

**A STUDY OF REHABILITATION SERVICES IN HADEJIA MEDIUM
SECURITY PRISON**

BY

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this titled “A study of rehabilitation services in Hadejia Medium Security Prison” was conducted, written and compiled by me, under the supervision of Dr. Bello Ibrahim, and that, this work has never been presented and will not be presented wholly or partially for the award of any degree elsewhere.

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CERTIFICATION

This Dissertation has been examined and approved as having satisfied part of the requirements for the award of M.Sc. in Sociology (Criminology) in the Department of Sociology, Bayero University Kano.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my parents, my family and my spiritual guides and teachers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All praises and best of thanks are to the Almighty Allah, the Initiator and Creator all. May the peace and blessings of Allah be upon the light of guidance, the best of all mankind, prophet Muhammad (PBUH), including the members of His household, companions and those who follow their footsteps till the last day.

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ACRONYMS

APA	American Prison Association
ACA	American Correctional Association
AREP	Adult Remedial Educational Program
BINLEA	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
CAN	Christian Association of Nigeria
HMSP	Hadejia Medium Security Prison
IDI	In-Depth Interview
JNI	Jamaatu Nasril Islam
NCCF	Nigerian Christian Corpers Federation
NPS	Nigerian Prisons Service

ABSTRACT

The study investigates and explains the nature, structure, adequacy and effectiveness of rehabilitation services in Hadejia medium security prison (HMSP). The framework for the research revolves within three relevant theories; rehabilitation theory, social control theory and labeling theory. Rehabilitation theory is however adopted, because it congruent more with the objectives of the study. The subjects of the study consist of entire convicts, ex-convicts and prison officials. Using In-Depth Interviews data is obtained from five relevant prison officials, while for the convicts and ex-convicts survey questionnaire was used for gathering their responses. The findings indicated that, the nature of rehabilitation in the prison is highly non-punitive, with some designed programmes to train inmates for reformation and rehabilitation. However, convicts are not satisfied with availability of programmes worth reforming them, as the available ones lack reformatory quality. Most of the convicts are idle in the prison; some participated in occasional religious programmes, while only few undergo vocational trainings. The examined structure of the prison indicates interplay between essential components for rehabilitation. The study also found that, some of the essential components like qualified staff, curriculum guide and aftercare services are either inadequate or entirely absent in the structure. The only adequacy in provision of services is found in classification process. The effectiveness of the prison's rehabilitation services is assessed using internal and external parameters of the prison. Within the prison, the condition of the convicts is quiet satisfactory, with enough water, sanitation and hygiene. However, inefficacy of the programmes is signified by extreme low level of its perceived impact for after prison life as reported by the convicts, and its weakness in preventing further relapse to criminal activities after released. Outside the prison, the ex-convicts received no aftercare support or any follow-up visit, while suffering social challenges of isolation, discrimination and rejection. Therefore, the study suggested feasible and strategic recommendations, such that the aim of imprisonment can be achieved, for the betterment of the inmates and safety of the community they were sorted from.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

In the modern world, the study of rehabilitation in prisons centered more focus on the assessment of functions of the institution, through realization of the major goal of imprisonment, which is reformation. The reformation of offenders has its root from utilitarian philosophy of the enlightenment age, a moment when scientific method was adopted in understanding human behaviour. The scientific method was also accepted and celebrated in the study of criminal justice. Influenced by the philosophy of utilitarianism, the idea underlying the basic assumption is that, prison is now regarded as a correctional institution for moral reform, whilst, believing in the native goodness as innate in all human beings that can be restored. The reformation of incarcerated offender, as the paradigm advocates, should be realized through set of programmes such as vocational training, cognitive skills, educational programmes and religious services.

The term ‘rehabilitation’ has now replaced the term ‘treatment’, which was in common use in the 1970s and 1980s and which served to explain rehabilitation in close association with the medical treatment paradigm. Rehabilitation, by contrast, refers to specific forms of treatment or training and includes correctional interventions. Siegel (2009:423) argued that, “one of the major goals of correctional treatment is to help reintegrate the offender into society, after being released from prison.”

Basically, correctional programme in prisons can be conceived as a structured set of learning opportunities provided to offenders, so that, they can change for better and remain law abiding. The approach assumes that, offenders have needs that directly predispose them to criminal

behaviour, which can be identified accurately, provided the appropriate intervention is available, the intervention can address the criminogenic needs, as such may help them in diminishing the criminal behavior.

In criminal justice study, rehabilitation ideal therefore, remains the paradigm that represents correctional institution, under well designed programmes, which involve inter-relational pattern among essential components that form the parts of successful service delivery. The rehabilitation structure should include, facilities for the training, classification of inmates, rehabilitation programmes, curriculum guide for each programme, funding system and utilization of qualified staff for the mandate.

In the field of criminal justice, scholarly literatures demonstrate agreement and disagreement, optimism and pessimism, concerning the efficacy of correctional rehabilitation programmes. The statistical approach of analysis using meta-analysis is at the forefront for reviewing the efficacy. The approach regards recidivism as an outcome variable, in measuring the efficacy of rehabilitation programmes. The approach however faces criticism, for its narrow focus in regarding recidivism as a sole measure in the analysis of rehabilitation outcome. Such criticisms pose the need for more strategic methodology, involving narrative reviews and case studies, in order to broaden the sight and focus in the analysis of rehabilitation programmes. It is noted that, low consideration is given to the analysis on the adequacy and relationships between the essential components that form the structure of rehabilitation services.as a variable is caused by varying factors, apart from inefficacy of rehabilitation programmes. This study therefore, adopts a mixed research method using qualitative and quantitative data in order to enrich the effort in filling such gap.

While some scholars like Lipton, Martinson and Wilks (1975) are pessimistic on the efficacy of prison rehabilitation programme. Other scholars like Cullen and Gendreau (2000) are optimistic, and therefore, developed 'principles of effective correctional intervention'. Such postulations of disagreement among criminologists prompt the need for rigorous and relevant researches on prison rehabilitation, so as to enrich the argument posed by either side.

The responsibility of prison rehabilitation is vested on Nigerian Prisons Service (NPS), by provision of law (decree No. 9 of 1972). Therefore, in an attempt to adopt modern correctional strategy, NPS declares the shift of imprisonment goals towards rehabilitative and security functions. However, despite this declaration by the NPS, some scholarly literature indicates that the declaration is a mere contention, because after serving term, the released prisoners demonstrate worseness in behavior than they were before imprisonment. On its side, NPS complains of constraints which affect its functions, such as lack of facilities, inadequate funding, congestion and personal inefficiency of the prisoners, because of the nature of environment in which the service is rendered.

The condition of service delivery varies across Nigerian prisons, though the variation may not be much. It is believed that the peculiarity of a prison can only be ascertained through research process. Currently, congestion as a constraint factor is not present in Hadejia Medium Security Prison; with the capacity of 640 inmates. Data from the prison indicates 277 inmates are in the cells, including awaiting trial members. Therefore, to ascertain the situation, this study embarks on more scientific approach to explain the nature and designed structure of the rehabilitation services, and also to determine the adequacy of essential components and effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes in Hadejia Medium Security Prison, so as to suggest feasible recommendations for the concerned agencies.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Nigerian Prisons Service is vested with the responsibility of both security and rehabilitative functions. The security function is exercised through detention of individuals whose freedom is found or suspected as threat to the general society. The service is expected to use the time of incarceration of convicts to identify the causes of the prisons' inmates' anti-social behavior and also to set them on the road to adjustment through induced self-discovery and eventual change for the better. These objectives of the prisons service - the reformation and rehabilitation of convicts are to be realized through a composed set of mechanisms, which involve; counseling, vocational, religious, educational and recreational activities (NPS, 2011).

Despite declaration by the Nigerian government that the Nigerian Prisons Service goals have shifted towards reformation through rehabilitation, Alemika (1983) contends that the penal policy of rehabilitation in Nigeria is apparently a mere disguise as modernized, while in real practice nothing has changed, right from its colonial nature, that was geared towards punishment, incapacitation, and deprivation of incarcerated offenders. He further argues that, nothing has been done in any meaningful way to change the operations and organizations of the service to fulfill such goals. Affirming his statement, Achu, Ekok and Owan (2013) stressed that, the living conditions in Nigeria's prisons are very suffocating and incapable of guaranteeing expected reformation of inmates. The reason is that, there is general inadequacy of facilities, improper classification of inmates, lack of well designed programmes, and corrupt inclined system of delivery. In most cases, as stated by Asokhia and Osumah (2013), the providers of rehabilitation services in Nigeria lack adequate capacity and resources to give wholesome services that can transform inmates' lives positively.

The failure in successful rehabilitation of offenders in Nigerian prisons generates further problems, as Obioha (1995) indicates that, the prisons have become a training ground for criminals instead of rehabilitation home. Furthermore, the study has shown that contact with the prison institution in Nigeria makes the less hardened individuals to be more hardened in criminal activities upon release, which generates high frequency of recidivism. His assertions are supported by Akpama (2013), who holds that in Nigeria, most prison inmates do not come out of prison as reformed individuals, rather, they come out being worse in behaviour.

The problems of inadequacy and ineffectiveness of rehabilitation services vary in degrees among Nigerian prisons, as some of the problems are caused by others. For instance, congestion in the prisons makes it difficult for the service providers to make proper classification for rehabilitation, so as to enroll offender into appropriate programme (NPS, 1995). Also, the problem of inadequate funding makes the prisons incapable of providing facilities needed for the rehabilitation in pace with the growing number of inmates, which creates vicious cycle of incarceration in Nigerian prisons, through high rate of recidivism among ex-convicts. This is because inmates learn undesirable behaviour from other inmates either by imitation or observation. The problem exists and varies in Nigerian prisons. In Hadejia medium security prison, the administrators complain of inadequacy of some essential components needed for training prisoners on specific rehabilitation programmes. For instance, the 2014 status report of the prison explains that, there are adequate facilities of vocational trainings for the inmates, but lack of qualified instructors hinders the delivery of the services. The report also explains that, the problem of congestion is not an issue in Hadejia medium security prison. The prison has the capacity of housing 640 inmates, but currently there are 277 inmates. As such, it is expected that this study of rehabilitation services in Hadejia medium security prison will ascertain the extent of adequacy and effectiveness or

otherwise of the prison's rehabilitation services delivery, while still considering the need for identifying the nature and structure of the rehabilitation service delivery.

Therefore, considering these literatures discussed, there is clear and necessary need for conducting this scientific research, to enrich assessments of the varying adequacy and effectiveness of rehabilitation services in Nigerian prisons, in an attempt to verify the possible success inherent in the Nigerian Prisons Service, as it is designed based on the objectives of rehabilitation, reformation and reintegration, so as to suggest feasible strategies and solutions, for the concerned agencies. This study specifically focuses on the status of rehabilitation services in Hadejia Medium Security Prison.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of this research is to study the nature and structure, as well as the extent of adequacy, and effectiveness of rehabilitation services in Hadejia medium security prison. Therefore the study is centered on the following specific objectives:

1. To identify and explain the nature of rehabilitation services in Hadejia medium security prison
2. To examine the structure of rehabilitation services in Hadejia medium security prison.
3. To determine the adequacy of rehabilitation components in Hadejia medium security prison.
4. To assess the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes in Hadejia medium security prison.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What is the nature of rehabilitation services in Hadejia medium security prison?
2. What is the structure of rehabilitation services in Hadejia medium security prison?
3. How adequate are the rehabilitation components in Hadejia medium security prison?
4. How effective are the rehabilitation programmes in Hadejia medium security prison?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study will demonstrate its significance by bringing to academic limelight the nature, structure, adequacy, effectiveness or otherwise of the rehabilitation services, in Hadejia medium security prison. Therefore the outcome of the study will be useful to the following agencies;

1. **Nigerian Prisons Service:** Despite their indefatigable efforts to deliver their mandate, there are a lot of problems, ranging from adoption of appropriate modern curriculum to others like, mandate of qualified staff for the efficient and effective delivery of rehabilitation programmes and quality assurance, through after-care service. Therefore this research will seek to underpin methods employed by modern correctional institutions, as well as strategies to ensure effective rehabilitation of inmates. The research will also proper feasible recommendations, to tackle the problems, shortcomings and limitations, in rehabilitation programmes, especially for the concerned departments of policy making and administration, in the Nigerian prisons service.
2. **The Community:** As one of the major contributors in the facilities and conduct of rehabilitation, the community is very essential in successful rehabilitation process, because the criminal offenders are sorted from the community, for violating rules and regulation, and also upon released, the convicts will seek to reintegrate back into the society, after been “reformed” as law-abiding citizens. However, the community’s reaction to the ex-convict, especially in a negative way, can affect the released offender in multiple ways. As such can generate high frequency of recidivism. Thus, there is need for recommendations and suggestions to the community, on a right and helpful way to respond, relate and reintegrate the ex-convicts, back into normal life, aftermath of their treatments in the prison.

