DETERMINANTS OF INMATE REHABILITATION IN CORRECTIONAL CENTRES IN CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA

BY

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DECLARATION

I, Aigbe Diyeli Segun with Registration Number SOC/Ph.D/17/027, hereby declare that this work tilled "Determinants of inmates' rehabilitation in correctional centres in Cross River State, Nigeria" is a product of my own research effort and has not been presented elsewhere for the award of a degree or certificate. All sources have been acknowledged.

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this dissertation titled "**Determinants of inmate rehabilitation in correctional centres in Cross River State, Nigeria**" and carried out by **Aigbe, Diyeli Segun** with Registration Number **SOC/Ph.D/17/027,** has been examined and found worthy for the award of Doctorate (Ph.D.) Degree in Sociology (Criminology).

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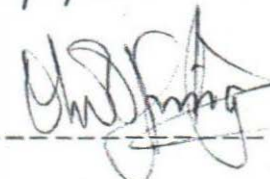
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ABSTRACT

The study examined the determinants of inmates' rehabilitation in correctional centres in Cross River State, Nigeria, and specifically examined the relationship between funding, correctional equipment, inmate welfare, prison congestion and rehabilitation of inmates in Cross River State, Nigeria. The study hypothesized that there is no significant relationship between funding, correctional equipment, inmate welfare, prison congestion and rehabilitation of inmates The questionnaire and in-depth interview guide were used as instruments for data collection from selected correctional facilities in Cross River state. The population of the study comprised all the awaiting trial and convicted inmates incarcerated in correctional facilities in Cross River State, Nigeria. The study's overall population is one thousand two hundred and thirty-one (1231) people. Taro Yamane's sample size determinant was used to choose a sample of 400 respondents. The quantitative data were analyzed using version 20 of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and frequency distribution tables and percentages were used to present the results. The hypotheses were tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) test, while, the qualitative data collected were analyzed in themes as complement to the quantitative data. Findings from this study revealed that there is a significant relationship between funding and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state. Correctional equipment significantly relates to rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state. Inmate welfare significantly relates to their rehabilitation in correctional services in Cross River state. The study therefore concludes that: variables such as funding, correctional equipment, inmate welfare, prison congestion influences rehabilitation of inmates in correction services in Cross River state. The study, therefore, recommended that government should ensure that the Ministry of Interior constantly supervises the prisons and adequate funds should be provided to cater for the needs of the Nigeria Prison Service.

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OPERATIONAL ABBREVIATIONS

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
(NCS)	Nigeria correctional service
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
ATI	Awaiting Trial Inmates
CLO	Civil Liberties Organisation
L. G. A.	Local Government Area
PPMC	Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis
SPSS	Statistical package for social sciences

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background to the study

The correctional facilities as an institution are establish globally to serve as a rehabilitation and correctional facility for those who have deviated and are guilty of breaking the law, which to a large extent has changed the penal philosophy. The penal philosophy has changed from the conventional understanding of seeing prison as a place of punishment; rather the emphasis is on rehabilitation of offenders (Adetunji, 2015). The place of rehabilitation services in the reformation, transformation and reintegration of prison inmates have continued to be the concern of criminal justice system, social workers, psychologists, adult educators, counsellors, government, non-governmental organisations, doctors, nurses, prison warders and the public at large (Tanimu, 2010). There is an understanding among these professionals that rehabilitation programmes in prisons will help prison inmates acquire the much-needed social skills, vocational training, attitudinal and behavioural changes, and education that would make them be more useful to themselves and the society upon release. There are many rehabilitation services (skills training and capacity building) available globally for the reformation and subsequent reintegration of ex-convict. These rehabilitation programmes are designed to equip convicts with relevant life skills and knowledge that would empower them to be self-reliant after serving their jail term (Ayuk, Owan, and Ekok, 2013).

The Omoni, Grace and Ijeh, (2009), asserts that correctional facilities are, intended to be places of rehabilitation and personal reformation for proper reintegration of inmates on release from prison. The proof that an inmate has been rehabilitated and fit to, reunite with the society is shown in his management of emotional and psychological issues, the type of skill or degree of

business acumen learned and ability to nurture relationships as well as assume responsibility (Ugwuoke, 2000). Dinitz & Dine, (1989) noted that there is no better way to help prison inmates happily re-unite in their respective community than provide them with skills that they need to succeed in the outside world. Ikuteyijo and Agunbiade, (2008) revealed that the rehabilitation programme(s) strive to prepare the offender for his or her reintegration into the society, taking the criminal sanctions as an opportunity to transform the offender to become productive and responsible in the society. Ikuteyijo and Agunbiade, (2008) further posits that in order to properly reintegrate inmates in Nigeria prisons, prison inmates should be encouraged to participate in rehabilitation programme(s) made available to them while in custody.

This is very important for inmates, because many of them entered the prisons custody as socially, economically and educationally disadvantaged. In other words, a prisoner is regarded as having malfunctioned and thus needed to be attended to by a range of professionals within the criminal justice system (Ugwuoke, 2010). This arrangement offers inmates the privilege from the moment of incarceration, to discipline and bring order into their lives, a careful observation of diagnosis for offending behaviour and its roots, the right treatment, an offer for skills education and training, employment options and a comprehensive structure to assist them in gaining solidity in the external world (Ayuk, 2013).

According to Ayuk (2003); Adetunji and Nel, (2015) rehabilitation programmes in Nigeria prisons has suffer severe setback due to overcrowding in prisons, lack of basic rehabilitation infrastructure, demonization of prison staff, emotional conditions and the low or poor literacy and numeracy levels of prison inmates. Instead of reforming inmates, the prisons system is hardening them and subjecting them to horrible, degrading conditions and punishments, sometimes exceeding the crimes committed, in the process renders inmates physically and psychologically

damaged, unwanted, unloved, and abandoned in an uncaring environment. Inmates who were later freed often recounted their hellish experiences in the prisons ranging from the quality of food offered, prison ventilation, prison congestion to overcrowding. The condition of Nigerian prisons is actually potent enough to dread the most daring offender, under normal circumstances. In line with the above conditions, ex-convicts released from prisons encounter many challenges with respect to securing employment and reintegrating into the wider society (Graham, Shinkfield, Lavelle & Mcpherson, 2004).

An appraisal of activities of prisons in Nigeria reveals apparent absence of law concerning rehabilitation of prisoners in country (Porporino, 2008). This rises the assumption that the challenges that correctional services could be facing are that legislation in the latter country emphasise much more on punitive approach rather than rehabilitation and could be having constraints in operating under resourced facilities (Andrews & Bonta, 2010). Prisoners engage in manual work that is not of rehabilitative nature, or diverted to other activities instead of rehabilitation programmes (Dambazau, 2007; James, 2015; Emeka, 2018; Adetula, Adetula, & Fatusin, 2010). In order to restore ex-convicts to fullest physical, mental, psychological, social, vocational, and economic usefulness, there is need for government and other stakeholders in criminal justice system to take the issue of rehabilitation seriously. This study examines determinants of inmates' rehabilitation in correctional centres in Cross River State, Nigeria.

1.2   Statement of the problem

The current state of the Nigeria correctional service demonstrates a condition that cannot guarantee the rehabilitation of the inmates. This can be attributed to the disregard for the welfare of the inmates and failure to implement the prison reforms recommendations such as the decongestion of correctional centre, improved welfare scheme for inmates and classification of

inmates according to the gravity of their crime (2011). It is not an exaggeration to adduce that Nigeria correctional service is a home for idle minds' due to lack of what to do, lack of workshop facilities (Obioha 1995; Ayuk, Owan, & Ekok, 2013) and lack of good skills, which the prisoners would like to learn (Aduba, 2012). In relation to social infrastructure, there are no good recreational facilities and other amenities in most correctional service in Nigeria, as affirmed by Ogundipe (2012) in Sokoto and Ibadan prison yards respectively. The Nigerian correctional service environment with regard to amenities have been characterized as "uncheerful" (Awolowo, 1985), "dehumanising" (Opafunso & Adepoju, 2016), and "a hell" by Abubakar Rimi after his life experience as a political prisoner in Nigeria at the termination of the second republic. This lack of social amenities accounts for the culture of explosive social violence that is recurrent and descriptive of Nigerian prison community over the years. Physical infrastructure and housing facility could best be described as being in a deplorable state.

Nigerian prisons is characterized by overcrowding, widespread of disease, poor ventilation, poor-feeding and poor medical attention. Several scholars have identified congestion and non-implementation of prison reforms recommendations as the major challenges confronting the Nigerian prisons (Ibrahim, 2012; Obioha, 2011; Ayuk, Owan, & Ekok, 2013). Amnesty International (2012) also exposed the appalling state of Nigeria's prison system. The report revealed that at least 65 percent of Nigeria's inmates has never been convict of any crime with some awaiting trial for up to ten years. Addition to, report reveal that most prisoners are too poor to afford a lawyer, and unappealing prison conditions have serious damaging effect on the mental and physical health of the inmates. According to the National Assembly Legislative Digest, (2010) overcrowded prisons inexorably lead to inmates being exposed to improper health conditions that

result in the spread of epidemics likely to cause death such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and diabetes.

Where there are existing trade and skills acquisition center within the prison yards, they are either not functioning or unsuitable for some of the inmates who may prefer other trades and educational learning processes that are non-existence in the prisons rehabilitation curriculum. The rooms and cells are not good for human habitation, while the beddings are in most cases absent as many prison inmates in Nigeria sleep on bare floor. The deplorable health condition have led to infectious diseases, such as skin scabies and bilharzias as reported in Agodi prison in 1987 (Ifionu et al. 1987). To worsen the situation, there are no standard hospitals, drugs, and qualified medical personnel to take care of the sick inmates (Ishaka and Akpovwa 1986; Igbeare 1987).

Even when there is a need to take a sick inmate out of the prison yard for treatment in a hospital, there are no vehicles to do that. The apparent out-come of this situation without standard health facilities in the prisons can best be imagined from the point of view of what happens to a sick inmate in coma or critical emergency condition that requires urgent medical attention, which is neither readily available nor accessible. With the above problems in Nigeria prisons, it may be difficult for Nigerian society to have prisoners rehabilitated for better lives. Various reforms programs have been proposed towards improving the Nigeria prisons. Nevertheless, the menace of the dilapidation in Nigerian correctional service which has encumbered rehabilitation, reformation, decongestion in Cross River State has informed this study. It is against this backdrop that this study examined factors affecting rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River State, Nigeria.

1.3   Research questions

The following research questions was formulated to guide the study:

(i)   To what extent has funding affected the rehabilitation of inmates in correctional centres in Cross River state?

(ii)   How does correctional equipment relates to rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state?

(iii)   How do inmate welfare relate to their rehabilitation in correctional services in Cross River state?

(iv)   To what extent does prison congestion relate to rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state

1.4   Objectives of the study

The general objective of this study was to examine determinants of inmates' rehabilitation in correctional centres in Cross River State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study seeks to:

(i)   examine the relationship between funding and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional service in Cross River state,

(ii)   investigate the relationship between correctional equipment and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional service in Cross River state.

(iii)   determine the relationship between inmate welfare and their rehabilitation in correctional service in Cross River state

(iv)   explore the relationship between prison congestion and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state.

1.5   Statement of hypotheses

The following research hypotheses was formulate for this study:

(i)   There is no significant relationship between funding and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state

(ii)   Correctional equipment does not significantly relate to rehabilitation of inmates in correctional centres in Cross River state

(iii)   inmate welfare does not significantly relate to their rehabilitation in correctional centres in Cross River state

(iv)   There is no significant relationship between prison congestion and rehabilitation of inmates in correction services in Cross River state

1.6   Significance of the study

This study will be of great benefit to government, inmates, ex-convicts, staff and researchers. The study would benefit the Nigerian Prison Service and the federal government, as it would reveal the effect of proper rehabilitation programme on the reintegration of inmates in Nigerians correctional service. It will also be of immense importance to students, researchers, and scholars who are interested in developing further study on the subject matter. This research report will benefit researchers, who will use it for reference purposes in future studies. The study will help in broadening the understanding of prison staff of factors affecting the rehabilitation of inmates in correctional service in Cross River State. It will help the Nigeria correctional Service management to refocus their energies and resources on those areas and issues that inhibites the rehabilitation of inamtes. The result will benefit ex-convicts who will be the beneficiaries of the recommendations of this study. The findings of this research will suggest road maps that would aid the reintegration of inmates into the society after serving their jail term.

The results of this study will also be of immense benefit to policy makers, as it will serve as a veritable reference material in the improvement of the existing rehabilitation programmes and develop policies that will support the empowerment of discharged inmates across correctional facilities in the country. The study will be of great benefit to Nigeria Correctional facilities as they

will come to know the reformatory effects they have on the prisoners. This study will help them to restructure their strategies if need be. In the same vein, the study will help policy makers, in government departments and/or parastatals do a better job by making them realize and/or understand some of the best strategies and methods to employ in rehabilitating inmates.

1.7   Scope of the study

This study was delimited to factors affecting rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River State. The independent variables of interest are: funding, correctional equipment, inmate welfare, and prison congestion. While the dependent variable is rehabilitation of inmates. The institutional scope of the study is correctional services in Cross River State, Nigeria. The scope of the study will cover all the inmates in four selected correctional services in Cross River State. The study lasted for eight months, starting from February-September, 2021.

1.8   Operational definition of concepts

(i)   Correctional services: This refers to government owned institution charged with the responsibility of implementing reformation and rehabilitation programmes aimed at enhancing the reintegration of inmates into the society.

