

**CORRECTIONAL REFORMS AND INMATES' REHABILITATION IN
NIGERIA**

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NSU/IGDS/PhD/SSS/0019/15/16**

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**INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI
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**BEING A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE
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STUDIES**

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**NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI
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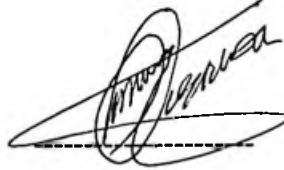
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has been written by me and it is a report of my research work. It has not been presented in any previous application for Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) Degree in Security and Strategic Studies. All quotations are indicated and sources of information specifically acknowledged by means of references.

YUNUSA, Saidu Muhammad

NSU/IGDS/PhD/SSS/0019/15/16



Signature

25/06/2021

Date

CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled, “**Correctional Reform and Inmates Rehabilitation in Nigeria**” meets the regulation governing the award of Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Security and Strategic Studies, Institution of Governance and Development Studies, Nasarawa State University, Keffi for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to God Almighty, the fountain of knowledge and wisdom

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I am grateful to Almighty Allah for his guidance and protection throughout the programme. My gratitude to my supervisor Prof. M.I. Fodio who despite his tight schedule took his time to make constructive observation and editorials that led to the success of this research work.

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the correctional reforms in terms of administrative, welfare, penal and infrastructural reforms on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria. The study adopts a survey design considering the nature and the scope of the study. The population of the study is entire correctional staff and inmates in Nigeria. The six geo-political zones in the country were used, where one correctional centre was selected from each of the zones. Thus a stratified sampling method was adopted to select a correctional centre from each of these zones. Thus a total of 6 correctional centres were used as representation of the six geo political zones that made up the country. The 6 correctional centres used are Kuje correctional centre (North Central), Gombe Correctional centre (North East), Kaduna Central correctional centre (North West), Porthacurt Maximum correctional centre (South South), Enugu Correctional centre (South East), and Ikoyi Correctional centre (South West). These correctional centres are used because they are maximum correctional centres and are adequate and sufficient to represent the entire reforms in the correctional centre because of their homogeneity. The study adopts convenient and random sampling methods to select the correctional centres' officials and the inmates for the study. Thus, 20 correctional centres' officials and 30 inmates were selected from each of the 6 correctional centres selected for the study. This makes a total number of 300 respondents selected as sample size for analysis. The data for this study was collected from primary sources. The questionnaire was carefully designed with both close ended of 4 point likert format (Strongly Agreed (4), Agreed (3), Disagreed (2), Strongly Disagreed (1), Undecided (0)) and, a few open ended questions to seek the opinion of the respondents on the rehabilitation programmes provided. Regression analysis frequency distribution and percentages (%) were used and found out that, correctional reforms in terms of administrative, welfare, penal justice, and infrastructural reforms are positively related to inmates' rehabilitation with statistical significance. It is concluded in general that; correctional reforms are positively related to inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria. It is recommended among others that, the Nigerian correctional should ensure the effectiveness of correctional reforms in terms of administrative, welfare, penal justice, and infrastructural reforms in the prisons for the inmates to return back to the society as complete, self-supporting and accepted members of the society.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The welfare of inmates in the Nigerian correctional centres is still not in line with the international standards in spite of the progress on democratic, economic and political reforms. There has been a recurring debate within contemporary academic circles, criminologists, social workers and correctional experts, on how to ensure an appropriate template for proper correctional administration that will reflect its objectives. Even though crime and other vices need to be deterred, it should be to the extent that its application is reasonable to the inmates during and after inmates, is therefore needful to be logical and rational in punishing. This position is further stressed by Baccaria (1764) that crime that produced pleasure must be counteracted by pain such as incarceration but reasonably. Nigeria inmates are “living hell” as twenty to thirty inmates arrive at the correctional every day, thus overcrowding the reformatory structure which does not even exist in the true sense often times tripling the original carrying capacity. For example, Ikoyi Correctional centre in Lagos State, with a capacity of 800 inmates now has excess of 1,200. This scene is reflected in all correctional service structures in the country (The Nation, 2010). There is shortage of bed spaces that only half of the inmates sleep on bed. Disease is widespread cells are unclean and offer little ventilation resulting in unhealthy and dangerous sanitary condition (Yelodu, 1991; Benjamine & Joshua, 2017). Correctional and detention conditions remain harsh and life threatening. Inmates are allowed outside their cells for recreation or exercise irregularly and many inmates provide their own food. Only those with money or whose relatives brought food regularly had sufficient food. Petty corruption among correctional service officials makes it difficult for money provided for food to reach the inmate and poor inmates often relied on “hand-out” from others to survive. Those unwholesome treatments have

contributed to the death in detention of numerous inmates, (Annual Correctional Report, 1984). The report by Human Right Practice Commission for inmates' dignity (1999), estimated that at least one inmate dies per day in the Kiri-Kiri correctional in Lagos alone. Dead inmates are promptly buried in graves on the compound usually without their families being notified. It is sad that claims like these are not investigated and the system is allowed to rot, leaving correctional as charade of government propaganda. There is more to incarceration than opening and closing of correctional gates. Modern penal management techniques emphasized reform of the inmates or the inmates. The current attitude in penal circles is to see improvement from the perspective of reform and rehabilitation rather than from the perspective of punishment. It is assumed that those who have committed crimes need help, and should be assisted to lead a good life. This view is predicated upon the understanding that those who have fallen foul of the collective norms and laws of the society expressed in criminal laws should be reformed: that is why the term correction is applied to reflect this thinking (Ostreicher, 2003; Ayuk, Emeka & Omono, 2013; Opafunso & Adepoju, 2016).

The question is how can inmates be reformed or corrected in Nigerian correctional centres with such systemic decay? Of the Two Hundred and Twenty-Seven (227) correctional centres in the country, four out of five were built before 1950. The infrastructure is old and decrepit, lack of decent meal, medicines and denial of contact with families and friends which are reportedly damaging to the physical and mental well-being of inmates. Buildings in use are as workshops and are inadequate, and some correctional centres are even non-existent. Educational and vocational training programmes do not exist, and even when they do exist, they lack necessary materials to give the require training for better reformation of the inmates. Thus inmates are left in the mercy of God as they only engage in singing and praying to keep them company.

Furthermore, even going to church and mosque is restrictive, as only selected inmates are allowed outside their cells for recreation or exercise and this is even irregular. These account for why most inmates released from correctional centre go back to commit crimes again since they are not properly rehabilitated. This explains why there is high rate of recidivism because they were not properly reformed or rehabilitated (Salaudeen, 2004; Musyoka, 2013; Miriti & Kimani, 2017; Langat, Kabaji & Poipoi, 2015).

Incontrovertibly the administration of inmates in the Nigeria correctional centre is very out dated. For example, each day, correctional directors register inmates' name on a blackboard positioned near the correctional gate and report to the zonal office which in turn, report to the headquarters in Abuja. However, nothing is done in relation to their accommodations and reformatory and rehabilitative imperatives. Successive governments in Nigeria have made recommendations and suggestions to better the operation of correctional service, but little or nothing has been done in terms of implementation (Ayuk, 2003; Opafunso & Adepoju, 2016). Recently, the Senate of the Federal Republic of Nigeria gave its committee on interior a two-week deadline to submit a report on a bill seeking to improve the appalling condition of the nation's correctional service titled: A bill for an Act to repeal the Correctional Act. This bill seeks to provide a legal framework for the comprehensive reform of the Nigerian correctional system. Regrettably, this and similar efforts in the past so far, have been inconclusive. For instance, Obasanjo's government set up a National Working Group on Correctional Reform and congestion to audit the state of the nation's correctional service and make recommendations to the government. Successive Attorneys – General in the country have equally made recommendations to the government on correctional reform following the extensive audit of the nation's correctional service in 2005. Former Attorney General and Minister of Justice Bayo Ojo and the Federal Ministry of

Justice recommended to the then Federal Executive Council to declare the issue of awaiting trial inmates (ATI) a matter of urgent national importance. Till date, nothing fruitful has resulted from the reform initiative (Nation, 2010). Furthermore, concerted efforts have been made by successive governments by way of reforms which are targeted at rehabilitating the Nigerian inmates but all to no avail. It should be noted however, that security of lives and properties still remains the utmost concern of every government and since crime is functional – people must consciously or unconsciously “slapped” the law. The issue is, are there structures equipped enough to guarantee reformation of these defaulters? Would these offenders changed to be better citizens or more “hardened” upon release? These issues raised, pose serious challenge to our correctional and criminal justice system. To guarantee or for correctional reforms to be effective, the three instrumentalities of the criminal justice system (Police, Court and Correctional) must be responsive. It is on the basis of this background that, this study intends to assess the effects of correctional reforms on inmates’ rehabilitation in Nigeria.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The deplorable state of Nigerian correctional centres has degenerated to adverse health implications on inmates due to congestion and negligence by successive governments. The most terrifying aspect of it is the reality that inmates get hardened after serving their jail terms or sentences and consequently thwarts the efforts of the security operatives to contain with crime in the society. Instances abound where Nigerian correctional centres have become a training ground for criminals as against its core value of being a corrective home in Nigeria (Obioha, 1995).

Furthermore, the living conditions in Nigeria’s correctional centres are very terrible and incapable of guaranteeing expected reformation of inmates. The reason is not

farfetched, but a general paucity in infrastructures, policies, workshops and corrupt disposed system evident in the Nigerian correctional service system. Various reforms programs have been proposed towards improving the Nigeria correctional centres. Nevertheless, the menace of the dilapidation state of the Nigerian correctional services still poses a concern and requires urgent attention. Nigerian correctional centres are characterized by overcrowding, widespread of disease, poor ventilation, poor feeding and poor medical attention. Several writers have identified congestion and non-implementation of correctional reforms recommendations as the major challenges confronting the Nigerian correctional services (Ibrahim, 2012; Obioha, 2011; Achu, Owan & Ekok, 2013). A report of a 12man presidential committee on correctional decongestion revealed that 29,372 inmates out of 41,524 inmates are awaiting trial. Many cells meant to accommodate about 50 inmates were found to accommodate about 150 inmates; all cramped together (Aduba, 2012). According to Njoku (2012), the Kirikiri Maximum Security Correctional in Lagos, is overcrowded by 250 percent. The correctional centre, which was built for 956 inmates, is today occupied by over 2,600 inmates of which majority of the inmates awaiting trial (Njoku, 2012). Amnesty International (2008) also exposed the appalling state of Nigeria's correctional system. The report revealed how at least 65 percent of Nigeria's inmates have never been convicted of any crime, with some awaiting trial for up to ten years. In addition, the report discovered that most inmates are too poor to afford a lawyer and how the appalling correctional conditions have seriously damaging effect on the mental and physical health of the inmates. According to the National Assembly Legislative Digest (National Assembly Legislative Digest, 2010), overcrowded correctional inexorably lead to inmates being exposed to improper health conditions that result in the spread of epidemics likely to cause death such as tuberculosis, and other communicable diseases.