3. **The Concerned Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations:** There are many governmental and non-governmental organizations that hold stakes in ensuring effective rehabilitation of prison inmates, like Social Welfare and Development Directorate, United Nations, Amnesty International and so on. Therefore, this research work will be useful to such organizations by bringing to their knowledge, the nature of rehabilitation services in Hadejia Medium Security Prison, its structure, as well as availability and effectiveness or otherwise of the available programmes. The study will also equip the organizations with feasible solutions, through its final recommendations on how to establish and sustain effective rehabilitation of inmates in Hadejia Medium Security Prison.
4. **Academic World;** The study will also serve as a reference material for future researchers, especially for the students of Criminology, Sociology, Economics, Psychology, social works and welfare officers. It will immensely contribute in the body of knowledge on prison rehabilitation services. It is also expected that the study will open more opportunity in scrutiny for future researchers.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

The research will seek to study the rehabilitation services in Hadejia medium security prison, based on the prime objective of imprisonment i.e. rehabilitation of convicts, which is carried out using a set of mechanisms as explained by Nigerian Prison Service (2011). Therefore, the study revolves around the sphere of merging the policy provisions for rehabilitation programmes, and the practical application of the services for convicted inmates in Hadejia medium security prison, as well as its implication for the ex-convicts in their life after prison release.

Concisely, the research's scope is limited to studying convicted inmates and the ex-convicts that undergo rehabilitation programmes, focusing in understanding the nature, structure, adequacy and effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes in Hadejia medium security prison. Further understanding of the rehabilitation services will be elicited from the prison administrators.

1.7 Operationalization of Concepts

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is a process which comprises series of treatments or programmes through which an offender can be reformed into a law-abiding citizen, the programmes include cognitive skills, educational, vocational, religious and recreational programmes. The provision of the programmes is aimed at targeting the criminogenic needs of an offender to address the problem against further relapse to criminal behaviour.

Recidivism

Recidivism is a repetition of criminal behavior which is measured by criminal act that resulted in conviction by a court when committed by individual who is under correctional supervision, or who had been released from correctional supervision within the previous three years.

Reformation

This implies to individual offender's state of adopting behavioural changes towards becoming a conventional law-abiding citizen. It is measured with the extent of skills learnt that can prevent relapse to criminal behaviour and readiness of offender to reintegrate into conventional society.

Effectiveness

This construct is defined as the extent to which rehabilitation programme or initiative is meeting its planned result i.e. successful reformation of incarcerated offender. It is measured by recidivism, prison condition, aftercare service, and successful reintegration of ex-convicts.

Programmes

These are set of training mechanisms through which their law-abiding attitudes can be restored, through conscientization, skills acquisition and capacity building e.g. vocational training, religious services, educational programmes and recreational activities.

Classification

This is the process of categorizing convicts based on the gender, age, nature and gravity of their crime length of sentence to place them on an appropriate dormitory and programme for reformation.

Nature of rehabilitation

This implies the typology, quality, condition, pattern and process through which rehabilitation is delivered e.g. silence, vocational training, educational services, isolation, group work, and so on.

Structure

Structure implies the systematic relationship of the essential components that work together to achieve effective delivery of rehabilitation services e.g. funding, curriculum guide, qualified staff, classification, programmes, facilities needed for training, and aftercare services.

Adequacy

The adequacy of prison rehabilitation services can be explained as the extent of availability of the essential components needed for effective delivery of rehabilitation services like facilities, qualified staffs, and programmes.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews guiding literatures for the study, so as to have a scholarly explanation and focus concerning the institution of prison and the rehabilitation. The section further discusses the nature of prison rehabilitation, structure of prison rehabilitation, adequacy of rehabilitation services in Nigerian prisons, and effectiveness of prison rehabilitation. It also reviews related literature on recidivism. Other part of the section presents and discusses relevant criminological theories from which the framework of this research stems. Hagan (2000) describes the use of triangulation in criminological research. Theoretical triangulation, involves different perspectives in relation to the same set of objects. Thus, the theories to be discussed include rehabilitation theory, social control theory and labeling theory.

2.2 Prison and Rehabilitation

A prison, according to Korn and Mc Corkle (1954, cited in Obioha 2011:95) is a “physical structure in a geographical location where a number of people live under highly specialized conditions, utilize the resources and adjust to the alternatives presented to them by a unique kind of social environment that is different from the larger society in so many ways.” Such ways include regimented life, detachment from conventional society and incapacitation. Obioha (2011) stresses that, the main aim of establishing the prison institution is to provide rehabilitation and correctional services for those who have violated the rules and regulations. However, it is worth noting that rehabilitative purpose of imprisonment prevails more as a modern phenomenon, when prisons turn to correctional facilities. However, the restoration system of offenders through

rehabilitation has been practiced right from pre-modern societies in different forms and nature. In another perspective prison system is conceived different from correctional system. An evaluating prison system report by Department of State, United States of America, under the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (BINLEA, 2012:7) puts in that “Correctional systems and prison systems are not the same thing, and jails are not prisons: prison systems focus on containment and control of the prisoners; corrections systems not only contains and controls the prisoners, but also provides them with opportunities for change and successful re-entry into society by offering education and vocational programs, drug treatment, and life-skills training. Jails are primarily used for prisoners being detained in pre-trial status (although they are commonly used to hold misdemeanor prisoners or prisoners serving sentences less than two years) and, because the profiles on the offenders are incomplete; these operations are focused on containment and prisoner movement to and from court”. This statement by BINLEA provides a clear demarcation of understanding the boundary for shifting of function between the old system of imprisonment and the modern system of correction.

2.2.1 History and Purpose of Prison and Imprisonment

Sommer (1976) puts in that, it is difficult to come up with a specific time and place for the origin of an institution as complex as prison. However, Lyons (2003) observes that, imprisonment as a penalty was used initially among ancient societies for those who could not afford to pay their debts. The prison then becomes an attractive method of punishment; when there were hardships of bribes, fines and banishment happened to be common on the poor than on the rich people. With the emergence of prisons, the hardship of freedom deprivation becomes equally upon all, both poor and rich people alike.

The ancient Romans were noted to be among the first societies to use prisons as a form of punishment, than simply for detention. A variety of materials were used to house prisoners, such as metal cages, basements of public buildings, and quarries. One of their prominent prisons was the Mamertime Prison, which was established around 640 B.C. by their leader Ancus Marcius. The Mamertime Prison was located within a sewage network system beneath ancient Rome, and contained a large network of dungeons where prisoners were held in poor and congested conditions, contaminated with human waste (Foucault, 1995).

According to Zastrow (1982, cited in Madaki 2011) wide utilization of imprisonment as a penalty emerged in the 13th Century. Before then, there was no classification system of separation between men and women, young and hardened adult criminals, prison care was provided with hard labour. Although imprisonment has been used as a punishment since ancient times, the most common means of dealing with offenders has been execution and corporal punishment. The eighteenth century heralded a gradual reversal of this trend and the beginnings of the modern European penal system. Michel Foucault in "Discipline and Punishment" examined how the rise of prisons in the 18th century contributed to the formation of the modern world view.

Foucault (1995) dates the emergence of prison" between 1760 and 1840, that is to say, a mere 200 years ago. He gives several reasons for the prison's rather late appearance in human history. It had to wait until or, rather, could only be deployed as part of the sweeping reform of the entire criminal justice system that took place as monarchies were overthrown and replaced by constitutional republics. As part of this revolutionary transformation, explicit criminal codes and unified rules of procedure were formulated; the jury system was almost universally adopted; penalties were defined as corrective, not punitive. Torture was abandoned as both a means of

obtaining evidence and as an element of "correction"; public executions were abolished; and penalties were adapted or designed to fit individual offenders. Because of its basis in "humanitarian" aspects of its reliance on detention, the prison came to be seen as an attractive option.

Enlightenment age philosophers such as Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau and John Locke fueled social change with their belief in human potential, free-will and the innate goodness of man. These new schools of philosophers spoke out against torture and capital punishment which to them represented the barbarism of a bygone age that was contrary to all reason and humanity. Prison sentences became uniform so that judges could not punish those who they wished to be more severe with (Lyons, 2003).

Cesare Beccaria (1738 to 1794) published a book called, "On Crimes and Punishment" that advocated for radical change of the punishment system ending torture and capital punishment and the adoption of punishment that was swift, certain and which is commensurate to the crime in severity. Beccaria argued that the certainty and the severity of punishment should act as a deterrent to both specific offender and potential offenders generally.

Similarly, Jeremy Bentham (1748 to 1832) who was strongly inspired by Beccaria advocates for "a rational, humane and codified system of law, however, whereas Beccaria suggest for humane reforms, as against the barbaric punishments, Bentham endeavour to place these reforms on a philosophical ground" (Agnew and Cullen, 2006:271). Bentham argued that, the strength of a punishment should outweigh the pleasure of committing a crime. He proposed a 'hedonic calculus', a method aims to measure the total pain and pleasure produced by an offence which could then be considered to determine the minimum deterrent punishment needed to prevent a crime. According to Bentham human beings act according to enlightened self interests and

attempt to maximize their pleasure and minimize their pain. Bentham also designed the Panopticon which was a circular cell block around a central observation tower. The Panopticon is a Greek word meaning “all seeing”. It was used in such a way the inmates were constantly and permanently visible so that the authority could monitor their behaviors. The first Panopticon was built in London in 1842.

O’Connor (2012) notes the London Bridewell created in 1555 as the first house of correction. It was called Bridewell House of Corrections, located at Bridewell Palace in London, which resulted in the building of other houses of corrections. These houses held mostly petty offenders, vagrants, and the disorderly local poor. In these facilities, inmates were given jobs, and through prison labor they were taught how to work for a living. By the end of the 17th century, houses of correction were absorbed into local prison systems under the control of the local justice.

John Howard, one of the prominent early prison reformers, after having visited several hundred prisons across England and Europe, in his position as High Sheriff of Bedfordshire, published ‘The State of the Prisons’ in 1777. He was particularly appalled to discover prisoners who had been acquitted but were still confined because they couldn't pay the gaoler's fees. He proposed wide ranging reforms to the system, including that each prisoner should be in a separate cell, that staff should be professional and paid by the government, that outside inspection of prisons should be imposed, and that prisoners should be provided with a healthy diet and reasonable living conditions.

In Africa, a study in Uganda by Abott and Clinard (as cited in Nwolise, 2010) found that, restitution to the victim or family of the victim has particular advantage as a substitute for both fine and imprisonment in less developed countries. This was the traditional method of settling offences in most African countries, and it still remains so in rural areas especially in African

societie. However, in pre-colonial Nigeria, Awe, (1965, cited in Elias 1968) noted the use of confinements and incarceration among some pre-colonial Nigeria societies such as the Tiv, the Yoruba, the Edo and the Fulani. Lord Fredrick Lugard in 1903 notes about the Kano prisons “the Kano prisons in Nigeria prior to colonial rule were highly congested to the extent that inmates have trodden on one another” (Meek, 1969 as cited in Obioha 2011). The birth of prison system in Nigeria is recorded;

The organized prison system was introduced to Nigeria through the Lagos colony in 1861 and the Northern Protectorate in 1900. It was based on the then prevailing English penal practice. The first prison located at Faji, in Lagos island was described as a "common gaol"- a temporary building of mud and thatch without drainage, baths, lavatories or urinals (Lagos Blue Book, 1862). Imprisonment was first mainly custodial and not punitive. The prisoners were comparatively well fed (which cannot be said of the prisoners today). They were not harshly treated and thus escapees were low (Shajobi-Ibikunle 2014; 95).

Shajobi-ibikunle (2014) states that Prison is Omni-disciplinary in nature, in that it objects to transform the individual criminal into a normal law abiding citizen, by transforming the individual’s attitude to work, his or her physical training, moral attitude, state of mind and moral conduct among other factors. This process of reformation of prison inmates is the major goal of imprisonment, it is called rehabilitation.

2.2.2 Rehabilitation Services in Prisons

Rehabilitation is not punishment, but rather a reformation attempt, although punishment may be used as a tool of reform. Rehabilitation is defined as internal change that results in a cessation of the targeted negative behavior. It may be achieved by inflicting pain as a learning tool (behavior modification), or by other interventions that are not painful at all, for example, self-esteem groups, education, or religion (Pollock, 2005). In the same vein, Campbell (2011:831) puts in that “rehabilitation means the process of helping a person to readapt to society or to restore someone

to a former position or rank”. However, this concept has taken on many different meanings over the years and waxed and waned in popularity as a principle of imprisonment or justification for punishment.

Ameh and Ugwueke (2014) observe that, rehabilitation simply implies the reforming of the personality and behaviour of imprisoned offenders through well designed educational and other therapeutic treatments, ensuring that individual offender is reintegrated back to the society as a complete ‘self supporting and accepted member of the society (p33)’. According to this definition, rehabilitation should involve successful transition to society, after therapeutic treatment in the prison. Failure in successful reintegration renders the rehabilitation incomplete. Nwolise (2010) conceives prison system as organized structure, administered and perceived as a form of “social clinic” in which psychologists, medical doctors, social workers, researchers, spiritual workers and others operate closely with the correctional personnel to achieve the best results of transforming the inmates away from being deviants to being disciplined, productive, useful and patriotic citizens.

Initially, under the Pennsylvania system founded by William Penn, it was believed that isolation, accompanied with silence contemplation and Bible study, was a means to reformation. This approach was later transformed in the Auburn system into one of discipline and labour, also performed in silence. Through hard work and a strict disciplinary regime, prisoners were meant to deeply reason over why they chose a criminal way in order to correct their mistakes. At this time, prisoners were responsible for their own rehabilitation, since the causes of crime were thought to result from individuals’ inability to lead an orderly and God-fearing lives (Irwin, 1980).

