

End Sars Protest and Socio-Economic Development of Calabar Metropolis, Cross River State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined the connection between the socioeconomic development and the End SARS protest, concentrating on the Calabar Metropolis in the state of Cross River. The study primarily looked at how the Calabar Metropolis, Cross River State, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and infrastructure were vandalized as a result of the End SARS protest. In the investigation, the structural functional theory was used. Information was gathered from primary and secondary sources. To pick 400 respondents, the study used basic random and systematic sampling procedures. Data was gathered using a 28-item questionnaire named "End SARS protest and Socio-Economic Development." The statistical analysis tool used for the analysis was the chi-square method. With three degrees of freedom, two hypotheses were developed and evaluated at the 0.05 level of significance. The results demonstrated that in Calabar Metropolis, Cross River State, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and vandalism of infrastructure facilities have a substantial negative link with the End SARS protest. The results suggest that the End SARS protests caused significant damage to infrastructure and caused small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to incur significant losses. The government, affluent Nigerians, and owners of commercial banks were advised to donate to the reconstruction of the damaged infrastructure due to the substantial influence these facilities have on economic growth and development. In order to help many SMEs that are on the verge of failing to revive after the End SARS Protest, it was also suggested that the government, working with policy makers, provide unconditional grants and credit facilities to SMEs owners in Calabar Metropolis and throughout Nigeria. Finally, it was suggested that in order to strengthen and protect citizens' rights, the government implement significant police force changes. The investigation came to the conclusion that the frail Nigerian economy was severely impacted by the End SARS protest.

Keywords: End SARS protest, Socio economic development, Infrastructural Facilities, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Calabar Metropolis.

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic, which began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, had a devastating effect on the world in 2020 and claimed countless lives. Nigeria had lockdowns at various points, much like other nations, and concurrently saw youth protests. This demonstration was sparked

by the notoriously cruel and evil actions of the Nigerian Police Force's (NPF) Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS). The demonstrators accused this special Department of ongoing tyranny and killings, despite the fact that it was established to combat armed robberies and kidnapping. Youths were mobilized on social media to protest police brutality under the hashtag #End SARS, and as a result, the Nigerian police force's department was dissolved (Adikumu, 2021; Ochi & Mark, 2021; Dajo & Akor 2022; Uyang, Abanbeshie, Aboh, Aniah, Akomaye, Igbe & Eshiotse, 2022; Uyang, Nkpoyen & Bassey, 2016; Akwaji, Uyang & Abonor, 2017).

Numerous social media demonstrations have been observed in several African nations, including Nigeria. The 2020 #End SARS youth protests were the largest of their type in Nigeria. The first large-scale protest against police brutality against civilians occurred in 2017, when Nigerians, including youths and celebrities, took to the streets in a nonviolent demonstration against the brutality and extortion of the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS). They used the hashtag #End SARS to call for the federal government of Nigeria to disband SARS. The state Criminal Investigation and Intelligence Department (SCIID) in Nigeria oversaw the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS), a division of the Nigerian police force. In an effort to stop a wave of armed robberies in Nigeria, the squad was established in 1992 by Simeon Danladi Midenda, the previous commissioner of police.

The department or unit was primarily formed to address crimes such as kidnapping and armed robbery, among other related operations (Amnesty International, 2016). The squad was established as a police unit using facemasks that conducted undercover operations to combat crimes involving guns. Then, in less than two decades, it developed to be a sizable and formidable squad, with an emphasis on cyber fraudsters in addition to armed robbers. The team had licenses to carry weapons, operate unmarked vehicles, and wear uniforms or badges. But they supposedly gained a reputation for using violence against defenseless young Nigerians. The young and wealthy, who owned automobiles, had valuable belongings, iPhones, laptops, and were well-dressed, were the main targets (Nwafor & Nwabuzor, 2021). SARS officials breached people's privacy and infringed their rights. Additionally, they violated taxpayer privacy by secretly inspecting people's phones. Most people fear that they will be jailed, mistreated, or worse—that is, that they will be shot. With the help of social media and no formal leadership structure or oversight, Nigerian youth spearheaded the #End SARS protests (Eba, 2022).

