nigerians including innocent civilians. The study examined the human rights implications of government's counter-insurgency initiatives in Nigeria, and concluded that the operations of the JTFs have actually protracted the spate of violence against the civilian populations they are meant to protect. The study proposes that the desirability of a counter-insurgency strategy should be determined by its capacity to protect civilians from human rights abuses and violent attacks.

Adetoro and Omiyefa (2014) studied challenges of human rights abuses in Nigerian democratic governance. The objective of the study was to examine the challenges of human rights abuses in Nigeria. It also explored some conceptual clarifications and further examines various threats to human rights in Nigerian society. The study found out that human rights abuse has become endemic in Nigeria. This is because individuals, groups and state actors are complicit in this vicious circle. In the recent past, human rights violations and abuses have held our people down, devaluing our cherished values and constituting blight on our diplomatic relations with the rest of the world. Therefore, Nigerians must come together to combat these ills by impressing upon their democratically elected government that the principles of democracy and human rights must be sacrosanct.

## Methodology

### Research Design

For the purpose of this research, survey design was adopted, in which historical and descriptive approaches are to be used to enhance the discussion on the subject matter. The intent upon which the procedures were adopted was to ensure that the entire scope of the challenges and prospects of human rights and security agencies in the North East of Nigeria is clearly ascertained.

### Population of the Study

The population of study covers the residents of Darazo, Biu, Balanga and Bali Local Government Areas from Bauchi, Borno, Gombe and Taraba states respectively.

The distribution of the population is shown below:

**Table 3.1: Population Distribution Table**

Respondents	Residents/IDP camps
Darazo Local Government Area	185, 100
Biu Local Government Area	66, 497
Balanga Local Government Area	135, 200
Bali Local Government Area	40, 872
Total	427669

**Source:** Field Survey 2019

**Table 3.2: Sample Size Distribution Table**

Respondents	No of staff
Darazo Local Government Area	173
Biu Local Government Area	62
Balanga Local Government Area	127
Bali Local Government Area	38
Total	400

Source: Researcher's Computation, 2019.

### Source of Data

Data that was used for this study was obtained from primary and secondary sources. Primary data are usually first hand data generated by the researcher through the use of the questionnaire. Primary data was used based on the fact that first-hand information from the respondents was better suited in obtaining the requisite data as to the challenges and prospects of human rights and security agencies in North East of Nigeria.

### Method of Data Analysis and Decision Rule

To analyze the data to be collected, the researcher was guided by the research objectives, hypotheses, and research questions. Items on the questionnaire were spread out in order to capture the qualitative responses from the respondents. The study adopted the use of simple tables, mean and Z – test for analysis of data. The use of tables helped to clearly illustrate and present the data collected for proper analysis, while Z - test method was helpful in assessing the correlations of the variables in the research hypotheses in order to show how one variable relates to another or how one affects the other.

### Data Presentation and Analysis

#### Data Presentation

#### Testing of Hypotheses

The researcher at this point test the hypothesis formed earlier to accept or reject them and as well as determining the extent of their reliability. In order to achieve this, the researcher used Z – test.

### Hypothesis One

#### Step 1

National Action Plan (NAP) does not have significant effect in the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Nigeria.

Table Showing the Response

Alternative Response	N <sub>1</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>
Strongly agree	175	80
Agree	180	40
Undecided	10	70
Disagree	30	115
Strongly disagree	5	95
Total	400	400

Computing mean and variance for N<sub>1</sub>

X	F	FX	X <sup>2</sup>	FX <sup>2</sup>
5	175	875	25	4375
4	180	720	16	2880
3	10	30	9	90
2	30	60	4	120
1	5	5	1	5
Total	400	1690	55	7470

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mean of } N_2 = \bar{X} &= \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F} \\ &= \frac{1690}{400} \\ \bar{X} &= 4.2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Variance of } H_0 = S^2 &= \frac{\sum FX^2}{\sum F} - \left( \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{7470}{400} - \left( \frac{1690}{400} \right)^2 \\ &= 18.7 - 4.2 \\ &= 14.5 \end{aligned}$$

Computing mean and variance for N<sub>2</sub>

X	F	FX	X <sup>2</sup>	FX <sup>2</sup>
5	80	400	25	2000
4	40	160	16	640
3	70	210	9	630
2	115	230	4	460
1	95	95	1	95
Total	400	1095	55	3825

$$\text{Mean of } N_1 = \bar{X}_1 = \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F}$$

$$= \frac{1095}{400}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 2.7$$

$$\text{Variance of } N_1 = S^2 = \frac{\sum FX^2}{\sum F} - \left( \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{3825}{400} - \left( \frac{1095}{400} \right)^2$$

$$= 9.56 - 2.74$$

$$= 6.82$$

Applying the Z test formula

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{S^1}{n_1} + \frac{S^2}{n_2}}}$$

