

SECURITY AGENCIES AND HUMAN RIGHT VIOLATION IN GOMBE STATE OF NIGERIA: CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

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Abstract

It is no news that Nigeria, which is arguably the giant of Africa, is known for human rights violations. From its years of military authoritarianism which witnessed the killing of several human rights activists, and since the return to democratic rule, the country's human rights narrative has not changed. Government authorities and law enforcement agents (the police and the military) frequently engage in various human rights violations, notably unlawful killings, torture, ill-treatment of no crime suspects, forced evictions, interference with the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of association, and violence against women and children are widespread across the country. This has created worrisome threats to lives and government; seem to be grappling with the situation. The broad objective of the study focus on human rights practices and security agencies in Gombe State of Nigeria: An Appraisal, 2015-2022. The specific objectives were to: examine how the security agencies in Nigeria have infringed on Gombe State part of Nigeria and highlight the reformed strategies that can cushion human right conundrum in the study area. This study used ex post facto design while

the analytical tools used were mean and Z - test. The study reveals that, security agencies in Nigeria has significantly infringed on Gombe State part of Nigeria. The reformed strategies have significantly contributed to the cushioning of human right conundrum in the study area. In analyzing the phenomenon of human rights practices and security agencies in Gombe State of Nigeria, Marxists theory of the state was employed. The stud recommend improvement in the human right protection and promotion particularly in Gombe State of Nigeria.

Keywords: Human Rights, Practices, Security Agencies, Gombe State, Violations, Nigeria

Introduction

Despite more than a decade of democratic governance and endorsement of universal declaration of human rights charter, Nigerians still face a lot of human rights abuses. This is because contrary to democratic ethos, the state is still largely authoritarian in leadership and security operations.

In a similar vein, McCulley (2013) observed that cases of human rights violations

which is described as becoming a culture of impunity in the country includes extra-judicial killings, illegal detention, destruction of property by security forces etc. Even studies by researchers revealed that other forms of human rights abuses in Nigeria include motorists harassment and extortion by security personnel, political assassinations, undemocratic imposition of candidates in leadership and intimidation of political opponents (Akhaine and Chizea, 2011).

It is worthy to note that, cases of police and other security agencies brutality and abuse of powers are rarely investigated and perpetrators are hardly brought to justice. Where investigations occur, they fail to comply with international standards and officers suspected of extrajudicial executions are usually sent out on training or transferred to other states instead of undergoing prosecution. Also, reports of highly publicized state or federal panels of inquiry investigating suspicious deaths remain unpublished. In most cases charges brought against the perpetrators of human rights abuses and violations filed by private citizens, groups and even the government suffer interminable delays in the court of law and end up being unresolved (Ifeanyi I. Onwuazombe2017)

Generally, law enforcement agents operate with impunity in the apprehension, detention or even extrajudicial murder of criminal suspects. The authorities generally do not hold police accountable for the use of excessive or deadly force or for the deaths of persons in custody (Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999)

Though, research on security agencies and human right violation in Nigeria is timely and important, it is not well represented in Nigerian literature. Few studies on human right violations by security agencies were carried out

some years ago, due to global changes in technology; types of government, environmental conditions and influences of covid19, their findings might be obsolete considering new administration and practical experiences in our modern organizations. This is an important gap created in knowledge which the research work intend to fill by establishing the extent, challenges and possible remedies of human right violation by security forces in Nigeria.

In addition, due to paucity of resources the researchers utilized only little available information within his reach. This, we considered as great limitation encountered in this research paper. Hence, there appears to be scarcity of existing literature on the subject of the study. The study is therefore a necessary attempt to fill the gap in this area

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, it 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 Gombe State of 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 living in Gombe State.

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

Objectives of the Study

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

- I. Examine how the security agencies in Nigeria have infringed on Gombe State part of Nigeria.
- II. Highlight the reformed strategies that can cushion human right conundrum in the study area.

Research Questions

The following questions are stated for the study:

- I. How has the security agencies in Nigeria infringed on human rights in Gombe State of Nigeria?
- II. What are the reformed strategies that can cushion human right conundrum in Gombe State?

Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses are formulated for the study:

- I. The security agencies in Nigeria have not significantly infringed human rights in Gombe State part of Nigeria.
- II. The reformed strategies have not significantly contributed to the cushioning of human right conundrum in Gombe State of Nigeria.

Conceptual Clarification

The Concept of Security

The security services of any nation are an integral part of the society that cannot be dispensed with and their responsibilities with regard to securing lives and properties cannot be overemphasized. This is why it is, ironical that the ones who are supposed to safe-guard and protect turn around to trample upon and violate the rights of the citizenry. The security services in Nigeria include: Nigerian Armed Forces i.e. Army, Air Force and Navy, Nigeria Police Force, State Security Services (SSS), Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps, Nigerian Prisons Service, Nigerian Customs Service, Nigerian Immigration Service among others (Felix Daniel Nzarga2014)

According to Nweke (1999), National security means, guidance against internal and external threats, regime maintenance, achievement of an acceptable level of economic viability, in short, national security primarily means all those things that lead to the safety of lives and property of people living within a geographical location. Security agents provide security for the nation. The quest to make the environment safe and secure for every Nigerian is a desired development.

Nweke (1999) still observed that security agents are those officers and personnel on active duty or watches against threats to internal and external peace and unity of a country. To him, these personnel make up of the military, Paramilitary, police, security details etc. To him, security is a serious business and as such, every government invests in them for security personnel to help regulate peace and stability of that society for the overall development as the nation.

Some of the functions of these security agencies as provided by law include amongst others the preservation of law and order,

detection of any crime within Nigeria, maintenance of internal security, the protection and preservation of all non military classified matters concerned with the internal security of Nigeria National Security Agency Act.

According to Aduba J. N, (2012) other functions of these security agencies are defending the nation from external aggression, maintaining its territorial integrity and securing violations on land, sea or air suppressing insurgency and acting in aid of civil authorities to restore order when they are called upon to do so by the President.

In the light of this paper, security agents mean all the personal responsible for the prosecution and security, such as the police, military, state security service (SSS), Para-military organization, etc. But whether this is the case or not is beyond the purpose of this paper, since we are more concern with the role of security agents and human right violation in Nigeria.

Human rights are the fundamental features of any true democratic setting because the essence of democracy itself is based on the idea of human rights. Human rights are mostly viewed as the inalienable rights of people (Keneth Mela 2021). They are the legal entitlements which every citizen could enjoy without fear of the government or its fellow citizens.

The Concept of Human Right

Apart from 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

Kaluge(2013) opined that, human rights are those rights which cannot be said to have been given to man by man but are earned by man for being a human because these are necessary for his continuous happy existence with himself, his fellow man and for participation in a complex society.

On a wider perspective, basic issues involved in fundamental human rights are: freedom rights, freedom from oppression in its various forms; participation rights in the decision making processes in various sphere of life; benefits right to food, work, medical care, education, etc (Ndifon2013).

As cited in Felix Daniel Nzarga the Nigeria Constitution 1999 (as amended) has captured the various human rights which the law

seeks to protect under section 33 to 46 which are: 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, Conscience and Religion; Right to freedom of expression and press; Right to peaceful assembly and association; Right to freedom of movement; Right to freedom from discrimination; Right to Acquire and own immovable property anywhere in region and Right to compensation (compulsory acquisition of property)

The above mentioned are the basic right, which the Nigeria Security agencies never attached any importance to safeguard rather a constant violation as will be analyze in this paper.

As cited in Hornby (2000), the Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (6th Edition) defined abuse as unfair, cruel or violent treatment of somebody. Along the same view, Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English described abuse as the act of using something in a way that it should not be used. The above definitions imply that human right abuse is a violation of human right. It also means denying human his fundamental human rights as it involves treating man in a cruel, unfair and violent way or less human. In the recent past, human rights violations and abuses in Nigeria had held people down and devalued the nation's cherished values (Nnochiri 2013)

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 especially, 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 forms of abuse against the civilian population (Mohammed, 2015).

Empirical Review

Odomovo (2014) carried out a study on the theme: Insurgency, counter-insurgency and human rights violations in Nigeria. He observed that insurgent's 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.