The latter part of the 19th century, however, witnessed the development and advancement of social sciences into more rationale and secular understandings of human behaviour. In the area of

corrections, these insights were welcomed, for they broaden and deepen insight into the causing factors for individual's criminality and, in turn, what a correctional intervention will be appropriate in targeting the antisocial behaviour for reformation (Rothman, 1980). The combination of the "new penology" and "positivist criminology" resulted in the creation of the "rehabilitative ideal" a correctional paradigm that reigned in the academic postulations on corrections for nearly seven decades into the 20th century (Allen 1964, cited in Cullen and Gendreau 2000). The paradigm has several interrelated components

First, it embraced the belief that crime was caused by an array of psychological and social factors that, in a fashion unique to each individual, intersected to push a person to the other side of the law. Second and relatedly, the way to prevent future crime was to change the unique set of factors that drove each individual into crime. Third, the process of corrections should be organized to identify these crime-causing factors and to eliminate them. That is, the goal of the correctional system should be rehabilitation. Fourth, since each offender's path into crime was different, the rehabilitation that was delivered had to be customized so that each offender was assessed on a case-by-case basis. That is, rehabilitation was to be individualized. Fifth, to provide individualized treatment, the state, through its agents in the correctional process, was to be invested with virtually unfettered discretion. Rather than base sanctions on the nature of the crime committed—a vestige of the unscientific approach to crime embraced by the classical school of criminology—sanctions would be directed to the individual needs and circumstances of offenders (Cullen and Gendreau 2000; 116-117).

Eventually, in 1954, the American Prison Association (APA), the professional organization to which the intellectual leaders in corrections belong, changed its name to the American Correctional Association (ACA). Prisons were now relabeled "correctional institutions" (Irwin, 1980). In the next two decades, a set of "treatment" programs was introduced inside prisons, such as individual and group counseling, therapeutic milieus, behavioral modification, vocational training, work release, and College Education. New and more sophisticated classification systems were implemented. Relatedly, there was a movement, which gained influence in the 1960s, to foster "community treatment" and the "reintegration" of offenders into the community.

In Nigeria, decree No. 9 of 1972 placed the responsibility of rehabilitation on the Nigerian prison system, with the hope that inmates desiring to better themselves during their incarceration, have

the opportunity to participate in a number of rehabilitation programmes. As of 2011, the Nigerian Prison system had a total of two hundred and twenty seven prisons made up of 83 satellite prisons, 1 open prison camp, 3 borstal institutions and 40 convict prisons of both medium and maximum security hue (NPS, 2011). Also, as of 2013, the Nigerian prison system has a total of 54, 156 inmates; of this number, 1,004 are female inmates (Eteng, Otu, S. and Otu S. E. 2013).

2.3 The Nature of Prison Rehabilitation

Previously rehabilitation has been explained as a reformatory process, which targets anti-social behavior of a criminal offender, with the aim of changing it to law abiding, based on the relative societal consensus. Now building on the belief that reformation as a process of changing criminal offender has been practiced in many forms, serving different purposes, among different civilizations. It is also important to note that, the nature of reforming offenders at a particular place and time takes bearing from the nature of the civilization flourishing.

The methods used to achieve reformation in prisons varied over time, beginning with silence, isolation, labor, and punishment. Others utilize mixture of religious and rationale values. Then moving on to medically based interventions, including drugs and psychotherapy. Currently, educational, vocational, and psychologically based programs, as well as specialized services for specific problems, have been at the forward as means to reform prisoners during their sentence.

Cressey (1958) identifies two kinds of corrections trending on the course of history, viz, the pre-modern deterrent and reformatory programme by inflicting either physical or psychological pain, and the modern institutional based or community based incarceration, i.e. imprisonment, probation and parole, which are carried out through therapy or treatment. In the de-institutionalized or community-based system through parole and probation, the agents endeavour to find jobs for the offenders, or enroll them into counseling programme to help them adjust the

psychological problems that predispose them to criminal behavior. While in the prison system the prisoners can be enrolled in educational system, vocational training, and engaged in psychotherapeutic interviews.

2.3.1 The Nature of Ancient Imprisonment

The purpose of imprisonment in ancient time is far different from utilitarian methods, employed in the middle ages in Western Europe. In the early times, the purpose of detention was mainly punitive and for retribution purposes, rather than rehabilitation and reformation. In ancient Islamic society, however, imprisonment was not confinement of a person in an institution but in a more community based setting, in the house or a mosque (Abubakar, 2008). Also, during the early period of Islamic civilization, treatment of detained persons bears the Prophet's instruction for feeding of detainees, which upheld the ideals of human dignity, (Shabbir, 2002 cited in Shajobi-ibikunle 2014). It is arguable, whether this formed the earliest utilitarian philosophy of imprisonment.

In the ancient time, correction is carried out through punishment, to serve a deterrence purpose on the criminal offender and the general public, such as physical torture, branding, social degradation, restriction of wealth, servitude banishment e.t.c. Cressey (1958) observes that, presently, the kind of such correction techniques are fines and imprisonment.

2.3.2 Reformation in the Enlightenment Age

The use of prisons as a means of dealing with society's offenders is of fairly recent origin. In England, for instance, the first Prison Act was passed in 1898. Before then, prisons and jails were places where people were indiscriminately locked up to await execution, torture banishment or the arrival of a Magistrate when he came on his circuit. The Panopticon of Jeremy Bentham was

designed for reformation through discipline, order and isolation to encourage self-reflection and moral reformation of character. The innovative plans of Panopticon were praised but debated at parliament, and in 1794 several sites in England were purchased for the construction of such penitentiary. But the plan was never realized, as no Panopticon was ever completed in England or any other European country, because it is too expensive to realized (Agnew and Cullen, 2006).

In the Pennsylvania prison, also called the Western penitentiary; inmates were kept in solitary confinement almost constantly being allowed about an hour a day for exercise. Also, the Auburn system (also known as the New York System) is a penal method of the 19th century in which persons worked during the day in groups and were kept in solitary confinement at night, with enforced silence at all times. Silence was the biggest factor in the line of rules the prisoners had to follow. The prison wanted the prisoners to be completely silent, this lack of speaking takes away the prisoners' "sense of self". When the "sense of self" was taken away, many convicts became complacent and obedient to the warden's wishes, and during the day, the prisoners would have different tasks to perform every day.

Cressey (1958) explains the prime function of prison as an integrating function for society. The function includes restoration of law and order to the society, as it was before the commitment or prevalence of the crime, which is to be achieved by segregating the criminals from the main society. The other function is to reduce the occurrence of future criminal offences, by specific and general deterrence effect of fear of being imprisoned. More importantly the incarcerated offenders will be reformed during their imprisonment.

By the 19th century, prisons were being built for the sole purpose of housing inmates. They were intended to deter people from committing crimes. People who were found guilty of various crimes

would be sent to these penitentiaries and stripped of their personal freedoms. Inmates were often forced to do hard labor while they were incarcerated and to live in very harsh conditions. Before long, one of the goals of a prison sentence became the rehabilitation of inmates, because many people felt that the fear of being locked up may not be enough to deter an inmate from ever committing another crime, therefore rehabilitation proponents held that policies should be introduced to help reform prisoners before they were set free. These policies include mental examinations and educational programs (Lyons, 2003).

2.3.3 The Nature of Modern Prison Rehabilitation

The nature of modern rehabilitation are predominantly non-punitive, more scientific by adopting theoretical guidance, targeting the change in risk factors and planning successful reintegration of released prisoner to the mainstream society, with high expectation of non relapse to criminal offence in the future. The assumption of the scholarly guidance was that, a workable correctional technique can be predicted from a theory of crime causation. However, Cressey (1958) pointed that, if well administered correction technique, under experimentally-controlled conditions failed to change criminals, then, the theory under which the technique was based can be invalidated, or it can be concluded that the technique was not consistent with theory. Therefore, with the rapid change in using the concept of correction or reformation with the concept treatment or therapy, Cressey puts it straight as simply a way of saying that, the users of the modern technique did not make the traditional assumption that infliction of either physical or psychological pain is corrective. In this sense, it is believed the modern cognitive skills; vocational training, educational counseling and even direct financial assistance are viewed as corrective, because they are non punitive (Cressey, 1958).

In the modern time, with the introduction of more rehabilitation programmes in the prisons, like vocational, educational, religious, agricultural e.t.c., it is hoped that the prisoners will learn and develop skills, which will replace their existing criminogenic dispositions. So that, the educational, vocational, religious, cognitive and behavioural skills can help them to reintegrate successfully into the society after their prison life. The adoption of these programmes in various aspects of life is aimed at restoring the law abiding attitude in the criminal offenders, as they are sentenced for correction in a correctional institution. For instance in New York prison, inmates were trained to become dental laboratory technicians. Other programmes in New York prison include among others, barber training, computer programming, auto mechanics, auto body work, and radio and television repairs. While there is optimism among some criminologists that such programmes will change the criminal offenders in restoring their law abiding attitudes by keeping them committed to work worth living, Cressey has a contrasting view

Vocational education courses are often assumed to correct inmates by imparting vocational skills to them, thus enabling ex-convicts to earn a living "so they do not have to return to crime." But the implication of the group-relations principle is that training men to be, say, bricklayers will not automatically correct their criminality (Cressey, 1958:767).

However, Cressey (1958:768) admits that, it is still possible, 'in some cases, possession of work and social skills learned in prison affects the ex-convicts social mobility, and that as he moves from the status of an unskilled worker, an uneducated person, or an unemployed person to another status, his social relationships change in such a manner that his attitudes toward legal norms also change.

Siegel (2009) observes that, despite the promising aspects of such programmes, they have also been criticized seriously. Because inmates often have trouble finding skill related, high paying jobs on their release. Equipment in prisons are often secondhand, obsolete and hard to come by. He further explains that to reduce much stress in rehabilitation programmes, some prisons in

United States have attempted to implement work released or furlough programmes, which allow deserving inmates to leave the institution and hold regular jobs in the community. The positive consequence is that, inmates can develop ability to maintain work skills, community ties, and to make an easier transition from prison to the society. For those who have learnt skills, work release offers an excellent opportunity to test themselves for a new occupation. For others, the job may be a training situation in which new skills are acquired.

The medical model of intervention as a form of rehabilitation emerged at the turn of the twentieth century, in response to the perceived ineffectiveness of early means of reform that used labor and physical punishments to change people's behavior. New "scientific" disciplines like psychiatry, psychology, and criminology proposed that the causes of crime and deviance could be linked to biological, physiological, or psychological defects of the individual. Criminals were viewed as products of socioeconomic or psychological forces beyond their control. In turn, crime was seen to be a "sickness," and the object of corrections then was to "cure" the offender. In United States, the emergent Federal Bureau of Prisons in the 1930s endorsed the medical model in its approach to rehabilitation, thus legitimizing its use in corrections. It was during that time that the classification of prisoners became more refined, and the medical model provided what was then considered a "state of the art" clinical orientation to the diagnosis and treatment of offenders (Welch, 1996 in Campbell 2013).

Day, Heseltine and Sarre (2011: 9) note that, the objective of rehabilitation process is to assist offenders and prisoners to learn acceptable behavior as alternatives to criminal behavior, to participate in offence-based programmes and personal/vocational development opportunities, raise awareness of the impact of their offending behaviour on the victim(s) and the community, and integrate successfully in the community without re-offending. They further express that, it is

true within the correctional system, there are a number of recognized groups (e.g. women, Indigenous, intellectually disabled offenders and prisoners from other cultures) whose needs are deemed to be sufficiently different from those of mainstream prison population to warrant special attention. Often, programs for these groups represent modifications of programs that have been developed for the dominant culture and sex.

While male adults constitute, and are likely to continue to constitute, the largest group of prison inmates, there are also other important groups, including women, juveniles, and those with mental and physical handicap. These three groups are sometimes referred to as “vulnerable populations” because they are particularly vulnerable to abuse, exploitation, or neglect within the prisons. It is also pertinent to note that, today, the fastest growing group among world’s prisoner population is female. These offenders have special needs, particularly when it comes to family considerations like care of children, causes for criminality, health care like childbirth, and emotional disposition (U.S. Dept of State, 2012).

There is increasing recognition that female offenders have distinctive areas of criminogenic need that influences their rehabilitative needs. Gender-responsive risk factors that have been proposed by Van Voorhis et al (2008, as cited in Day et al 2011) include dysfunctional relationships, family conflict, parental stress, child abuse and adult victimization, and mental health issues. These have been shown to be predictive of recidivism and institutional rule violations for women offenders.

It is worth noting that, assessment strategies for female offenders are broadly consistent with that of male offenders. However, there are arguably less well developed gender-specific programmes, assessments of criminogenic of risk and need, and pre-post programme measures of change for female offenders. Traditionally, prisons have been dominated by male inmates. Several authors like Craddock (1996, Harris 1993; Owen, 1998) (all in Eteng, Otu, S. and Otu S. E. 2013) have

argued that female inmates do not receive the same attention as their male counterparts from criminologists, penologists or policy makers. This observation gives credence to the views of feminists who see the underlying causes of women's neglect and inequality as deeply rooted in the patriarchal system of relationships in society – a system characterized by male dominance, hierarchy and competition. This trend means that the challenges in the prisons - overcrowding, isolation, social stigmatization, poor rehabilitation programs, poor health and social facilities - are far more experienced by female inmates who suffer maladaptive responses such as emotional disorders, self-mutilation, suicide attempts and prison misbehavior (Eteng, Otu, S. and Otu S. E. 2013).