Although researches abound in this area, credence was given to south west and south east Nigeria (Asokhia & Osumah, 2013; Ayuk, Emeka & Omono, 2013; Opafunso & Adepoju, 2016; Benamine & Joshua, 2017). For example, the study conducted by Asokhia and Osumah (2013) was strictly on the rehabilitation services in Nigerian correctional centre in Edo State of Nigeria, in 2012 and simple percentages was used for analysis. Ayuk, Emeka and Omono (2013) were particular to only Afokang Correctional centre, Calabar in Cross River State, Nigeria and it was Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMCC) that they applied for analysis. In the case of Opafunso and Adepoju (2016), their study covered Ekiti and Ondo state, Nigeria, and attention was given to only Ado Ekiti and Olokuta correctional centres in Ekiti and Ondo states respectively. The study period was 2015 and they applied Chi-Square (X^2) for the analysis of the data. Benamine and Joshua (2017) is the most current study in this area but dwelled in the south eastern Nigeria, specifically Abakaliki and Awka correctional centre in 2016.

It is important to note that, none of these researches paid credence to all the six geo political zones in Nigeria, and these studies could not be said to be current as most of them stopped at 2012, except the work of Benamine and Joshua (2017) which covered up to 2016. Furthermore, previous studies made use of mostly frequency distribution and simple percentages, as well as PPMCC and Chi-Square for the analyses of data. Given the identified gaps that exist in literature, this study expands the horizon and extends the frontier of knowledge by applying more robust statistical tool (Ordinary Least Square Method of Regression) for its analysis of data. The study covers period of 2018 and attention was given to all the six geo political zones in Nigeria, to examine the correctional reforms in terms of administrative, welfare, infrastructural and penal justice reforms on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria.

1.3 Research Questions

The following research questions are raised with a view to achieving the objectives of the study:

- i. What is the extent of correctional administrative reform and inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria?
- ii. How does correctional welfare reform affect inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria?
- iii. How does correctional penal justice reform affect inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria?
- iv. How does correctional infrastructural reform affect inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to assess the correctional reforms and inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria. The specific objectives are to:

- i. Assess the Correctional Administrative Reform on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria.
- ii. Examine the Correctional Welfare Reform on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria.
- iii. Evaluate the Correctional Penal Reform on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria.
- iv. Assess the Correctional Infrastructural Reform on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria.

1.5 Statement of Hypotheses

The following hypotheses are postulated in line with the objectives of the study. These are:

H0₁: Correctional administrative reform has no significant impact on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria.

H0₂: Correctional welfare reform has no significant impact on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria.

H0₃: Correctional penal justice reform has no significant impact on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria.

H0₄: Correctional infrastructural reform has no significant impact on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study will be of immense benefit to correctional administrators and bodies like nongovernmental organizations (NGO's), Amnesty International, Human Rights Activists etc. Specifically, it will help the government of Nigeria to plan, given that, the problems faced by inmates are exposed-to that extent correctional administrators will find better ways of reformatory process to avoid recidivism. The study finding will expand the frontier of knowledge in the area of correctional reforms and inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria. Furthermore, the use of regression analysis will make it possible to have a more robust result than the results obtained by applying other statistical tools used in previous studies.

This study also contributes to theoretical research in the area in three areas. First, the study expands and extends the scope of geographical location by covering the 6 geo-political zones of the country. Second, the study applies more robust tool of analysis, specifically the OLS for data analysis. Third, the study extends the period covered by previous research works to 2018.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study examines the correctional reforms and inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria. Thus is limited to only Nigerian correctional centres and is particular to correctional reforms such as Administrative, Welfare, Penal and Infrastructural reforms in Nigeria. The study period is 2018 and this involves the period from which the questionnaire be administered to when it be retrieved. This period is justified because several cases of lack of inmates' welfare and rehabilitation have been evident in most Nigerian correctional centres. The study dwell on 6 correctional centres from each of the six geo-political zones in the country. The 6 correctional centres to be used are Kuje Correctional centre (North Central), Gombe Correctional centre (North East), Kaduna Central Correctional centre (North West), Port -Harcourt Maximum correctional centre (South South), Enugu Correctional centre (South East), and Ikoyi Correctional centre (South West).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter consist of three sections; first the conceptual literature section where the concept of Correctional reforms, inmate rehabilitation was defined and explained, secondly the empirical literature section where related literatures were reviewed and lastly the theoretical literature section where various theories were reviewed.

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 Concept of Correctional Reforms

According to Ameh (2010), correctional reforms are attempts to improve the overall conditions of correctional machines and it is aimed at a more effective penal system typically from one model to another essentially; to improve positively the operations of the correctional. The 1990 Nigerian correctional reform trust report sees correctional reforms as doing honourably what ought to be done according to dignity to human existence. Hobbes (1651) asserts that; “it is the nature of punishment to have for an end the disposition of men to obey the law, for the punishment fore known if not great enough to deter men from the action – is an investment to it; because when compared to the benefit of their injustice with the harm of their punishment if not reformed, by nature they choose that which appeared best for themselves”. The purpose of reforms is to train through appropriate conditions inmate to be better citizens on discharge. Reformation of correctional service and inmates in Nigeria still conjures punishment (Kalu, 2002). The Annual Correctional Report 2004 construe reformation for correctional centres as treatment and training of inmate within the purview of: a) provision of work for the inmates after discharge; b) special attention to education; c) the experiences of personal influence on the individual by members of the correctional

staff and d) the provision of all possible opportunities for the development of a series of personal responsibility. The implication is that those who commit crimes do not have jobs and need to be exposed to education both for skills development and the training of the mind for self-development. Armed with these objectives, the correctional is expected to “beef – up” its workshops for skills acquisition in such trade as carpentry, shoe making, tailoring, craftsmanship, joinery, printing, electrical and metal work etc. If acquired by the inmates, would assist them to earn a living on discharge without relapsing into crime (Ayuk, 2003). Beside, skills acquisition programmes were expected to be contemplated by consistent psychoremedial sessions which would help the inmate a great deal in understanding the reality and making sense out of it. This new orientation in the penal practice is believed to be informed by the fact that, improvement and the subsequent loss of freedom was punishment enough; and that while not trying to make life easier for inmates in Nigeria, it was acknowledged that punitive improvement had deformative effects on the minds and outlook of those subjected to it. Correctional service of Nigeria derives its power from Cap. 366 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, (1990) to perform the following functions amongst which include; take into custody all those legally intended and set in motion mechanisms for their training and reformation; preparatory to returning them back to the society as normal and law abiding citizens. The implication therefore is that, reformed inmates do no longer be a security threat to national peace which is so vital for socio-economic and political development.

a. Rationale for Incarceration

Incarceration has been defined as a term of judicial sentence available for an inmate offender of adult age, involving incarceration in correctional for either life or a specified period of time. According to Walsh and Poole (1997:10) incarceration become the dominant form of punishment with the birth of the classical school, as it has replaced the cruel and unusual death sentences of most crimes of the eighteenth century Europe.

In Nigeria, the rationale for incarceration is evident in decree No. 9 of 1972 which assigned the correctional service with the responsibility among other functions, to teach and train the inmates to become useful and law abiding citizens on discharge. Similarly, Igbo (2007) has noted that the Nigerian correctional service is today assigned the onerous responsibility of ensuring the safe custody of offenders as well as their reformation and rehabilitation. These responsibilities are discharged through carefully designed and well-articulated administrative, reformatory and rehabilitative programmes aimed at inculcating discipline, respect for law and order, and the dignity of honest labour.

The offender, in this wise, is prepared to become not only law abiding but also useful to both himself and the society at the expiration of his sentence (NPS Annual Report, 1986:5) as cited in Igbo (2007:223). It is important to note at this point that incarceration is one out of the numerous forms of punishment as earlier mentioned in the introductory paragraph of this section. To this effect, one can posit that the rationale for incarceration on a broad scale denotes the rationale for punishment. According to Foucault (1977:3), the justification of punishment has so many claims. On the one hand, offenders get the punishment they deserve, while on the other hand, punishment serves to deter others, an idea based on the utilitarian pleasure – pain principle and the concept of free – will; and finally, punishment is meant to treat the offenders. Reacting to the above claims one can submit that the rationale for incarcerating offenders includes; deterrence (both individual and general deterrence), treatment (reformation and rehabilitation) and retribution.

b. Rehabilitative Objective of Incarceration

Before the 18th century, correctional ideas and practices might vary, but they all shared similar goals – the king of vengeance, the reduction of crime, and the protection of self and society. Sanction for outlaws focused on retribution, banishment, isolation and

death and were based on the reasoning that offenders were enemies of society that they deserved punishment and that extreme approaches would eliminate their potential for future crime. This punishment ideology endured throughout recorded history (Inciardi, 2005). During the 18th century - the age of enlightenment – a new ideology began to emerge. It was a reform movement that stressed the dignity and imperfections of the human condition; it recognised the crudity of criminal law and procedure, and it fought against the cruelty of many punishments and conditions of confinement (Siegel, 2005). The Quakers of Pennsylvania, under William Penn, saw incarceration as a sufficient severe penalty in itself and they insisted that correctional service should be assisted in their efforts to become rehabilitated (Sutherland & Cressey, 1978).

2.1.2 Concept of Inmates Rehabilitation

The term rehabilitation attracts diverse meanings depending on the angle from which it is considered. For the purpose of this paper rehabilitation simply implies, the reforming of the personality and behaviour of convicted offenders through well designed educational and/or therapeutic treatment, ensuring that individual offender is returned back to the society as a complete, self-supporting and accepted member of the society. This ordinarily seem popular because decree No. 9 of 1972 placed this responsibility on the Nigerian correctional system with the hope that inmates desiring to better themselves during their incarceration, have the opportunity to participate in a number of rehabilitation programmes. The above does not reflect the reality on ground. Contrarily to global expectation, Ugwuoke (2010) has noted that the Nigerian correctional service is obviously in a state of serious dilemma. This situation is essentially predicated on the perceived contradiction that is embedded in the country's penal philosophy (this implies the country's policy that centres on the rationalisation of punishment administered to offenders. Presently, the Nigerian penal policy emphasizes the reformation and

rehabilitation of offender). Thus, one of the fundamental issues confronting correctional administrators today in Nigeria is the apparent lack of agreement as to what should be the aim in dealing with inmate offenders. The reality is that despite the claims of the presence of well-articulated administrative, reformatory and rehabilitative programmes, 'Nigeria correctional centres have remained more or less, a punitive centre' (Ameh, 2010). Are inmates actually rehabilitated in Nigerian correctional centres? These, among other questions, have been the bedrock for great debates in recent time with very little head way. It is, therefore, the responsibility of this study to examine the effectiveness of Nigerian correctional centre in carrying out their assigned duty of rehabilitating and reforming inmates and ensuring their reintegration into the society as complete, self-supporting members of the society.

