**CHRISLAND UNIVERSITY**

**POLICE BRUTALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Police brutality is a global phenomenon. The practice has dire consequences for fundamental human rights. It has far and remote implications for loss of lives and properties. The limited literature on the police brutality and human rights prompted this research. The study assessed police brutality and human rights in Shagamu, Ogun State, Nigeria. It adopted mixed research methods. It was descriptive and cross-sectional in nature. It anchors strain theory by Robert King Merton and routine activity theory by Marcus Felson. Data were sourced primarily and secondarily, primary data were obtained through administration of questionnaires on 108 respondents in Shagamu, Ogun State. The Yamane Taro formula was adopted to determine the sample size. Simple and stratified sampling methods were employed. Findings showed that 31(28.7%) of the respondents were female, while 77 (71.3%) were males. The hypothesis tested on the significant relationship between police brutality and security of lives and properties. The Pvalue was 0.292 exceeded the level of significant at 0.05. The author failed to accept the null hypothesis. Therefore, police brutality leads to loss of lives and properties. The study recommends an established criminal justice system for trial and punishment of erring police officers. The individuals should be well-educated on their fundamental human rights as well as limits of police officers. This study will be valuable to individuals, police authority, non-governmental organizations and researchers in social sciences