In Australia for example, while staff supervision models have improved over time, the provision of training specific to the needs of female offenders is limited. The challenges for programme development and delivery with female offenders include the relatively small population with few dedicated rehabilitation staff, sentence length (with a significant number of women serving less than 6 months), mental health issues, estrangement from children and social supports (Day, Heseltine and Sarre, 2011).

In Nigeria, a study by Eteng, Otu, S. and Out S. E. (2013) found that female inmates in the Abakaliki prison, irrespective of age, religion and social class, experienced shock, disillusion and restlessness when they were firstly admitted into the prison due to internal structures, settings and operations in the prison. The researchers found this scenario of shock and disillusionment to be particularly strong, among those who were in prison for the first time, the more educated inmates, the middle class and wealthy inmates.

2.4 Structure of Prison Rehabilitation Services

Fairchild (1944, cited in Sijuwade 2007:163) defines structure as a “relatively permanent or persistent organization of parts which as an organization can go into action in unspecified ways and whose types is defined by the kinds of action it takes”. On the other hand, rehabilitation services are provided in correctional institutions and prisons. The prison itself is structurally designed institution, fitting Goffman’s total institutions analysis, where inmate is subject to the institution’s structural formation; “Here the member is expected to place himself at the disposal of the current needs of the organization. In telling him what he should do and why he should want to do this, the organization presumably tells him all that he may be” (Goffman, 1961; 180). Such structural formation of institutions may negatively affect the inmate’s personality as explained by Adams and Barker (1959:422) “The institutional structure often creates a psychological situation which reinforces these negative self-concepts. The manner in which a person feels about himself is very meaningful in terms of his behavior in specific situations”. In contrast, this study seeks to identify those core elements that together work to reinforce positive self-concepts through prison rehabilitation programme. These views emphasize solely on psychological effect of institutional structure, and hold nothing in explaining the physical embodiment and interplay between the essential components in effective delivery of prison rehabilitation.

Structures in the context of this study can be defined as ‘an enduring pattern of relationship’ of essential parts of rehabilitation in the prison. Essentially, in a correctional institution, all the funding, facilities, staffing, classification, curriculum guide, programmes designed, and aftercare services for the released inmates, put together, form the structure needed for effective and appropriate delivery of rehabilitation services.

2.4.1 Classification of Prison Inmates

Internal classification is designed to determine how a prisoner should be housed and/or programmed within a correctional facility. In the United States, towards the end of the 19th century, the penitentiary gave way to the reformatory, which attempted to rehabilitate offenders through educational and vocational training, in conjunction with quasi military regimes. Reformatories introduced a system of classification of prisoners that allowed for their individualized treatment. Prisoners progressed through graded stages contingent on their conduct and performance in programs (Campbell, 2013).

The method of classification in rehabilitation helps the prison officers to categorize, convicts based on the nature of their crimes, sex, and age, so as to place them on an appropriate programme of rehabilitation. Miceli (2009) observes that, Variation in relation to response to treatment exists among offenders that undergo rehabilitation programmes. Therefore, there is always need to segregate minor offenders from the major, short termers from the long termers and so on. For instance, it is included in the architectural design of Bentham's Panopticon the rules in the prison:

segregation of inmates by sex and class, in diet, clothing, and bedding, in the ventilation, shading, cooling, and airing of cells; in the health, cleanliness, and exercise of prisoners; in the precise distribution of time; and in forms of punishment (Agnew and Cullen, 2006;271).

Miceli (2009) also notes that, in United States of America, sex offender treatment and drug addicts' rehabilitation for inmates of American prisons are more effective than domestic violence. Cognitive and behavioural treatments for sex offenders are effective in reducing inappropriate sex urges. Behavioural treatment reduces sexual urges through modification of sexual preferences. Congestion usually makes it hard for the service providers in Nigerian prisons to make appropriate classification.

2.4.2 Quality Staffing for Effective Service Delivery

Staffing is another crucial aspect in the structure of rehabilitation services. Qualified facilitators should be attached to proper curriculums, because unqualified facilitator cannot deliver satisfactory service, and vice versa. In some countries, like Australia, less intensive and psycho-educational programs were delivered by social workers and counsellors, and in some cases, specifically trained correctional officers. Programs that are more intensive were delivered by psychologists or specifically trained program staff (commonly social workers). All their correctional institutions not only recognized the need for staff to receive formal training before program delivery, but also have invested significant financial support for the training (Day, Heseltine and Sarre, 2011). This is consistent with the notion that staff practices can have a significant impact on the success of the programmes. The prison evaluation report by the Department of State U.S.A (2012) hinted that, correction is a business that involves network of roles by people. Equipment such as metal detectors, radios, and cameras are tools manipulated and utilized by corrections professionals. They are not a substitute for well-trained and motivated staff. In functional systems, 60 to 80 percent of every department's budget is allocated to personnel. This is the cost dedicated for employing professional work force.

Another interesting aspect in their staff trainings is that, it helps in utilization of the use of sharing experiences concerning resources (structure, content and human) among trainees. Similarly, the involvement and participation of international experts, especially to inform initial training and delivery of intensive programs is equally important (Day, Heseltine and Sarre, 2011). The relevance of training, especially for the professional staff to facilitate rehabilitation training cannot be overemphasized. Adams and Barker (1959:422) note that, "a correctional institution is a very complicated place with many events occurring every day. Every interpersonal relation that

develops is important in the total structure of social interaction. The culture patterns that exist are often very good indicators of the individual and group problems that exist”.

2.4.3 Funding of Rehabilitation Services

One of the most important aspects for putting in place the structure of rehabilitation is funding. According to Miceli (2009), funding is crucial for effective rehabilitation services. For her, without proper funding, the lack of qualified facilitators and proper curriculums would create an unsatisfactory program implementation. For instance, in Australia, introduction of dangerous offender and sexual offending legislation, has resulted in an increased focus on rehabilitation efforts for dangerous high-risk offenders and dedicated funding for the delivery of sex offender rehabilitation (Day, Heseltine and Sarre, 2009).

In Nigeria, the current trend of correction suffers major challenges of overcrowding and inadequate funding (Nwolise, 2010). For instance, Abdullahi and Zango (2003) reveal that, lack of adequate funding and other related problems, make the prison system in Nigeria ineffective, as the prisons lack rehabilitation facilities. Subsequently, in the year 2006, the rehabilitation and reintegration programmes have been supported with some financial promises. The federal government of Nigeria, spare headed the launching of about NGN1 Billion for the provision of relevant skills (Partnership for Prisons Reform, 2006 as cited in Obioha, 2011). The new programme is more broadened than the concept of providing skills to inmates. Specifically, the target was for aftercare service for the newly released and about to be released inmates (Obioha, 2011). Though, the declaration for the financial commitment was there in place, ascertaining its practical delivery and commitment remains in vague, as more studies are pessimistic on the outcome of correctional activities in Nigerian prisons.

For instance, Asokhia and Osumah (2013) in their study of assessment of rehabilitation services in Edo state found that, the provision for rehabilitation services is neglected and not provided with international best practices compliance. In comparable note, Nwolise (2010) observes that, in Namibia, a country less rich as Nigeria, “corrections services are better funded, more humane, and more goal oriented. Inmates live comfortably; eat good food part of which come from prison farms and industries”. This indicates that, funding correction lies not in the financial or economic status of a country, but the philosophy of a government is its perception of the function of the prisons and the leaders’ perception on national security.

2.4.4 Prison Rehabilitation Programmes

According to Siegel (2009), the first prison treatment programmes were educational. This can be traced when a prison school was opened at the Walnut Street Jail in 1784. Elementary courses were offered in New York’s prison system in 1801 and in Pennsylvania’s in 1884. Today, in United State, most institutions provide some type of educational programmes. At some prisons inmates can obtain Advanced Level School Certificate through Examinations. Other institutions provide an actual classroom education, usually staffed by certified teachers employed full time at the prison or by part time teachers who also teach full time at nearby public schools.

Asokhia and Osumah (2013:228) outlined some rehabilitation programmes in Nigerian prisons

- Educational programmes, Involving Adult and Remedial Education, and Educational Development project.
- Skills acquisition programmes, involving carpentry, tailoring, printing, building and masonry.
- Counseling services, involving Educational/Academic Service, Vocational/Career service, and social/personal service.

- Religious services, consisting of Islamic and Christian religious services.
- Mid-range industrial production, which include; furniture making, soap making, manufacturing aluminum pots, metal works/fabrications and shoe making.
- Recreational activities, like table tennis, foot ball, volley ball, badminton and indoor games, like cards, ludo and draft.
- Agricultural skills, involving farming methods and animal husbandry.
- Lastly; group work programmes.

In the present prisons reforms, according to Oluwakuyide (2001, cited in Obioha 2011) a unit known as Prison Furniture Cottage Industry is designed to give prison inmates some Vocational Training has been established. It is a reformation centre where doors, office equipment, beds, household furniture, key holders, walking sticks etc. are produced. Other vocational trainings are also provided for inmates, especially those who had no stable job before their incarceration. The role of non-governmental organizations especially the religious ones are noticeable in most of Nigerian prisons today. In Edo state Nigeria, Asokhia and Osumah (2013) reported that, the most preferred rehabilitation service among the inmates is recreational activity – football. Critically, football can be regarded as a recreational activity, but in correctional study, cannot be regarded as a rehabilitation programme. This is because; someone who enjoyed playing football, while serving term in prison, cannot be regarded as reformed individual. Least the prisoner should undergo a correctional treatment, which reflects reformation of behavior, responsible for his/her imprisonment, and which may prevent his/her reconviction. In these analyses there is low consideration on tailoring, the programmes in sewing support for inmates’ reintegration to conventional society, in an attempt to prevent recidivism, which supports effective rehabilitation of offenders.

2.4.5 Curriculum Guide for the facilitators

Miceli (2009) explains the need for curriculum guide, considering the basic point in track, as employed by American based Michigan's department of correctional evaluation. Curriculum is a manual that clearly defines the goals and objectives of a program. The curriculum explains and determines the criminogenic needs and risk assessment of offender. It usually goes along with a facilitator's guide, which is a manual that provides instruction for trainers who deliver the curriculum to the offenders. Participation materials are also provided to the offenders as participants of the training, which can be manual, workbook, or other written materials provided for the participants to use as part of the curriculum. Curriculum contains theoretical or empirically-based approaches, a program grounded in theoretical or philosophical principles that guide the content of the curriculum, method of delivery and outcomes.

Curriculum also involves the element of integrity, which is the competent and appropriate use of techniques specified within the curriculum that relates to the underlying theory e.g. moral education theory. Lastly, curriculum use should involve evaluation process, which will highlight the efficacy of the curriculum. Evidence-based considerations require that the evaluation includes both process and outcome measures as two critical components. Only through evaluation is it possible to determine with confidence that the program achieves these outcomes it claims to accomplish.

2.4.6 Facilities for Prison Rehabilitation services

Facilities for rehabilitation involve building design and all equipment used in the process for rehabilitation of inmates. According to the report by United State's BINLEA (2012), "prison facilities in post-conflict or developing countries are frequently substandard, or are converted buildings such as schools and hospitals. In these environments, rarely are prisoners classified or

staff trained to manage prisoners according to their risk. These conditions present serious challenges to the safety and security of other prisoners, the staff, and the public. At times, officials will try to mitigate these risks by limiting inmate movement, access to programs, and other activities, which turn the prison into little more than a warehouse for criminals”.

Nature of facility determines the security level of a prison, as well as the category of criminals and offenders to be housed, as such the nature of detention varies.

Camps/Minimum Security – This is a detention center for corrections with no fences and open movement around the compound.

Minimum Security – This is usually a facility with a single fence and dormitory-style housing or light (e.g. wood frame) construction. It house prisoners with minimal risk of violence or escaping, who is misdemeanant and requires minimal supervision.

Medium Security – This facility is usually equipped with a double-fenced perimeter, higher levels of staffing and double-occupancy cells. It houses a prisoner who presents a moderate risk of violence or escape, and who is serving a sentence of some length, usually 2–10 years.

Maximum Security – a facility with multiple perimeters and controlled gates with single or two-person cells, armed towers, and a larger number of staff in relation to the number of prisoners. It usually houses dangerous prisoners, who may pose threat to the staffs and the prisoners.

Super Maximum Security - This is a highly restrictive environment where prisoners who present serious risks to the safety and security of staff and prisoners are housed in single cells, and are restrained during movements outside their cells.

Essentially, the equipment required for rehabilitation programmes are those related to the training of the programmes we mentioned previously, like metal works, masonry, carpentry, printing,

furniture making and so on. The next discussion will elaborate more on the adequacy or otherwise of rehabilitation services, including the facilities in Nigerian prisons.

2.4.7 Aftercare Services for Released Prisoners

The Aftercare Phase refers to the specified period subsequent to inmates' released from custody of Prison. During this period, ex-inmates will be provided with support to reintegrate to the community. The necessary follow-ups are carried out by the relevant unit in the prison. Therefore, aftercare services consist of aftercare support, successful reintegration and follow-up visits to the ex-convicts. Ukueku, (2008) puts in that support for aftercare services involves provision of tools to discharging inmates who are proficient in various fields of occupation and other Vocational Skills. It is believed, this would enable them to be meaningfully engaged after discharge.

Alessandro (2009 in Ajala and Oguntuase, 2011) identify the successful reintegration of ex-convicts back into the society to include: training in Prisons, job Placement (after release), innovative Programmes (such as After-care programmes), restoring economic supports and rebuilding family networks. Each of these provisions increases the chance that ex-offenders have a chance to make a new life after incarceration. Traditionally, one could identify three main types of offender reintegration programmes; namely, institution-based programmes, surveillance-based transition programmes, and assistance based transition programmes.