Z = Test statistics

- $\bar{X}$  = mean of sample 1 (N<sub>1</sub>) = 4.2
- $\bar{X}$  = mean of sample 2 (N<sub>2</sub>) = 2.7
- S<sup>1</sup> = Variance of sample 1 (N<sub>1</sub>) = 14.5
- S<sup>2</sup> = Variance of sample 1 (N<sub>2</sub>) = 6.82
- n1 = Sample of sample 1 (N<sub>1</sub>) = 400
- n1 = Sample of sample 2 (N<sub>2</sub>) = 400
- Z = 4.2 - 2.7



$$Z = \frac{\frac{14.5}{400} + \frac{6.82}{400}}{\sqrt{\frac{0.036}{400} + \frac{0.017}{400}}} = \frac{2.2}{0.23} = 9.57$$

Decision rule: reject Ho if Z test calculated is greater than Z – test critical value (+ 1.96) otherwise accept Ho and reject H1

Decision: The value of Z – test calculated which are 9.57 is greater than Z – test critical value (+ 1.96).

Conclusion: we therefore conclude that National Action Plan (NAP) has significant effect in the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Nigeria.

## Hypothesis Two

### STEP 1

The security agencies in Nigeria has not significantly infringed on human rights in the North Eastern part of Nigeria.

Table showing the response

Alternative Response	N <sub>1</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>
Strongly agree	44	67
Agree	84	30
Undecided	117	80
Disagree	27	114
Strongly disagree	128	109
Total	400	400

Computing mean and variance for N<sub>1</sub>

X	F	FX	X <sup>2</sup>	FX <sup>2</sup>
5	44	220	25	1100
4	84	336	16	1344
3	117	351	9	1053
2	27	54	4	108
1	128	128	1	128
Total	400	961	55	3733

ΣFX

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mean of } N_1 = \bar{X} &= \frac{\sum F}{400} \\ &= \frac{961}{400} \\ \bar{X} &= 2.40 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Variance of } N_1 = S^2 &= \frac{\sum FX^2}{\sum F} - \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F} \\ &= \frac{3733}{400} - \frac{961}{400} \\ &= 9.33 - 2.40 \\ &= 6.93 \end{aligned}$$

Computing mean and variance for  $N_2$

X	F	FX	X <sup>2</sup>	FX <sup>2</sup>
5	67	335	25	1675
4	30	120	16	480
3	80	240	9	720
2	114	228	4	456
1	109	109	1	109
Total	400	1032	55	3440

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mean of } N_2 = \bar{X}_1 &= \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F} \\ &= \frac{1032}{400} \\ \bar{X}_1 &= 2.58 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Variance of } N_2 = S^2 &= \frac{\sum FX^2}{\sum F} - \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F} \\ &= \frac{3440}{400} - \frac{1032}{400} \\ &= 8.6 - 2.6 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 6.0$$

Applying the Z test formula

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{S^1}{n_1} + \frac{S^2}{n_2}}}$$

- Z = Test statistics
- $\bar{X}$  = mean of sample 1 ( $N_1$ ) = 2.5
- $\bar{X}$  = mean of sample 2 ( $N_2$ ) = 2.4
- $S^1$  = Variance of sample 1 ( $N_1$ ) = 6.9
- $S^2$  = Variance of sample 1 ( $N_2$ ) = 6.0
- $n_1$  = Sample of sample 1 ( $N_1$ ) = 400
- $n_1$  = Sample of sample 2 ( $N_2$ ) = 400
- Z = 2.58 – 2.40

$$\sqrt{\frac{6.93}{400} + \frac{6.0}{400}}$$

$$Z = \frac{0.18}{\sqrt{0.017 + 0.015}}$$

$$\frac{0.18}{0.17}$$

$$= 1.06$$

Decision rule: reject  $H_0$  if Z test calculated is greater than Z – test critical value (+ 1.96) otherwise accept  $H_0$  and reject  $H_1$

Decision: The value of Z – test calculated which is 1.06 is less than Z – test critical value (+ 1.96).

Conclusion: we therefore conclude that the security agencies in Nigeria has significantly infringed on human rights in the North Eastern part of Nigeria.

### Hypothesis Three

#### STEP 1

The reformed strategies have not significantly contributed to the cushioning of human right conundrum in Nigeria.