Ochi and Mark (2021) claim that the End SARS protest had a disastrous effect on the already precarious Nigerian economy. According to Ochi and Mark (2021), the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry (LCCI, 2020) bemoaned the loss of about N800 billion in economic value in Nigeria as a result of the End SARS protest. Similar to this, Fagbo (2020) began by noting that as the demonstration continued, the people's short-term economic implications grew. One of the most important indicators of the impact of the End SARS protests was a decline in consumer expenditure on non-essential items. In 2020, the majority of businesses—from global conglomerates to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria and elsewhere—saw a sharp decline in their financial situation. Among these economic crises were the Covid-19 pandemic, which led to the government taking preventive steps on trade by closing both domestic and international borders, and the End SARS protest, which prevented the country's major economic activities from operating smoothly (Oshinnaiké, 2020).

The Calabar Metropolis was the center of the study, which looked at the End SARS protest and socioeconomic progress. The research work adds a great deal to the body of knowledge already available in the field on protests against SARS and the growth of the socioeconomic sector. Examining the relationship between End SARS protest and small and medium-sized businesses as well as End SARS protest and infrastructure development is the main focus.

Statement of the Problem

The End SARS demonstration took a different turn on October 17, 2020, when thugs started attacking peaceful protestors in Nigerian cities and villages. For example, on October 17, 2020, thugs attacked demonstrators at Kubwa on the outskirts of Abuja, the capital of the country. Thugs attacked protestors at the Lagos Government House, Alausa, two days prior in Lagos. The nation came to a standstill on October 20, 2020, when events escalated into something bigger. Police stations and other paramilitary security vehicles were destroyed, and public buildings and private businesses were looted and destroyed. This was sparked by the theft of Covid-19 palliatives that were kept in some warehouses across the country (Nkasi, 2020).

Regretfully, in the name of the End SARS protest, thugs viciously targeted Nigeria's already frail and faltering economy. It is depressing to see that private company owners in Cross River State's capital, Calabar Metropolis, are still tallying their losses. The Nigerian economy, which is still fighting to get off the ground, has suffered a persistent setback as a result of the End SARS protest. Every state in Nigeria is experiencing the effects of the End SARS protest in every area of the economy. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) were also impacted by the End SARS protest in Nigeria, despite their significance to the country's economic progress. The protest did not spare the nation's egregiously deficient infrastructures. The aftermath of the protest has had a significant negative impact on the economy. In light of this, the purpose of this article is to investigate the impact of the End SARS protest on the socioeconomic growth of Calabar, the capital city of Cross River State, and Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

Examining the End SARS protest and the socioeconomic development of the Calabar Metropolis in Nigeria's Cross River State was the study's main goal.

1. Examine the effect of the End SARS demonstration on the vandalism of infrastructure in the Calabar Metropolis, Cross River State.
2. Ascertain how the Calabar Metropolis, Cross River State, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are affected by the End SARS protest.

Statement of Hypothesis

1. There is no discernible connection between the vandalism of Calabar Metropolis Cross River State's infrastructure and the End SARS demonstration.
2. The Calabar Metropolis, Cross River State, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are not significantly impacted by the End SARS protest.

Literature Review

End SARS protest and vandalisation of infrastructural facilities.

A key component of economic development, especially in developing countries, is infrastructure. Roads, energy, water, health, and other social infrastructure can improve economic development and change society (Dajo & Akor, 2022; Nkpoyen, Uyang, Ekoluo & Usoroh, 2020). AICD (2011) states that it is impossible to overstate the contribution of infrastructure to the acceleration of socioeconomic development. It claimed that in recent years, Nigeria's per-capital growth performance has benefited from infrastructure by a net 1% point. According to projections, Nigeria's infrastructural problems could require spending \$14.2 billion, or 12% of GDP, to be resolved over the next ten years (AICD, 2011). The administration is determined to solve the major socioeconomic concerns of fighting poverty and providing for people's fundamental necessities in the face of insufficient and ineffective infrastructure. However, the nation's economy has continued to suffer from protests like End SARS and growing discontent among the populace in all sectors (Ochi & Mark, 2021).