(ii)   Funding: This refers to the provision of financial resources to correctional institution for the purpose of rehabilitating and reforming inmates

(iii)   Correctional equipment: this refer to a range of tools such as vocational, recreational and educational tools used in the rehabilitation and reformation of inmates

(iv)   Inmate welfare: This refers to the provision of basic necessities of life such as food, drugs, water, and clothes to inmates

(v)   Prison congestion: This refers to human resource that carry out day to day activities in the correctional service

(vi)   Rehabilitation: this refers to the whole process of making a prisoner useful to himself and the society by imparting in him basic skills and knowledge that will enable him regain his social functioning upon discharge.

(vii)   Reformation: this is the gradual process of re-orientation and re-socialization of an individual who has deviated from socially and legally approved pattern of behaviour because of certain but certainly curable defects either in himself or in his environment.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Literature review

2.1.1 Funding and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services

The financial resources of prison administrations have always been limited in Nigeria. This is predicated on chronic economic crises, and sometimes devaluation of the currency, which further aggravate the situation, while at the same time the number of detainees who have to be catered for tends to increase. In many cases the budget allocated by the State is insufficient to cover the detainees' needs in terms of food and medical care. A recent survey conducted by Onyekachi (2016) indicated that poor funding of the Nigeria prison service largely affect the development of the human resources capacity within the Nigeria correctional service (NCS). The Nigerian correctional services have been confronted with the problem of underfunding, which several studies have indicated to be the reasons for the inadequacies of the system as a corrective institution.

Under funding of correction centres across Nigeria has manifested in the use of obsolete equipment for their operation and rehabilitation of the inmates (Onyekachi, 2016). According to Annah, (1982), our prisons are not adequately funded. This has resulted to poor welfare services for both inmates and prison warders. The poor welfare services occasioned by underfunding of the correctional centres has resulted to exposing inmates to poor feeding habits, which has grave consequences on their health. Incidentally, the clinics there are not adequately equipped. He added that the personnel in the prison system in Nigeria are grossly inadequate and that even the available ones are not well motivated for an effective and efficient service delivery. A recent survey

conducted by UNODC (2017) revealed that poor funding of the Nigeria correctional centres largely affects the development of the human resources capacity within the system.

A qualitative study conducted by Nwosuji (2015) on the challenges of prisoners and the various government agencies in coping with rehabilitation of prisoners after serving their various prison sentences that there are several rehabilitation programs in existence but they are generally faced with the primary constraint of resources and contributions of private individuals and non-governmental agencies are not adequate. Based on the findings of the study some recommendations were made, that government should review the existing rehabilitation programs, adequate funds must be provided, more individuals and non-governmental agencies must support the rehabilitation and after care programs for ex-prisoners.

Similarly, Onyekachi (2016) study on the extent funding affects the administration of Nigeria prisons showed that inadequate funding of prisons by federal government of Nigeria constitutes an impediment to effective administration of Nigeria Prisons. Consequently, inmates serve their jail term without being properly rehabilitated. In related study conducted in Kenya, Onyango (2013) examines factors affecting rehabilitation of prisoners in Kenya. The findings revealed four major challenges impeding rehabilitation of inmates, this includes funding, congestion, manpower, and inadequate facilities.

A look at the various reports of reforms of the Nigeria correctional service revealed that the inability of the prison to rehabilitate inmates has been blamed on lack of funds for training of personnel, and the provision of the required logistics for virtually all aspects of rehabilitation, including vocational, educational, office and residential accommodation, communication, as well as transportation among others. The implication for rehabilitation has been the lowering of standards or non-performance of the expected roles. Nevertheless, the correctional service

management of the scarce funds that is made available to it in the past has not been devoid of malpractices. Evidence abounds of avoidable misapplication and sipage of funds through award of fraudulent contracts and outright diversion of funds (Obioha, 2011). The method of budgeting in the country does not take adequate care of all the requirements of the correctional service. The poor implementation of budget allocation in the country has also compounded the problem of underfunding of correctional centres. Records show that a large chunk of the budgetary allocation is used for staff emoluments (Osayi, 2015). The implication is that this has been a serious hindrance to effective rehabilitation.

2.1.2   Correctional equipment and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services

There is a severe shortage of equipment in Nigeria correctional centres. In the course of training the prisoners, there is no provision of various teaching or training equipment or tools for various trades. This explains why the prisoner comes out after serving his prison sentence without being reformed. The larger society suffers as the prisoner fails to be reformed. (Onyebuchi, 1982).

Onyekachi (2016) conducted a study to determine how the lack of rehabilitation and correctional equipment in Nigeria Prisons constitutes a constraint to the rehabilitation of inmates. The findings showed that the lack of correlation facilities for the rehabilitation of offenders in Nigerian prisons is positively related to the increase of recidivism among prison inmates. The study recommended, among other things, that the federal government should increase the funding of Nigeria Prison and the need for government to amend the extant laws on the prison to emphasize punishment and grant the rehabilitation of both Awaiting Trial Inmates (ATI) and the convicted. Also, Oluyemi and Amajuoyi (2012) study on the effects of creativity training in improving the creativity of some male prison inmates showed that there was a significant difference in the creativity motivation score of participants in the experimental group when compared with that of

their counterparts in the control group. However, there is no significant difference in the creativity motivation score of participants in the experimental group on the basis of nature of offence.

Nweke and Ajah (2017) studied the challenges facing vocational training of prison inmates in Nigeria. Results reveal that the following vocational facilities such as barbing and hair dressing saloon, auto repairs and mechanics, shoe making, fashion designing, carpentry and electrical repairs do not exist in the Nigerian prison system. The findings of the study further revealed table tennis, basketball and volleyball court are all the recreational facilities that are lacking in correctional facilities in Abakaliki correctional centres. In terms of educational facilities, the study reveals that library and teaching aids are not available in the correctional centres.

2.1.3   Inmate welfare and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services

Opafunso and Adepoju, (2016) studied the effectiveness of prisons reforms on the welfare of inmates in Ado Ekiti and Olokuta prisons in Ekiti and Ondo States respectively. The study revealed 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 prisons. Therefore, overcrowding constitute a majoı threat to the welfare of the inmates, which affect rehabilitation negatively. Furthermore, the study revealed that prison reforms have a significant impact on the welfare of the inmates in Ado Ekiti and Olokuta.

Ajah and Nweke, (2017) assessed the level of welfare provisions made available for prison inmates in Nigeria and its effect on rehabilitation. Results indicates that the most prominent diseases suffered by prison inmates were: malaria, skin related diseases, and toilet infections. Ayuk and Owan (2013) investigated the impact of prison reforms on the welfare of inmates in Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria. The result of the analysis shows that poor remuneration and absence of reformatory facilities militate against reforms workability. Furthermore, it revealed that

recidivism amongst ex-convict is high; because inmates were not trained in any particular trade hence on discharge, they become frustrated and despondent. The researchers concluded that inmates should be realistically introduced to useful trades that are geared toward occupational reality of the world outside prison, so that they could better their lives on discharge from prison.

Ajah (2019), applied the mixed method to study the effect of epileptic health services on the correction of inmates in Abakaliki and Awka prisons, Nigeria. The study reveals that most of the inmates complained of malaria and skin related diseases, this can be attributed to the much presence of mosquitoes and the general squalid conditions in which the inmates live. Though complains about other diseases such as obesity, high blood pressure, toilet infections, and loss of memory were low, other diseases such as cough and typhoid were reported to be high among inmates.

In a related study, Adegbami and Uche, (2015) examined the nexus between good governance and prison congestion as well as analysed the welfare of inmates in the prison custody. The results showed that majority of the prison inmates were youths between the ages 18 and 45; most of them were graduates of institutions of higher learning; married; and of poor family background. On the welfare of the inmates, the results showed that the prison cells were terrible and not appropriate for human being to live in; prison cells were overcrowded; inmates slept on bare floor; there is shortage of water; the toilet facility was poor and the general environment were unkempt; foods being served for the inmates were of low quality, tasteless and unpalatable; and inmates had no access to health facilities. The study concluded that unless good governance is practice in Nigeria, prisons will continue to be congested as people will continue to find a way of survival amidst economic hardship.

Similarly, Eze and Emmanuel (2007), examine the conditions of inmate in Kirikiri Maximum prison. The study shows that substantial number of respondents reported that they had witnessed several cases of deaths in prison and most of them did not learned any trade because the equipment and tools were in state of despair. Furthermore, the study revealed that the conditions in the prisons is terrible and there has not been any improvement in the facilities in recent times.

2.1.4 Prison congestion and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services

Overcrowding in Nigeria prisons occurs where the numbers of prisoners exceed prison capacity to the extent inmate cannot be housed in a humane, healthy and psychological manner. It constitutes a serious challenge in Nigeria prisons especially in prisons located in the metropolitan cities. In almost all the correctional facilities located in urban areas, the facilities hold as many as twice or thrice their capacity. In such cells there is hardly enough room for prison inmates to move body and limbs freely. In such state each prisoner is allocated a "post" which approximately is a space of a foot and a half (Grace, 2014). Majority of the prisons in Nigeria are congested and overcrowded and this create enormous problem in prison management process in terms of reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration. The capacity of Nigerian prisons has remained virtually the same for the past two decades notwithstanding the alarming increase in prison population.

These prisons were built by the colonial administration and native authority predating to the era Nigeria gain independence in 1960. The conditions of these prisons are in an alarming state of despair with no sense of maintenance or renovation reflective of long neglect by the Nigeria government. In fact, most of the prisons constructed at this period are old, in bad shape and at the brinks of collapse. However, few prisons have been constructed with most substandard materials, which are a far cry from modern prisons across the globe (Eze and Emmanuel, 2007).

Onyekachi (2016) study analysed the extent to which prison congestion in Nigeria poses a serious constraint on rehabilitation of inmates in Nigeria. The findings showed that inadequate funding of prisons by federal government of Nigeria constitutes an impediment to effective administration of Nigeria Prisons, lack of correctional facilities for the rehabilitation of offenders in Nigeria prisons is positively related to the increase of recidivism among prison inmates, the Nigeria extant laws on prisons have impacted negatively on the administration of her Prisons. Related study by Shajobi (2014) investigated the challenges of imprisonment in Nigerian penal system. The research finds that the prisons are overcrowded; conditions are deplorable with inadequate rehabilitation and aftercare provisions.

Grace (2014), assessed the capacity and current lockup of prison population in six geo-political zones of Nigeria. Based on this assessment, it was discovered that most prisons across the zones were housing more than their capacity which they were originally built for, while majority of the inmates are awaiting trials. This clustering and crowding of prisoners together in a choky cell that is originally meant for five inmates and housing 20 – 30 inmates may arouse prison violence. aggressive behaviour and reduce the quality and sense of psychological well-being of the inmates. The unprecedented increase in the admission of prison inmates the study revealed hinders the goals of reformations, rehabilitation and reintegration.

Scholars such as Dambazau (1999), Jarma (1999), Alemika and Chukwuma (2001) and Otite and Albert (2004), argued that the prison system in Nigeria is worse today than in the days after or before colonial rule. The workshops that were in the prisons have been converted into makeshift centres because of congestion. Where they still exist, there are no tools and incentives to put them to use. Nigerian prisons built for a gross capacity of 25,000 inmates are today overcrowded with over 417,000 inmates, and about 70 per cent of these inmates are Awaiting Trial

Inmates. This congestion is not without consequences. It has resulted in many health-related problems of unsanitary environment, poor feeding, poor clothing, over stretched facilities, insufficiency, or even non-existence of welfare rehabilitation facilities. It also poses serious management problems as can be seen in the inability to separate hardened criminals from minor offenders (Odekunle, 1978).

Cases of infections ranging from scabies, asthma, tuberculosis, rashes and HIV/AIDS have been recorded (Jarma, 1999). The year 2000 "Country Report" on Human Rights Practices in Nigeria remarked that the Nigerian Prisons conditions were harsh and life threatening (Otite and Albert, 2004). These conditions are by no means different today. The penal policy of reformation and rehabilitation in Nigeria is therefore a public disguise for modernizing imprisonment from the inherited colonial system "geared toward punishment, incapacitation and deprivation of incarcerated offenders" (Alemika & Chukwuma, 2001: 11).

2.1.5   Correctional service and rehabilitation

Prisons have long experienced tensions between two main missions of protecting public safety and rehabilitating offenders (Kolind, Frank & Dahl, 2010). Indeed, research indicates that the paradox of the punishment and correctional approaches for behaviour change is as old as the correctional facilities globally. In the early 1900s, the correctional field started using treatment approaches after many years of dehumanizing and brutal prison conditions. The correctional officers had been for a long time been referred to as guards to reflect the security and punitive approaches used in prisons. Farkas (1995) asserts that prior to 1956 the role of a guard was clearly defined; maintaining security and internal order. The term "guard" suggests a custodial identity and function. The change of the title to "correctional officer" reflects the introduction of the rehabilitative philosophy to the field of corrections (Gatotoh, Omulema and Dankitt, 2011).

In the mid-1970s there was move towards the use of punishment to rehabil tate inmates. rehabilitation oriented policies were blamed for causing trouble in prison. Literature in the 1970s suggested "nothing worked" in offender treatment (Lipton, Martinson, and Wilks, 1975; Martinson, 1974). Then the sentencing landscape changed to "get tough" laws, and community corrections followed suit by moving back to surveillance and punishment models. In the 1990s there was another paradigm shift in inmate rehabilitation in response to new research findings. A new way of summarizing studies, a meta-analysis, gave researchers a better look at rehabilitation outcomes (Cullen & Gendreau, 2000).