Nigerian prisons service admitted that it is yet to do much in aftercare service due to low budgets. Lack of aftercare for discharged inmates inhibits their rehabilitation. In the situation whereby they are discharged into the streets without any follow-up, doesn't help the system (NPS, 1995).

2.5 The Adequacy of Essential Components for Rehabilitation Services in Nigerian Prisons

Shajobi-ibikunle (2014) quoted Warren Burger, former Chief Justice of the United States, saying that 'to put people behind walls and bars and do little or nothing to change them is to win a battle but lose a war'. He went further to assert that, it was not only wrong but also expensive and

stupid. Rehabilitation service in Nigerian prisons is aimed at reformation of criminal offender through programmes such as educational, religious and vocational. More so, the rehabilitation programme should ensure the successful transition of convicts into the community, upon release. In order to accomplish these goals, prison inmates are encouraged to participate in rehabilitation programmes made available to them while in prison. This is crucial for prison inmates especially because many of them entered the prisons more socially, economically and educationally disadvantaged (Asokhia and Osumah, 2011). Critically, it can be observed that, preparing offender for reintegration either educationally or economically may not be enough. There is need for involving the general society in assimilating the preparation made, through casting the released offender as respected and relevant member of the conventional member society.

2.5.1 Spiritual (religious) and Recreational Activities

In Nigeria, studies indicate that, there are no good recreational facilities and other amenities in most prisons in Nigeria, as reported by Obioha (2011). In this regard therefore, except and unless the right tools and right working atmosphere are provided, mere discussion will serve no useful purpose, as all the goals for prisons reforms will continue to remain a mirage. Similarly, Dambazau (2012) pointed that, one of the major problem of Nigerian prison is the inadequacy of rehabilitation programmes and facilities. Tanimu (2010) also discuss in view of the above that,

The failure of the Nigerian prison is due to the disparity between the state philosophies and adopted measures. It can be said, without fear of contradiction, that the current facilities and programs of the prison are out dated, unsuitable, and irrelevant to the declared reformative and rehabilitation ideals. Thus, in the current confusion or an even despair that pervades official thinking and reaction to crime; convicted offenders have also lost faith in the rehabilitative ideals of the Nigerian prisons (Tanimu 2010:151).

Another worth noting issue is that, there may be improper utilization and delivery of the 'outdated and unsuitable' facilities and programmes, despite their relative availability. However, religious based programmes are available in all Nigerian prisons, mostly rendered by religious based organizations in collaboration with the prison administration. The activities include worship

services, religious courses, prayer services and scripture study courses (Asokhia and Osumah, 2013).

2.5.2 Educational, Mid-range Industrial and Skills Acquisition Programmes

Orakwe (2013, cited in shajobi-ibikunle 2014) highlights that, the Nigerian Prison Service has several programs aimed at rehabilitation of convicts. These include the prisons Adult Remedial Educational Program (AREP) which enables illiterates access adult education; woodwork, cabinet, metal, tailoring, electrical and electronic workshops. There are also farm centers, mechanized centers, one hundred and twenty three agricultural projects all over the nation, which help train prisoners in husbandry, servicing and maintaining of agro machines; and cottage industries such as soap making industries and Aluminum Industry in the northern part.

Obioha (2011) argued that, in Nigerian prisons, where there are existing trades and skills acquisition centers 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 not provided in the prisons rehabilitation curriculum. For instance, some inmates have demonstrated ability and the desire to acquire higher academic qualifications while in the prison, in order to improve on both their social status and meet up with their life educational ambition which may not necessarily be related to the vocational trades in the prison yard. Similarly, in call to their effort in effective rehabilitation of inmates, it is alleged that the Nigerian Prisons Service often fails to ensure prisoners registered for School Certificate Exams (SSCE) and Universities Tertiary & Matriculation Exams (UTME) (Punch, 2011 in Shajobi-Ibikunle 2014).

However, in contrast to the above statement, Shajobi-Ibikunle (2014) mentioned the same punch news paper in October 2013, reported that, over one thousand (1000) inmates are on Vocational Skills Acquisition programs, and two hundred and forty five (245) passed various trade tests in different vocations. Also, an achievement on educational programme, was reported by an online

media pulse.com.ng on 17-01-2015 that “Three serving prisoners will be awarded degrees alongside over 7000 others as the **National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN)** holds its 4th convocation ceremony. According to the NOUN Vice Chancellor, Prof Vincent Tenebe, who announced the inmates' feat at a press briefing, all the three graduates are serving term for various offences at the Kirikiri and Enugu Prisons respectively. "This year's convocation, we are graduating three inmates. Two of the inmates are from Kirikiri Prisons and one from Enugu Prisons. We will continue to award our certificates to inmates found worthy in learning and character. The institution has special study centers in Nigerian Prisons, Police, Army and paramilitary formations. He said NOUN is pursuing amnesty for graduates who earn degrees while serving jail times, so as to enable them contribute to society”. The Education and Vocational Training for inmates, help to impart knowledge, acceptable social values, and skills in them. These are indisputably part of the process of national social and human resources development. It is a good choice for certain category of inmates for rehabilitation,

Davis et al (2013) put in that “the odds of obtaining employment post-release among inmates who participated in Correctional Education (either academic or vocational programs) was 13 percent higher than the odds for those who had not participated”. Nelson Mandela is reputed to have obtained a law degree while in jail. The knowledge and skills so acquired, no doubt, put him in good stead to lead South Africa aright in the immediate post-apartheid era (Nwolise, 2010).

Virtually, the prison service is making efforts to deliver its mandate. Nevertheless, critics argue that these measures are not provided within conducive atmosphere, and are not fully effective in the prisons; that the workshops have welding machines that do not work, computers that do not function, and dye workshops that are not in use (Shajobi-Ibikunle, 2014). Similar observations can also be traced somewhere in the world, even among the advanced countries, for instance, in

United State Siegel (2009; 447) puts in that “Equipment in the prison are often secondhand, obsolete, and hard to come by. Some programmes are thinly disguised excuses for prison upkeep and maintenance, and unions and other groups resent the intrusion of prison labour into their markets”. Similarly, in Nigeria Amnesty International reports that;

The Nigerian government has, on numerous occasions, stated its willingness to reform the criminal justice system, acknowledging its role in creating a situation of prolonged detention and overcrowding. Despite many Presidential Commissions and Committees recommending reform of the criminal justice system, these recommendations have not been implemented, instead, the government has simply set up new committees and commissions to study review and harmonize the previous recommendations (Amnesty International, 2008 in Obioha 2011; 99).

In the same vein Alemika (1983) argues that, despite official declarations that the Nigerian Prisons Service goals have shifted towards reformation and rehabilitation, nothing has been done in any meaningful way to change the operations and organizations of the service to fulfill such goals. Also skeptical of the possibility of reforming and rehabilitating offenders without a restructure of the systems of social inequality within which criminality (both in act and labeling) flourishes; He further argues that the minimal condition for a claim to individual offender treatment through rehabilitation, is a guarantee that the reformed convict returns to the society better than he was before his imprisonment, to be able to live a meaningful life. He observes that the operations and expenditures of the Nigerian prisons system and penal policy benefit prison food contractors and top bureaucrats than the inmates and Nigerian society at large.

2.6 Effectiveness of Prison Rehabilitation Programmes

Nwolise (2010) puts in that, Correctional agencies are mandated to diagnose offenders’ criminal behaviour, and assist them in transformation to effective self-functioning. The most important thing is that, if the role is delivered effectively, it should ensure that when the prisoners are released, they do not relapse. Rehabilitation reforms inmates to prevent them turning into hardened criminals that return to society on discharge to torment the general population.

Moreover, effective programmes for rehabilitation can be distinguished from non-effective, through evaluation of some essential components of the structure, such as leadership and programme development, staffing, classification and offender assessment, treatment technique, the use of 'core correctional practices' and quality assurance (Latessa, 2012). The problem of this view is that, it limits the indices for assessing rehabilitation effectiveness only within the prison parameter. Aftercare services are equally essential in assessing effectiveness through successful reintegration of released offender.

In this regard, Rhone (2007) opines that, the administrators of rehabilitation and reformation programmes should assess and evaluate the existing programmes and change them, if there is need, so as to rhythm with the offenders special needs and risk factors. Moreover, Mears et al (2002, cited in Rhone 2007) explained that, an effective rehabilitation process, apart from educational and vocational trainings, it should also involve a successful preparation of a prisoner for reintegration into the conventional society. This can be achieved by providing opportunities for prisoners to participate in personal development trainings, that would ultimately reduce relapse to criminal behaviours, encourage community or team participation and aid them in gradual reintegration to the formal community. The mentioned processes will help a prisoner in promoting self-esteem and self control in relation to potential life, with mature coping strategy and self responsibility.

In countries like Nigeria, which operates Prison farms and industries, inmates involved in the production processes earn some money while in Prison. Such money helps their reintegration process after discharge. Realization of the major objectives of the prisons service - the reform and rehabilitation of convicts are to be done through a composed set of mechanisms including: cognitive skills, group work, case work session, recreational activities, religious services, adult

and remedial education programmes, educational development project, skills acquisition programme, mid-range industrial production, Agricultural service and after-care service programme (NPS, 2011).

There had been scholarly discussion, consensus and disagreement among scholars on the effectiveness and otherwise of rehabilitation programs. A strategy at the forefront in reviewing research studies, both in social and natural science, is meta-analysis (Hunt, 1997 in Cullen and Gendreau 2000). The approach attempts to conduct a quantitative synthesis of the research findings of a body of literature. Instead of asking for how many studies work, and how many do not, meta-analysis computes for each study the “effect size” between the treatment and the outcome variable; which, in rehabilitation studies, is recidivism. The effect size for any study could be a negative number (indicating that the treatment increases recidivism), could be zero (indicating that the treatment had no effect), or could be a positive number (indicating that the treatment reduces recidivism). The computations in the meta-analysis include calculating the effect size in every study, regardless of whether a particular study found a treatment intervention to be statistically significant or non significant. The end result of the meta-analysis is a number, the “average effect size” that is a precise point estimate of the relationship of the treatment on the outcome measure across all studies.

This method also lacks consideration for aftercare outcome for assessing effectiveness. Seemingly, the feature of studies of the effectiveness of prison-based offending behaviour programmes is largely relied upon reconviction (recidivism) as the sole measure of treatment outcome. As a result of this narrow focus, information may be lacking on precisely what really works in effective rehabilitation, how a positive impact can be achieved and under what conditions successful outcomes can be produced. Even within the prison indices, for instance a

study by Miceli (2009) indicates that the lack of compatibility placement between offenders and trainers among the prison staffs can lead to argumentative scenarios or a decrease in effectiveness for the inmate's recovery.

This study dealt with both internal and external data in its analysis. Therefore, while recidivism will be considered as a parameter for measuring effectiveness, still some other variables like condition in which the rehabilitation service is offered, inmates' perception on the impact of the rehabilitation programme, aftercare services experienced by ex-convicts are considered in the assessment of the efficacy of the prison rehabilitation services.

2.6.1 Meta-Analysis Approach and Outcome of Research Studies

In a popular scholarly work, Robert Martinson coauthored research based on the analysis of 231 studies, all of which have both a treatment and a comparison group, that were published around 1945 to 1967. With few and isolated exceptions, Martinson concluded that the rehabilitative efforts that have been reported so far have had no appreciable effect on recidivism (Lipton, Martinson and Wilks, 1975).

Lipton, Martinson and Wilks (1975) warned that, psychotherapy at its best cannot overcome or even appreciably reduce the powerful tendency for offenders to continue in criminal behavior. Yet, they were not adamant to admit that the measured performance of treatment programs could involve two other factors, that is inadequate research studies that were capable of measuring programs that really works, and the inadequate implementation of programs that, if they had therapeutic integrity, would be more effective.

Lipton, Martison and Wilk's pessimistic review in 1974 labeled the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs as "nothing works", which to some extent, persuaded criminologists and policymakers

by their evidence. However, we should realize that in science, anomalous findings are often explained away so long as faith in the larger paradigm remains firm.

Cullen and Gendreau note that, Lipton Martison and Wilks, were not the first to call into question the effectiveness of correctional rehabilitation, Cressey (1958;760) believes that, despite the shift to non-punitive corrective measure in the modern days, there is no scientific evidence that any non-punitive correctional technique is more or less effective than punitive techniques. However, theoreticians may argue that correction can be possible, if the technique is consistent with the theoretical explanation of the etiology of the crime committed; particularly in effective change of criminogenic behavior. As others were also noted;

Kirby (1954, 373) lamented that “most treatment programs are based on hope and perhaps informed speculation rather than on verified information.” In 1958, Cressey poignantly observed that “most of the ‘techniques’ used in ‘correcting’ criminals have not been shown to be either effective or ineffective and are only vaguely related to any reputable theory of behavior or criminality” (p. 770). Echoing this view, Wooton’s (1959, 334) review of existing studies led her to conclude that “as to the effectiveness of the comparatively humane methods now in use, surprisingly little evidence is available. . . . Clear evidence that reformatory measures do in fact reform would be very welcome” (see also Glaser 1965). In the mid-1960s, Bailey’s (1966) review of 100 studies from 1940 to 1960 reinforced the conclusion that current programs had no consistent impact on criminal involvement. “Evidence supporting the efficacy of correctional treatment,” he observed, “is slight, inconsistent, and of questionable reliability (Cullen and Gendreau, 2000:121).