Rehabilitation is the efforts of the "new penology". It draws its strength from Positivists' argument that the causes of crime are present in the nature of the society, and that when these causes are identified, it would be possible to design intervention programmes for the benefit of the offenders in order to prevent further criminality (Cullen & Gilbert, 1982). Rehabilitation therefore links criminal behaviour with abnormality or some form of deficiency in the criminals. It assumes that human behaviour is the product of antecedent causes. The goal then, is to identify these antecedent conditions, understand the inadequacies, be it physical, moral, mental, social, vocational and or academic. Once the offender's problems are diagnosed and classified for treatment, the offender can be corrected by appropriate psychological or physical therapy, counselling, education or vocational training, so that he or she can pursue an independent and legally accepted way of life on discharge (Allen, 1971). The rehabilitation model introduced three new characteristics, which include individualization, indeterminacy and discretionary power. According to the American

Friends Service Committee (AFSC) (1971), individualization was needed to meet the Positivists' treatment technique which focused on the criminal and not the law he violated. His infraction of the law was merely a manifestation of his difference from other individuals, and decision has to be tailored to the root cause of that difference to make rehabilitative treatment possible. Such consideration informed the need for indeterminate sentence system whereby the individual is released only when he or she has been cured of his or her criminality. The judges and the correctional service' administrators therefore have discretionary powers on decision making.

Pursley (1997:76) took a critical assessment of the rehabilitation model. According to him, identifying antecedent behaviours that interact to cause criminal behaviour is often misleading. For instance, "the assurance that poverty and lack of education were the causes of criminal behaviour of an offender may be misleading" when judged from the background that many well-to-do people with high level of education also commit crimes of various types. And there are many poor people with little formal education who are non-criminals. It becomes difficult, therefore, to measure in any meaningful way that the treatment programme devised will help to correct the problem that brought the offender to correctional.

Adler, Mueller and Laufer (1995) criticized the therapeutic background of the rehabilitative philosophy which implies that the offender is sick because he cannot adjust to acceptable societal lives. Such assumption, they argued, is sustained by fallacious reasoning. The criminal may be well aware of what he is doing and completely rational in deciding for himself that involvement in crime has a higher pay than legitimate behaviour. A century ago Tarde (1843 – 1904) had warned that offenders pursue careers of crime and that these career criminals may engage in periods

of apprenticeship that are similar to those that characterize training for entry into other professions (Curran & Rezentti, 2001).

In his observation, Park (1972:45) blamed the weakness of the rehabilitative model on its requirement for a “legally accepted way of life”. According to him, this requirement presupposes that the inmate is a victim of the society’s capricious system of law and justice, which operate under a dual standard for the poor and the well-to-do. He thus concluded that the rehabilitative personnel are agents of government who are trying to brain wash inmates into accepting their view of society even when their backgrounds, perception and attitude may be completely different.

In Jarma’s (1999:196) analysis, “the population of correctional inmates is becoming more sophisticated and more enlightened than some officers and men that took custody of them”. For rehabilitation to take place, the officers and men of the correctional service should at least, be of the same level or above the intellectual capacity of the inmates charged under their care. Petelson (1984:28) observed that “correctional buildings however well-arranged and well appointed, cannot by themselves effect the moral transformation and turn an idle rogue into an honest citizen”. It is a well-motivated workforce with standard vocational workshop, spiritual and moral instruction, medical facilities, guidance and counselling, and recreational activities that bring about rehabilitation.

In examining the failure of the rehabilitative model to prevent reoffending and hence, decongest our correctional centres, we adopt the argument of the labelling theory. According to the theory, continued deviant behaviour is caused by the way people who initially violate the laws of the society are treated by the criminal justice system and all

others who have the power to affix the label, deviant (Shur, 1969, cited in Concklin, 2001). People first violate a norm by chance or for unexplained reasons. This initial act of defiance, called primary deviation, sometime elicits reaction from others. Those reactions often take the form of stereotyping and rejecting deviants. These stereotyping and rejection create a self-concept that may lead to secondary deviation. If the person is eventually arrested by the police and tried in the courts, the conception of the self is altered and he/she comes to think of himself/herself as a criminal (Concklin, 2001).

According to Secrest and Brown (1979), rehabilitation has been broadly defined as the result of any social or psychological intervention intended to reduce an offender's further criminal activity. By this standard, the true test of success is the non-involvement in crime following participation in an intervention program. Supporters of rehabilitation hope to see lower recidivism rates, while those who seek warehousing of inmates anticipate no such change. In 1960s, the inmates' rights movement led to a decline of the correctional and was replaced by the contemporary violent correctional. There emerged a power vacuum where inmates' gang violence was frequently experienced (Irwin, 1980).

2.1.2.1 Inmates' Rehabilitation Programmes in Nigeria

a. Vocational Programmes

According to Kennedy (2009), training refers to acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies as a result of teaching of vocational or practical skill and knowledge that relate to specific useful competencies. Training forms the core of apprenticeship and provides the backbone of personal development in career path. In addition to this, basic training is required for a trade, occupation or professional, observes of labour market, recognize training need to continue

Sacquiring skills and knowledge (Freisxas, 2006). Areas of training are knowledge; training aimed at imparting knowledge to offender thus providing facts, information and principle related to the knowledge area. Technical skills; the training here is aimed at teaching offenders the physical acts or actions like operating machines, working with computer. It is more like on work training. Social skills; the training in this area is wider in capacity involving a lot of aspects. Thus social skills training aims at the development of a person and team work.

Vocational skill training is paramount as one of rehabilitation program in offenders' reformation. Rule 71(3) of the united Nation Standard Minimum Rules for the treatment of inmates' states that "sufficient work of a useful nature shall be provided to keep inmates actively employed for a normal working day (UNSMR, 2015). This strengthens the vocational training on offenders. The rules also warn against vocational training for primary purpose of making a profit for the correctional out of inmates' labour. Okanga (2014) stated that despite limited opportunity for vocational training for African inmates, more of them are involved in this kind of rehabilitation programs more than in academic or literate training. This is possibly due to vocational training close relationship to useful correctional labour. According to UNSMR, inmates are expected to be active and useful. Active employment is achieved when the inmates feels that they have made an impact within the society. Nation offers vocational skills training program in different and varying forms. In Nigeria, for example training is through carpentry, masonry, metalwork, weaving, tailoring and dressmaking as well as agriculture and, in Uganda, many inmates are convicted to serve hard labour in farms, which produces revenue for correctional service (Okanga, 2014). According to Eddy (2007), vocational training offers more opportunities in the correctional settings to

offenders as much of what is offered will depend upon the local correctional programming and also the local population skills of life, example in Kuje correctional, inmates have option to learn carpentry and a number of other vocations via 'live work" employment (plumbing, electricity, landscaping) in this regard recidivism is greatly reduced as more inmates are reformed. In America study found one million dollars spent on vocational training prevent about 600 crimes thus making vocational skills training almost twice as cost effectively as crime controls policy (Glaze, 2008). Howell (2003) stated that "those offered opportunity to acquire vocational training have first glimmer of hope that they escape the cycles of poverty and violence that dominated their lives" it can awaken senses numbed and release creativity that is both therapeutic and rehabilitative thus reforming them in the long run" vocational skill training reduces inmates risk of recidivism by teaching them marketable skills they can use to find and retain employment following release from correctional, further reduces institutional problem behaviours by replacing inmates idle time with constructive work (Welch, 2007). The type of vocational training depends on inmates' interest, availability of teaching staff and funding. In completion of these skills inmates may be connected with prospective employers through apprenticeship programs this includes opportunities to work hours toward industry recognized and credited certificates (David, 2007). In Nigeria, NGOs have helped some inmates with various tools and equipment that they use in various vocational trainings, they also provide tool kits to inmates upon release so as they may use them to start new life outside correctional (Omboto, 2013). This practice of tool provision is greatly encouraged by correctional authority with hope that offenders will use them to start workshops. Nigerian inmates are provided with opportunity for useful employment through the option of serving their sentence in economic

development process of the country. This practice is managed by correctional administration and highly used vocational training for rehabilitation and eventual reformation rather than financial profit (UNSMR rule 72(2)2015).

b. Educational Programmes

Many offenders throughout the globe are under educated group, mainly because majorities maintain less than 5th grade proficiency in reading and writing due to them coming from backgrounds full of poverty, with few skills for handling every day task, and little or no experience in a trade or career. Hence many require significant remedial help in advancing their education (BOP, 2010). According to Cullen (2013), education program in correctional is fundamental component of rehabilitation mostly offered in juvenile confinement facilities in America correctional, education “behind bars” present an opportunity for the offenders to prepare for success upon release.

In July 2013 department of education announced the second chance Pell pilot program to test new models to allow incarcerated American inmate to receive federal Pell grant and pursue the post-secondary education with a goal of helping them get jobs, support their families and turn their live around thus reforming them in long run (BOP, 2010). Education is available in many Ethiopian correctional centres, but many inmates complained that access to higher education is not available. Bura farm correctional lacked basic education infrastructure despite it being cited as a model correctional. The country have emphasized on education programs as a rehabilitation measure among its ever high correctional population. In recent report 45% of those attended GED program. In Ethiopia inmates did not find their way back in correctional centres compare to 55% of those who did not attend GED program finding their way back in correctional within 3-4 month upon release, thus Ethiopia is succeeding in using educational as

rehabilitation measures to its offenders (Gendreau, 2001). Nigerian inmates participate in education classes as one of rehabilitation program. Inmates are provided with literate classes and primary-secondary level classes recognized by the ministry of education. Funding is mostly done by NGOs and tertiary institutions (Omboto, 2013).

c. Socio-Psychological Programmes

Different program work for different types of offenders for example providing employment opportunities has been shown to work in reducing recidivism, but only for people who were more than 26 years old (Webster, 2009). Multi-system therapy (MST) and multidimensional treatment of foster care programs “appear promising in the treatment of severely aggressive adolescents with chronic juvenile justice histories” with reported decrease in arrest rates of 25 to 75 percent lower than control groups over one-year to four-year follow up periods, according to evaluation studies (Connor et al., 2006), the research is supportive of functional family therapy as well. Scott Haggler has received much attention for producing a model that not only “works” to reduce recidivism, but also is a continuously evaluation and has been successfully replicated in other areas. The main goal of MST is to assist parents in dealing with their child’s behaviour problems. Example of these problems include poor school performance and hanging around with deviant peers. The program serves youth both in social service and youth justice system (Mackenzie, 2006). MST is usually administered in natural settings, such as correctional, schools or in a society. The duration of the treatment is four months, including 50hours of correctional time with a counsellor. In addition to 50 contact hours, counsellors are on call for emergency service (Howell, 2003). Beyond programs that attempt to furnish inmates with the skills to live productively in community, socio-psychological programs attempt to change

underlying programs causing, or implicated in an offenders' criminality. Most common interventions are drug abuse programs mainly because many offenders almost half of who enter the correctional reported to have used drug in the month before their arrest (MCGuire, 2002).