Research pointed out that the 1970s approach could not have been realistic. Many treatment models reduced recidivism with most punishment-oriented approaches not being effective in fact. some punishment-oriented programs that lacked a treatment component actually increased recidivism (Taxman, 2000). Recent studies urge probation and parole officers to shelve the conviction that confrontational approaches are necessary in behaviour change in correctional facilities. Stohr and Zupan (1992), argue that the role of the correctional officer as a service provider is likely to solidify, rather than dissipate in the correctional facilities of the 1990s and beyond. This assertion is supported by recent studies, which have shown that most correctional facilities across the globe have followed the aforementioned shift correctional approaches (Gatotoh, Omulema & Dankitt, 2011)

Studies have shown that correctional facilities in Asia, America and Europe are rapidly reforming their prisons so as to offer inmate rehabilitation, correctional counselling and treatment services as opposed to punishment (Kolind, *et al*, 2010). This however, has not been without challenges, as Kolind, Frank and Dahl (2010) notes, the availability of prison based drug treatment has increased markedly throughout Europe over the last 15 years in terms of both volume and

programme diversity. However, prison drug treatment faces problems and challenges because of the tension between ideologies of rehabilitation and punishment. Kolind, *et al* (2010) indicate that the correctional goal in South Korea has recently changed from the straightforward punishment of inmates to rehabilitation. Emphasis is being placed on education, counselling, and other treatment programs. These changes have consequently begun to also change the correctional officers' roles from a purely custodial role to a human service role, in which officers are expected to manage rehabilitation and treatment programs.

Correctional facilities in Africa are also moving towards behaviour change approaches for inmate rehabilitations. Indeed some correctional facilities in Africa have incorporated correctional counselling in inmate rehabilitation programmes (Gatotoh, Omulema and Dankitt, 2011). The degree of success in implementing behaviour change approaches in these correctional facilities however. Tenibiaje (2010. argues that in spite of the fact that prisons are supposed to be a place for transformation and rehabilitation, Nigerian Prisons have become training ground for inmates to become hardened criminals. This raises the question as to whether correctional officers have the requisite attitudes to match the paradigm shift in correctional facilities (Gatotoh, Omulema and Dankitt, 2011).

Lariviere (2001) argues that, because of their number and influence, correctional officers are ideally placed to rehabilitate and influence the inmates positively. this can mainly be done during their frequent interaction. It is important, therefore, to gain insight into their attitudes, particularly as these attitudes relate to inmates and the prison system. The findings by Lariviere (2001), indicate that correctional officers' attitudes towards inmates would be associated with better work adjustment. In a study conducted by Farkas (1999), the orientation of correctional officers towards inmates was examined, the study indicated that despite the punitive sentiment

among the public and policymakers, correctional officers still do not express a punitive attitude toward inmates and generally support rehabilitation programs for inmates. Also the impact of several individual characteristics and work variables on officer attitudes, the results showed work variables are strongly associated with attitudes among correctional officers, which more profoundly indicate that individual attitudes, positional characteristics and managerial practices had an effect on correctional officers' job attitudes (Reising and Lovrich, 1998).

Furthermore Kolind, Frank and Dahl (2010); Gatotoh, Omulema and Dankitt, (2011) have found some problematic associations between the rigid, paramilitary structure employed by many prisons and personnel affected attitudes towards their work (Jurik and Musheno, 1986). Problems occur in prison when prison personnel are unsure of which roles can be relaxed and under what set of conditions. Furthermore, the negative effects of role problems on job attitudes have been consistently reported in prison personnel (Hepburn, 1987; Poole & Regoli, 1980). Among individual characteristics, age, gender, and education have been the most frequently examined as determinants of correctional orientation. Farkas (1999) examined the relationship between the level of education and officers' correctional orientation found no significant relationship between them (Farkas, 1999), whereas other studies (Poole & Regoli, 1980; Lariviere, 2001) found a positive relationship between level of education and support for rehabilitation.

Okala, Ezumah and Ebue (2015), examined the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes in the Nigerian prisons and the result showed that rehabilitation programmes in the prisons have not achieved much. It was also discovered that the duration of service for the inmates does not make the inmates to be actively involved in rehabilitation programmes, which recommended that the prison authorities should provide earning schemes to inmates to enhance their effective reintegration and rehabilitation into the society.

Ugwuoke & Ameh (2014), empirically examined the rehabilitative and reformative roles of federal prisons in Kogi state and finds out that despite the official claims that these prisons are operating on the principles of rehabilitation and reformation, abundant evidence indicate that these institutions are still largely retributive in nature, and recommended thus: that reforms should be backed with the needed political will to be implemented, because making it without implementation are as good as not making the reforms.

Obioha (2011) carried out research on the challenges and reforms in the Nigerian prison systems and the findings of the study shows that the reforms introduced in the past have not yielded much result. Asokhia (2011) investigated rehabilitation services in Nigerian prisons in Edo state of Nigeria and the study reveals that provision for rehabilitation services is still neglected and not international best practices compliance and Prison inmates of these prisons prefer one rehabilitation service to the other.

Abrifor, Atere and Muoghalu (2012) examined gender perception and the prevalence of recidivism in Nigerian prisons. The results showed persistent rise in the prevalence of recidivism from 35% in 2007 to 44% in 2008 and 52.4% in 2010. The trend and pattern of recidivism showed that male recidivists constituted 88.5% while females, 11.5% and the prevalence was high among young offenders and within the age groups of 26-35 years (54.0%), 36-45 year (22.2%) and 46 - 65 years (21.2%). The trend and patterns of crimes were mostly theft and other minor stealing (20.3%), armed robbery (11.3%) and burglary (9.0%). Female recidivists were convicted for anger related offences such as murder (10.1%) and attempted murder cases (6.2%).

2.1.6 Nigerian correctional services and its deprivations

The living standard in Nigerian correctional centres is deplorable and dreaded. The centre rather than being a place for reformation and rehabilitation, has become a breeding ground for

criminals; this was in addition to providing cover for thriving illicit drug business and other sundry crimes. The living conditions in the prisons were so dehumanizing that the inmates were exposed to frequent outbreak of diseases which accounted for loss of many lives in the prisons. This was also largely responsible for frequent jailbreaks in various prisons across the country. Ajah (2018) argued that some of the jailbreaks were encouraged or in connivance with prison officials, who out of frustration of poor condition of service become willing instruments in perverting the purpose of prison administration. In the first place, evidence abounds that the Nigerian prisons hold population twice their capacity (CLO, 1995). Practically every prison in Nigeria is a slum where men (and women too) literally live on top of each other. Available statistics indicate that the Nigerian prisons have an over-crowding rate of between 10% and 58%. Louw and Tadi, (2013) while agreeing that over-crowding is endemic in Nigerian prisons pointed out that the problem is compounded by the "awaiting trial persons" who are invariably left in the circumstances of complete idleness. According to him, the awaiting trial persons are frequently and indefinitely held for periods far exceeding the period of imprisonment were they convicted of the offences for which they are being held without an option of fine. This overcrowding has severe implications on the health of the inmates.

Louw and Tadi, (2013) found that in prisons most treatment were limited to administration of drugs such as Panadol, and there are occasions when prisoners have had to procure the drugs through outside sources like spending from their earning scheme or asking relations to provide the money for such procurement. The Civil Liberties Organisation (1995) also indicated that the facilities for personal hygiene are in a terrible state as those of environmental hygiene. There is hardly a male prisoner who has his bath once in two days. There is no prison in the country which satisfies the standards set of the Prison Regulation, nor is there any prisoner in respect of whom

they are met. The reason for this failure ranged from spasmodic and inadequate water supply through non-availability or gross inadequacy of soap to outright refusal by irresponsible prison officials to avail prisoners of these necessary facilities.

Health is not only related to physiological forces but also to a variety of factors such as available medical technology, the socio-economic variables, use and non-use of available facilities, nutritional conditions and psychological factors (Louw & Tadi, 2013). Apart from examining the health facilities in the prison yard, cognisance is also taken of the socio-economic background of the inmates. Education, occupation, income and gender are regarded as important in illness, especially in the presence of catalysts like the socio-economic well- being of inmates before incarceration. All these factors may determine the kind of care and privileges enjoyed by the individual prisoners. These factors are critical to the understanding of the incidence of illness and treatment in the prison system, as a result, whether or not there is a good health policy with the offending gadgets of clinics, medical personnel and drug, access to their use may be hindered or disturbed by socio-economic circumstances of the individual (Louw & Tadi, 2013).

Most prisoners, particularly awaiting trial inmates, look emaciated, skeletal with bones almost visible from the skin, curved back and often 'decorated'(adorned with rashes all over the body). When opened out for fresh air, they look like ghosts who have been bathed in ashes, scratching heads and dreadful to look at (Louw & Tadi, 2013). As for the female inmates, they are not given soap, contrary to the provision in the standing orders (CLO, 1995). The women often times, have to buy their own soap, as family and friends have abandoned many of them, they usually could not afford to do this from their own funds: worse still, they are not issued sanitary towels. As for ailment, Louw and Tadi, (2013) discovered that they reported mostly abdominal

pains, skin diseases, fever and cough. With. the explosion in the prison population, feeding the prisoners adequately has become an impossible task for the prison authorities (CLO: 1995).

Louw and Tadi, (2013) also reported that the menu in prison is pre-dominantly carbohydrate blend with some protein contents. Inmates normally eat meat or fish once a day but often this is limited to 3 days in a week. The menu chart, which is largely dominated by starch, garri, rice, pap and bread, cannot by any standard be regarded as balanced diet. The food given to the average prisoner is qualitatively inadequate for an average human being and, at best could only be described as starvation diet, because the budgetary allocation of N 10 per day for the feeding of prisoners is inadequate (CLO, 1995). However, the minister of interior recently reported that ₦ 15,000 is spent on feeding each inmate per day (Africa Prisons Project, 2014).

The quantity and quality of food available is rendered even more inadequate by the warders who generously help themselves to prisoners' food supplies (CLO, 1995). The worst thing about the congestion in our prisons is the effect it has on sleeping arrangement. The Civil Liberties Organisation (1995) reported that as a result prisoners sleep in batches, which in most prisons there are three to five batches. When it is time to sleep, every other batch makes space for the first batch. They stand at one end of the cell, or sit. Some sleep while standing. but do not lie down. Only the first batch lies down. After four hours, they get up, and the next batch lies down to sleep, until the shift is completed. According to Louw and Tadi, (2013) fumigation of the cells is a luxury, while convicts sleep on beds without mattresses; the 'awaiting trials' only rest on old blankets on the bare floor where the congestion allows stretching of the body, otherwise he sleeps by leaning against the wall which further smears the latter. Most characteristic operational situation of the awaiting trial in sitting at "Post" i.e. resting the back against the wall with legs akimbo while arms rest on the knees thereby making dosing a substitute for sleep as there is no space.

It is obvious that there can be no talk of suitable bedding where there are neither beds nor mattresses. All prisons in Nigeria supplement their absent or inadequate stock of beds with mats (CLO, 1995). At most prisons, however, the prisoners have to provide mats for themselves. Abandoned by family and friends and with no access to money, most prisoners find themselves unable to afford even mats, and are compelled to sleep either on the bare floor or cardboard sheets. Given the generally inadequate size of cell windows in Nigeria prisons, most of them do not meet required standards (CLO, 1995). The cells are usually dim in the day and most inmates, even if they have the chance and inclination, could not read for any considerable duration without damage to their eyes. At nights, many cells are dark because the prison authorities, especially in the small, rural prisons, do not provide electric lights.

Indeed, many prisons have no electricity supply and have to depend on candles and lamps. McCorkle and Korn (1954) believe that the isolation of the prisoners from the free community means that he has been rejected by society. His rejection is underscored in some prisons by his shaven head. The prisoner confronted daily of the fact that he has been stripped of his membership in the society and now stands condemned as an outcast, an outlaw, a deviant so dangerous that he must be kept behind closely guarded walls and watched both day and night. He has lost the privilege of being trusted and his every act is viewed with suspicion by the guards, the surrogates of the conforming social order. Constantly aware of societal disapproval, of his picture of himself, challenged by frequent reminders of his moral unworthiness, the inmate must find some way to ward off these attacks and their interjection (Ajah & Nweke, 2017).

The Civil Liberties Organisation (1995) reported, for instance, that it appears that not more than 10% of the inmates of any prison in Nigeria are affix adequately in clean and strong clothes. Close to 80% are either always half-naked or clothed in worn and torn clothes. The remaining

approximately 10% are naked but for the blankets they wrap round themselves, while the female prisoners are generally better clad than their male counterparts. Female prisoners also have to make their own dresses at their own expenses. In the tense atmosphere of the prisons, with its provisions and constant references to the problems of sexual frustration, even those inmates who do not engage in overt homosexuality suffer acute attacks of anxiety about their own masculinity. These anxieties may arise from a prisoner's unconscious fear of latent homosexual tendencies in himself, which might be activated by his prolonged heterosexual deprivation; or at a more conscious level he may feel himself as a man in the full sense only in a world that also contain women. In either case the inmate is confronted with the fact that the celibacy imposed on him by society means more than simple physiological frustration, an essential component of his self-conception, his status as male, is called to question (Aduba, 2012).