Construction and maintenance of infrastructure demand large financial investments, and protests against these facilities and their impact on economic growth and development in developed and developing nations are major concerns (Dajo & Akor, 2021). Renn, Jovanovich, and Schroter (2011), referenced in Dajo and Akor (2022), state that protest-related social upheaval causes infrastructural facilities to be damaged or displaced. Lekki Toll Gate destruction, state-owned buildings and facilities, local government councils, police stations, invasions of traditional institutions, public private transportation, and other infrastructure facilities by a few thugs who have taken advantage of the nonviolent protests to spread chaos and anarchy throughout the federation (Ochi and Mark, 2021).

Social upheaval, like the anti-SARS demonstrations, disrupts the economy by destroying productive assets, diverting resources, killing and injuring people, and causing damage to health and educational institutions (UNDP, 2021; referenced in Dajo & Akor, 2022). Ajeromi Ifelodun Local Government Secretariat, Palace of the Oba of Lagos, Lagos High Court, Oyingbo BRT terminus, Ojodu Beger BRT terminus, vehicle inspection office Ojodu Beger, Lagos state public work cooperation Ojodu Beger, Lagos City Hall and Circle Mall Lekki, numerous luxury shops in Surulere, The Nation newspaper, TVC, and Shoprite Lekki are among the public and private infrastructure facilities that have been destroyed in Lagos, according to LCCI (2020), cited in Ochi and Mark (2021). Each of the 57 BRT trucks that were damaged cost \$200,000, or almost N3.9 billion. Orile, Amukoko, Leyeni, Ilasamaja, Ikotun, Ajah, Igando, Elemero, Makinde, Onipanu, Ebute-Ero, Pen-cinema, Isokoko, Alade, Cele, Igbo-Elerin Shibir, Gbajada, Onilekere, Makoko, Daleko, Asahun, Makinyo, Amuwo-Odofin, Anti-kidnapping Surelere are the 25 stations that, according to the police, burned down in Lagos. Ojo, Ojodu, Mowo, PPL, Morogbo, and other police stations were vandalized but not set on fire (LCCI, 2020 quoted in Ochi & Mark, 2021).

Olasupo (2020) reports that 205 important national security assets, corporate infrastructure facilities, and private properties were destroyed as a result of the End SARS protest. In addition, 71 public warehouses and 248 private infrastructure facilities spread across thirteen states in Nigeria were looted and damaged as a result of the End SARS protest (Olasupo, 2020). The End SAR protest damaged the nation's infrastructure, which had a detrimental effect on its socioeconomic growth (Akor & Dayo, 2022). According to Vaskov, Pienknagura, and Ricci (2021), cited in Dajo & Akor (2022), End SARS caused a decline in economic activity, particularly in countries that faced low growth rates prior to social unrest like End SARS and those that had grown earlier. The demonstration has devastated the country's economic capital, according to Mutiu Yekeen, Head of Corporate Communications at Primero Transport Services (PTS) Ltd, and the firm that owns the BRT buses. In just six days, the company lost almost N100 million as a result of the protest (Abuede, 2020).

According to a statement made public by SP Haruna Mohammed, the public relations officer for the Anambra state Police Command, thugs dressed as protestors attacked 21 police divisions, setting seven of them on fire. Other damaged government properties included the High Court of Ogidi, the Zik status at the DMGS roundabout in Onitsha, and the Idemili North Local Government Secretariat. Additionally, the states of Plateau, Kano, Ogun, Oyo, and Abuja—the nation's capital—saw facility devastation, looting, and fatalities (Fagbo, 2020). The replacement cost of infrastructure in Lagos State is estimated to be N1 trillion, and this will undoubtedly show up in GDP. Industry expansion analysts predict that this will lead to a decline in real GDP, or gross domestic product. It will decrease to roughly 6.91% annually, intensifying the anticipated slowdown in the economy, upsetting the supply chain, and hastening the rate of increase in inflation. Investment bankers made it quite evident that businesses lose roughly N1 trillion. Furthermore, poverty and employment losses would undoubtedly increase (Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry LCCI, 2020).