Therapeutic communities' programs are used by institutions in housing drug addicted inmates in separate unit. In 2004, Canada federal government began offering funding to state correctional services for its RSAT programs, which provided drug treatment in separate units in correctional centre (reducing offenders drug use') thus correctional institutions frequently provide individuals and group counselling aimed at making offenders forfeit their criminal ways of life, over the years various treatment modalities have been in use. These programs have increased appeal in large part due to growing support and its effectiveness. in cognitive-behavioural treatment. This program target criminal's attitude and ways of thinking that foster illegal behavioural (Butterfield, 2001). Multi-dimensional treatment foster care (MTFC) is a rehabilitation program which puts delinquent youths into modified foster home inside the correctional, either by themselves or with one another foster parents are trained and use behavioural parenting techniques prior to taking a youth home from correctional Eddy et al (as cited in Okanga, 2014) during the youths stay, foster parent engage in daily phone calls with the case manager and attend group meetings once a week that are run by a case manager (greenwood, 2006). Youth are treated by an individual therapist while another therapist works with the natural parents. There is no group session and youth are discouraged from associating with delinquent peers Eddy et al (as cited in Okanga, 2014) program delivery is coordinated and overseen by a case manager. Studies have been done comparing MTFC with treatment in a group home through random assignment and concluded that MTFC is effective in

reducing subsequent arrest (greenwood, 2006). For example, Eddy et al. (2007) compared the violent recidivism of 42 male youth who were randomly assigned to group care (GC) with 37 male youth who were randomly assigned into MTFC between 1991 and 1995. Group care consisted of home with six to 25 offenders staying together. Despite wide variation between the homes, most youth were termed serious and chronic offenders who fell into the top one percent of local juvenile offenders in terms of total arrest in the past 3 years (Eddy et al. 2007). Findings indicated that those MTFC participants had significantly fewer criminal referrals for violence than youth who are in Group Care (GC) (21 percent versus 38 percent) (chamberlain, 2011). Social integration is a rehabilitative program that is designed to acquaint the inmate with his society, authority, family life ideas and with phase of social order, of which on release, he will again become an integral part, all available community facilitates are used to help in this work, from lectures and discussions to cooperative programs within the correctional (Welch, 2009). Participants is on voluntary basis, but is encouraged, since it provides the correctional administration with its best opportunity for offender personal counselling (BOP, 2010).

According to Robert (2006), functional family therapy is rehabilitation program designed to treat middle class family with delinquent and pre-delinquent youth, the program in recent times includes poor, multi-ethnic with very serious problems such as conducted disorder, adolescent drug abuse violence. FFT is conducted by family therapist in clinical settings, which is a standard procedure for most family therapy.

The intervention involves strong cognitive or attribution component which integrate into systematic skills training, parenting skills and conflict management skills FFT have demonstrated reduction of recidivism condition. (Greenwood et al,

2001(as cited in lipsey and Cullen, 2007) with less serious offenders, reduction ranged from 50-75% and with very severe cases a 35% reduction in re-offending rate.

Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) as a rehabilitative program is an approach that is used on its own or as part of another intervention. It uses exercises and instructions that are designed to alter the unpleasant thinking patterns exhibited by many offenders. For instant, a focus dominance in interpersonal relationship, feelings of entitlement, self-justification, displacement of blame and unrealistic expectations about consequences behavior (Walters 1990; Lipsey & Cullen, 2007). CBT helps individuals become aware of the existence of those dysfunctional thinking patterns, or “automatic negative thoughts, attitudes expectations and benefits and understand how these negative thinking patterns contributes to unhealthy feelings and behavior (Wolfe, 2007). CBT focuses on one of the most robust correlate of crime, anti- social attitudes however correctional staff can be trained to conduct CBT in a relatively short period of time (Hubbard, 2007).

CBT helps offenders challenge their thinking pattern and beliefs and replace “errors” in thinking emphasizing more realistic and effective thoughts. thus decreasing emotional distress and self-defeating behaviors (Hubbard, 2007).CBT together with moral recognition therapy helps felons overcome anti-social personality disorder, greatly decreases the risk of offenders re-offending (Clear, 2009).

d. Religious Programmes

Rule 66 of the UNSMR states that inmate so far as practicable, they shall be allowed to satisfy the need of their religious life by attending the services provided in every person and having in their possession the books of religious observance and instructions. This guarantees every inmate’s right to religion. Religious

leaders provide a crucial role in spiritual nourishment and moral development of inmates as well as providing outgoing guidance support (UNSMR, 2015).

According to journal for the scientific study of religion (2005), the practice of religion significantly reduces the chance of inmates to engage in verbal or physical altercations and increases the likelihood of reform that after completion of a correctional sentence. Randal (2002) said "my goals are the same as those of correctional service authorities to make better human beings. The only different is that their means are discipline, security and iron bars, mine are spiritual ministrations that operates with the mind and heart'. According to Haeren (2010), inmates are engaged in religious practice in their rehabilitation so as to; gain direction and meaning in their lives, improve their concept of self, promote personal behavioural change, gain protection from God, meet other volunteers and obtain correctional resources by inculcating the culture of well-being thus reformation in the long run. Spiritual organizations and ministries are wide spread across Nigeria as they are elsewhere across Africa. They are often more seen in correctional centre and have a greater access to non-faith based providers because they do provide greatly needed contact with the outside world including a wide range of services and support which comes with various religious intentions. Their acceptance by correctional administration indicate greater faith in rehabilitation as they are measured through religious conversion rather than through dealing with the many other risk factors associated with offending (Okanga, 2014).

e. Agricultural Training Programmes

According to Penner (2013), agricultural programs are prolific in world in rehabilitation of offenders. In San Diego's Richard J. Donovan correctional facilities offenders are taught basic skills of farming in correctional farm in a new farm rehabilitation meals (farm) program, a fresh inmate upon entry into

correctional is taught sustainable agricultural practices and if approved by correctional authorities they put the produce on an inmate. Community gardening, compost manure making and water wise gardening. This equips inmates with basic knowledge of farming which they use to earn a living upon release from these correctional farms. It keeps them busy and reduces idle time otherwise used in offending (Austin, 2012). According to Reeve (2013), horticultural therapy programs are paramount in rehabilitation of inmates. After closure of many federal correctional programs, Horticultural programs involving greenhouse programs, small plot gardening and therapeutic garden design evolved. Most of these programs are mainly based in Kingston penitentiary (spiritual gardens 2006) and in British Columbia (Penner, 2013). These program focused on teaching inmates plant identification, landscape design method, how to use garden tools, how to care for plants and recognize signs of healthy garden, responsibility appropriate behavior for interacting with others and problem solving (2013). According to Reeve (2013) correctional farms have greatly shaped behaviors of inmates who worked on these farms. It has greatly enhanced inmates' categorization with aim of employing them in agricultural programs which suits them individually. Randall (2002) pointed out that by recognizing that many inmates will join the society at some point after expiration of their sentence in correctional centre, it is prudent for them to acquire agricultural skills which equip them with social and employability skills that makes them reform and become productive member of society. This agricultural program emphasize on rehabilitation and reformation of offenders to make them reliable and productive in society because the program are designed for making them whole rather than just for punishment (Jiler.2006). Furst (2006) states that "studies have shown the psychological benefits of animal interaction including the mutual affection and non-judgmental relationship that

can be fostered and the relaxing and reassuring effects that animals can have on a person; the contact with animals can also lead to improvement in social interaction including accountability, communication and responsiveness this shapes the mind of the offenders making them regain locus of control of their characters. Animals grooming training in agricultural farms provides the inmates with a kind of affection they need making them re-evaluate their self wholly and rehabilitates their conduct (Furst, 2006).

2.2 Empirical Studies

2.2.1 Administrative Reform and Inmate Rehabilitation

Asokhia and Osumah (2013) assess the rehabilitation services in Nigerian correctional centres in Edo State of Nigeria. The study was targeted at determining the position of rehabilitation services in Nigerian correctional service in Edo State. Survey research design was adopted for the study, and One Hundred and Fourty Seven (147) respondents were selected as sample from the population of the inmates in the Six (6) sampled correctional centre in the state. The questionnaire was titled “Rehabilitation Services in Nigerian Correctional centre in Edo State (RSNPES)”, and distributed to the sampled inmates for responses. Simple percentage was used to analyse the data and it was found that, there is a total deviation from international best practice and a serious neglect of the provision for rehabilitation services. It was also found that, the correctional inmates prefer to play football than any other recreational activities in the correctional.

The study of Asokhia and Osumah (2013) was conducted in Edo state, South western Nigeria. There is the need to have a similar study across Nigeria with a view to expanding the horizon and extending the frontier of knowledge.

Emeka (2011) examines the main aim of establishing the correctional institution in all parts of the world including Nigeria, and argues that, is to provide a rehabilitation and correctional facility for those who have violated the rules and regulations of their society. However, the extent to which this maxim is true in practice has been a subject of controversy. A casual observation of the population that goes in and out of the correctional centre in Nigeria presupposes that there are some problems in the system, hence the correctional service system has not been able to live up to its expected role in Nigeria. Thus this study makes an argument on why reform is necessary in the Nigerian correctional service. Some of these reasons include reforming the inmates to be better than what they were before they were incarcerated, rehabilitate the inmates in order to equip them with new skills or improve on their old ones, and seclude criminals from the rest of the society, pending when they have atoned for their “sins”. The structural-functionalist approach of the system theory for the study of human society and culture as proposed by Radcliff-Brown of the British School of social anthropology and later developed by Meyer Fortes and Max Gluckman is utilized in explaining correctional environment. Main sources of information for this study are secondary materials which include, journals and official bulletin of the government. Among other issues, this discourse articulates various reforms that have already taken place and are still on-going in the Nigerian correctional system. These include efforts in the decongestion process, provision of necessary infrastructure facilities and other logistics including transportation services and general skills acquisition programmes. The study also makes a critical impact appraisal of the reform processes in the system. From the appraisal, the study found out that there are more gains than pains in the system since the gradual reform processes therein.

This study is cross country, and thus attention was not given to Nigeria given its peculiarity. Furthermore, the study was based on content analysis as no statistical tool was used to test for significance of the study variables.

2.2.2 Welfare Reform and Inmate Rehabilitation

Ayuk, Emeka and Omono (2013) examine the effect of correctional reforms on the welfare of the inmates using Afokang Correctional, Calabar in Cross River State, Nigeria as a case study. The study utilizes ex-post facto research design given its empirical nature. The population of the study composed of the entire staff members of the Afokang correctional and the inmates. Furthermore, the study utilizes convenient and simple random techniques to select the study sample size of two hundred (200) respondents. The tool of analysis used in the study is Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMCC). The Pearson result revealed insignificant effects of correctional reforms on inmate's rehabilitation in Afokang. This infers that poor remuneration and absence of reformatory facilities are responsible for poor rehabilitation exercise evident in the correctional.

The study of Ayuk, Emeka and Omono (2013) was only dwelled in Afokang Correctional in Cross River state. Attention was not given to North central Nigeria. Furthermore, the study was only limited to 2013, and given the lapse of time, other things could have said to be obvious because of the workability of the reforms.

Opafunso and Adepoju (2016) in their study, "The dilapidation state of the Nigeria correctional centres", examine the effectiveness of correctional reforms on the welfare of inmates in Ado Ekiti and Olokuta correctional centres in Ekiti and Ondo States. Their study utilizes a descriptive survey research design with the use of a structured closed ended questionnaire to obtain information from the inmates. The study adopted a Multi-

stage sampling technique to select the respondents from the sampled inmates across the two correctional centres. The study uses primary data collected by the use of questionnaire and the data are analysed using descriptive statistics and chi square to test the hypotheses formulated for the study. It is evident from the Chi-square result that, poor administration of the criminal justice systems and unethical practices of the Nigeria police force in Nigeria resulting to high number of inmates awaiting trials are the major causes of overcrowding of the correctional centres. This is to say that, the number of inmates resulting from uncoordinated attitudes of the Nigerian police made the number of those awaiting trial enormous and that made the welfare system difficult. A significant positive impact of correctional reforms on inmates' welfare was found in both Ado Ekiti and Olukuta correctional centres.