Bethleheim (1943), further posits that rejected, impoverished and figuratively castrated, prisoner must face still further indignity in the extensive social control exercised by the custodians. The details of the inmate's life, ranging from the hours of sleeping to the routine of work and the job itself, are subject to a vast number of regulations made by prison officials. The inmate is stripped of his autonomy; hence to other pains of imprisonment the pressure to define himself as weak, helplessly dependent. Individuals under guards are exposed to the bitter ego threat of losing their identification with the normal adult role. Sykes (1956) identifies the remaining feature of the inmate's social environment as the presence of other imprisoned criminals, used murderers, rapists, thieves, and sexual deviants are the inmate's constant companions and this enforced intimacy may prove to be disquieting even to the hardened recidivist. As an inmate, has said:

> "The worst thing about prison is that you have to live with other
> prisoners crowded into a small area with men who have long records of

physical assaults, thievery and so on (and who may be expected to continue in the path of deviant social behaviour in the future (Sykes, 1956)".

Loss of identity is equally discernible in the Nigerian prisons system as Louw and Tadi. (2013) observed, inmates of Nigerian Prisons suffer personal "defacement" because clothing, combs, shaving sticks, etc. may be denied them. The actual position is that the prisoner is allocated new outfits commensurate with his new "status" which include allocation to cells, acquisition of beds and bedding which are already infested with pests and bug. On top of it all, the prisoner is allocated a number, which is inscribed on his uniform together with the "earliest date of discharge" All these confined him as a sub-human being and also complete the "successful degradation ceremonies" which began at the point of his arrest.

In short, imprisonment "punishes" the offender in a variety of ways extending far beyond the simple fact of incarceration. However, necessary as such punishments may be, their importance for our present analysis lies in the fact that they form a set of harsh social conditions to which the population of prisoners must respond or adapt itself (Nwosuji, 2015). The inmate feels that the deprivation and frustration of prison life, with their implications for the destruction of his self-esteem, somehow must be alleviated. It is, as an answer to this need that the functional significance of the inmate code or system of values exhibited so frequently by men in prison can overcome the deprivation of prison living. Evidence also shows that individual expectations of possible legitimate rehabilitation affect the solidarity of that prison's social organisation. In addition, the lack of clear association between one element of deprivation and subscription to the prison code suggests that for some, adherence to the prison code is merely a device for survival and has little effect on participation in the rehabilitation programme (Okala, Ezumah & Ebue, 2015).

In another research endeavour, Edwards (1970) examined American sociological literature on prison and prisoners and concluded that, it produces a general picture of some sort of society evolving among inmates either as a collective reaction against their shared "deprivations" of liberty, security, autonomy, heterosexual relations goods or services, or as a consequence of their common social characteristic and criminals in the outside world. This society operates on at least two inter-related levels, psychologically and socially. Again, the physical environmental conditions such as filthy cells, infested by bedbugs, lice, cockroaches, together with poor water supply, overcrowding and substandard clothing added to poor nutrition may jeopardise the health state of an individual psychologically, the individual perceives the situation unbearable. Thus, the incidence of sickness, use or non-use of drugs or other medical facilities may affect the health state of the individual. In terms of age, some prison yard and structures are outdated, depicting the awkwardness, the physical deterioration of dilapidation, infection-prone and unsafe for human habitation. In spite of the "whitish colour of the high walls", the outward appearance is that the ordinary human being without the compilation of the law would dread ordinary glimpse (Louw & Tadi, 2013; CLO" 1995).

In all, the problems identified thus far lend credence to the inability of the Nigerian prisons to provide adequate rehabilitation of prisoners. The Civil Liberties Organisation (1995) contends that the breakdown of prison facilities may have forced the prison authorities to abandon all pretence of prison reformation and rehabilitation.

2.2   Theoretical framework

2.2.1   Rehabilitation theory

Rehabilitation is a noble goal of punishment by the state that seeks to help the offender become a productive, noncriminal member of society. Rehabilitation championed by Jackson

(1990) in the 19th century 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). 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 prison officials deal effectively with him. They also argued that one cannot inflict a severe punishment or inhuman treatment to inmates in the prison 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 breech 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 (Dambazau 2007). The theory of rehabilitation therefore, seeks to reform inmates because it believes that through training programmes for offenders, a more purposeful life would be guaranteed to ex-convicts.

Rehabilitation therefore links criminal behaviour with abnormality and 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 (Abrifor, Atere, & Muoghalu,, 2021).

The rehabilitation model introduced three new characteristics, which include individualization, indeterminacy and discretional power. According to the American Friends Service Committee (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 deference 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 prisons' administrators therefore have discretionary powers on decision making.

Rehabilitation theory is the most valuable ideological justification for punishment, because it promotes humanizing belief in the notion that offenders can be saved and not simply punished. It recognizes the reality of social inequity, and 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 behind the treatment of the convict 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 convict so that he can live a lawful and independent life which upon release. It advocates that vocational training be designed to transform convicts' life styles through the vigorous application of discipline, education, work and other

relevant programmes. The rehabilitation theory is one that focuses on personal change in the offender so that they discontinue their criminal activities once and for all upon their return to society (Sherman, 2002) and enable them to have a more constructive role (Elrod & Ryder, 2005) via receipt of psychiatric therapy, counselling, vocational training, better education, drug-rehabilitation programs and any other techniques based on scientific methods that can reduce recidivism (Cragg, 1992).

Gagnon and Barber (2014) 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 prisoner 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 prisoners into accepting their view of society even when their backgrounds, perception and attitude may be completely different.

2.2.2 Differential association theory

The differential association theory was propounded by Edwin Sutherland (1947). Sutherland posited that criminal behaviour is learned through interaction with people in the process

of communication, which occurs within intimate personal groups. It therefore implies that when people interact with one another in a close relationship like interacting with criminals, criminal associates and non-criminals they become criminals or deviants. Sutherland`s theory of differential association is premised on nine principles, which explain the process by which an individual learns to exhibit criminal behaviour. These principles are:

(i) Criminal behaviour is learned. This implies that criminal or deviant behaviour is not innate or inborn and not hereditary, therefore it is not inherited.

(ii) Criminal behaviour is learned in interaction with other persons in a process of communication.

(iii) The principal part of the learning of criminal behaviour occurs within intimate personal groups.

(iv) When criminal behaviour is learned, the learning process includes; a) Techniques of committing the crime, which are sometimes very complicated and sometimes very simple and b) the specific direction of motives, drives, rationalisations and attitudes

(v) The specific direction of motives and drives is learned from definition of the legal codes as favourable or unfavourable.

(vi) A person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favourable to violations of the law over definitions unfavourable to violation of law. This principle is the bedrock of the theory of differential association, which according to Igbo (2007), refers to both criminal and anti-criminal associations and their counteracting forces.

(vii) Differential association may vary in frequency, duration, priority and intensity.

(viii) The process of learning criminal behaviour by association with criminal and anti-criminal patterns involves all of the mechanisms that are involved in any other learning. According

to Ugwuoke (2010). in the opinion of Sutherland the same learning theory that explains non-criminal behaviour also explain criminal behaviour since for him, learning is not restricted to the process of imitations (Ugwuoke, 2010).

(ix)   While criminal behaviour is an explanation of general needs and values. it is not explained by those general needs and values, since non-criminal behaviour is also an expression of the same needs and values (Sutherland & Cressey, 1978).

The differential association theory of Sutherland can be regarded as a watershed in the sociology explanation of deviant and criminal behaviour. The theory however is not without criticism. During association and interaction with criminal or non-criminals, one may become tempted to become a criminal or not. but mere association and interaction with criminals is not enough for one to become criminal. It depends on individual volition to become criminal or not to be criminal. Schaefer (2003) argued that differential association may explain professional theft. pick pocketing. armed robbery. hijacking. drug trafficking and a host of other crimes that require special skills. But it cannot adequately explain murder, rape and assault which can be impulsive and do not require special skills and techniques to execute (Schaefer, 2003).

Despite the criticisms being levelled against Sutherland, the theory of differential association is relevant in Nigeria. This theory is very relevant to this study because many prison inmates learn criminal behaviour by being close or associating with criminals and delinquents' elements. Similarly, most prison inmate are better members of the society as a result of their association with people who influenced their life positively while serving their jail term. During interaction with significant order inmates learn vocational skills, that will help them live a meaningful life after prison Therefore. from association and interaction with others in close personal groups, they learn motives, drives, attitudes and rationalisations. Finally, one basic fact

about Sutherland's differential association theory is that it directs our attention to the significant and crucial role of intimate social interaction in enhancing the chances of one's involvement in delinquent and criminal behaviour (Ugwuoke, 2010).

2.2.3 Social bond theory

The Social Bond theory of Hirschi (1969) can also be used to explain the attitude of inmate towards rehabilitation. Hirschi (1969) believes that bonds can either excite good behaviour or bad behaviour. He argued that delinquency results when an individual bond to the society is weak or broken. In contrast, persons with strong social bond are not likely to involve in delinquency. Therefore, the stronger the bond people have with society, the more effective their inner controls are, and the more they are unlikely to deviate from the accepted norms and rules of society (Iwarimie-Jaja, 2012). In his book "Causes of Delinquency", Hirschi asserted that "we are all animals and so we have the capability to commit crime" He then proposed that the stronger an individual social bond is to social institutions like the family and school, the lesser the likelihood that he will commit crime (Iwarimie-Jaja, 2012).

Hirschi identified four major bonds which are attachment, commitment, involvement and belief. These elements to some extent will determine whether a person will commit crime or not. But where there are inadequacies of these elements, delinquent and criminal behaviours are most likely to take place and prevail. This theory has been criticized on the ground of its assumption that delinquency will occur if not prevented and that not all elements of the bond are equal. Another criticism of this theory is by Robert Agnew, a sociologist, who argued that Hirschi miscalculated the direction of the relationship between criminality and a weakened social bond.

In spite of these criticisms, the theory is relevant to the subject under investigation. The contention of Hirschi (1969) is that people who have a weak bond with society are more likely to

deviate from the accepted norms and values. This is applicable to persons who venture into crime. They become disenchanted, frustrated, sad and hopeless. They therefore develop weak bond to the society. They do not care about others and are not committed to the ideals of the society. They may therefore engage in activity, which the society has proscribed as illegal but which they see as being lucrative and they can earn a living from and such activities which may include crime of all sort. Distressed members of the society are concerned about how to survive and may therefore not be committed or involved in affairs of community development and not even believe in the rules of the society. As a result of this, they become unconcerned and have weak bond with the society and may exhibit anti-social behaviours. Besides, these persons are not involved in any constructive community activity as they are idle and therefore have time to participate in delinquent and criminal activities.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1   Research design

The study adopted a cross sectional survey design. Survey design according to Isangedighi, Joshua, Asim and Ekuri, (2004) is a design, which enables a researcher to study an event or a situation as it exists at the time of the investigation. A survey is that study in which the researcher collects data usually from large sample drawn from a given population and describes certain features of the sample as they are at the particular time of the study (Nworgu, 2006). Survey design involves the use of questionnaire, and interview (Isangedighi, 2012). Survey design was utilised because it allows for flexibility and versatility in research. It allows for random sampling and purposive selection of respondents, and the use of questionnaires (Burns, 2000). It was opted for because it allows for objectivity and true sampling of opinion among respondents. Survey design allows for empirical investigation of events to determine the nature and direction of the situation (Obasi, 1999; Agba & Ushie, 2014). Also, the researcher opted for this design because it allows for the drawing of inferences.

In this study, the researcher collected data from a large sample of prison inmates and warders and described the extent to which inmates in correctional services in Cross River State, Nigeria have been rehabilitated. In addition, the influence of factors such as teaching-learning environment, peer influence, intellectual climate, research facilities, socio-economic status, and teacher impact on inmates rehabilitation was also determined.

3.2   Study area

The study was carried out in correctional services in Cross River State, Nigeria. The Cross River State command of Nigeria correctional services has six major departments, namely;

operations directorate, health and social welfare directorate, administration and supply directorate, finance and accounts directorate, inmates training and productivity, logistics and works directorate. The Cross River state has its correctional services headquarters at Calabar Municipality. Also, it has Afokang prison, located in Calabar South Local Government Area, Adim Farm prison at Biase Local Government Area in the Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State. It has Obubra prison at Obubra Local Government Area, Ikom prison at Ikom Local Government Area in Central Senatorial District. It has Ogoja prison at Ogoja Local Government Area and Obudu prison at Obudu Local Government Area in the Northern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria.

The correctional services are located in Cross River state, Nigeria. Cross River State, Created on May 27th, 1967, is a coastal state in South Eastern Nigeria, named after Cross River, which passes through the state. The state occupies a total area of 20,156 km² (7,782 sqm) and has a total population of 2,882,988 as at the 2006 National Population Census (NPC). Cross River State has an average population density of 93 km² (240 sqm) and a total GDP of 9,292 million dollar at 3,150 dollar per capita. The state is covered by a body of water from the tributaries of Cross River and Atlantic Ocean. This makes the land fertile and provides abundant aquatic resources for exploitation. Two third of Cross River State is covered by tropical rain forest making it one of the world's biodiversity hotspots.

The state shares boundaries with Benue State to the North, Enugu and Abia States to the West, to the east by Cameroon Republic and to the South by Akwa Ibom State and the Atlantic Ocean. Cross River State is rich with diverse vegetation which includes mangrove and salt water swamps as well as dense tropical rainforest. Vast forest reserves contain valuable trees such as mahogany, abura, opepe and walnut. A large percentage of the nation's industrial wood supply for

export and domestic market comes from the state. The main minerals in Cross River State are limestone, oil and gas, clay, barite, quartzite, kaloline and salt. The major industries in Cross River State produces asbestos roofing sheets and pipes, cement, flour and palm oil (Ogbiji & Ogbiji, 2014).