End SARS protest and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

Small and medium-sized businesses, or SMEs, are acknowledged globally as being key players in economic development and expansion. The Federal Government of Nigeria, as well as many other developing countries, have stressed the significance of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in the advancement of their economies over the years, according to Ofegbu, Akanbi, and Joseph (2013). Nowadays, entrepreneurship and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are acknowledged globally as important sources of innovation, creativity, and adaptability in both rising and developing economies and advanced industrialized nations. The attraction towards small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) has been centered around their capacity to generate employment opportunities, lessen income inequality, produce goods and services for the economy, foster skill development and acquisition, facilitate backward integration, and facilitate technological advancements (Folorunsho, Abodunde & Kareem, 2015; cited in Eba, 2022). The key to the economic success of many developing nations, including Nigeria, is small and medium-sized enterprises. The predicted contribution that SMEs may make in providing a training environment for the development and expansion of indigenous entrepreneurs has also led to an emphasis on SMEs in modern Nigeria (Folorunsho, et al., 2015; cited in Eba, 2022).

Ismaila (2012) asserts that the small and medium-sized business sector is a major driver of economic development, employment creation, and national growth, the eradication of poverty, equitable income distribution, and economic development. It can also claim to be the largest employer of labor globally because of its labor-intensive production process and ease of start-up and operation when compared to larger industries and multinational corporations. Previous research has confirmed that developing countries with greater employment rates for SMEs have had faster economic growth than their counterparts (Motilewa, Ogbari & Aka, 2015).

A study titled "A survey of the impact of End SARS protest on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Oyo State, Nigeria" was carried out in 2021 by Ogunlade, Oseni, and Tiamiyu. One hundred and eighty-nine (189) SMEs were chosen using a practical sample method in a descriptive design. With the use of descriptive statistics, data were examined. According to the survey, small and medium-sized enterprises were negatively impacted by the End SARS protest. The study also discovered that, in the post-END SARS period, grants and credit facilities will be the most significant mechanism supporting the growth of small and medium-sized firms (SMEs). According to research by Uyang, Abanbeshie, Omono, and Aboh (2022), policymakers and the government should work together to provide Nigerian SMEs with unrestricted grants and credit facilities.

In order to determine the causes of the End SARS protest in Nigeria, ascertain the impact of the protest, and offer potential solutions to the causes of the protest, Ochi and Mark (2021) conducted a study on the "effect of the End SARS protest on the Nigerian economy." Given the scope of the work and the survey research method employed, the study's methodology was qualitative since it was based on the structural-functionalist theory. Journal papers and other internet sources were among the secondary sources from which data were gathered. According to the report, SARS is infamous for its cruelty, violations of human rights, and lack of accountability for its deeds. Meanwhile, the protest caused the Nigerian economy, particularly SMEs, to incur enormous losses of billions of naira. According to the study's conclusion, the End SARS protest has raised awareness of police brutality in Nigeria among the international community as well as within Nigerians and her economy.

A study named "The Impact of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises on Economic Development of Ekiti State, Nigeria" was conducted in 2014 by Opafunso and Adepoju. The study looks at how SMEs affected Ekiti State's economic development between 2006 and 2013. 150

respondents—traders, artisans, production companies, and other small and medium-sized businesses—were chosen using a multi-stage sampling technique from 16 local government areas in Ekiti State for the survey research design, which collected data from them. To determine the substantial benefits of small and medium-sized businesses on employment, poverty reduction, and raising living standards in Ekiti State, three null hypotheses were put to the test. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used to analyze the study's data, and the chi-square test was utilized to evaluate the hypotheses at the 0.05 level of significance. The results showed that SMEs and improvements in employment creation, poverty alleviation, and people's standard of living in Ekiti State are positively correlated. According to Uyang, Abanbeshie, Bassey, and Omono (2023), SMEs play a major role in youth employment, poverty reduction, and raising living standards. They also suffered significant losses during protests like End SARS, amounting to billions of Naira, which had a negative impact on the economy. These findings are consistent with those of Opafunso and Adepoju (2014).

During the final week of October 2020, SBM conducted research and conducted interviews with 180 business owners in Oshodi Isolo and Lagos Mainland, two areas in Lagos State, to determine the financial and economic effects of the End SARS protests on small companies. (2021). The majority of the businesses studied were sole proprietorships (84.1%), which have no employees, and a small number of micro/small businesses (16%), which have between two and ten employees. Shop owners and petty traders, who engage in a variety of wholesale and retail trades, were also involved in the research because they were impacted by the looting that occurred after the End SARS protest. The majority of respondents (66%) are between the ages of 25 and 40, followed by those who are between the ages of 40 and 65 (32%), and very few are under the age of 25 (Morgen, 2020; quoted in Ochi and Mark, 2021).