Nwafor, Alphonsus Onyeachonam (2020) carry out a research on the topic: Human Rights Practices and Security Agencies in North East of Nigeria. The broad objective of the study focus on an appraisal of 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 North Eastern part of Nigeria and highlight the reformed strategies that can cushion human right conundrum in Nigeria. The 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 North 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. The study is related to present study because both study centered on the activities of security agencies and human right violation in Nigeria.

Obstacles/ Challenges to the Realization of Human Rights in Nigeria.

As cited in Felix Daniel Nzarga (2014), there are many factors responsible for the aggravation of

Human Rights violations in Nigeria. Some of these include:

Illiteracy/Lack of Adequate Training: Most Nigerians are largely uneducated and consequently unaware of their fundamental rights as enshrined in the Constitution. They therefore do not know when such rights are infringed upon or violated not to talk of seeking redress: On the part of the security agents, we have Issues' ranging from lack of proper orientation to lack of adequate training. We know the type 'of tough training usually given to the military for instance, such training can never place them' in a good position to manage civil crisis hence, there is violation of Human Rights and heavy casualties whenever they are involved.

Access to Justice: Access to justice which connotes the availability of accessible, affordable, comprehensible justice system, and the dispensation of justice fairly, speedily and without discrimination, fear or favour is crucial to human rights implementation. The issue of access to justice is a significant constraint to the effectiveness of human rights in Nigeria.

Distrust and Dishonesty in Human Rights NGOs Community: Beginning from the early 1990, there has been an exponential growth of human rights NGOs in Nigeria. Hence, the proliferation of human rights NGOs in Nigeria does not correlate with government respect for human rights in the country. It is tempting to equate the proliferation of human rights NGOs across the globe with improvement in human rights practices. However, a critical evaluation of the activities of human rights NGOs will reveal that the growth in the number of NGOs has marginal impact on human rights protection. This is partly because many human rights NGOs activists are not truly committed to the cause of human rights but merely use their NGOs as

umbrella to make money from donor agencies for themselves.

Lack of diligent prosecution of violators: This factor also contributes to exacerbate Human Rights violations when security officers are not taken to Court and even when they are taken to Court, the matter is not prosecuted to the end. The extent of violation by these security officers is often down played, Sometimes, when such cases are prosecuted to the end, the authorities flaunt the orders of the court with unimaginable impunity.

Poverty: This is another reason why violations of Human Rights thrive in our society. As a result of the high level, of poverty, many people whose rights are violated hardly seek redress when they consider the cost of legal representation. Some even keep quiet to avoid who they regard as stigmatization especially when such violation like rape is involved.

Ethnic/Religious Sentiments: Sometimes, if the violator is from the same religious or ethnic group with the superior officers who is handling the case, justice is often not served.

Attitude of Concerned Authorities: The Government most of the time lacks the political will to take issues of human rights seriously, The National Human Rights Commission charged with the, mandate of protection and promotion of the rights of the citizenry has not done enough primarily because the organization is handicapped by the non-gazette of the National Human Rights Act passed into law since 2010. Thus lawyers in the commission are unable to take up cases of violations of human rights especially those violations perpetrated by security agents as such cases could even be taken up at the risk of their own lives. Suffice it also to say that inefficiency of government at all levels does not only violate the social economic and

cultural rights of citizens, but, triggers other violations like extrajudicial killings rape, torture, etc. it is also worthy of note that it is the violation of rights that brings about insecurity and not the other way round.

Espirit de corps: In the forces is also encouraging violation of Human Rights for instance, where an officer commits an offence that constitutes a violation of Human Rights and is brought before his superior, such an offending officer is shielded or when any action at all is taken, the officer involved in such violation is only dismissed and not prosecuted to serve as a deterrent to others. **Lack of sufficient legal aid:** As we mentioned earlier, most of the people violated do not know their rights and even if they know, the financial implications of litigation and the rigorous court processes discourage them.

Lack of Accountability for Ammunition: Officers who are given ammunition especially the Nigerian Mobile Police use ammunition indiscriminately and do not account for such ammunition, thereby promoting the violation of citizens' right to life.