The Cross River State economy is predominantly agricultural and is subdivided into two sectors; the public and private sector. The private sector is dominated by more than eighty per cent of the state agricultural workers who are engaged in subsistence farming. The public sector is run by government and features large plantations and demonstration farms. Yam, corn, cassava, and rice, are some of the major food crops grown, while cocoa, palm-kernel, palm oil, timber, and rubber are exported. Fishing in inland waterways as well as deep sea fishing and shrimping along the coast are significant commercial activities. Fish production in the state includes, fish farming, processing, storage, marketing, in-shore fishing and monitoring of fish resources. M ajor livestock in the state are cattle, goats and sheep. Rearing activities are mainly undertaken by local farmers and nomadic Fulani's, except in Obanliku at the Obudu Cattle Ranch where organized cattle ranching takes place (Ukpor, Ubi, & Okon, 2012).

The three major language group in Cross River State are Efik, Ejagham and Bekwara. The culture of the different groups in the state bears striking similarities. Each rhythm and dance express the inner feelings of the people, which relates to particular events, festivals or simply their way of life. Dances in Cross River State include Ekpe, Nkwa, Obon, Udoiminyang, Abang, Moninkim, Acharbor, Onat ekertedi, Ajita, Udiang, Otichili. Traditional festivals relating to farming activities are observed in Yala, Yakurr, Obubra, Obudu, Obanliku,Ogoja and Boki Local Government Areas. These festivals are observed annually to celebrate the rich harvest of the season. The state is a famous tourism hub in Nigeria. The state offers both its visitors and interested

indigenes many centres of attraction. The outstanding ones are Obudu Cattle Ranch. Obudu Old Residency Museum, Calabar, Agbokim Water Falls, Ikom, Etanpin Cave in Odukpani Local government Area and Mary Slessor's Tomb, Calabar, Cross River National Park and Kwa falls in Akamkpa, and the Calabar Cenotaph, Calabar. Cross River State can be accessed by road, sea or air. The state can be accessed by air through Margaret Ekpo International Airport at Calabar (Ogbiji & Ogbiji, 2014).

3.3 Population of the study

The study population comprised all inmates male and female in correctional services in Cross River State, Nigeria. Both awaiting trial and convicted inmates respectively in the study area are of particular interest to the researcher. The total population of study is one thousand two hundred and thirty-one (1231) persons. Table 1 shows spread of the study population by correctional service (prison record, 2019).

3.4 Sample size

The sample size comprises all inmates male and female who are currently serving their jail term in correctional services in Cross River State, Nigeria. The sample size for the study was determined mathematically using Taro Yamane (1967) sample size determinant. The formula for Taro Yamane's sample size determinant is represented as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where:

n   =   Sample size

N   =   Total population

TABLE 3.1

Study population by correctional service

S/N	Senatorial districts	L. G. A.	No of awaiting trial inmates	No. of convicts	Total
1	Southern	Calabar South(Afokang prison)	549	192	741
		Biase (Adim Farm Centre)	-	41	41
2.	Central	Obubra prison (Obubra urban)	73	29	102
		Ikom prison (Ikom urban)	98	34	132
3.	Northern	Ogoja prison (Ogoja urban)	91	27	118
		Obudu prison (Obudu urban)	76	21	97
	Total		887	344	1231

Source: prison record, 2019

e   =   Error margin (0.05 on the basis of 95% confidence level).

$$n = \frac{1231}{1 + 1231\,(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{1231}{1 + 1231\,(0.025)}$$

$$n = \frac{1231}{30.7}$$

$$n = 399.99$$

$$n = 400 \text{ Approx}$$

3.5   Sampling techniques

Simple random and purposive sampling techniques were adopted in this study. The balloting method of the simple random sampling technique was adopted in selecting four (4) out of the six (6) correctional services in Cross River State, Nigeria. The selected correctional services are: Afokang correctional service in Southern Senatorial District, Ikom correctional service in Central Senatorial District, Obudu and Ogoja correctional services in Northern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria. These correctional services were selected because of the number of inmates in those facilities and presence of rehabilitation programmes in those centres. Purposive sampling technique was used to select respondents from the sampled correctional services. A total of two hundred and forty three (243), inmates were selected from Afokang, sixty two (62), 32 and 63 from Ikom, Obudu,and Ogoja correctional service respectively. The total sample size was four hundred (400) respondents. The unequal distribution of respondents is informed by uneven spread

of inmates in the various correctional services sampled. Correctional service with the highest number of inmates got the highest number of selected inmates.

3.6   Sources of data

The sources of data for the study is primary and secondary sources. The primary source will consist of first-hand information obtained from respondents during fieldwork. In this study, questionnaire and in-depth interview session made up the primary source. The secondary source of data consists of review of the works of other scholars especially information on the major variables of the study. Gazetted materials, textbooks, journals, and the internet formed a significant source of the secondary data.

3.7   Procedure for data collection

A written letter of introduction signed by the supervisor and HOD was submitted to the Controller of Prisons Cross River State, Nigeria in other to obtain permission to carry the study. The approved letter was presented by the researcher to the officers in charge of the correctional services in the three Senatorial District of Cross River State before the day of data collection. The reason for the exercise was explained and the date of commencement indicated. This makes the data collection easier for the researcher. The researcher sought the help of some social workers in the facilities and the officers in administrating the instruments. The researcher conducted a mini training for those who took part in administering the questionnaire. The main reason for the exercise was explained to them before the commencement of the excise. This is to make sure they understand what the exercise is about and the need to be serious with it. The instrument was administered to 400 inmates purposively selected from the four (4) correctional services in Cross River State. The four correctional services was used for better coverage of the true situation.

3.8   Instruments of data collection

The following instruments was used in the collection of data for the study:

(i)   **Questionnaire**:

In order to obtain relevant data for the study, a carefully structured research questionnaire on factors affecting rehabilitation was design by the researcher and use for the study. The instrument was categorised into three sections: A, B and C. Section A elicited demographic information such as age, sex, level of education, occupation, section B is classified into four point Likert scale rating, which was used to obtains appropriate data on the variables being studied. The response options range from strongly agree (SA), agree (A), disagree (D), strongly disagree (SD). Section C, was design to measure items from the dependent variable that is rehabilitation of inmates.

(ii)   **In-depth interview:**

A structured interview schedule was use to gather important information about the variables under study. It involved the use of interview guide, which contains the list of issues and variables to be examined and measured respectively. The interview was conducted in selected correctional services in the study area. Two interviewees was selected in each correctional services. Responses generated complemented the quantitative data gathered through the administration of questionnaire.

3.9   Validity and reliability of research instrument

3.9.1   Validity of the instrument

Validity refers to the degree to which an instrument measures what it is intended to measure or the extend to which a true and accurate measure of a trait is probable (Isangedighi, Joshua, Asim, & Ekuri, 2004.) In order to determine the face validity of the instrument, it was

TABLE 3.2

Cronbach alpha reliability estimates

Variables	No. of Items	Mean	SD	r-value
Funding	5	19.92	2.892	.726
Correctional equipment	5	16.54	3.296	.792
Inmates' welfare	5	12.44	2.400	.622
Prison congestion	5	16.26	2.546	.638
Rehabilitation of inmates'	5	17.06	2.569	.752

Source: Fieldwork, (2019)

developed with the assistance of the researcher's supervisor and three senior lecturer in special education, test and measurement and department of educational administration and planning, Faculty of Education, University of Calabar, Calabar. The experts ensured that the items were relevant and clear in both content and arrangement, thereby avoiding irrelevant information and ambiguity.

3.9.2   Reliability of the instrument

Reliability refers to the consistency with which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure overtime (Isangedighi, Joshua, Asim & Ekuri, 2004). To determine the reliability of the research instrument (questionnaire) a trial test will be conducted using 13 inmates. This group was drawn from the population area that did not take part of the study sample. Cronbach-Alpha reliability method was used to determine the internal consistency of the instrument.

3.10   Methods for data analysis

Data analysis was carried out on hypothesis-by-hypothesis basis. All the hypotheses were tested at .05 level of significance. The independent and dependent variables and statistical techniques is presented as follows:

(i)   Hypothesis one

There is no significant relationship between funding and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state

Dependent variable: Rehabilitation of inmates

Independent variable: Funding

Statistical technique: Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis (PPMC)

(ii)   Hypothesis two

There is no significant relationship between correctional equipment and rehabilitation of inmates

in custodian centres in Cross River state

Dependent variable: Rehabilitation of inmates

Independent variable: Correctional equipment

Statistical technique: Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis (PPMC)

(iii)   Hypothesis three

There is no significant relationship between inmate welfare their rehabilitation in custodian centres

in Cross River state

Dependent variable: Rehabilitation in correctional services

Independent variable: Inmate welfare

Statistical technique: Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis (PPMC)

(iv)   Hypothesis four

There is no significant relationship between prison congestion and rehabilitation of inmates in

correction services in Cross River state

Dependent variable: Rehabilitation of inmates

Independent variable: Prison congestion

Statistical technique: Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis (PPMC)

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1   General description of data/variables

In this section, the main variables of the study are identified, their mean and standard deviation calculated. The Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 21 was used to analyse data. Percentages and graphs were first used to analyse the demographic data (Gender; age, Level of education, marital status, location of prison, years in prison and prison status) and the results are presented in table 1 with graphical illustration in figure 1 through 7. While, descriptive statistics involving mean and standard deviation was used for other variables and presented in table 1. The independent variables in the study are; funding, correctional equipment, inmates welfare, and congestion, while the dependent variable is rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River State. The researcher was able to retrieve three hundred and eighty-four (384) questionnaire out of the four hundred questionnaire administered to inmates selected from four correctional service in Cross River State, Nigeria.