This study focuses on only two Nigerian correctional centres in Ekiti and Ondo states in the South western Nigeria. Attention was not given to other geo political zones like the North central Nigeria. Furthermore, the use of Chi square can be said to be outrageous, Spearman Rank Order Correlation or Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, or even Regression Analysis would have been more appropriate to deal with issue like this.

2.2.3 Infrastructural Reform and Inmate Rehabilitation

Muhammad and Mazhar (nd) assess the effectiveness of correctional reforms in Pakistan. The authors were so concerned because of the deteriorating condition of correctional centres and inmates which necessitates the attention of governments and human rights organization in the country. It was evident from the authors' observation that the ideas of community correction and rehabilitation as required of the modern correctional functions and objectives are defected. It was evident from the content

analysis that, the correctional reforms have substantive gap remained between policy decisions and implementation level. Living conditions of inmates are miserable due to poor implementation level. Correctional centres have turned into place of illegalities and fertile breeding places for offenders. inmates' classification based policies should be formulated to improve the living conditions of inmates. Correctional system is closely associated with other organs of criminal justice system i.e. police, courts and community corrections. Reforms introduced to improve the correctional services must encompass all the stakeholders. This paper analyses the degrading conditions of correctional centres and inmates in Pakistan keeping in view the recommendations of commissions and committees formulated to reform the correctional system in Pakistan. The situation needs improvement in accordance with the measures recommended by the different commissions and according to International Conventions/Regulations on Inmates' Human Rights charted by United Nations.

This study was conducted in Paskistan, attention could be given to Nigeria to Xray its peculiarity. Again, the study could have been scientific if a robust statistical tool was used. This would have portrayed the significance of the results and impact policy decision.

Benjamine and Joshua (2017) assess the level of welfare provisions made available for correctional inmates in south eastern Nigeria. The study adopted convenient sampling method where 307 sample respondents were drawn for the study. Out of the 307 participants, 269 were correctional inmates and 38 were correctional staff in both Abakaliki and Awka correctional centres. The study utilizes stratified random sampling techniques to arrive at the sample size of the study. Data were collected through the use of structured questionnaire on demographic characteristics of participants, recreational

facilities available in the Nigerian correctional centres and types of diseases inmates suffer. Structural functionalism of Talcott Parsons model formed the theoretical framework. Participants were 92.2% males and 7.8% females. Results indicates that the only recreational facility provided in the Nigerian correctional system is football (82.4%). Other essential facilities that do not exist are: table tennis (64.8%), basketball (77.6%), boxing (72.0%) and volleyball (84.7%). The most prominent diseases suffered by correctional inmates were: malaria (97.0%), skin related diseases (94.8%), toilet infections (16.4%) and other diseases (16.4%).

This study focuses on south eastern Nigeria, particularly, Abakaliki and Awka. Attention can be given to north central Nigeria to expand the horizon. Furthermore, a sophisticated tool of analysis can be used to test the significance of these variables on inmate rehabilitation.

2.2.4 Penal Justice Reform and Inmate Rehabilitation

Uche, et al. (2015) examine the perception of the correctional inmates on the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes in the Nigerian correctional service with reference to Enugu correctional. The research design adopted for the study is cross-sectional survey design. The study utilizes purposive sampling method to select only convicted inmates since the programme is meant for them, and this totalled one hundred and forty-five (145) inmates. The instrument used for data collection was a Questionnaire. The Questionnaire was designed in closed ended form structure and administrated to the respondents (inmates). The study utilizes frequency tables and simple percentages for analysis, and it was found that the findings showed that rehabilitation programmes exist in correctional and they include carpentry, adult literacy, arts/crafts, tailoring and welding. It was found also that much have not been

achieved in relation to rehabilitation programmes in the correctional centres because the duration of service for the inmates does not make the inmates to be actively involved in rehabilitation programmes. Majority of the respondents agreed that lack of fund/inadequate funding was the major hindrance to the programmes. Furthermore, more than half of the respondents accepted that rehabilitation programmes have impacted positively in their lives by teaching them skills which they will utilize on release.

This study was only conducted in Enugu Correctional centre, in Enugu state. South East Nigeria. Thus the need to know the dimension with other parts of the country is indispensable. Furthermore, the study made use of frequency tables and simple percentages for analysis of the data. Attention can be made to other robust statistical tools like regression analysis to expand the horizon. The study was conducted in 2014, thus to need to make it more current by looking at current year 2008 will extend the frontier of knowledge in the area.

Musyoka (2013) examines the effects of correctional reforms on rehabilitation of inmates. The study focuses on some key drivers of correctional reforms in Kenya. Furthermore, the study looks at how opening up correctional centres to 'outside contact' can contribute to inmates' change in behaviour. The study area was Naivasha Maximum Security correctional. Three categories of respondents were interviewed in the study namely: inmates who have been in correctional before 2001 and after, and have since then reoffended, key informants and ex-offenders. Based on this, total sample of 40 respondents were interviewed for the study. The study made use of purposive sampling technique for the study. More so, both structured and semi structured interviews methods of data collection were used. The study also employed both qualitative and quantitative approach. Variables used in the study are age and level of education which

are correlated to the likelihood of re-offending to establish the significant relationship through Chi-Square test. The Chi-square results indicate that opening of correctional centres is facilitating behavior change though issues of stigma, unemployment and ineffective police force have been fronted as factors contributing to reoffending. The study concludes that correctional reforms are about changing the correctional institutions and its practices. It is expected that inmates' behavior would change after reforms have been undertaken. This implies that after an inmate has completed serving his/her incarceration term, he or she becomes a law-abiding citizen through non-involvement in crime which is a true measure for rehabilitation.

This study was conducted in 2012 in Kenya. However, given the Nigerian peculiarity a similar study can be conducted to add to the existing body of literature. Furthermore, the study made use of Chi-square for the analysis of data. Regression analysis can be used to for robustness of the findings.

Miriti and Kimani (2017) analyse correctional rehabilitation programmes on behavior reformation of inmates or offenders in Kisumu Main Correctional, Kisumu County, Kenya. The study adopted descriptive research design. Out of the population of 2400 inmates in the Kisumu Main Correctional, a purposive sampling technique was used to select a sample size of three hundred and forty-three (343) participants. Purposive sampling method was used in order to select only serving inmates/inmate who were engaged in rehabilitation programmes on behavior reformation of offenders. The instruments used for data collection was questionnaire and interview. The study utilizes frequency distribution and simple percentages for data analysis, and it was found that educational training programmes had high significant contribution of rehabilitation programmes on behavior reformation of offenders whereas socio-psychological training

programs had the least contribution on behavior reformation of offenders. This contribution results from, adequate education facilities and material used to facilitate reformation of offenders as well as tailoring of the programs to enable reformation of offenders; adequate and well trained staff for reformation of offenders greatly enhance behavior reformation of offenders.

The study was done in 2016 in Kenya, with particular interest in Kisumu Main Correctional. This can however argue not to be good representation of Kenya, and giving the Nigerian peculiarities, a further study could be conducted to expand the frontier of knowledge. The used of frequency distribution and simple percentages cannot be said to be scientific. Thus, this study will make use of more sophisticated statistical tool as regression analysis for robustness of result.

Langat, Kabaji and Poipoi (2015) examine the effects of educational and vocational programmes on psychosocial adjustment of the elderly male offenders inside correctional in Kakamega Main Correctional in Western Kenya. The study made use of both qualitative and quantitative research techniques. The study target population consists of two hundred and thirty five (235) elderly offenders, four hundred (400) correctional staff, and five (5) officers in charge of the correctional. Based on this, a stratified sampling methods was used to select a sample size from each of these classifications. Thus, 50 elderly male offenders, 30 correctional officers and 2 officers in charge were selected as sample for the study. The research instruments used for data collection for the study are interview schedule, questionnaires, and focused group discussion. Validity and Reliability of the instruments was done by piloting the instruments in Shitkusa farm correctional in Kakamega County. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics in form of percentages and frequencies tables. The

results of the analysis depict that, there was need to revamp rehabilitation programmes targeting the criminogenic needs of elderly offenders so as to increase their level of participation in educational and vocational programmes. Findings also revealed that educational and vocational programmes influence was minimal since majority of the elderly offenders were found to be recidivists.

The study was done in 2014 in Kenya, with particular interest in Kakamega Main Correctional in Western Kenya. Furthermore, the study made use of percentages and frequency tables for data analysis. Thus, giving the Nigerian peculiarities, the need for similar study is indispensable, as well as to make the study more current by looking at current year, 2018. Again, application of regression analysis will make the work robustness and more scientific.

Ngare (2009) examines the impact of correctional reforms on the inmate rehabilitation programs in Kenya, with particular interest to Langata and Kamiti correctional centres. The study was anchored on three basic theories namely: Differential Opportunity theory, Psychological theories, and Structural Functionalist theory. The study centred on Langata Women and Kamiti Main Correctional centres. The study targeted sample was 104 which consist of 53 correctional officers who were employed before the year 2001, and 51 inmates who have continuously or variously served sentences of incarceration since the year 2001.

The study applied both qualitative and quantitative research methods through use of questionnaire, interviews and observations. Data analysis applied the statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) most specifically descriptive statistics. Some of the key findings from the frequency tables and percentages include the following; there are

rehabilitation programs existing within the correctional service; reforms which have taken place, though appreciated by stakeholders, they are minimal and the department needs to put more efforts to realize a good spirit which has been noted.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The study was guided by two theories: rehabilitation theory and theory of reformation. These two theories focus greater attention on humanly treatment of inmates in correctional centres, suggesting that instead of inmates being allowed to idle in jail, they should be properly taught, educated and trained so as to adjust themselves to normal life in the community after their release from penal institutions. Rehabilitation and reformation theories view that a person should be helped to readopt to society or restore to a former position or state and that all correctional centres should be transformed into residences where physical and intellectual training should be given in order to improve the characters of offenders. These two theories are founded on the belief that one cannot inflict a severe punishment of incarceration and expect the offender to reform and be able to reintegrate into society upon his or her release (Cassia, 2002).