Negative Effects of Human Rights Abuse in Nigeria

- 1) Human rights abuse in Nigeria often leads to poverty which is so prevalent due to massive abuse of public fund. This is as a result of high rate of unemployment which has resulted in youth's involvement in crimes such as armed robbery, internet scams and kidnapping for survival.
- 2) Secondly, human right abuse has obvious hindrance to national development.
- 3) Thirdly, it also breeds high insecurity rate as a state of anarchy had given room to lack of protection of lives and

properties as witnessed under conflicts in the Niger Delta region and the various ethno religious violence.

- 4) Equally, the poor health care facilities and diseases are as a result of government non-challant attitude to the well-being of the citizens. Human right abuse has created unlawful detention and lawlessness with gross violation of the rule of law.
- 5) Furthermore, human right abuse makes people unpatriotic as most Nigerians are not proud of calling Nigeria their fatherland. This is why many citizens of Nigeria seek ways of leaving the country in search of safety and prosperity abroad.
- 6) The outbreak of Book Haram attack on security agencies, innocent citizens and properties worth million of Naira came as a reaction against the violation of human right in Nigeria.
- 7) Destruction of government properties worth million of Naira in Lagos and some areas in Abuja by hoodlums during end SARS protest was significantly unconnected with violation of human right abuses in Nigeria.

Research Method

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 Gombe State of Nigeria is clearly ascertained.

Population of the Study

The population of study covers the residents of Nafada, Funakaye, Balanga and Billiri Local Government Areas of Gombe State respectively.

The distribution of the population is shown below:

Table 3.1: Population Distribution Table

Respondents	Residents
Nafada Local Government Area	185, 100
Fynakaye Local Government Area	66, 497
Balanga Local Government Area	135, 200
Billiri Local Government Area	40, 872
Total	427669

Source: Field Survey 2022

Table 3.2: Sample Size Distribution Table

Respondents	No of staff
Nafada Local Government Area	173
Funakaye Local Government Area	62
Balanga Local Government Area	127
Billiri Local Government Area	38
Total	400

Source: Researcher’s Computation, 2022.

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 Gombe State 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

The security agencies in Nigeria has not significantly infringed on human rights in Gombe State part of Nigeria.

Table showing the response

Alternative Response	N ₁	N ₂
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 N₁

X	F	FX	X ²	FX ²
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

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

$$= \frac{961}{400}$$

$$\bar{X} = 2.40$$

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

$$= \frac{3733}{400} - \frac{961}{400}$$

$$= 9.33 - 2.40$$

$$= 6.93$$

Computing mean and variance for N_2

X	F	FX	X ²	FX ²
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

$$\text{Mean of } N_2 = \bar{X}_1 = \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F}$$

$$= \frac{1032}{400}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 2.58$$

$$\text{Variance of } N_2 = S^2 = \frac{\sum FX^2}{\sum F} - \frac{(\sum FX)^2}{\sum F}$$

$$= \frac{3440}{400} - \frac{1032^2}{400}$$

$$= 8.6 - 2.6$$

$$= 6.0$$

Applying the Z test formula

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

- Z = Test statistics
- \bar{x}_1 = mean of sample 1 (N_1) = 2.5
- \bar{x}_2 = mean of sample 2 (N_2) = 2.4
- s_1^2 = Variance of sample 1 (N_1) = 6.9
- s_2^2 = Variance of sample 1 (N_2) = 6.0
- n_1 = Sample of sample 1 (N_1) = 400
- n_2 = Sample of sample 2 (N_2) = 400
- Z = 2.58 - 2.40

$$Z = \frac{2.58 - 2.40}{\sqrt{\frac{6.93}{400} + \frac{6.0}{400}}}$$

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

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

$$= 1.06$$

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 0.53 is less than Z – test critical value (+ 1.96).

Conclusion: we therefore conclude that security agencies in Nigeria has significantly infringed on human rights in Gombe State part of Nigeria.