Considering the year of their publishing, these scholarly assertions presented by Cullen and Gendreau, were postulated when the rehabilitation literatures were yet to mature. Subsequent researches and findings may yield more positive outcome, and optimized efficacy of rehabilitation programmes. Since it is believed that meta-analyses have played and will continue to play an important role in identifying the factors that are likely to increase treatment effectiveness. However, unlike Martinson and his followers, Cullen and Gendreau believe that, it is not sufficient just to sum across studies or file them into general categories i.e. ‘nothing works’. However, they probe by questioning on what are the principles that distinguish between effective and ineffective programmes?

In their paper Cullen and Gendreau (2000) explain effort by group of Canadian psychologists like Andrews, Bonta, Gendreau, and Ross, most prominent among them have attempted to move in this direction of developing principles of effective correctional intervention. Apart from their own clinical experiences, they derived some principles from the empirical literature on “what works” with offenders including meta-analyses, narrative reviews, and case studies, and more generally, from the behavioural change literature in psychology. They were able to come up with these principles of intervention which guide an effective programme delivery. The principles as cited in Cullen and Gendreau, (2000; 145) are as follows;

1. The first principle is that interventions should target the known risk factors of crime and recidivism for change. This principle starts with the assumption that correctional programmes must be based on criminological knowledge, what they call the “social psychology of criminal conduct”. There are two types of predictors that place offenders at risk for crime: “static” factors such as an offender’s criminal history which cannot be changed and “dynamic” factors such as antisocial values that can potentially be changed. In this perspective, these dynamic risk factors are typically referred to as “criminogenic needs”. In investigating risk factors or predictors of crime, it is possible that the research could have indicated that the major predictors are static. If so, then the prospects for rehabilitation would have been minimal. But this did not turn out to be the case. Meta-analyses reveal that many of the most predisposing factors are dynamic. Conversely, a research suggests that many factors thought to cause crime, such as low self-esteem, are unrelated or only weakly related to recidivism. Thus, targeting these factors for intervention will produce little, if any, change in offenders’ conduct.

2. Secondly, the treatment services should be behavioral in nature. In general, behavioral interventions are effective in changing an array of human behavior. With regard to crime, they are effective in altering the “criminogenic needs” like antisocial attitudes, cognitions, personality orientations, and associations that cause recidivism. For this reason, Andrews argues that behavioral interventions satisfy the criterion of “general responsivity”; that is, they match the needs of offenders. Andrews (1995, in Cullen and Gendreau 2000) notes that these interventions would employ the cognitive behavioural and social learning techniques of modeling, graduated practice, role playing, reinforcement, extinction, resource provision, concrete verbal suggestions (symbolic modeling, giving reasons, prompting) and cognitive restructuring.
3. Third, treatment interventions should be used primarily with higher risk offenders, targeting their criminogenic needs (dynamic risk factors) for change. In contrast to conventional optimistic wisdom that higher risk offenders are capable of change. The most substantial savings in recidivism are acquired by providing them with treatment services. Further, “less hardened” or lower risk offenders generally do not require intervention because they are unlikely to recidivate. Subjecting them to structured, intrusive interventions is an imprudent use of scarce resources and under certain circumstances may increase recidivism.
4. Fourth, a range of other considerations, if addressed, will increase treatment effectiveness. These include among others conducting interventions in the community as opposed to in an institutional setting; ensuring that the program uses staff who are well trained, are interpersonally sensitive, are monitored, and know how to deliver the treatment service; and following offenders after they have completed the program and

giving them structured relapse prevention i.e after-care. Among the most important considerations is “specific responsivity.” This concept refers to the practice of matching styles and modes of treatment service to the learning styles of offenders. Factors that might be taken into account in service delivery are the offenders’ lack of motivation to participate in the program, feelings of anxiety or depression, and neuropsychological deficits stemming from early childhood experiences (e.g., physical trauma).

In appraisal of these principles, Cullen and Gendreau, noted an indication of effect some rehabilitative efforts have on recidivism. A series of meta-analyses of the outcomes of correctional rehabilitation programs on recidivism have revealed that those that achieve the greatest reductions in recidivism use cognitive behavioural treatments, which target known predisposing factors of crime for change, and intervene mainly with high risk offenders. Similarly, Lipsey and Wilson (1993, cited in Cullen and Gendreau 2000) discovered that across an array of psychological, educational, and behavioral treatments, there was a positive relationship between interventions and outcome measures, with problem behaviors targeted for change in treatment groups reduced by about 25 percent compared with control groups.

In what is still the only published meta-analysis of violent offender treatment programs (VOTP), Polaschek and Collie (2004 cited in Day, Heseltine and Sarre 2011), identify only nine program evaluations that included a matched or randomly allocated comparison group and reported subsequent recidivism rates, although only 4 studies reported violent recidivism rates. Of these, two were classified as primarily cognitive programs (cognitive skills training and cognitive self change), three as anger management programs and three as ‘multimodal’ programs. Polaschek and Collie concluded that although most of the programs they reviewed showed some level of efficacy, it was difficult to draw any firm conclusions about effectiveness. This according to them

was due to the small number of studies, the weaknesses inherent in some evaluation designs and variation in other features such as length, setting, staffing and the lack of basic information about offender characteristics such as age and level of risk.

2.6.2 Classification of Inmates for Proper Rehabilitation

Previously, we stated that rarely are prisoners classified or staff trained to manage prisoners according to their risk in some developing countries (dept. of state U.S., 2012). In pursuance of the rehabilitation ideals, while success is recorded in some parts of the world, in Nigeria Tanimu (2010:151) points out that “convicts are kept in prison, without effective program of rehabilitation, until authority says that they have been reformed. This reasoning has brought about the indeterminate sentence, which coerces the convict into behaving just to satisfy the expectations of the authorities”. This statement can be linked with above assertion, that developing countries like Nigeria apply less techniques in classification system of inmates, which may eventually alter appropriate identification of etiology of the crimes and placement of criminal offenders on a programme that will change them for better. For instance, some prisoners that can be changed with cognitive or counseling, are often placed on vocational trainings, which miss target of their criminogenic behavior.

Ross and Fabino (1985, in Day, Heseltine and Sarre 2011) argue that offending behaviour may be linked to inadequate thinking skills in relation to interpersonal problem solving, moral reasoning, cognitive style, self-control and perspective taking, and that some of the most effective offender treatment programs involve an element of training in these areas. The past two decades have seen cognitive skills training become a core feature of offender rehabilitation in the United Kingdom, United States, Canada and more recently, Australia. These programs employ cognitive

behavioural treatment methods to improve decision making and problem solving, self-regulation and moral reasoning skills.

However, in Nigeria the programme of cognitive skills is apparently given little attention, as noted by Akpama (2013) which shows that in Nigeria, most prison inmates do not come out of prison modified as expected. Rather, they come out being worse in behaviour. This is because inmates learn undesirable behaviours from other inmates either by imitation or observation.

Despite the widespread adoption of cognitive skills training by correctional agencies, there have been relatively few critical evaluations. However, while early studies suggested that such programs showed promise, more recent research has produced mixed findings (Day, Heseltine and Sarre, 2011). Furthermore, it is argued that the nature of prisoners' motivations for participating in cognitive skills training is a key factor when it comes to assessing the effectiveness of such interventions. From an institutional perspective, where there is a lack of support for programmes at an operational level that can affect programme delivery and have a negative impact on treatment efficacy (Clarke, Simmonds and Wydall, 2004).

In Australia sex offender-base treatment reveals some success;

Programs are associated with reductions in both sexual and general recidivism. After an average of four to five years of follow-up, 10 percent of the offenders in the treatment groups had reoffended sexually, compared with 17 percent of the non-treatment groups. The committee cautioned, however, that further rigorous research is required before firm conclusions can be reached about the effectiveness of sex offender treatment. In a more recent systematic review of controlled outcome evaluations of psychosocial and organic sex offender treatments, 11.1 percent of treated offenders and 17.5 percent of controls reoffended sexually. (Day, Heseltine and Sarre, 2011:14)

Day, Heseltine and Sarre (2011) observe that violent offenders are one of the most significant groups of offenders at whom rehabilitative efforts are targeted. Because not only that they make up a significant proportion of prison populations, but rates of reoffending are relatively high among them, around 40% for untreated offenders in Canada recidivate, and it is almost 50% for violent offenders in New Zealand. Despite the number of violent offenders in custody, there is a

surprisingly limited evidence based from which to draw any firm conclusions about the effectiveness of psychological treatments to reduce the risk of violent behavior (McGuire, 2008 cited in Day, Heseltine and Sarre, 2011).

2.6.3 Preference of Rehabilitation Programmes among Prison Inmates

According to Eneku (2001, cited in Asokhia and Osumah 2011), there is preference of rehabilitation services among inmates, because prison inmates prefer one rehabilitation service or activity than another. This position was supported by Tanimu (2010) that rehabilitation or recreational activities prison inmates engaged in depend on whether they are inside or outside their cells and the one they prefer. He said when in their cells, prison inmates prefer games like draft, ludo and cards. A study by Akpunne (2014) found no relationship between quality and quantity of feeding and desire to participate in rehabilitation programmes among inmates of Nigerian prison.

In another view, Latessa (2012) observes that, policy makers do not care if the facilitators or participants of rehabilitation like the programme or not, which is also essential in effective delivery. He further stresses that participants of the programme (inmates) will feel better if they believe the programme will change their potential after prison life. In essence, this will help in controlling recidivism among those who participate in the programme than those who did not complete or undergo any programme. This view supports inmates' perception on the potential impact of the programme they undergo.

2.6.4 Conditions of Nigerian Prison and Rehabilitation Services Delivery

It is pertinent to scrutinize the atmosphere of rehabilitation and conditions of inmates in Nigerian prisons, because the condition, under which rehabilitation programme is delivered influences the outcome of its effectiveness (Clarke, Simmonds and Wydal, 2004).

The Nigerian prisons have been identified as an avenue for human resources wastage in the society. For instance, there are situations, whereby congestion has reached a stage where convicts sleep in shifts. The unhygienic condition coupled with the indoor bucket toilet system accounted for the unbearable stench in the cells (Tanimu, 2010).

Alemika (1983) describes what life in Nigerian prison entails as loss of liberty, meaningful social relationships and responsibility, loss of contact with the outside world, forced dependency, feeling and sense of emptiness, boredom, regimentation, loss of discretion, and enforced idleness. In a similar analysis, Obioha states that;

In various respects, life in Nigerian prisons in general is overly regimented to the extent that there is strict control in virtually all activities of the inmates. This often leaves the prisoners in a mentally brutalized manner with broken body and spirit, which destroys the individuals. In this regard, it is apparent that the prisons system in Nigeria is faced with the problem of destroying the individual members of the community, which negates the essence of imprisonment, amounting to human development wastage in the national calculus. It is evident that various prisons in Nigeria are saddled with the problem of turning out maladjusted releases (Obioha 2011; 98).

Studies, like Tanimu (2010) Obioha (2011) and shajobi-ibikunle (2014) explain the conditions of Nigerian prisons as appalling and damaging to the physical and mental wellbeing of the inmates. Inmates live with poor sanitation, lack of food, lack of medication, over-crowding, poor clothing and so on. For instance, the study of Tanimu (2010) discovers that the Kaduna prison was built for 500 inmates, but it was housing 979 inmates. The Zaria prison, with a capacity for 200 inmates, housed 586 inmates at the time of the study. Shajobi-ibikunle (2014) observes that some prisons lack running water and toilets, if available, are pit toilets or soaked with human waste. On its side, the Nigerian Prisons Service (1995) outlined some constraints to effective delivery of rehabilitation services;

1. **Personal Inefficiency:** The prisoner has a feeling of inefficiency as a result of the pains of imprisonment, which makes him/her perceives that he/she is incapable of succeeding in an

environment where more independence and initiative is required. They see life outside as stressful and may prefer the regimental prison life, which they are subjected to.

2. **Classification:** This is a tool in prison which is employed to fashion out corrective treatment programmes for each prisoner. Due to acute congestion, it has not been easy to carryout proper classification, and this has a diminishing effect on the goals of attaining rehabilitation. In view of this factor, prisoners cannot be classified according to their crimes and sentences in order to facilitate proper treatment.

In most prisons today, Awaiting Trial Members (A.T.M.) form the bulk of the prison population, sometimes representing over 93% of the entire prison population. There are no specialized prisons to enhance good classification, e.g. traffic offenders, juvenile facilities e.t.c.

3. **Overcrowding:** the total number of prisons in Nigeria, is 148 spread across the thirty-six states including Federal Capital Territory, there are other detention centers of small lock ups which are mostly based in the northern part of Nigeria. The total approved capacity is 38,000 whereas peak population of inmates fluctuates between 45,000 to 50,000.

High percentage of overcrowding is noticeable in some states, about 100% to 200% e.g. Delta, Enugu, Anambra and Lagos. Under this condition, inmates can easily become hardened and polluted, which encourages recidivism.

4. **Aid to Discharge:** prisoners who have learnt useful trades while in prison are not aided. The aid could be in different forms and levels. Prisons effort in this area is not enough because of high number of inmates that require aid with very low level of funding.
5. **Employment:** government's stand and discrimination against ex-convicts shuts every door for them in the labour market. One then wonders how the skills and knowledge

acquired in prison can be put to use in an environment that is not accommodating. Having learnt vocational skills in prison, he/she probably would want settle to a gainful employment, but she/he cannot. The capital to start is not available, and she/he may not be able to buy the tools and pay for shop rent required to start.