TABLE 4.1

Respondents' demographic data

Variable	Category	N	Per cent (%)
Gender	Male	318	83.00
	Female	66	17.00
	Total	384	100
Age	Below 20 years	18	5.00
	21 – 30 years	161	42.00
	31 – 40 years	134	35.00
	41 -50 years	51	13.00
	51 years and above	20	5.00
	Total	384	100
Highest level of education	No formal Education	147	38.00
	FSLC	133	35.00
	GCE/SSCE	75	20.00
	NCE/OND/Diploma	21	5.00
	HND/B.Sc./B.Ed./B.A	6	2.00
	M.Sc./Ph.D	2	0.52
	Total	384	100
Marital status	Single	189	49.00
	Currently married	92	24.00
	Divorced/separated	58	15.00
	Widow	28	7.00
	Widower	17	5.00
	Total	384	100
Prison location	Calabar	206	54.00
	Ikom	98	26.00
	Ogoja	44	11.00
	Obudu	36	9.00
	Total		100
Years in in prison	1 – 5 years	249	65.00
	6 – 10 years	115	30.00
	11 – 15 years	11	3.00
	16 years and above	9	2.00
	Total	384	100
Prison status	Awaiting trial inmate	281	73.00
	Convict	41	11.00
	Lifer	20	5.00
	Others	42	11.00
	Total	384	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
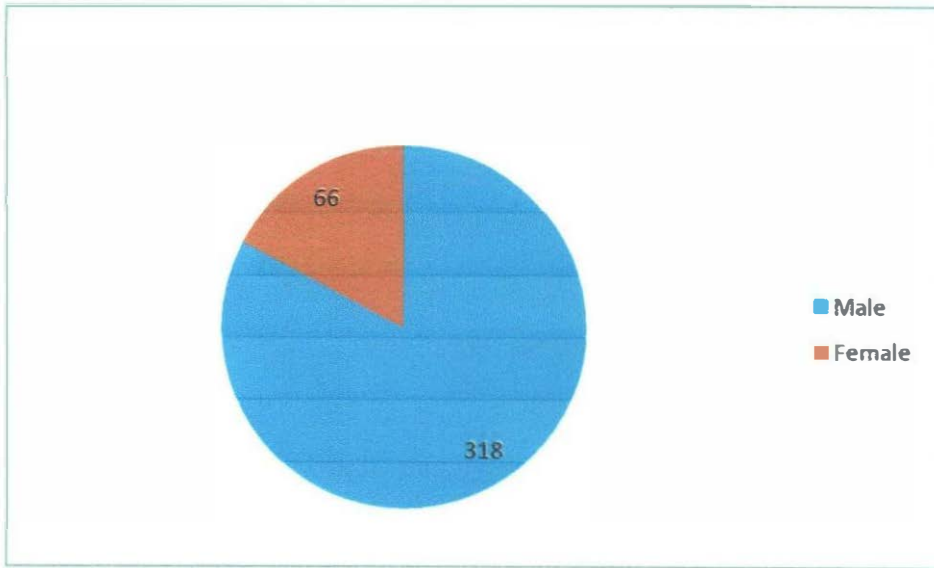
Figure 1: Graphical illustration of respondents gender distribution
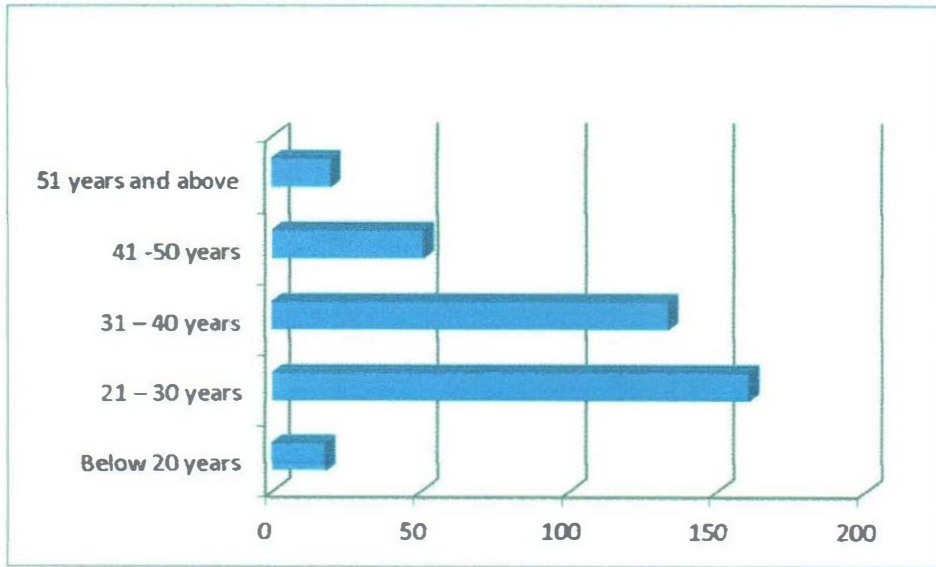
Figure 2: Graphical Illustration of respondents Age distribution
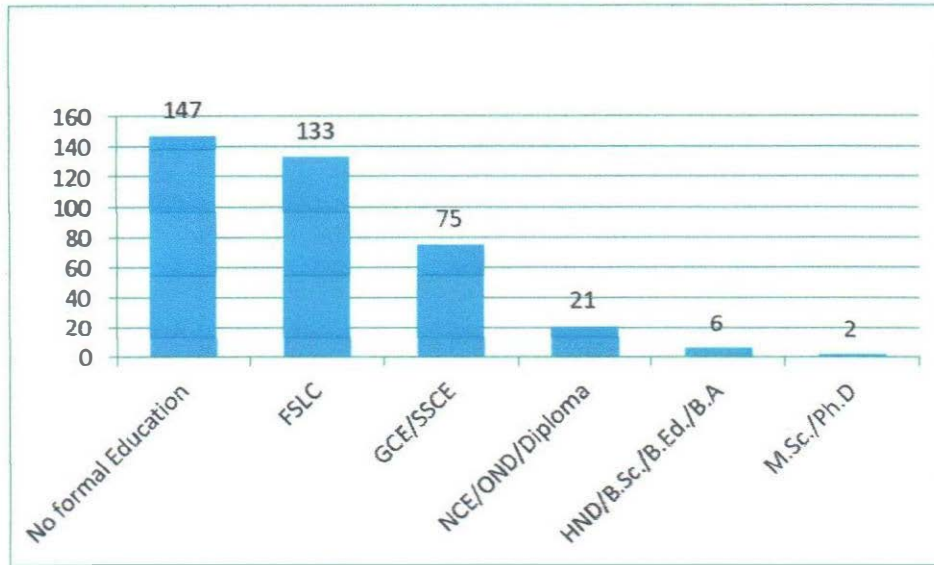
Figure 3: Graphical illustration of respondents' Education level distribution
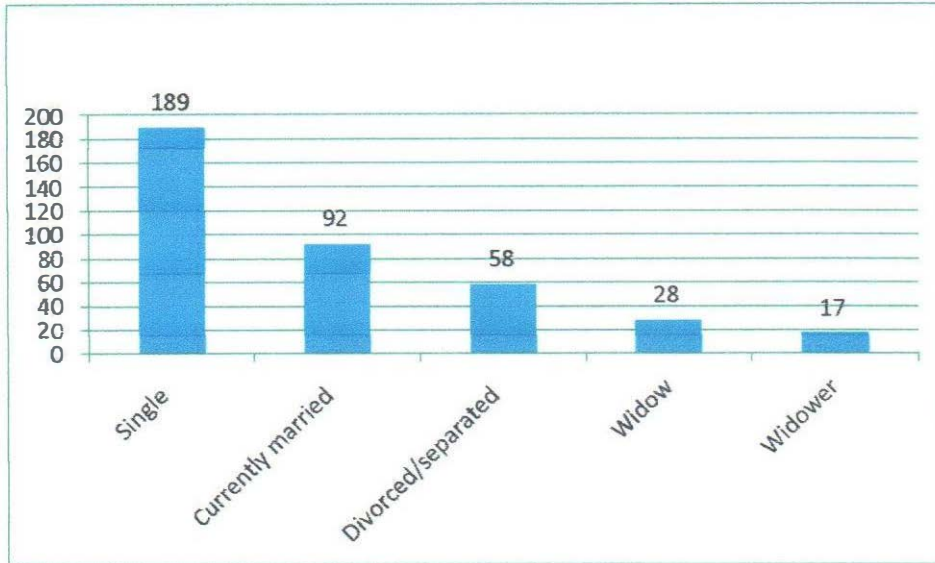
Figure 4: Graphical illustration of respondents' marital status distribution
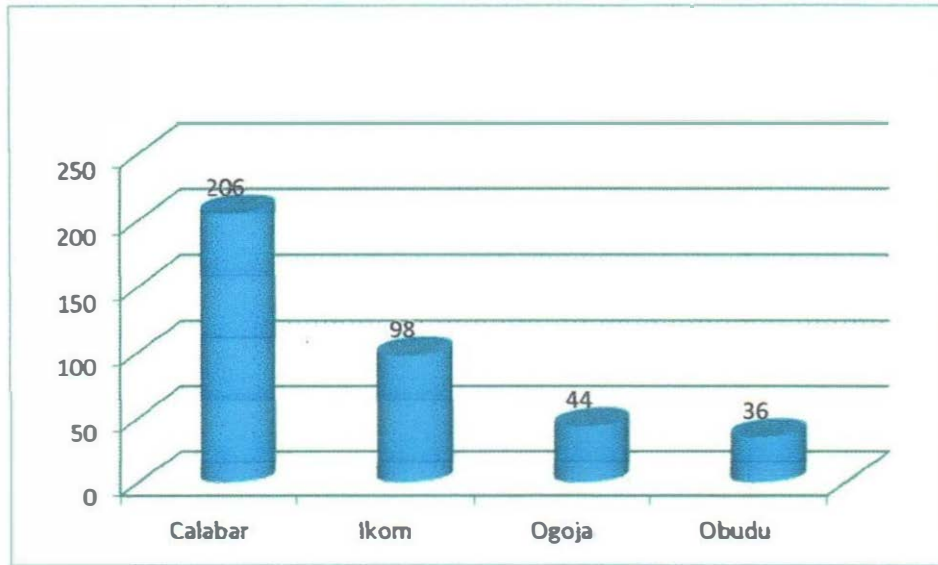
Figure 5: Graphical illustration of respondents' prison location
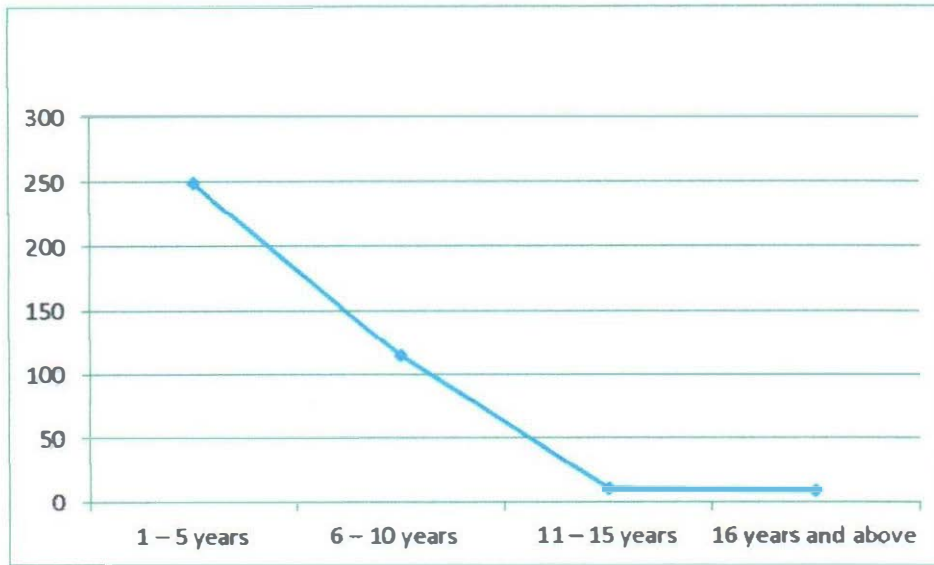
Figure 6: Graphical illustration of respondents' number of years in prison distribution
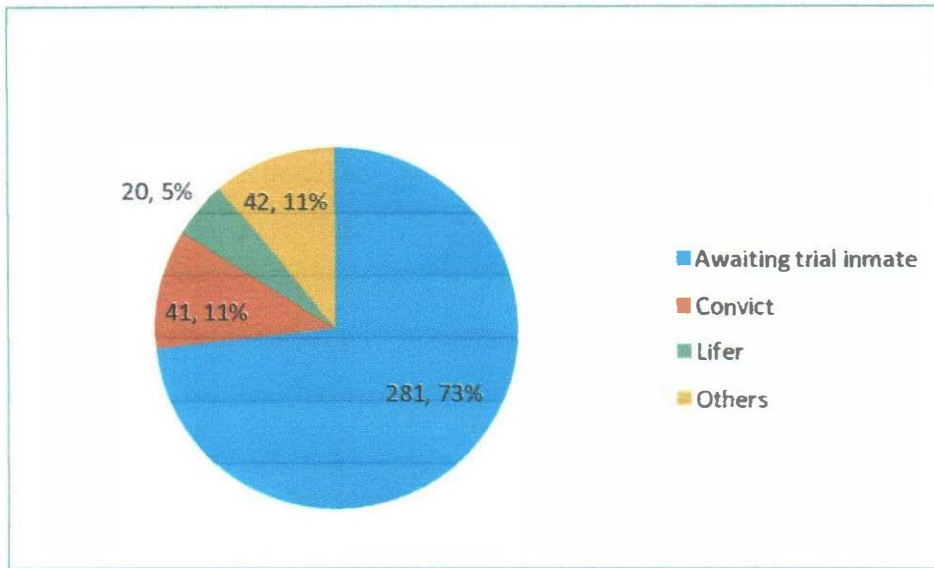
Figure 7: Graphical illustration of respondents' prison status distribution

4.2   Presentation of results

Research question one

What is the effect of funding on rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state? Descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) was used to answer the research question. Participants' responses are presented in table 4.3 on page 59

Research question two

How does correctional equipment affect rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state? Descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) was used to answer the research question. Participants' responses are presented in table 4.4 on page 60

Research question three

How does inmate welfare affect the rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state? Descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) was used to answer the research question. Participants' responses are presented in table 4.5 on page 61

Research question four

To what extent does prison congestion affect rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state? Descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) was used to answer the research question. Participants' responses are presented in table 4.6 on page 62

Hypothesis one

There is no significant relationship between funding and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state To test this hypothesis, Pearson Product Moment Correlation Statistics was employed for data analysis. The result is presented in table 4.8 on page 64

TABLE 4.3

Response on funding and rehabilitation of inmates

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	D	SD
8	Officials in correctional service encounter serious financial challenges in acquiring equipment use in the rehabilitation of inmates	244 (63.54)	121 (31.51)	13 (3.38)	6 (1.57)
9	Staff of the correctional service are properly paid in other to achieve the rehabilitative objectives	17 (4.42)	24 (6.25)	142 (36.97)	201 (52.34)
10	The budgetary allocation for correctional service in Cross River State is low and hampers effective rehabilitation of inmates	188 (49.00)	161 (42.00)	22 (5.72)	13 (3.38)
11	The repair of faulty equipment used for rehabilitation of inmates is always difficult and often not possible because of absence of finances	194 (50.52)	166 (43.22)	16 (4.16)	8 (2.08)
12	Inmates have access to all the necessary equipment required for their rehabilitation	7 (1.82)	11 (2.86)	177 (46.10)	189 (49.21)

Source: Field survey, 2019

TABLE 4.4

Response on correctional equipment and rehabilitation of inmates

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	D	SD
13	The number of sewing machines used for rehabilitation of inmates were enough in correctional service in Cross River State	13 (3.38)	16 (4.16)	153 (39.84)	202 (52.60)
14	Inmates who indicate interest in skill acquisition are provided with sufficient tool they need for their training	11 (2.86)	10 (2.60)	155 (40.36)	208 (54.16)
15	Rehabilitation of inmates in correctional service in Cross River state have suffered setback because of inadequate correctional equipment	185 (48.17)	174 (45.31)	15 (3.90)	10 (2.60)
16	The absence of functional correctional equipment has made re-integrate a difficult task for released inmates	164 (43.00)	183 (47.38)	18 (4.68)	19 (4.94)
17	Equipment used in rehabilitating inmates in correctional service in Cross River State are up-to-date	14 (3.64)	21 (5.46)	171 (44.53)	178 (46.35)

Source: Field survey, 2019

TABLE 4.5

Response inmates' welfare and rehabilitation of inmates

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	D	SD
18	Inmates in correctional services in Cross River State are properly feed	18 (4.68)	28 (7.29)	144 (37.50)	194 (50.52)
19	Sick inmates are always given prompt and adequate medical attention in correctional services in Cross River State	15 (3.90)	22 (5.72)	164 (43.00)	183 (47.38)
20	Inmates are denied access by prison officials to good bathing and toileting facilities	134 (34.89)	162 (42.18)	52 (13.54)	36 (9.37)
21	Inmates are fed with meat and fish once in a long time	144 (37.5)	165 (42.96)	43 (11.19)	22 (5.72)
22	Some inmates are not provided with mattresses as they sleep on bare floor	123 (32.03)	138 (35.93)	71 (18.48)	52 (13.54)