2.3.1 Rehabilitation Theory: The idea of rehabilitation theory was put forward in the penitentiaries, built during the Jacksonian era of the late 19th century. Reformers hoped that felons would be “kept in solitude, reflecting penitently on their sins in order that they might cleanse and transform themselves” (Irwin, 1980:2). The rehabilitation theory was adopted as the basis for the theoretical framework of this study. According to Packer as cited in Dambazau (2007), rehabilitation theory posits that offender should be treated as an individual whose special needs and problems must be known in order to enable correctional officials deal effectively with them. They also argued that one cannot inflict a severe punishment or inhuman treatment to inmates in the correctional

and expect them to be reformed and reintegrate themselves into the society upon release. Although it is important to inflict punishment on those persons who breach the law, so as to maintain social order, the importance of rehabilitation is also given priority as it is the only assured way of ensuring that offenders do not return to crime particularly since they have acquired skills that will help them engage in productive activities upon release (Uche, et al. 2015). The theory of rehabilitation therefore, seeks to reduce recidivism because it believes that through retraining programmes for offenders, a more purposeful life would be guaranteed to ex-inmates. Rehabilitation theory is the most valuable ideological justification for punishment. It promotes the humanizing belief in the notion that offenders can be saved and not simply punished. It recognizes the reality of social inequity. To say that some offenders need help to be rehabilitated is to accept the idea that circumstances can constrain, if not compel and lead to criminality; it admits that we can help persons who have been overcome by their circumstances. It rejects the idea that individuals, regardless of their position in the social order, exercise equal freedom in deciding whether to commit crime, and should be punished equally according to their offence irrespective of their social background (Tan, 2008). Furthermore, this theory is relevant to the study as it tries to establish the justification or rationale behind the treatment of the inmate by changing the attitude and behaviour of criminals so that they will be able to choose lawful means, in satisfying their needs (Dinitz & Dine, 1989). This theory emphasizes the need to retrain the inmate so that he/she can live a lawful and independent life which upon release. It advocates that vocational training be designed to transform inmates' life styles through the vigorous application of discipline, education, work and other relevant programmes. Proponents to this theory are such as Uche, et al. (2015); Miriti and Kimani (2017).

Rehabilitation theory states that the objective of the incarceration is to reform criminals, the idea behind this theory is that no one is born a criminal this is a product of the social, economic and environmental conditions it is believed that if the offenders are nurtured through imparting them with appropriate skills and training they have well in the community, rehabilitation theory is proved to be successive in cases of all categories of inmates with a goal to prevent future crime in giving offenders the ability to succeed within the confines of law (Harris, 2006).

2.3.2 Reformation Theory: This theory was initiated by Marthin Luther in 16th century precisely in 1517 and continued by John Calvin, Huldrych Zwingli, and Jacobus Arminius. According to this theory, the objective of incarceration should be the reform of the offender, through the methods of individualization. It is based on the humanistic principle that even if an offender commits a crime, he does not cease to be a human being. He may have committed a crime under circumstances which might never occur again. Therefore, an effort should be made to reform him during the period of his incarceration through provision of education and teaching some art or industry during the period of his incarceration so that he may be able to start his life again after his release from correctional. The major thrust of this theory is complete reformation of inmates in penal institutions so that they are transformed into law abiding citizens (Mamie, 2006). This theory was also used by researchers such as Uche, et al. (2015); Miriti and Kimani (2017).

2.3.3 Differential Opportunity Theory: This theory is advanced by Cloward and Ohlin (1960). They argue that that the structural positions of individuals must be viewed not only in terms of the strained or blocked legitimate opportunities but also in terms of illegitimate opportunities available to individuals in specific social settings. In other

words there is differential opportunity to reach cultural goals by legitimate means and there is also differential opportunity to use illegitimate means to reach those goals. The two types of opportunities are differentially distributed (Conklin, 1995).

According to the theory, the discrepancies between aspiration and legitimate chances of achievement are very high in lower class structure. The lack of access to legitimate means to reach cultural goals produces intense frustrations among the lower class people. These frustrations drive them to search for illegitimate means to reach their cultural desires (goals). Crime is caused by reason of inadequate opportunities that encourage non-criminal behavior and activities.

First there are differences in access to learning structures which are the appropriate environments for the acquisition of the values and skills associated with the performance of a certain role. The process by which these values and skills are learned through the interaction with others is the focus of differential association theory.

Secondly there exist differences in access to what Cloward and Ohlin called performance structures, that is, the opportunity to join with others who share a similar problem of adjustment and the opportunity to gain peer approval for one's behavior. This means that delinquents must have two essentials. That is learning certain values and skills and also having support for the performance of delinquent behavior once they have learned those values and skills. According to the differential theory-opportunity theory, social structure of the community determined the access that lower class youths would have to both learning and performance structures (Cloward & Ohlin, 1960).

Differential opportunity- theory has been an important contribution to the study of crime causation and crime control. The vice is reduced by increasing the legitimate opportunities available to inmates most of whom belong to the lower classes in society. The crimes are as a result of lack of training, programs that can give opportunities to enable one to cope up and adapt to new situations. The criminogenic factors caused the inmate to commit crimes, then it is implied that opportunities to promote societal norms in the inmates can change one's attitudes and fit well in the society upon release.

Vocational training programs and educational skills wall make inmates pass exams feel good, reduce tension and pains related to incarceration and enable one to have potential for employability and reduce re-offending. The saying that an idle mind is a devils workshop is highly relevant here. However not a majority of inmates acquire these skills for only the long term inmates serving sentences of more than three years are trained. Majority of inmates in Kenya serve sentences of less than three years (Ministry of Home Affairs, 1979).

The open door policy encourages transparency, accountability and openness. Inmates are encouraged through open systems to interact with members of the public who participate in the rehabilitation objectives, the legal resource foundation have sponsored paralegal personnel who help inmates to access justice and provide civic education to inmates, the church influence inmates to good morals through spiritual nourishment and counselling, the GJLOS interagency program has resulted to a close collaboration as well as enhanced mobilization of resources that has helped improve services to staff and inmates. The public interactions promote opportunities for good behavior, as the level of incarceration is reduced through the frequent relationships with other players and stake holders (KNCHR, 2005).

Fox (1952) observes that inmates are sent to correctional as a punishment and not for punishment. You cannot train an inmate for a free society in conditions of captivity. The reformed infrastructure decongested correctional populations, trained, well-motivated and remunerated staff demonstrates effective and efficient organizations. These environments are handy and display opportunities for inmates' attitude change. The theory is however limited to opportunities that make change possible, it does not able to explain why inmates commit crimes and come to correctional after they have undergone program intervention. It cannot measure the impact of the said reforms nor account for the unending demands for further reforms from the inmates, staff and society in general, thus making this study to focus on the organizational and motivation theory of Hertz berg, Abraham Maslow, and Halleck; and the functionalist theories.

2.3.4 Psychological Theories: This study applied psychological theories to guide the study. These are the psychoanalytic theory advanced by Sigmund Freud, the humanistic psychological theories of the Hertz Berg Two Factor and Abraham Maslow of Needs and Symour L. Halleck's theory of oppression.

The psychoanalytic and humanistic psychological theories are not applied to crime itself. In this study they are inferred from their works, what they would have said about crime causation and correctional implications. These strategies are implied in several sociological theories as well (Bohm & Haley, 1999).

The psychoanalytic theory of crime is deduced from the works of Sigmund Freud and his followers (Woodworth & Sheehan, 1964). Like other disorders, crime is a symptom of a deeper seated and that if it has to be resolved, the symptom of crime will go away. Freud believes that Psychopaths, sociopaths or antisocial personalities are persons

characterized by no sense of guilt, no subjective conscience and no sense of right and wrong. They have difficulty in forming relationships with other people and cannot empathize with other people.

The correctional policy implication is to provide psychotherapy or psychoanalysis. It considers inmates as patients, are biologically or, especially, psychologically sick and in need of treatment and applies the medical model in the treatment programs in correctional centres. First the approach attempts to make inmates conscious or aware of the unconscious and deep-seated problems. Methods used include a variety of projective tests, dream interpretation, and free association and to provide them with legal outlets to sublimate or redirect their sexual and aggressive drives.

This theory accounts for the existence of counselling programs in the correctional centres and the impact of reforms in its application as an intervention in the rehabilitation of inmates. However, this theory does not explain why persons outside correctional centres who have similar or related psychological problems have not committed crimes or why not all inmates incarcerated in correctional centres are not having psychological problems. The theory assumes that the deep-seated problems in inmates are the cause of crimes which may be true or not, it ignores the environmental circumstances where the problematic behavior occurs.

The gaps noted in Freud can be explained by Hertzberg, Abraham Maslow and Seymour Halleck who postulate on humanistic psychological theory which assumes that human beings are basically good but they are influenced by society to act badly thus committing crimes.

Hertz Berg two factor theory of motivation states that, rewards and job satisfiers such as recognition, responsibility and opportunities for advancement serve as a means of ensuring that people act or behave in desired ways. Job dissatisfiers such as poor work environments, unsanitary correctional conditions, and crowded populations, among others demotivate people. Maslow maintains that human beings are motivated by a need hierarchy; comprising of five basic levels, physiological (food, water, and procreation sex), safety (security, stability; freedom from fear, anxiety, chaos etc), Belongingness and love (friendship, love, affection, acceptance), Esteem (Self-esteem and esteem of others), and finally self-actualization (being true to one's nature, becoming everything that one is capable of becoming).

These theories explain the rehabilitation programs and the reforms in the correctional conditions. Inmates choose crime because they are unable to satisfy their needs legally. The correctional institutions then justify incarceration by helping people to satisfy their basic needs in legitimate ways. The provision of adequate food and better handling practices, good correctional accommodation for inmates, medical care or provide educational and correctional opportunities for those who are unable to get them tends to motivate inmates. For Halleck, (1967), crime is as a result of helplessness caused by oppression from the environmental factors. Such oppression may be subjective or objective. Any type of correctional community oppression of social or interactive nature for example unfair restriction of inmates' leads to restlessness in correctional institutions, disorder and even riots in correctional centres. Reforms attributed to humane treatment observing human rights for offenders as well as officers, elimination of any form of discrimination is applied to reduce helplessness and motivate inmates to effective performance.

The theories reviewed will explain reforms in the infrastructural issues that were reported to be in very poor status before the reform period. For example, staff houses are ugly, tiny, congested and have no privacy. Two families occupy a ten by ten feet cube meant for one family; the houses are unhygienic as they have no water, sanitary or electricity supply. These conditions expose correctional officers to health hazards, lower self-esteem and demoralize them at work. Furthermore, correctional officers are reported to be poorly remunerated, their promotions delayed, their scheme of service is by itself defaulted for being unable to attract, retain and motivate the correctional staff and malpractices such as favoritism, nepotism, tribalism, and corruption by some senior correctional officers in promoting junior officers characterize the work environment of correctional officers. The frustrations of the officers find expression in the mistreatment of inmates (Bohm & Haley, 1999; Armstrong, 2001; Bateman & Zeithaml, 19%; Daily Nation, August 1st, 2005, July 22nd 2005, December 12* 1998 and Sunday Nation 22nd 2003).

The theory therefore explains the rates and levels of satisfaction on the part of staff and the inmates. It is however limited to the satisfaction and perception of the staff and inmates on the changes following the reforms. It cannot explain why the needs are unsatisfied, why the society is unable or individuals cannot meet their needs legally, why people oppress others. This gap is filled by the explanation given by the functionalist theory which supports the open systems and processes that supports the open door policy.

2.3.5 Structural Functionalist Theory: This section reviewed Talcott Parsons latter structural- functional theorizing to explain the open door policy and suggestions for further reforms in the correctional system to improve inmate rehabilitation programs.

He argues that every action system has four functional imperatives which form his famous AGIL scheme. The action systems are composed of a complex of activities directed towards meeting a need or needs of a system. The imperatives are adaptation, goal attainment integration and latency (Rocher, 1975).