Hypothesis Two 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_1	N_2
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_1

X	F	FX	X^2	FX^2
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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mean of } N_2 = \bar{X}_I &= \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F} \\ &= \frac{529}{400} \\ \bar{X}_I &= 4.41 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Variance of } N_2 = S^2 &= \sum F \frac{\sum FX^2}{\sum F} - \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F} \\ &= \frac{2445}{400} - \frac{529}{400} \\ &= 20.38 - 4.41 \\ &= 15.97 \end{aligned}$$

Computing Mean and Variance for N_2

X	F	FX	X ²	FX ²
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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mean of } N_1 = \bar{X}_I &= \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F} \\ &= \frac{251}{400} \\ \bar{X}_I &= 2.09 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Variance of } N_1 = S^2 &= \frac{\sum FX^2}{\sum F} - \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F} \\ &= \frac{691}{400} - \frac{251}{400} \\ &= 5.76 - 2.09 \\ &= 3.67 \end{aligned}$$

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_1) = 4.41
- \bar{X}_2 = mean of sample 2 (N_2) = 2.09
- S^1 = Variance of sample 1 (N_1) = 15.97
- S^2 = Variance of sample 2 (N_2) = 3.67
- n_1 = Sample of sample 1 (N_1) = 400
- n_2 = Sample of sample 2 (N_2) = 400

$$Z = \frac{4.41 - 2.09}{\sqrt{\frac{15.97}{400} + \frac{3.67}{400}}}$$

$$Z = \frac{2.32}{\sqrt{0.13 + 0.03}}$$

$$Z = \frac{2.32}{\sqrt{0.21}}$$

$$Z = \frac{2.32}{0.40}$$

$$Z = 0.53$$

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 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 Gombe State of Nigeria.

Discussion of Result

The study discovered that the security agencies in Nigeria has significantly infringed on human rights in the Gombe State 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 the study area. 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. The security agencies in Nigeria has significantly infringed on human rights in the North Eastern part of Nigeria.
2. The reformed strategies have significantly contributed to the cushioning of human right conundrum in Nigeria.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. This paper, having highlighted some cases of human rights violations by security agencies, advocates faithfulness to statutory and constitutional responsibilities by all and sundry.
2. Nigerians should know their rights and insist on them being respected without fear of intimidation, victimization and contradictions.
3. The Mass Media, both electronic and print should mobilize the people to live up to their obligations in order to rightly ask government questions and demand respect for human rights and reparation when abused.
4. Nigeria with all her resources both natural and human should be a model for liberal democracy and rule of law that safe guards human rights.
5. Nigeria national security policy must take full cognizance of the yearnings of minority groups whose continuous

clamor have led to political tension in the country.

6. Legal aid should be made accessible to the poor who are being violated.
7. More Human rights Organizations (e.g. NGOs) come up and volunteer to assist the poor in fighting for their rights especially in the North where there are no many NGOs.
8. Sensitization campaigns should be held more often to educate or enlighten the masses on the existence of their rights. Religious and traditional rulers should be encouraged to enlighten their subjects on their rights and how to seek redress when such rights are violated.
9. Make full use of diplomatic pressure and sanctions to deter the security agents from actions that constitute violations of Human Rights. Such pressure includes targeted sanctions, diplomatic isolation, etc. For instance the United States of America usually supports the Nigerian military and security agencies with capacity building, intelligence' and - weapons. However, this support was recently withdrawn by the Donald Trump's government due to the gross destruction of lives and properties carried out in the north eastern town which constitutes a violation of right to life and property.
10. Educate and enlighten, law enforcement officers, prosecutors and others charged with the duty of protection' and promotion of Human Rights on what constitutes the Human Rights. In this regard ,training and reorientation of officers should cut across all cadres and not restricted to the senior officers.

11. Also there should be an upgrade in the yardstick recruitment of security officers particularly the Nigerian Police.' e.g. a degree or its equivalent should be considered. Furthermore officers should be employed based on merit.
12. Violators should be diligently prosecuted to act as a deterrent to others. Modalities should be put in place to enforce all laws that ensure the protection and promotion of Human Rights e.g. National Human Rights Act, '2010.
13. Strict measures should be put in place to ensure that ammunition is accounted for, as this may deter the officers from using such ammunition indiscriminately.
14. There should be an improvement in the welfare packages of the security agents as this will go a long way in combating corruption. The Inspector General of Police recently said that a new salary structure is being worked out for the Nigerian Police Force to compare with their counterparts abroad.

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