6. **Family/Social Attitude:** the attitude of the family and community to ex-convicts is still that of mutual suspicion and distrust. Where there are no strong family ties, the offender may have nowhere to go on discharge. He therefore goes back to the street where he may again end-up back in prison.
7. **After Care-Services:** Nigerian prisons service is yet to do much in this area due to low budgets. Lack of after care for discharged inmates inhibits their rehabilitation. In the situation whereby they are discharged in to the streets without any follow-up, doesn't help the system. Outside training, prisoners need tools, materials, encouragement and support of the government, religious bodies, NGO, family e.t.c. to start a meaningful and resourceful life. All logistics should be put in place for effective monitoring.

2.7 Prison Rehabilitation and Recidivism

Recidivism is virtually relevant in contemporary studies in prisons corrections, considering the utilization of the quantitative synthesis of research findings using meta-analytic techniques by scholars in science. Meta-analysis approach computes for a study the “effect size” between the treatment and the outcome variable which in rehabilitation studies, is recidivism (Cullen and Gendreau, 2000). Meta-analysis measures statistically the average effect intervention has on recidivism, across all studies; this “effect size” can also be computed for various conditions (e.g., characteristics of offenders, type of setting, study methodology). For example a study by Davis et al (2013:16) found that, “on average, inmates who participated in correctional education programs had 43 percent lower odds of recidivating than inmates who did not. These results were consistent

even when we included the lower-quality studies in the analysis. This translates into a reduction in the risk of recidivating of 13 percentage points for those who participate in correctional education programs versus those who do not.” This finding supports Cressey’s (1958:760) assertion that “good men are educated, therefore to make bad men good educate them, whether or not there is no scientific evidence of its effectiveness.”

Recidivism is one of the most fundamental concepts in criminal justice. It refers to a person's relapse into criminal behavior, often after the person receives sanctions or undergoes intervention for a previous crime. Recidivism is measured by criminal acts that resulted in re-arrest, reconviction or return to prison with or without a new sentence during a three-year period following the prisoner's release (Cooper, Durose and Snyder 2014). Recidivism is caused by many factors:

It results from the concatenation of failures: failure of the individual to live up to society’s expectations – or failure of society to provide for the individual; a consequent failure of the individual to stay out of trouble; failure of the individual, as an offender, to escape arrest and conviction; failure of the individual as an inmate of a correctional institution to take advantage of correctional programs – or failure of the institution to provide programs that rehabilitate; and additional failures by the individual in continuing in a criminal career after release (Maltz, 2001:01).

It is also important to note that it can be misleading to use recidivism in the assessment of effectiveness of rehabilitation. Because rate of offending may reveal little about efficacy of rehabilitation programmes, as offenders can ignore the improvements acquired during prison life. Also, some crimes remain undetected because of failure in re-arrest, and because reoffending behavior may have little to do with areas targeted by initial programming efforts. Latessa (2012) opines that, rate of recidivism is influenced by both internal (within the prison) and external factors (outside the prison environment). The internal factors may include poor classification of offenders, less quality programme, unqualified staffing, unfavourable conditions and paucity in

other structural components for rehabilitation. The external, however, may include national philosophy of justice system, like high alacrity by the police officers on specific offences, public reaction to the released prisoner and so on. This view considers outside the prison indices. It however neglected other indices, such as aftercare support, which helps the released offender in building new life.

In Nigeria, NPS Training Guide and Handbook (1995), explains the incredible overcrowding in Nigerian prisons as one of the condition under which inmates can easily become hardened and polluted, and which also encourages recidivism. Cressey (1958) suggests a remedy for prison overcrowding that prisoners should be assigned to prison farms, camps road-building crews and parole; such assignments, he believed are also part of corrective technique. According to Ehonwa (1993) a major problem of the prisons system in Nigeria is that there has been over- use of imprisonment as a means of punishment. This can be appreciated for the fact that about one third of the convicted prisoners are incarcerated for stealing without violence about 80 percent are serving not more than two years of imprisonment, and more than 55 percent are first offenders. The handbook for the NPS (1995) also complains of low budget for Nigerian prisons service, as a crippling factor for effective after-care service, the reason that hinders follow-ups to ensure the rehabilitated inmates, maintain a reformed life after prison experience, and resulted to high level of recidivism among ex-convicts.

Virtually, there are lots of problems affecting the effective delivery of rehabilitation services, one of which is reintegration after reformation. The newly released inmates from prison re-enter society, with the 'stigma' labeled against them as criminals, sometimes rejected by conventional others, including significant others. Siegel (1998) opines that labeled persons may find themselves turning for support and companionship to others, who are similarly stigmatized.

Isolated from conventional society, they may identify themselves as members of an outcast group and become locked into a deviant career, and collectively, they resist social control. They will not be employed, or involve in conventional activities. Such a reason may result in high tendency of recidivism among ex-convicts. In United States, Siegel observes that:

It comes as no surprise, then, that most prison inmates had prior records of arrest and conviction before their current offence. About two-thirds of all convicted felons are arrested within three years of their release from prison, and those who have been punished in the past are the most likely to recidivate. Research by Beck and Shipley (1989) shows that offenders sentenced to prison has no lower rates of recidivism than those receiving community sentences for similar crime (Siegel, 1998:119).

It is worth noting also that, no matter how effective a prisoner may be rehabilitated, provided the stigma exists, the consequential effect might involve, low self evaluation, and becomes a social outcast, who may be prevented from enjoying education, employment and other social benefits. Studies like Obioha (1995), indicates that “contact with the prison institution in Nigeria makes the less hardened individuals to be more hardened in criminal activities upon release, with more tendencies than not, to relapse to criminal activities, which generates high frequency of recidivism”. In Nigeria, study by Nel and Stephens (2014:116) regarding recidivism among inmates, report problems like prison environment and conditions, negative attitude of the public towards ex-convicts as two major factors responsible for increase in recidivism. The study also submits that stigmatization, defective prison system which promotes the exchange of criminal influences and ideas are the other causes of increase in recidivism. Finally, they identify alcohol and substance abuse as being directly linked to crime and recidivism

In view of the outcomes of studies above, the community is where criminals are sorted from, and therefore, holds a strong place in influencing the sustainability of effectiveness of reformation the released prisoners undergo, through rehabilitation services, when living the inmate life. A study by Abrifor Atere and Muoghalu (2014) found that, there is persistent rise in the rate of recidivism

from 35% to 44% between 2007 and 2008 and rise to 52.4% in 2010. The trend and pattern of recidivism indicated that, male recidivists constituted 88.5% while females constitutes 11.5% and the prevalence was high among offenders of young age within the age groups of 26 to 35 years (54.0%). 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%).

Table 2.7.1 Rate of recidivism in Nigeria (1986-1990)

Number of Convictions	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Convicted once	9,170	4,300	7,882	5,696	2,598
Convicted twice	3,092	2,689	3,325	2,610	1,252
Convicted thrice	1,749	1,522	1,531	1,367	645
Convicted four times	1,188	892	1,145	977	1,017
Convicted five times	887	401	529	550	758
Convicted six or more times	1,046	621	463	783	482
Total	16,086	10,425	14,875	11,983	6,752

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics (1995, as cited in Dambazau, 2012:211).

The table above provides a statistical data on the rate of recidivism among Nigerian prison inmates between the years of 1986 to 1990. The data highlights that rate of recidivism fluctuates along its lines of trend and pattern; it is highest in the year 1986 with 16,086 reconvicted inmates, while it is least in the year 1990, with only 6,752 reconvicted inmates in Nigerian prisons. Dambazau (2012) opines that, the reason responsible for high recidivism rates, shown in the table above is associated with the problem of inadequacy of rehabilitation programme and facilities.

According to NPS Annual report (2011:71), the number of the reconvicted inmates in the year 2010 is 40.25% of the total convicts (52,952 out of 131,532) of convicted inmates in Nigerian prisons that are serving term for the 2nd and more times, which according to them indicates 18.41% increases of recidivism over previous year of 2010. This is enough to raise questions regarding inefficacy of rehabilitation services in Nigerian prisons, which is alarming to national security.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

Houser et al (2000, cited in Rhone, 2007) put in that there are theoretical bases and explanations for rehabilitation system. However, they did not identify any universal theory to explain the rehabilitation process. But they explained the concept of empowerment as the principle in the forefront in the field of rehabilitation, as it helps in increasing the independence of the individual essentially in his reintegration into conventional society.

2.8.1 Rehabilitation Theory

Rehabilitation as a concept is said to have originated since Jacksonian era at United States in the late 19th century. Then, reformers hoped that felons would be kept in solitude, reflecting penitently on their sins in order that they might cleanse and transform themselves (Irwin, 1980).

In the latter part of the 19th century, the penitentiary gave way to the reformatory, which attempted to rehabilitate offenders through educational and vocational training, in conjunction with quasi military regimes. Reformatories introduced a system of classification of prisoners that allowed for their individualized treatment (Campbell, 2013:831)

Rehabilitation perspective is a model of criminal justice that views its primary purpose as helping to care for people who cannot manage themselves (Siegel, 2009). He further explains that the advocates of rehabilitation theory view crime as a complication of frustration and anger created by social inequality. Therefore, rehabilitation is a means of caring for and treating people who have been the victims of this inequity, by improving their lifestyles through conventional

endeavors. According to this view, crime can be controlled by giving people the means to improve their lifestyle and helping them to overcome any personal or psychological problems caused by their life circumstances.

The rehabilitation concept assumes that people are at mercy of social, economic and interpersonal conditions and interactions. Criminals themselves are the victims of racism, poverty, strain, blocked opportunities, alienation, family disruption, and other social problems. Others live in socially disorganized neighborhoods that are incapable of providing proper education, health care, or civil services. Society must help them, in order to compensate for their social problems. Punishment cannot deter these people, but proper treatment may prevent their crimes (Siegel, 2009:19)

Rehabilitation advocates believe that government programmes can help reduce crime on both societal and individual level. On the societal level, rehabilitation efforts are aimed at preventing crimes before they occur. According to Schrag (1971, cited in Siegel 2009) if legitimate opportunities increase, crime rates decline. Therefore, the goal may be achieved at the neighbourhood level by increasing economic opportunities through job training, family counseling, educational services, and crisis intervention. On an individual level, rehabilitation efforts are aimed at known offenders who have already violated the law. The best method to reduce crime and recidivism rates is to help offenders, through intensive one-on-one counseling, to produce pro-social changes in attitudes and improved cognitive thinking patterns (Bernard 1999, in Siegel 2009). According to Cressey (1955, cited in Cressey, 1958), individual criminal is to be rehabilitated by

..gaining his confidence and friendship, stimulating his self-respect, manipulating his environment, providing a supportive atmosphere, or changing his group relations. It is necessary to know how confidence is secured, how self-respect is stimulated, how the environment is to be changed, what a supportive atmosphere is and how it is to be created, and how group relations can be changed (Cressey, 1958:767).

Jean Hampton (cited in Ameh and Ugwueke, 2014) one of the major adherents of this theory sees punishment from different points of view that the aim of the penal system should be treatment and correction. In her 'moral education' model of punishment, Hampton has the assumption of rehabilitation which poses that, people are not natively criminal and that it is possible to restore a

criminal to a useful life, to life in which they contribute positively to the development of themselves and the society. This model does not condone 'pain' inflicted punishment, nor does it believe that incarceration is always the answer. The model states that all criminals, even if they have wronged society, are still due for the autonomous rights guaranteed them by the state, and it is the state's duty to uphold the moral education of the criminal the best way that it can, so as to reform them as productive citizens.

According to Packer as cited in Dambazau (2012:310) the rehabilitation theory teaches us that “we must treat each offender as an individual, whose special needs and problem must be known in order to enable us deal effectively with it”. Analyzing rehabilitation as a justification for punishment, packer further notes that the rehabilitative idea may be used to prevent crime by changing the personality of that offender that punishment in the theory is forward looking; that the inquiry is not into how dangerous the offender is but rather into how amenable to treatment he is. However, packer also noted that the gravity of the offence committed may not give us clue as to the intensity and duration of the measures needed to rehabilitate.

However, from radical point of view, rehabilitation is seen as an attempt by those in power to impose a repressive system of social control over vulnerable individuals. Such a critical perspective rejects the positivistic view of crime that focuses on individuals, while ignoring greater social conditions of disadvantage. What is challenged is the notion that the offending behavior stems from a defect in the personality of the prisoner, who is considered amenable to change through rehabilitation within the prison environment. Some, like Rothman (1973, cited in Campbell, 2013) rejects the possibility of rehabilitation outrightly, due in part to the relative powerlessness of the prisoner to give or withhold consent to such efforts and because of the incongruous nature of the environment within which it is offered.

Moreover, rather than being therapeutic in character, a times rehabilitative ideal tends to be incarcerative to the extent that a prisoner might be kept for as long as is necessary, an open – end incarceration until he is completely rehabilitated. It has led to increased severity of penal measures, especially with juvenile justice. Inferring from the above, offences which are ordinarily overlooked when punishment is emphasized, were administered indeterminate confinement of the juvenile for a long period (Dambazau, 2012).