Source: Field survey, 2019

TABLE 4.6

Response prison congestion and rehabilitation of inmates

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	D	SD
22	The number of inmates ready and willing to use the available rehabilitative equipment are more than the available equipment	161 (42.00)	188 (49.00)	22 (5.72)	13 (3.38)
23	Prison officials find it difficult to manage the crowd during their rehabilitative programmes	174 (45.31)	185 (48.17)	10 (2.60)	15 (3.90)
24	The number of inmates overstretches the available manpower in the correctional service	183 (47.38)	164 (43.00)	19 (4.94)	18 (4.68)
25	Inmates are not properly expose to correctional services because of their overwhelming numbers	194 (50.52)	144 (37.50)	28 (7.29)	18 (4.68)
26	The available manpower and equipment matches the number of inmates in Cross River State Correctional service	52 (13.54)	71 (18.48)	138 (35.93)	123 (32.03)

Source: Field survey, 2019

TABLE 4.7

Response on rehabilitation of inmates

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	D	SD
27	Inmates acquire various skills while serving their jail term in correctional service in Cross River State	134 (34.89)	162 (42.18)	52 (13.54)	36 (9.37)
28	Released inmates do not find it difficult to re-integrate into the society	14 (3.64)	21 (5.46)	171 (44.53)	178 (46.35)
29	Released inmate becomes productive to the society	93 (24.21)	98 (25.52)	96 (25.00)	97 (25.26)
30	Released inmate do not go back to crime	52 (13.54)	36 (9.37)	134 (34.89)	162 (42.18)
31	Recidivism is high in correctional service in Cross River State	165 (42.96)	144 (37.5)	22 (5.72)	43 (11.19)

Source: Field survey, 2019

TABLE 4.8

Summary of data and Pearson product moment correlation of Funding and Rehabilitation of inmates

Variables	N	X	SD	r	p-value
Funding	384	23.03	6.05		
				.146	.000
Rehabilitation of inmates	384	22.97	5.96		

*p< .05, df=382

TABLE 4.9

Summary of data and Pearson Product Moment Correlation of Correctional equipment and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state

Variables	N	X	SD	r	p-value
Correctional equipment	382	22.95	6.08		
				.144	.000
Rehabilitation of inmates	382	22.97	5.96		

*p< .05, df=382

Hypothesis two

There is no significant relationship between Correctional equipment and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state. To test this hypothesis, Pearson Product Moment Correlation Statistics was employed for data analysis. The result is presented in table 4.9 on pages 65

The result of the statistical analysis as presented in table 4.9 indicates that the calculated r-value of .144 is greater than the critical p-value of .000 at .05 level of significance and 382 degree of freedom. With this result, the null hypothesis was rejected. This therefore implies that there is a significant relationship between Correctional equipment and Rehabilitation of inmates in correction services in Cross River state.

Hypothesis three

There is no significant relationship between inmate welfare and rehabilitation in correctional services in Cross River state. This hypothesis was tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation statistics for its data analysis. The result is presented on table 4.10 on page 67

The result of the statistical analysis as presented in table 4.10 indicates that the calculated r-value of .270 is greater than the critical p-value of .000 at .05 level of significance and 382 degree of freedom. With this result, the null hypothesis was rejected. This therefore implies that there is a significant relationship between inmates welfare and Rehabilitation of inmates in correction services in Cross River state.

Hypothesis four

There is no significant relationship between prison congestion and rehabilitation of inmates in correction services in Cross River state. This hypothesis was tested using Pearson Product

TABLE 4.10

Summary of data and Pearson Product Moment Correlation of inmate welfare and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state

Variables	N	X	SD	r	p-value
Inmate welfare	384	22.78	6.03		
				.270	.000
Rehabilitation of inmates	384	22.97	5.96		

*p< .05, df=382

TABLE 4.11

Summary of data and Pearson Product Moment Correlation of prison congestion and rehabilitation

of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state

Variables	N	X	SD	r	p-value
Prison congestion	382	22.89	5.96		
				.343	.000
Rehabilitation of inmates	382	22.97	5.96		

*p< .05. df=382

Moment Correlation statistics for its data analysis. The result is presented on table 4.11 on page 68

The result of the statistical analysis as presented in table 4.11 indicates that the calculated r-value of .343 is greater than the critical p-value of .000 at .05 level of significance and 382 degrees of freedom. With this result, the null hypothesis was rejected. This therefore implies that there is a significant relationship between prison congestion and rehabilitation of inmates in correction services in Cross River state.

4.3   Discussion of findings

4.3.1   Funding and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services

The result of the statistical analysis of hypothesis one revealed that there is a significant relationship between funding and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state, Nigeria. The study revealed that the budgetary allocation available to correctional services in the country is grossly inadequate to carter for the holistic needs of inmates in correctional services across the country. This problem is further aggravated by increase in the number of detainees, chronic economic crises, and devaluation of Nigeria currency. The study observed that there is little or no funding for the rehabilitation of inmates in Nigerian correction centres, this is evident in the lack of facilities for rehabilitation of inmates and the quality of rehabilitation received by inmates. The study noted that correctional services in Cross River State are poorly funded and most of the resources meant for rehabilitation are either diverted for personal use or are used for the wrong purpose. This results to the prisoners not being properly fed, and their health needs not adequately responded to.

These findings are highly in support of Onyekachi (2016), who reported that poor funding of the Nigeria correctional service largely affect the development of the human capacity resources

within the Nigeria correctional service (NCS). The findings of this study agrees with Nwosuji (2015), whose study on the challenges of prisoners and the various government agencies in coping with rehabilitation of prisoners after serving their various prison sentences reveals that there are several rehabilitation programs in existence but they are generally faced with the primary constrain of resources and the contributions of private individuals and non-governmental agencies are not adequate. Similarly, Onyekachi (2016) study, which focused on the extent to which funding affect the administration of Nigeria correctional service (NCS) revealed that inadequate funding of prisons by federal government of Nigeria constitutes an impediment to effective administration of Nigeria Prisons. Consequently, inmates serve their jail term without being properly rehabilitated.

The above finding is in line with the findings of the qualitative data as most of the prison warders interviewed affirmed that one of major challenge affecting the operational performance of officers and effective rehabilitation of inmates is funding. One of the officers interviewed asserted:

> Attempts by government to rehabilitate inmates in correctional
> centres across the country is seriously hampered by inadequate
> funding The funding of the system has been on the decline, coupled
> with continued increase of prison inmates, leading to prison
> congestion. **(IDI/ officer / Afokang correctional center)**

Responding to how funding affect rehabilitation of inmates in correctional centres, a senior officer with the correctional centre in Calabar submits that:

> One major problem facing all Ministries Department Agencies
> (MDAs)in the country is that of funding. This is because of
> government dwindling revenue and increasing number of projects

to execute. However, corruption in prison administration has made the system look as if government is not funding it. The inmates are not the only people disgruntled with the epileptic services in the correctional services, the prison officers are also not satisfied with the manner their welfare is not being taking seriously because of inadequate and prudent management of scare resources. The prison system, which ideally should have been solely for correction of prison inmates through counselling, rehabilitations and reform of inmates, has today, become a breeding ground for hardened criminals who become worse than they were when they got into correctional facilities. (IDI/Senior officer /Calabar/)

In one of the interview sessions, a nurse attached to the correctional centre in Ikom posits that:

The correctional centre is capital intensive to manage. Most of the correctional centre around the country do not have a single official moving vehicle, functional rehabilitation equipment, functional health facilities, while the very few that had vehicles, rehabilitation equipment, healthcare centre, found it difficult to maintain them due to poor funding. (IDI/Nurse/Ikom)

Another respondent who has spent 5 years in prison provided detailed information of how funding has affected their well-being and rehabilitation in the correctional centres:

> Inadequate funding of the Nigeria correctional centres to a large extent affects rehabilitation of inmates and the development of the human capacity within the custodian centre. The absence of proper rehabilitation programmes in the prison has given rise to the problem of recidivism. Inmates lack access to good meals, health, and other welfare packages because of the problem of funding. Most times money inmates got from begging is what they use to feed and take care of their health needs. Indeed, funding has made a mess of rehabilitation programmes in the correctional centres.
>
> (IDI/ male inmate /Afokang correctional centre)

4.3.2   Correctional equipment and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services

The statistical analysis of hypothesis two revealed that correctional equipment significantly relates rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state, Nigeria. The study revealed that creativity training is hampered in Correctional Services in Cross River State as a result of inadequate and poorly maintained correctional equipment. The findings agrees with the study of Nweke and Ajah (2017) on challenges facing vocational training of prison inmates in Nigeria.   Results reveal that the following vocational facilities do not exist in the Nigerian prison system as a result of the unavailability of the training equipment: barbing and hair dressing saloon, auto repairs and mechanics, shoe making, fashion designing, carpentry and electrical repairs. The recreational facilities that are lacking include: table tennis, basketball and volleyball. The only

recreational facility available is football. In addition, the Nigerian prison system also lacks the following educational facilities: library and teaching aids.

Oluyemi and Amajuoyi (2012) findings have been validated by this present study. Oluyemi and Amajuoyi (2012) reported that there is a significant difference in the creativity motivation score of participants in the experimental group when compared with that of their counterparts in the control group. However, there is no significant difference in the creativity motivation score of participants in the experimental group on the basis of nature of offence. Similarly, the finding further affirms Onyekachi (2016) study, which revealed that lack of correlation facilities for the rehabilitation of offenders in Nigeria prisons is positively related to the increase of recidivism among prison inmates, The study recommended among other things that federal government should increase the funding of Nigeria Prison, and the need for government to amend the extant laws on prison to emphasize punishment and grant the rehabilitation of both Awaiting Trial Men (ATM) and the convicted.

The above finding is tandem with the qualitative data as some of the officials in the studied correctional centres reported a relationship between correctional equipment and rehabilitation of inmates. One of them complained as follows:

> Equipment used for rehabilitation of inmates can only be found in
> the headquarters. In this centre there is nothing like correctional
> equipment. Inmates in these facilities are allow to ideal about
> without the authority making correctional equipment available for
> there rehabilitation.   Inmates here engage in menial jobs like
> working in people farms, breaking fire wood for people and most
> times fetching water for people. Is impossible to rehabilitate

inmates in the absence of functional rehabilitation equipment. **(IDI, female officer/ Obudu correctional center)**

Another participant's response further supports the above position, thus:

> Since I admitted into this correctional facility, I have not seen anything that looks like equipment used to train inmates for a better life after serving their jail term. Recently, the name was changed from prison to correctional centre, without any strategic plan to equip the centres with correctional equipment necessary in the rehabilitation of inmates. A lot of things are not just right with correctional centres across Nigeria. Inmates are treated like they are less humans, their health needs are not taking seriously, they are being fed with substandard meals. Tell how do u rehabilitate a person in such condition. **(IDI/ Female inmate/ Ogoja correctional center).**

Another respondent's assertion helped to throw light on the above findings. Here are the actual words of the participant:

> The problem facing correctional facilities in Nigeria goes beyond the training equipment not being available or not being functional. To buy training equipment for inmates you need money. Are you aware that the centres across the country is underfunded? There is another problem of capacity development problem. The people expected to manage the available equipment and train the inmates do they possess the required skills to do the job. The issue of inmate

not receiving the required rehabilitation is function of so many

variables such funding, lack of political, demotivated prison officers

and poor management of correctional facilities in the country **(IDI/**

Male Officer/ Ogoja correctional center)

4.3.3 Inmate welfare and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services

The result of statistical analysis of this hypothesis revealed that inmate welfare significantly relate to their rehabilitation in correctional services in Cross River state, Nigeria. Patoka, Kalonji, Ngongo, Ilunga, Albert, and Giet, (2017) study is aimed at determining the quality of life as perceived by inmates during their imprisonment at the Central Prison of Mbuji-Mayi, Democratic Republic of Congo. The study revealed that correlations between domain scores were low but statistically significant; no correlation was highlighted between environment and mental health domains. Most inmates considered their quality of life as negative, regardless of the efforts government has put in rehabilitating inmates in custodian centres. Efforts to improve quality of life should remain a priority for political authorities. Ayuk and Owan (2013) investigated the impact of prison reforms on the welfare of inmates in Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria and found out that, there is poor remuneration and absence of reformatory facilities which militate against reforms workability. Furthermore, it revealed that recidivism amongst ex-convict is high; because inmates were not trained in any particular trade hence on discharge they become frustrated and despondent. The researchers concluded that inmates should be realistically introduced to useful trades that are geared toward occupational reality of the world outside prison, so that they could better their lives on discharge from prison.

The findings is in tandem with the study of Ajah (2019), which reported that most of the inmates complained of malaria and skin related diseases, this can be attributed to the much

presence of mosquitoes and the general squalid conditions in which they live. Though complains about other diseases such as obesity high blood pressure, toilet infections and loss of memory were few, other diseases such as cough and typhoid were reported, and high number of the respondents indicated that they suffered depression at one point or another. The findings equally support Eze and Emmanuel (2007) findings, which avers that quite substantial number of respondents reported that they had witness several cases of deaths in prison and most of them were not learning any trade because the equipment and tools were in state of despair.