Table showing the response

Alternative Response	N <sub>1</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>
Strongly agree	79	5
Agree	21	13
Undecided	12	20
Disagree	6	32
Strongly disagree	2	50
Total	400	400

Computing mean and variance for N<sub>1</sub>

X	F	FX	X <sup>2</sup>	FX <sup>2</sup>
5	79	395	25	1975
4	21	84	16	336
3	12	36	9	108
2	6	12	4	24
1	2	2	1	2
Total	400	529	55	2445

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mean of } N_2 = \bar{X}_1 &= \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F} \\ &= \frac{529}{400} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 4.41$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Variance of } H_0 = S^2 &= \sum F \frac{\sum FX^2}{\sum F} - \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F} \\ &= \frac{2445}{400} - \frac{529}{400} \\ &= 20.38 - 4.41 \\ &= 15.97 \end{aligned}$$

Computing Mean and Variance for N<sub>2</sub>

X	F	FX	X <sup>2</sup>	FX <sup>2</sup>
5	5	25	25	125
4	13	52	16	208
3	20	60	9	180
2	32	64	4	128
1	50	50	1	50
Total	400	251	55	691

$$\text{Mean of } N_1 = \bar{X}_1 = \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F}$$

$$= \frac{251}{400}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 2.09$$

$$\text{Variance of } N_1 = S^2 = \frac{\sum FX^2}{\sum F} - \left( \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{691}{400} - \left( \frac{251}{400} \right)^2$$

$$= 5.76 - 2.09$$

$$= 3.67$$

Applying the Z test formula

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{S^1}{n_1} + \frac{S^2}{n_2}}}$$

- Z = Test statistics
- $\bar{X}_1$  = mean of sample 1 (N<sub>1</sub>) = 4.41
- $\bar{X}_2$  = mean of sample 2 (N<sub>2</sub>) = 2.09
- S<sup>1</sup> = Variance of sample 1 (N<sub>1</sub>) = 15.97
- S<sup>2</sup> = Variance of sample 2 (N<sub>2</sub>) = 3.67
- n<sub>1</sub> = Sample of sample 1 (N<sub>1</sub>) = 400
- n<sub>2</sub> = Sample of sample 2 (N<sub>2</sub>) = 400
- Z = 4.41 - 2.09



$$Z = \frac{15.97}{400} + \frac{3.67}{400}$$

$$Z = \frac{0.13 + 0.03}{0.21}$$

$$Z = \frac{0.40}{0.40}$$

$$Z = 0.53$$

Decision rule: reject Ho if Z test calculated is greater than Z – test critical value (+ 1.96) otherwise accept Ho and reject H1

Decision: The value of Z – test calculated which is 0.53 is less than Z – test critical value (+ 1.96).

Conclusion: we therefore conclude that the reformed strategies have significantly contributed to the cushioning of human right conundrum in Nigeria.

### Discussion of Result

The study discovered that National Action Plan (NAP) has significant effect in the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Nigeria. This is based on the premise that the calculated Z test from the hypothesis result been 9.57 was greater than the Z – test critical value (+ 1.96). Therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected while the alternative was accepted.

The study also discovered that the security agencies in Nigeria has significantly infringed on human rights in the North Eastern part of Nigeria because the calculated Z test (1.06) was less than the Z – test critical value (+ 1.96).

The reformed strategies have significantly contributed to the cushioning of human right conundrum in Nigeria. This discovery is due to the fact that the calculated Z test which was 0.53 was less than the value of Z – test critical value (+ 1.96). Therefore, the null hypothesis was accepted

### Summary of Findings

The summary of findings made for this research study includes the following:

1. National Action Plan (NAP) has significant effect in the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Nigeria.
2. The security agencies in Nigeria has significantly infringed on human rights in the North Eastern part of Nigeria.
3. The reformed strategies have significantly contributed to the cushioning of human right conundrum in Nigeria.

## Conclusion

The study concluded that the objectives of the study were to; examine the effect of National Action Plan (NAP) in the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Nigeria; determine how the security agencies in Nigeria have infringed on human rights in the North Eastern part of Nigeria and highlight the reformed strategies that can cushion human right conundrum in Nigeria. These objectives were guide to the formulation of both research questions and hypotheses relevant to the study. The scope of the study covered two (2) local governments from two (2) different North East States in Nigeria which also formed the population of the study as the methodology adopted was survey design while the analytical tools adopted were; tables, mean and Z – test.

The study finally concluded that though the security agencies in Nigeria has significantly infringed on human rights in the North Eastern part of Nigeria, National Action Plan (NAP) has significant effect in the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Nigeria and the reformed strategies have significantly contributed to the cushioning of human right conundrum in Nigeria.

## Recommendations

The following recommendations are made for this study:

1. The government should ensure continuous implementation of the policies embedded in the National Action Plan (NAP) in order to identify areas that need improvement in the promotion and protection of human rights especially in the North East part of Nigeria.
2. The Nigerian law enforcement agencies most importantly the Nigerian police needs re-orientation because they need to understand their duties as they have to learn that respecting the rights of the citizens are part of their duties. The military on the other hand should be taught to use less force when called upon to restore law and order.
3. Developmental reforms and policies geared towards improving economic infrastructure, human enterprise and political institutions should be adopted and strengthened to complement operations of security agencies in the North East of Nigeria.

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