Theoretical Framework

Structural Functional Theory

The foundation of this investigation was the structural functional theory. The examination of the Calabar Metropolis, Cross River State, socioeconomic development, and the End SARS protest was conducted using the structural functional theory. American sociologist Talcott Persons (1902–1979) created the structural functional theory throughout the 20th century. The structural functional theory holds that society is a system of interrelated pieces that cooperate to keep the social equilibrium and condition of balance for the entire community. For instance, every social institution plays a vital role in societal operations. A society's family provides a setting for procreating, nurturing, and socializing its children; education provides a means of passing on skills, knowledge, and culture to its youth; politics govern its members; economics facilitates the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services; and religion offers a platform for the worship of a higher power as well as moral guidance (Ritzer, 2012).

The functionalist theory highlights how every aspect of society is interrelated by emphasizing how one aspect influences and is influenced by other aspects. The terms "functional" and "dysfunctional" are used by functionalists to characterize how social components affect society. When societal components support stability, they are considered functional; when they cause social unrest, they are considered dysfunctional. There are elements of society that can work well and poorly. For instance, crime is dysfunctional because it is linked to fear, property loss, and acts of physical violence.

Durkhiem and other functionalists contend that because crime fosters a stronger sense of social cohesiveness and a heightened awareness of moral ties among society's members, it is also beneficial to society (Ritzer, 2012). According to functionalists, every social reality has an agreement on values. They also think that society's members generally agree on what is desirable,

worthwhile, and worthless. Regarding societal standards, morals, and beliefs, people are in agreement. Whether a society is democratic or communist, a high degree of consensus unites its members to create a unified and cohesive whole. Functionalists also believe that stability permeates phenomena and civilizations. The idea makes the assumption that for the social system (society) to survive, there must be some level of stability and order. According to functionalists, as long as norms and values are upheld, there won't be any conflicts in society across classes (Ritzer, 2012). The theory is pertinent to this study because it holds that a society devoid of peace would not have peace, significant economic progress, or development. An example of this would be the End SARS Protest.

Methodology

A standardized questionnaire that was given to study participants was used to gather data for the research. The study was conducted in Cross River State's Calabar Metropolis. Four hundred respondents, both male and female, participated in the study, and the sample was chosen using basic random sampling. To guarantee randomness in the selection of ten (10) regions inside Calabar Metropolis, the balloting method was utilized. Using a poll paper, the names of the different Calabar Metropolis areas were written. Systematically, forty respondents were chosen from each area, for a total of four hundred (400) respondents utilized in the study. The Taro Yamane (1967) formula was used to obtain the sample. The study used data from both primary and secondary sources. A structured questionnaire served as the main source of data, with information from textbooks, journals, and the internet serving as a supplementary source. Chi-square statistical methods were used to analyze the data at the 0.05 significance level. After carefully reviewing the data to make sure every question on the questionnaire had been answered, the replies were coded, revised, and subjected to appropriate statistical analysis.

Results

Hypothesis one

The vandalism of Calabar Metropolis, Cross River State, and infrastructure has no discernible connection to the End SARS protest.

Chi-square statistical analysis was used to analyze the variables in order to test this hypothesis.

Table 1: Chi – square (X^2) response distribution of the relationship between End SARS Protest and vandalisation of infrastructural facilities in Calabar Metropolis, Cross River State.

RESPONSES						
Variables	SA	A	D	SD	Total	X² Value
End SARS Protest	59(78.4)	160(128.8)	2(39.2)	3(12.88)	224	81.81
Infrastructural Facilities		81(61.6)	70(101.2)	5(3.08)	20(10.12)176	
Total		140	230	7	23	400

Source: Fieldwork, 2024

Results:

Level of significance = 0.05 Degree of freedom = 3 Critical Value = 7.81 Calculated Value = 81.81

According to the above analysis, the calculated X^2 value of 81.81 was greater than the critical table value of 7.81 at the 0.05 level of significance with three (3) degrees of freedom. As a result, the result was statistically significant, indicating a significant correlation between the End SARS Protest and the vandalism of infrastructure in Calabar Metropolis, Cross River State.