The above finding is in consonance with the findings from qualitative result as one of the participants that was interviewed had this to say to buttress his point:

> The idea of government about incarceration is to punish the offender. That is the reason why the authority lip service to the welfare of inmates. The food served inmates are substandard, the environment where they stay is a threat to their health, everything about the welfare of inmates is poorly handled in the Nigeria correctional service. **(IDI/ Male inmate / Afokang correctional center)**

Another participant's response further supports the above position, thus:

> The inmate are feed ones in a day with the type of food that is not healthy. The water they drink is not healthy, the clothes they wear is not clean. The living condition is disturbing and sad. Inmates' welfare remains a major problem affecting the rehabilitation of inmates. There is no welfare package that would yield the required

result in the presence of poor welfare package. **(IDI/ Female inmate/ Ikom correctional center)**

4.3.4   Prison congestion and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services

The findings of this hypothesis revealed that there is a significant relationship between prison congestion and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state, Nigeria. The study revealed that correctional facilities hold as many as twice or thrice their capacity and in such cells there is hardly enough space for prison inmates to move body and limbs freely. Majority of the prisons in Nigeria are congested and overcrowded and this create enormous problem in prison management process in terms of reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration. The conditions of these prisons are in an alarming state of despair with no sense of maintenance or renovation reflective of long neglect by the Nigeria government. In fact, most of the prisons constructed at this period are old, in bad shape and at the brinks of collapse. However, few prisons have been constructed with most substandard materials, which are a far cry from modern prisons across the globe.

The findings are consistent with Grace (2014), who maintained that most prisons across the zones were housing more than the capacity in which they were originally built for, while majority of the inmates are awaiting trials. This clustering and crowding of prisoners together in a choky cell that originally may be meant for five inmates and housing 20 – 30 inmates may arouse prison violence, aggressive behaviour and reduce the quality and sense of psychological wellbeing of the inmates. The unprecedented increase in the admission of prison inmates the study revealed hinders the goals of reformations, rehabilitation and reintegration. The findings support Onyekachi (2016) study, which analysed the extent to which prison congestion in Nigeria poses a serious constraint on rehabilitation of inmates.

The above finding is in line with the findings of the qualitative data as most of the participants interviewed gave similar answers:

> The main problem with the correctional facilities is that of prison congestion. This problem can affect the rehabilitation of inmates. prison congestion has a psychological effect on the inmate which leaves him a very depressed state. How can such a person be rehabilitated under such condition. So sad to note that majority of the inmates causing the problem of congestion are still awaiting trial **(IDI/ Officer/ Afokang correctional center)**

Another respondent's assertion helped to throw light on the above findings. Here are the actual words of the participant:

> There is correctional facility in Nigeria that is not bedevilled with the problem of congestion. If inmates must be rehabilitated to better citizen the problem of prison congestion must be address by government with the help of prison authority **(IDI/ Senior officer / Ogaja correctional center)**

The above responses from different participants are attestations to the fact that the selected independent variables of this study affect the rehabilitation of inmates in correctional centres across Nigeria.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1   Summary

Nigerian correctional centres are in near-comatose conditions due to congestion and the issue of awaiting trial inmates as well as neglect by the government. The current neglect that the Nigerian correctional custodial centres suffer, which has culminated into poor condition and welfare of Nigerian correctional centres have made the inmates less sympathetic by causing them to stay in a terrible and inhumane facility which has troubling psychological implications. This means that the Nigerian prisons are not living up to its responsibility of rehabilitating and reforming criminals and lawbreakers. Essentially, the study examined determinants inmate's rehabilitation in correctional centres in Cross River State, Nigeria. In order to achieve the objective of this study, four research questions were formulated thus: (i) what is the relationship between funding and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state? (ii) how does correctional equipment enhances the rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state? (iii) how does inmate welfare relate to their rehabilitation in correctional services in Cross River state? (iv) to what extent does prison congestion relate rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state? These research questions were transformed to four research hypotheses to give direction to the study. Thus it was hypothesized that: (i) there is no significant relationship between funding and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state. (ii) correctional equipment does not significantly relate rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state. (iii) inmate welfare does not significantly relate their rehabilitation in correctional services in Cross River state (iv) there is no significant relationship between prison congestion and rehabilitation of inmates in correction services in Cross River state.

The study adopted a cross sectional survey design. The study was based on qualitative and quantitative data gathered through in-depth, key informant, and sample survey respectively. The institutional focus of this study is correctional services, while the geographical scope is Cross River State, Nigeria. To generate data for testing the four hypotheses, a 31-item questionnaire titled "Factor affecting rehabilitation of inmate questionnaire was developed and used. The sources of data for this study is both primary and secondary sources. Data were collected from four hundred (400) purposively selected inmates from four correctional services in Cross River State, Nigeria. Respondents were both male and female awaiting trial and convicts inmates. The study adopted simply and purposive sampling techniques at appropriate stages of the survey. The researcher administered the questionnaire with help three research assistants. In terms of analytical strategies, Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) proved very useful in establishing relationship between two variables while basic descriptive tools were employed at the level of univariate and bivariate analyses. The qualitative data elicited through the in-depth interview were analysed using a manual content analysis approach. The analysed data showed that: (i) there is a significant relationship between funding and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state (ii) correctional equipment significantly relates to rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state (iii) inmate welfare significantly relates their rehabilitation in correctional services in Cross River state (iv) there is a significant relationship between prison congestion and rehabilitation of inmates in correction services in Cross River state

5.2   Conclusion

The study examined determinant of inmates' rehabilitation in correctional centres in Cross River State, Nigeria. The study has shown critical links that exist between socio-economic factors and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River State by indicating and

identifying funding, correctional equipment, inmate welfare and prison congestion. Based on the statistical analysis, It was specifically established that:

(i)   There is a significant relationship between funding and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state

(ii)   Correctional equipment significantly relates to rehabilitation of inmates in correctional services in Cross River state

(iii)   inmate welfare significantly relates their rehabilitation in correctional services in Cross River state

(iv)   There is a significant relationship between prison congestion and rehabilitation of inmates in correction services in Cross River state

By relating independently and collectively the possible influences of each variable on rehabilitation of inmates, the study contributes significantly to the theoretical relevance of penology. In the course of this study, rehabilitation theory was used to project the need to look beyond the important of inflicting pains on those individuals who breech the law, so as to maintain social order, rather emphasise should be on rehabilitation as the 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. Findings concluded by number of theoretical models, helped to better understand and explain rehabilitation and some substantive contributions to the existing literature on rehabilitation.

5.3   Recommendations

The findings of this study have a number of policy implications. They are:

(i)   The government should ensure that the Minister of interior supervises constantly the prisons and adequate funds should be provided to cater for the needs of the Nigeria Prison

Service. The Nigerian government should provide more funds for the renovation of prisons and rehabilitation of inmates, and ensure that the funds are duly spent.

(ii) Furthermore, the government should seek to meet those international standards that are recognized as necessary for the safe and orderly operation of correctional facilities as well as meeting humanitarian standards.

(iii) The government should provide the needed infrastructures and facilities that will cater for the welfare of the inmates.

(iv) The government should ensure the implementation of the previously recommended prison reforms, which include granting of more amnesty to prisoners whose offences are pardonable, this will help solve the problem of congestion in Nigeria correctional facilities. Nonetheless, the police and the civil society should educate detainees about their rights, especially as regards legal representation and fair processing.

(v) The study found that vocational training is perceived as the most influential programmes of reformation and rehabilitation in the prisons; therefore, it is important that more attention and resources be channelled to the vocational training of the prisoners while they serve their periods of sentence.

(vi) The judicial system should also be reformed to enhance the speed and accuracy of proceedings, especially cases of petty offenses many of which are directly caused by poverty including hawking, loitering or sex work; they should be decriminalized. As a follow-up policy, the police should be forbidden from illegally suspects while those detained should be treated with respect for all their civil rights.

(vii) In order to deal with the problem of prison congestion, government team needs to be strengthened in its work by changing their periodic visit to the prisons to be more regular

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APPENDICES 1

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES AND REHABILITATION OF INMATES QUESTIONNAIRE (CSRIQ)

Department of Sociology,

Faculty of Social Sciences,

University of Calabar,

Calabar,

Dear Respondents,

I am a Ph.D student of the above named department undertaking a study on the "Correctional servicesa and rehabilitation of inmates in correctional service in Cross River State, Nigeria". You are therefore kindly requested to freely express your views as well as the degree of your agreement as desired by ticking [✓] in the space provided. Please note that there is no right or wrong answers as all response will be treated with utmost secrecy and used absolutely for academic purpose.

Thank you for your understanding and cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Aigbe, (Ph.D Candidate)

SECTION A

Demographic data

Instruction: These questions are designed specifically to gather personal information about the respondent. These questions are asked in order to make more valid inferences in relation to the findings of this research. Kindly read through each of the questions and tick [✓] the appropriate option in the boxes provided.

1.   Gender: (a) Male [   ], (b)   Female [ ]

2.   Age: (a) Below 20 years [ ]. (b) 21 – 30 years [ ], (c) 31 – 40 years [ ], (d) 41 -50 years [ ], 51 years and above [ ]

3.   Highest level of Education: (a) FSLC[ ], (b) GCE/SSCE [ ], (c) NCE/OND/Diploma [ ], (d) HND/B.Sc./B.Ed./B.A [ ], (e) M.Sc./Ph.D [ ]

4.   Marital status: (a) Single [ ] (b) Currently married [ ] (c) Divorced/Separated [], Widowed [ ].

5.   What is the location of your prison (a) Calabar [ ] (b) Obubra [ ], (c) Ikom [ ], (d) Ogoja [ ], (e) Adim [ ]

6.   How long have you been in prison?: 1 – 5 years [ ], 6 – 10 years [ ], 11 – 15 years [ ]. 16 years and above [ ]

7.   What is your prison status? (a) Awaiting trial inmate [], (b) Convict [], (c) lifer [], others specify [ ]

SECTION B

The following questions cover substantive issues in the study. Please tick [✓] in any option that appeals to you.

Please note the meaning of the following abbreviations: SA - Strongly Agreed, A – Agreed, D – Disagreed, SD - Strongly Disagreed

FUNDING AND REHABILITATION OF INMATES

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	D	SD
8	Officials in correctional service encounter serious financial challenges in acquiring equipment use in the rehabilitation of inmates				
9	Staff of the correctional service are properly paid in other to achieve the rehabilitative objectives				
10	The budgetary allocation for correctional service in Cross River State is low and hampers effective rehabilitation of inmates				
11	The repair of faulty equipment used for rehabilitation of inmates is always difficult and often not possible because of absence of finances				
12	Inmates have access to all the necessary equipment required for their rehabilitation				

CORRECTIONAL EQUIPMENT AND REHABILITATION OF INMATES

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	D	SD
13	The number of sewing machines used for rehabilitation of inmates is enough in correctional service in Cross River State				
14	Inmates who indicates interest in carpentry are provided with sufficient tool they need for their training				

15	The rehabilitation of inmates in correctional service in Cross River state have suffer setback because of inadequate correctional equipment				
16	The absence of functional correctional equipment has made re-integrate a difficult task for released inmates				
17	Equipment used in rehabilitating inmates in correctional service in Cross River State are up-to-date				

INMATE WELFARE AND REHABILITATION OF INMATES

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	D	SD
18	Inmates in correctional services in Cross River State are properly feed				
19	Drugs are made available to sick inmates in correctional services in Cross River State				
20	Inmates are denied access by prison officials to good bathing and toileting facilities				
21	Inmates are feed with meat and fish once in a long time				
22	Inmates are not provided with mattresses as they sleep on bare floor				

PRISON CONGESTION AND REHABILITATION OF INMATES

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	D	SD
22	The number of inmates ready and willing to use the available rehabilitative equipment are more than the available equipment				
23	Prison officials find it difficult to manage the crowd during their rehabilitative programmes				
24	The number of inmates overstretches the available manpower in the correctional service				
25	Inmates are not properly expose to correctional services because of their overwhelming number				
26	The available manpower and equipment matches the number of inmates in Cross River State Correctional service				

REHABILITATION OF INMATES

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	D	SD
27	Inmates acquire various skills while serving their jail term in correctional service in Cross River State				
28	Released inmates do not find it difficult to re-integrate into the society				
29	Released inmate becomes productive to the society				
30	Released inmate do not go back to crime				
31	Recidivism is high in correctional service in Cross River State				

APPENDICES 11

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE

a. **FUNDING AND REHABILITATION OF INMATES**

(1)   Officials in correctional service encounter serious financial challenges in acquiring equipment use in the rehabilitation of inmates?
Probe for : The budgetary allocation for correctional service in Cross River State is low and hampers effective rehabilitation of inmates

b. **CORRECTIONAL EQUIPMENT AND REHABILITATION OF INMATES**

(2)   The number of sewing machines used for rehabilitation of inmates is enough in correctional service in Cross River State?

(3)   Probe to know if the absence of functional correctional equipment has made re-integrate a difficult task for released inmates

c. **INMATE WELFARE AND REHABILITATION OF INMATES**

(4)   Inmates in correctional services in Cross River State are properly feed

(5)   Probe further to find out if inmates are denied access by prison officials to good bathing and toileting facilities

d. **PRISON CONGESTION AND REHABILITATION OF INMATES**

(6)   The number of inmates ready and willing to use the available rehabilitative equipment are more than the available equipment

(7) Likely probe question. Inmates are not properly expose to correctional services because of their overwhelming number

Conclusion of interview

Thank interviewee for allowing the interview

Assure of confidentiality.

Ask if they want a copy of the aggregate results of the study.