The adaptation refers to the coping of the system with external situational exigencies, that is adapt to its environment and adapt the environment to its needs. Goal achievement refers to the systems definition of goals and their achievement. Integration refers to the regulation of interrelationships of its component parts and management of the relationship among the other three functional imperatives and Latency (pattern maintenance) where the system furnishes, maintains and renews both the motivation of individuals and the cultural patterns that create and maintain that motivation.

The functionalist theory argues that society is made of parts which work complementally to each other. The systems have the property of order and interdependence of parts they tend towards self-maintaining order, or equilibrium. They may be static or involved in an ordered process of change, maintain boundaries with their environments, the nature of one part of the system has an impact on the form that the other parts can take, All parts make the whole to function and enable the parts to have a collective action, ownership and sustainability The impact of reforms in the correctional system particularly the open door policy provides an opportunity to this theory to explain for inter-agency collaboration and harnessing of available resources towards the improvement of rehabilitation programs for inmates (Ritzer & Woodman, 2003).

In this regard, the works of community participation, the stake holders such as the probation, the police, the courts, and the church are seen under this perspective. The regional criminal justice organizations concern such as the CESCA are operating in this light. The theory however is limited to the functioning of parts in the society and criminal justice. It also explains the reason why there are unending demands for reforms and therefore the need to review suggested reforms (KNCHR, 2005).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study adopted a survey design considering the nature and the scope of the study. A survey design is chosen because it is the most appropriate design when it comes to dealing with issue that involves a wide spectrum to cover. According to Obikeze (1990) and Berbie (1997), survey design implies using a selected sample from a fraction to analyze a large population such as the Nigerian Correctional centres and inmates. The study also makes use of correlational research design to look at the cause-effect relationship between the variables of the study (i.e. Correctional reforms and inmates' rehabilitation). The study also employed ex-post facto research design because the researcher did not have direct control of the independent variables since their manifestation have already occurred.

3.2 Population, Sample and Sampling Technique

The population of this study were the entire correctional staff and inmates in Nigeria. The six geo-political zones in the country were used, where one correctional was selected from each of the zones. Thus a stratified non random sampling method was adopted to select a correctional from each of these zones. Thus a total of 6 correctional centres were used as representation of the six geo political zones that made up the country. The number was regarded a good representation that inferences or generalization can be made because the target population are knowledgeable about their conditions as staff and as inmates, and each part of the country were represented. The 6 correctional centres used are Kuje Correctional centre (North Central), Gombe Correctional centre (North East), Kaduna Central Correctional centre (North West), Porthacurt Maximum Correctional centre (South South), Enugu Correctional centre

(South East), and Ikoyi Correctional centre (South West). These correctional centres were used because they are maximum correctional centres and are adequate and sufficient to represent the entire reforms in the correctional centres because of their homogeneity.

The simple random sampling approach was used in selecting 120 correctional centres' officials and 180 inmates from each of the 6 correctional centres selected for the study. This makes a total number of 300 respondents selected as sample size for analysis.

3.3 Method of Data Collection

The researcher administered the correctional reform and rehabilitations questionnaire to gather information from the respondents. The questionnaire was a self-study constructed instrument designed to measure the impact of correctional reforms and inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria. It consists of 4 sections that measures administrative reform, welfare reform, penal justice reform and infrastructural reform. It is a 26 items questionnaire with 5 Likert response styles ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree, and the Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient of administrative reform (0.92), correctional welfare reform (0.86), correctional infrastructural reform (0.93), correctional penal justice reform (0.88) and inmates' rehabilitation (0.89) were obtained respectably

Table 3.1 Scale Reliability of Variables

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha
Inmates' Rehabilitation	0.89
Correctional Administrative Reform	0.92
Correctional Welfare Reform	0.86
Correctional Infrastructural Reform	0.93
Correctional Penal Justice Reform	0.88

Source: Researcher's Computation (2018)

Table 3.1 revealed that all the variables have Alpha Values above 0.6 mark recommended by Sekaran. Therefore, all the variables in table 3.1 were consistent and reliable for the study.

3.4 Technique for Data Analysis and Model Specifications

Ordinary Least Squares Method of Regression was used with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to determine and analyze the effects of Correctional reforms on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria. Furthermore, frequency distribution and percentages (%) was used to know the proportion of responses of the respondents in relation to the subject matter. Thus, the frequency distribution and percentages (%) guided the study on the percentage of responses with respect to a statement. The independent variable is Correctional reforms in terms of administrative, welfare, penal justice, and infrastructural reforms, while the inmates' rehabilitation is the dependent variable.

In line with the fulfilment of the regression assumptions, the study run the descriptive statistics to describe the characteristics of the data, as well as to know the direction of the normality. Furthermore, correlation matrix was run to know the individual relationship between the variables, as Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) was used for the test of Multicollinearity of the explanatory variables.

Regression Model:

REHABILITATION = f (Administrative, Welfare, Penal, Infrastructural)

Mathematically,

$$REH_i = \alpha + \beta_1 Admin_i + \beta_2 Welfare_i + \beta_3 Penal_i + \beta_4 Infrastructural_i + \mu_i$$

Where:

REH = Inmates' Rehabilitation

Admin = Administrative Reform

Welfare = Welfare Reform

Penal = Penal Justice Reform

Infrastructural = Infrastructural Reform

α = Intercept or Constant

β = Slope of the regression line with respect to the independent variables

μ = error term

i denotes cross-sectional dimension.

Decision Rule

In order to estimate the regression analysis model, SPSS was used. The procedure involves specifying the dependent and independent variables; in this case, Correctional reforms in terms of administrative, welfare, penal justice, and infrastructural reforms is the independent variable, while inmates' rehabilitation is the dependent variables. SPSS was run and from the output, the values of the constant (α) coefficient of regression β was obtained. In addition, the outputs showed the T statistics and P values for the coefficients which resulted in either rejecting or failure to reject the hypotheses at 5% level of significance. The P value is a probability of getting a result that is at least extreme as the critical values (0.05). The null hypotheses were rejected since the P-value is less than or equal to the critical value. Also, the outputs show the coefficient of determination (R^2), which measures the proportion of the dependent variables that can be explained by the regression model. At the P-value of less than or equal to critical value the null hypothesis is rejected that there is a slope between the variables.

3.5 Justification of the Method Used

Ordinary least square method of regression was used to measure the cause-effect relationship, thus is more appropriate in this case of studying the effects of Correctional reforms on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria. Thus Correctional reforms (i.e. administrative, welfare, penal justice, and infrastructural reforms) were regressed against inmates' rehabilitation. The method is considered simply and explicit as it tells how significant the dependent variable is influenced by the independent variables. This helps to draw a reliable and reasonable conclusion without much stress. Cluster sampling method was used in a bid to divide the population into strata from which a stratum is picked, and the sample of the study is further selected from each of the stratum. Convenient sampling method was used because discretionarily a correctional was selected from each of the six states selected from the six geo political zones. Simple random sampling was used to reduce the extent of biasness in the selection of the correctional officials from the selected states. The frequency distribution and percentages were used to indicate the proportion of the opinions of the respondents in relation to an assertion.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Data Presentation

Table 4.1: Responses of the Correctional officials and inmates on Correctional Reforms and Inmate Rehabilitation

Response	Inmate Rehabilitation	Administrative Reform	Welfare Reforms	Penal Justice	Infrastructural Reforms	Total Frequency
Undecided	17	22	19	19	23	100
Strongly Disagreed	37	20	40	34	19	150
Disagreed	31	117	62	72	80	362
Agreed	90	64	111	111	111	487
Strongly Agreed	125	77	68	64	67	401
Total	300	300	300	300	300	1500

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.1 presents data with respect to Correctional Reforms in terms of Administrative Reform, Welfare Reform, Penal Justice Reform, and Infrastructural Reform, as well as Inmates' Rehabilitation in Nigerian Correctional centres. It is indicated that, 487 of the total respondents of 1500 agreed that correctional reforms enhance inmates' rehabilitation in Nigerian correctional centres, as 401 of the respondents strongly agreed. 362 of them disagreed and 150 strongly disagreed. The number of respondents that are yet to decide is 100.

4.2 Data Analysis and Results

Table 4.2 Statistics

Response	Inmate Rehabilitation	Administrative Reforms	Welfare Reforms	Penal Justice	Infrastructural Reforms
N	300	300	300	300	300
Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	2.8967	2.5133	2.5633	2.5567	2.6000
Std. Error of Mean	.07113	.06686	.06709	.06543	.06526
Median	3.0000	2.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000
Mode	4.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Minimum	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Maximum	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Sum	869.00	754.00	769.00	767.00	780.00

Table 4.2 presents a statistics table in relation to inmates' rehabilitation, administrative reform, welfare reform, penal justice, and infrastructural reform. Valid observations are 300, and the number of missing questionnaire is zero. The mean scores are 2.8967, 2.5133, 2.5633, 2.5567, & 2.6000 for inmate rehabilitation, administrative reform, welfare reform, penal justice, and infrastructural reform respectively. The respective median scores are 3.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.00, & 3.00. The mode scores respectively are 4.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.00, & 3.00 for inmate rehabilitation, administrative reform, welfare reform, penal justice, and infrastructural reform. The minimum score is 0, while the maximum score is 4. The respective summations of the variables are 869, 754, 769, 767, & 780 for inmate rehabilitation, administrative reform, welfare reform, penal justice, and infrastructural reform.

Table 4.3 Inmate Rehabilitation

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent
Undecided	17	5.7
Strongly Disagreed	37	12.3
Disagreed	31	10.3
Agreed	90	30.0
Strongly Agreed	125	41.7
Total	300	100.0

Table 4.3 presents frequency table on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria. 90 of the respondents representing about 30% agreed that correctional reforms affect inmates' rehabilitation. 125 of them representing about 41.7% strongly agreed. However, 31 (10.3%) disagreed, as 37 (12.3%) strongly disagreed. 17 of them representing 5.7% are yet to decide.

Table 4.4 Administrative Reforms

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent
Undecided	22	7.3
Strongly Disagreed	20	6.7
Disagreed	117	39.0
Agreed	64	21.3
Strongly Agreed	77	25.7
Total	300	100.0

Table 4.4 presents frequency table on administrative reform in Nigeria. 64 of the respondents representing about 21.3% agreed that administrative reform affects inmates' rehabilitation. 77 of them representing about 25.7% strongly agreed.

However, 117 (39%) disagreed as 20 (6.7%) strongly disagreed. 22 of them representing 7.3% are yet to decide.

Table 4.5 Welfare Reforms

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent
Undecided	19	6.3
Strongly Disagreed	40	13.3
Disagreed	62	20.7
Agreed	111	37.0
Strongly Agreed	68	22.7
Total	300	100.0

Table 4.5 presents frequency table on welfare reform in Nigeria. 111 of the respondents representing about 37% agreed that welfare reform affect inmates' rehabilitation. 68 of them representing about 22.7% strongly agreed. However, 62 (20.7%) disagreed as 40 (13.3%) strongly disagreed. 19 of them representing 6.3% are yet to decide.