Table 2: Chi - Square (X^2) response distribution of the relationship between End SARS Protest and small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Calabar Metropolis, Cross River State

Variables	RESPONSES					Total	X^2 Value
	SA	A	D	SD			
End SARS Protest	145 (120.4)	70 (72.8)	4 (11.2)	5 (19.6)		224	46.91
Small and Medium Enterprises	70 (946)	60 (57.2)	16 (8.8)	30 (15.4)		176	
Total		215	130	20	35	400	

Source: Fieldwork, 2024

Results:

Level of Significance = 0.05 Degree of Freedom = 3 Critical Value = 7.81 Calculated Value = 46.91

The analysis showed that the calculated X^2 value of 46.91 was greater than the critical table value of 7.81 at the 0.05 level of significant degree of freedom of three (3). Consequently, the result was statistically significant, indicating a significant relationship between the End SARS Protest and SMEs in Calabar Metropolis, metropololis.

Discussion

End SARS Protest and vandalism of infrastructural facilities.

The findings displayed in Table 1 indicate a noteworthy correlation between the End SARS protest and the vandalism of infrastructure. According to UNDP (2021), which was cited by Dajo and Akor (2022), social unrest like the End SARS Protest disrupts economic activity by destroying productive assets, diverting resources, killing and injuring people, and causing damage to health and educational facilities. Olasupo (2020), who claimed that the End SARS Protest led to the destruction of 205 significant corporate infrastructure facilities, private properties, and assets related to national security, also supports the outcome. Olasupo (2020) added that 71 public warehouses and 248 private infrastructure facilities across thirteen Nigerian states were looted and damaged as a result of End SARS. Infrastructure is damaged or relocated as a result of social unrest like the End SARS Protest. There is an extensive and incalculable list of public and private infrastructure facilities that have been destroyed or damaged.

END SARS Protest and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

The alternate hypothesis was accepted and the null hypothesis was rejected in Table 2. The outcome demonstrated the strong inverse association between small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) and the End SARS protest. Ogunlade, Osari, and Tihamiyu (2020), who carried their research on the effects of the End SARS protest on small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) in Oyo State, Nigeria, provide support for this. One hundred and eighty-nine (189) SMEs were chosen using a suitable sample technique in a descriptive design study. According to the survey, small and medium-sized enterprises were negatively impacted by the End SARS protest. The findings align with those of Ochi and Mark (2021), who carried out a study on the "effect of the End SARS protest on the Nigerian economy" with the explicit goals of determining the causes of the End SARS protest in Nigeria, assessing the protest's impact, and suggesting potential remedies for the causes of the protest. According to the study, SARS is well-known for its violence, violations of human rights, and lack of accountability for its acts. The protest also caused the Nigerian economy, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), to incur enormous losses of billions of Naira. According to the study's conclusion, the End SARS protest

has raised awareness of police brutality in Nigeria among the international community as well as within Nigerians and her economy.

In a developing nation like Nigeria, small and medium-sized businesses are the answer to economic growth. The Nigerian economy has equally suffered from the creation of jobs, the narrowing of income gaps, the production of goods and services, and the provision of an environment that is conducive to skill acquisition and development as a result of the massive losses incurred by SMEs during the End SARS protest.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study's conclusions indicate that the End SARS protest had a disastrous effect on Nigeria's already precarious economy. Based on the aforementioned, the study ends with the following suggestions:

1. Economic activity declines when infrastructure is destroyed, particularly in emerging nations like Nigeria. Because infrastructure has a major impact on economic growth and development, the government, wealthy Nigerians, and owners of commercial banks should all contribute to rebuilding the infrastructure that was destroyed during the End SARS protest.
2. The government, working with legislators, should provide unconditional grant and loan facilities to owners of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Calabar Metropolis and throughout Nigeria. This will enable many SMEs that are on the point of failure revive following the End SARS Protest.
3. The government must act quickly to improve and uphold citizens' rights by implementing significant reforms in the police force.

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