Table 4.6 Panel Justice Reforms

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent
Undecided	19	6.3
Strongly Disagreed	34	11.3
Disagreed	72	24.0
Agreed	111	37.0
Strongly Agreed	64	21.3
Total	300	100.0

Table 4.6 presents frequency table on penal justice in Nigeria. 111 of the respondents representing about 37% agreed that penal justice reform affect inmates' rehabilitation. 64 of them representing about 21.3% strongly agreed.

However, 72 (24%) disagreed as 34 (11.3%) strongly disagreed. 19 of them representing 6.3% are yet to decide.

Table 4.7 Infrastructural Reforms

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent
Undecided	23	7.7
Strongly Disagreed	19	6.3
Disagreed	80	26.7
Agreed	111	37.0
Strongly Agreed	67	22.3
Total	300	100.0

Table 4.7 presents frequency table on infrastructural reform in Nigeria. 111 of the respondents representing about 37% agreed that infrastructural reform affect inmates' rehabilitation. 67 of them representing about 22.3% strongly agreed. However, 80 (26.7%) disagreed as 19 (6.3%) strongly disagreed. 23 of them representing 7.7% are yet to decide.

Table 4.8

Correlations

		Inmate Rehabilitation	Administrative Reforms	Welfare Reforms	Penal Justice Reforms	Infrastructural Reforms
Pears Correlation	Inmate Rehabilitation	1.000	.891	.924	.920	.900
	Administrative Reforms	.891	1.000	.918	.923	.942
	Welfare Reforms	.924	.918	1.000	.983	.972
	Penal Justice	.920	.923	.983	1.000	.973
	Infrastructural Reforms	.900	.942	.972	.973	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Inmate Rehabilitation		.000	.000	.000	.000
	Administrative Reforms	.000		.000	.000	.000
	Welfare Reforms	.000	.000		.000	.000
	Penal Justice	.000	.000	.000		.000
	Infrastructural Reforms	.000	.000	.000	.000	
N	Inmate Rehabilitation	300	300	300	300	300
	Administrative Reforms	300	300	300	300	300
	Welfare Reforms	300	300	300	300	300
	Penal Justice	300	300	300	300	300
	Infrastructural Reforms	300	300	300	300	300

Table 4.8 is a correlation table on inmates' rehabilitation, administrative reform, welfare reform, penal justice reform and infrastructural reform. It indicates a strong positive correlation between all the variables. The result depicts that welfare reform is higher, then followed by penal justice, infrastructural and administrative reform.

Table 4.9 **Model Summary^b**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.934 ^a	.872	.870	.44339	.137

a. Predictors: (Constant), Infrastructural Reforms, Administrative Reforms, Welfare Reforms, Penal Justice

b. Dependent Variable: Inmate Rehabilitation

Table 4.9 present the overall association of the variables and the proportion of the inmate rehabilitation that is explained by correctional reforms in Nigeria. It is evident that about 87.2% of variation on inmate rehabilitation in Nigeria can be explained by correctional reforms in terms of Administrative, Welfare, penal justice, and infrastructural reforms.

Table 4.10 **ANOVA^a**

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	395.802	4	98.951	503.330	.000 ^b
	Residual	57.995	295	.197		
	Total	453.797	299			

a. Dependent Variable: Inmate Rehabilitation

b. Predictors: (Constant), Infrastructural Reforms, Administrative Reforms, Welfare Reforms, Penal Justice

Table 4.10 is the ANOVA table. It depicts that the model is fit given by high F-statistics of 503.330 with its corresponding P-value of 0.000.

Table 4.11 Co-efficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error				Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	.360	.065		5.578	.000		
Administrative Reforms	.370	.066	.348	5.591	.000	.112	8.929
Welfare Reforms	.669	.127	.631	5.259	.000	.430	3.202
Penal Justice	.397	.135	.365	2.947	.003	.328	5.513
Infrastructural Reforms	.432	.120	.396	3.592	.000	.136	8.101

a. Dependent Variable: Inmate Rehabilitation

Table 4.11 presents the coefficient and statistics of the 4 independent variables. The table shows that the coefficient of administrative reform is 0.370 with T-statistics of 5.591 and is significant at 1% level. This implies that administrative reforms have made positive impact on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigerian Correctional centres.

Welfare reforms also indicated a coefficient 0.669 with the T-statistics of 5.259 and is significant at 1% level. This result shows that welfare reforms had significant positive effect on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigerian Correctional centres.

Panel Justice in addition, indicates a coefficient of 397 with T-Statistics of 2.947 and its significant at 1%. This implies that panel justice reform has made a positive impact on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigerian Correctional centres.

Infrastructural reforms furthermore, indicates 0.432 with T-Statistics of 3.592 and is significance at 1% level. This results shows that infrastructural reform had significant positive effect on inmates' rehabilitation in Nigerian Correctional centres.

4.3 Discussion of Findings

This section discusses the findings of the study. The first hypothesis which stated that correctional administrative reform has no significant impact on inmates' rehabilitation. The analysis performed reveals that correctional administrative reform significantly impacts on inmates' rehabilitation. The hypothesis is therefore rejected and concludes that correctional administrative reform have significant impact on inmates' rehabilitation. This finding is not in support of study by Emeka (2011) which reveals that due to some challenges of the correctional system, administrative reform does not effectively impact on inmates' rehabilitations.

The second hypothesis which states that correctional welfare reform will not have significant impact on inmate's rehabilitation. The result of the analysis performed showed that correctional welfare reform has significant impact on inmates' rehabilitation. The hypothesis is rejected and the finding does not support that of Ayuki, Emeka and Omono (2013) which examined the welfare system and find that lack of proper remuneration and insufficient reformatory facilities distress inmates rehabilitation.

For hypothesis three which stated that infrastructural reform will not have significant impact on inmates' rehabilitation. From the analysis performed so far, the result revealed a significant impact on inmates' rehabilitation. This finding is not consistent with the study by Muhammad and Mazhar (2017) who highlighted that inadequate

infrastructures and lack of proper implementation of correctional mandates affects holistic rehabilitation of inmates within the correctional environment.

The hypothesis four stated that penal justice reform will not have significant impact on inmates' rehabilitation. The result of the data analysed reveals very significant outcome. The hypothesis is hereby rejected and now concludes that penal justice reform have significant impact on inmates' rehabilitation.

Previous finding does not support the present study for example, Miriti and Kimane (2017) who found that lack of consistent dispensation of justice by the Judicial arm of government affect the effectiveness of rehabilitation of inmates. According to them, the overcrowding and congestive nature of the correctional system was the result of delay in dispensation of justice.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

This study examined the correctional reforms and inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria. the study reviewed some literature that are related to correctional reforms and inmate rehabilitation but credence was not given to the six geopolitical zones in the country, and these studies could not be said to be current as most of them stopped at 2012. except the work of Benjamine and Joshua (2017) which covered up to 2016. Furthermore, previous studies made use of mostly frequency distribution and simple percentages, as well as PPMCC and Chi-Square for the analyses of data. The study was guided by two theories: rehabilitation theory and theory of reformation. These two theories focused greater attention on humane treatment of inmates in Nigeria correctional centres, suggesting that instead of inmates being allowed to be idle in jail, they should be properly taught, educated and trained so as to adjust themselves to normal life in the community after their release from penal institutions. Rehabilitation and reformation theories view that a person should be helped to readopt to society or restore to a former position or state and that all correctional centres should be transformed into residences where physical and intellectual training should be given in order to improve the characters of offenders. These two theories are founded on the belief that one cannot inflict a severe punishment of incarceration and expect the offender to reform and be able to reintegrate into society upon his or her release (Cassia, 2002).

This study adopted a survey design considering the nature and the scope of the study. The study also made use of correlational research design to look at the cause-effect relationship between the variables of the study (i.e. Correctional reforms and inmates' rehabilitation). The study also made use of ex-post facto research design because the

researcher has no direct control of the independent variables since their manifestation have already occurred.

The population of this study is the entire correctional staff and inmates in Nigeria. The six geo-political zones in the country were used, where one correctional centre is selected from each of the zones. Thus a stratified sampling method was adopted to select a correctional centre from each of these zones. Thus a total of 6 correctional centres were used as representation of the six geo political zones that made up the country. The number is regarded a good representation that inferences or generalization can be made because the target population are knowledgeable about their conditions as staff and as inmates, and each part of the country is represented. The 6 correctional centres that were used are Kuje correctional centre (North Central), Gombe correctional centre (North East), Kaduna Central correctional centre (North West), Porthacurt Maximum correctional centre (South South), Enugu correctional centre (South East), and Ikoyi correctional centre (South West). These correctional centres were used because they are maximum correctional centres and are adequate and sufficient to represent the entire reforms in the correctional centres because of their homogeneity.

The study adopts convenient and random sampling methods to select the correctional centres' officials and the inmates for the study. Thus, 20 correctional centres' officials and 30 inmates were selected from each of the 6 correctional centres selected for the study. This makes a total number of 300 respondents to be selected as sample size for analysis.

The data for this study were collected from primary sources. Primary sources involved going to the field to obtain data from the respondents. The questionnaire was carefully

reforms are positively related to inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria. This implies that, the behaviour of convicted offenders through well designed educational and/or therapeutic treatment, ensure that individual offender is returned back to the society as a complete, self-supporting and accepted member of the society.

5.2 Conclusions

In line with the positive and significant effect of administrative reform on inmates' rehabilitation, the study concludes that, effective administrative reform by way of putting in place good administrative procedures for the inmates has impacted on the behaviour of inmates after the correctional term. It is also concluded in line with the significant positive effect of welfare reform on inmates' rehabilitation that, inmates return back to the society as good people with institutionalization of training, good health facility among other amenities in the correctional centres.

In the case of the positive and significant effect of infrastructural reform on inmates' rehabilitation, the study concludes that, putting on social amenities in the Nigerian correctional centres is responsible for inmate rehabilitation. It is also concluded in line with the significant positive effect of penal reform on inmates' rehabilitation that, inmates return back to the society as good people when laws are executed the way they should. It is therefore concluded in general that; Correctional reforms are positively related to inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria.

5.3 Recommendations

- i. The study recommends that, the Nigerian correctional service should ensure the effectiveness of correctional reforms in terms of administrative, welfare, penal justice, and infrastructural reforms in the correctional centres for the inmates to

return back to the society as complete, self-supporting and accepted members of the society. This is to say that, the Nigerian correctional service should put in place training, and good health facility in the correctional centres in a bid to ensuring that, inmates have specific skills to support themselves when they return to the society after their service terms.

- ii. The Nigerian correctional services should put in place social amenities such as stable electricity, pipe born water, social network among others so that, inmates would not be so much bothered while in correctional centres. This will go a long way to rehabilitate their thinking and make them better people in the society when they return.
- iii. The prescribed laws in the society should be good and tolerable to accommodate both the inmates and the society. The laws should be executed in such a way that will be pleased by all and sundry. It should not be that, which will be detrimental to only the inmates. Thus, the correctional service should be seen as a corrective scheme rather than punishment ground.
- iv. The study recommended among other things that, the government should design modern day correctional centre that would continue to yield proper rehabilitation mechanism for the betterment of the society.

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