There are other problems with rehabilitative views. For instance, we might ask whether or not punishment can be rehabilitative in the sense that one cannot actually determine how long a criminal needs to stay in prison for that criminal to be completely reformed. Due to the fact that criminals, knowing that their duration depends on the way they comport themselves in prison, may fake to have been reformed only to come out of prison and return to their old ways. For instance in Nigeria, Tanimu (2010:151) asserts that, “In pursuance of the rehabilitation ideals, convicts are kept in prison until authority says that they have been reformed. This reasoning has brought about the indeterminate sentence, which coerces the convict into behaving just to satisfy the expectations of the authorities”. Also, Alemika (1983) describes the penal policy of rehabilitation in Nigeria as disguising in the jacket of modern type. Despite official declaration of shifting the goals of imprisonment to reformation and rehabilitation, in reality the system remains as it was during colonial penal system, the contents of rehabilitation is nothing more than punishment, incapacitation and deprivation of a prisoner.

In the same vein, Obioha (2011) contends that rehabilitation in Nigerian prisons can be possible, when the commitments are there by the government, through financial and other necessary supports. On another analysis Achu, Ekok and Owan (2013) view the living condition in Nigeria’s prisons as terrible and incapable of guaranteeing expected reformation of inmates,

because of general inadequacy of infrastructures, poor classification of inmates, lack of well designed programmes and corrupt inclined system. In the same vein, Asokhia and Osumah (2013) observe that the Nigerian prisons service as providers of rehabilitation services are either ill-equipped or entirely lack the basic structure needed to give wholesome services that can reform the prisoners positively.

The relevance of rehabilitation theory in this study can be seen as the concept being the central variable of the study on which other variables rally around. Therefore, this study will seek to evaluate the promising success in the programmes delivered for reformation of the incarcerated offenders, guided by this model of rehabilitation i.e. regulating their criminal behavior by improving their lifestyle, and helping them overcome any personal or psychological problems responsible for their life circumstances.

2.8.2 Social Control Theory

Social control theories maintain that all people have the potential to violate law, and that modern society presents many opportunities for illegal activities. Criminal activities, such as drug abuse and car theft, are often exciting offences, because they hold some immediate reward and gratification (McShane and Williams III, 1998).

Therefore, considering the rewards and attractions of criminal acts, the question control theorists usually ask is why do people obey the rules of society? However, there are lots of responses in line with different paradigms contrasting the assumption of control theorists. According to control theorists, people obey the law because behavior and passions are being controlled by internal and external forces. Some people have self-control manifested in a strong moral sense, which made them incapable in taking part in criminal activities. Others maintain self-control because they have commitment to conformity, a logical reason which renders them obedient to the rules of the

society. Therefore, commitment and attachment to conventional institution, stand indispensable in controlling people's behavior, if both are absent, then people are free to violate the law and engage in criminal behavior, because those who are not committed are not deterred by fear of legal punishments (Siegel, 1998).

One of the notable social control theorists, Travis Hirschi, explains the onset of criminality to the weakening of the ties that bind people in the society. He assumes that all individuals are potential law violators, but are kept under control, because they fear that illegal behavior will damage their relationships with friends, parents, neighbours, teachers and employers. In the absence of these social ties, an individual is free to commit criminal acts. Hirschi argued that, the social bond a person maintains with society is divided into four main elements; attachment, commitment, involvement and belief (Siegel, 1998).

Attachment: Psychologists believe that without a sense of attachment, a person becomes a psychopath and loses the ability to relate coherently to the world. The acceptance of social norms and the development of a social conscience depend on attachment to and caring for other human beings. Hirschi saw family, peers, and schools as the important social institutions with which a person should maintain ties. In the context of this study, there is caveat for attachment concept specifically to prison as institution, with inmates' relationship with one another and with the prison staffs.

Commitment: Commitment involves the time, energy and effort expended in conventional lines of action. Social control theory holds that if people build up a strong involvement in life, property and reputation, they will be less likely to engage in acts that will jeopardize their positions. Conversely, lack of commitment to conventional values may foreshadow a condition in which risky behaviours such as crimes becomes a reasonable behavior alternative. In prison

rehabilitation, provisions of rehabilitation programmes is conceived as the process of engaging the inmates to become committed to daily routines which will potentially help and prepare them for their after prison life.

Involvement: Involvement in conventional activities leaves little time for illegal behavior. Hirschi believes that involvement in school, recreation, and family insulates a person from the potential lure of criminal behavior, while idleness enhances it. The caveat of involvement in prison rehabilitation can be traced in the regimented life designed to cultivate obedience and control, through engaging inmates to accepted activities in the institution, such as rehabilitation programmes, recreational activities and religious services. Hence, it is expected, after release, the reformed offender will adopt the learnt life skills when reintegrating into conventional society.

Belief: People living in the same social setting, usually share common beliefs. They may adhere to such values as sharing, sensitivity to the right of others, and admiration for the legal code. If these beliefs are absent or weakened, individuals are likely to participate in criminal acts. Moral behaviour is inculcated deeply among prison inmates, through religious services, aimed at raising their spiritual status to live god fearing lives.

However, while there has been significant empirical support for Hirschi's theory, there are also those who question some or all of its elements. Some critics like Hagan (cited in Siegel, 1998), question whether delinquents have strained relationship with family and peers, and whether they might have been influenced by some close relationships with deviant peers and family members, leading to their participation in delinquent behavior. Similarly, Velmer Button, and his associates found that high levels of involvement, may actually increase delinquent behavior. Burton speculates that the more kids are involve in behaviours outside the home, the less contact they have with parental supervision and the greater the opportunity they have to commit crime.

The most severe criticism of social control has been posed by Robert Agnew, who claims that Hirschi miscalculated the direction of the relationship between criminality and a weakened social bond. Agnew suggests that the chain of events may flow in the opposite direction to Hirschi's suggestion, because other studies also found that, criminal behavior weakens social bonds, and not vice versa (e.g. Alan and Reed, 1995 as cited in Siegel 1998).

Despite these multiple criticism, there are however, empirical evidences in support of social control theory, and it has emerged as one of the most important theories in criminology. For many criminologists, it is perhaps the most important way of understanding the onset of criminal attitude (Siegel, 1998).

The relevance of the theory can be sketched in the reflection of the basic constructs of the theory which are found in the process of rehabilitation in the prison. Especially, considering the institutional setting and the various programmes available for reforming offenders. The constructs of social control theory by Hirschi were analyzed institutionally by Goffman;

Whether the entity is an ideology, a nation, a trade, a family, a person or just conversation, the individual involvement in it will have the same general features. He will find himself with obligations; some will be cold, entailing alternative foregone, work to be done, service rendered, time put in, or money paid; some will be warm, requiring him to feel belongingness, identification and emotional attachment. Involvement in a social entity then entails both a commitment and an attachment (Goffman 1961: 173).

We can review the element of attachment, regarding the relationship the inmate develops with both rehabilitation facilitators and other inmates. Secondly, the element of involvement can be viewed considering the incarcerated offender's involvement in a programme, such as cognitive, vocational, and educational. As such, the prisoner's commitment routinely is established to daily participation in a programme, as opposed to idleness, in most of the time that may have been spent in evil thought. That also provides a basis for evaluating the reformation process. Consequently, the prisoner is involved in daily programmes and activities within the correctional

institution, seeing himself under a routine system. Moreover, religious programmes are present in the prisons, through which religious faith and belief can be promoted and enhanced. In Nigerian prisons, to address the spiritual needs of inmates, activities include worship services, religious courses, prayer services and scripture study courses (Asokhia and Osumah, 2013).

Virtually, all the components of social control through comprehensive attachment, commitment, involvement and belief congruent with the objective and processes of rehabilitation services provided in the prisons, especially those programmes under Vocational and Educational programmes.

There are two divisions under inmates training and productivity directorate of the Nigerian Prisons Service namely; agriculture and prison industry. The agricultural section have 12 farm centers, 9 piggery projects, 10 poultry projects, 124 market gardens. While the prison industry has 465 apprenticeship workshops, 10 specialized cottage industries in the areas of; soap making, toilet roll and printing. Also in educational sector, there are 3 special study centres of the national open university of Nigeria were in operations at Enugu, Lagos, and Port-Hacourt Prisons (NPS, 2011). This study explores the level of adequacy of some of these programmes in Hadejia Medium Security Prison, and how the objective of reforming inmates through attachment, commitment and involvement and religious service is realized.

2.8.3 Labeling Theory

Labeling theory explains criminal behavior, in terms of labeled social interactions and encounters. The theory is rooted from the classical symbolic interaction theory in sociology. According to symbolic interaction theory, people interpret symbolic gestures from others and incorporate them into their self- image. Therefore, symbols are used by others to let people know how well they are

doing and whether they liked or appreciated, or otherwise. Therefore, an individual self evaluation is subject to people's interpretation labeled against him/her.

Labeling theorists, extended from the conceptual operation of interaction through interpretation, explaining how people, throughout their lives are given a variety of symbolic labels in their interactions with others (Siegel, 1998).

Labeling advocates maintain that, depending on the visibility of the label and the manner and severity with which it is applied, a person will have an increasing commitment to a deviant career. 'Thereafter he may be watched, he may be suspect.... He may be excluded more and more from legitimate opportunities'. Labeled persons may find themselves turning to others similarly stigmatized for support and companionship. Isolated from conventional society, they may identify themselves as members of an outcast group and become locked into a deviant career (Siegel 1998:212)

This explanation may implies the raising rate of recidivism among convicted criminals, not only that rate of re-offending can be amplified, but also the tendency of being labeled lies in the disparity of class between the labeled and the labeler, Siegel (1998; 213) cites an example, a poor or minority-group teenager may run a greater chance of being officially processed for criminal acts by police, courts and correctional agencies, than a wealthy youth belonging to majority-group would.

One of the more notable advocates of labeling theory is Edwin Lemert, according to him; labeling process involves primary and secondary deviance. Primary deviance involves criminal acts, which have little influence on the offender, and can be quickly forgotten. While secondary deviance happens when a deviant is stigmatized and labeled as criminal by significant others and control agencies. Lamert (cited in McShane and Williams III, 1998:200) states, "When a person begins to employ his deviant behavior or a role based upon it as a means of defense, attack, or adjustment to the overt and covert problems created by the consequent societal reaction to him, his deviation is secondary".

Lemert's concept of secondary deviance expresses the core of labeling theory which for him produces a deviance amplification effect to individual offender. The stigma of apprehension helps lock offenders into a criminal career instead of convincing them to avoid one. Newer perspectives that use labeling in deterrence and in reintegration theories have been proposed. Among the theories, the one that has received the most acclaimed is that of John Braithwaite, who borrows labeling concepts in constructing a theory of shaming. According to John Braithwaite (1989), shame is divided into two types, the first type involves stigmatization, and the other involves reintegration. The stigmatization form of shame is an ongoing process of degradation in which the offender is branded 'evil' and cast out of conventional society. However, Braithwaite (1989) argues that crime control can better be achieved through a policy of 're-integrative shaming'. In this regard, offenders' evil deed is disapproved, while the individual offenders are cast as respected people, who can be reaccepted in the society. Therefore, to prevent crime, Braithwaite (1989) suggests that society must encourage reintegration, especially when effort as such can humanize the criminal justice system that today advocates for effective reformation of criminal offenders.

The consequence of label, usually affects marriage and family issues, resulting in recidivism among incarcerated inmates. For instance, Siegel (2009; 464), observes that recidivism may be a by-product of the disruptive effect a prison experience has on personal relationships. Ex-inmates may find their home life torn and disrupted when they are finally released. Recent research by Heubner (2007, cited in Siegel, 2009) shows that incarceration significantly reduces the chances of marriage for all men'. In contrast, parolees who have had a good employment record in the past and who maintain jobs after their released are the most likely to avoid recidivating. For instance, Siegel (2009: 466), observes that, "many employers are reluctant to hire people who have served

term. Even if a criminal record does not automatically prohibit all chance of employment, why would an employer hire an ex-con, when other applicants are available? If they lie about their prison experience, and are later found out, ex-offenders will be dismissed for misrepresentation.”

Labeling theory also faces criticism like the previous theories. Those who criticize it point to its inability to specify the conditions that must exist before an act or individual is labeled deviant, which is why some people are labeled while others remain ‘secret deviants’ (Gibbs, 1966 in Siegel, 1998). Critics also explain the failure of the theory in explaining the differences in crime rates, if crime is a function of stigma and labels, why are crime rates higher in some parts of the country at particular times of the year? Labeling theory also ignores the onset of deviant behavior, and therefore, does not deal with the reasons delinquents and criminals decide to forgo a deviant career.

With the explicit narrow focus of meta-analysis which deals with statistical method in reviewing the effectiveness of rehabilitation service in correctional institutions, utilization of internal and external prison parameters are needed to fill the gap that influences recidivism among ex-convicts. For instance, in Nigeria, in view of high rate of recidivism, especially among male adults, factors that could lead to an increase in the rate of recidivism among male ex-prisoners, Igbo and Ugokwe (2003, cited in Nel and Stephens, 2014) identify prison environmental conditions and negative attitude of the public towards ex-convicts as two major factors responsible for increase in recidivism. Ugwuoke (2010, cited in Nel and Stephens, 2014) submits that stigmatization, defective prison system, which promote the dissemination and exchange of criminal influences and ideas among prisoners are the causes of increase in recidivism in South East Nigeria. Chenube (2011, in Nel and Stephens, 2014) identifies alcohol and substance abuse as being directly linked to crime and recidivism. Siegel (2009:466) affirms the influence of

substance abuse in recidivism, by stating that, more than three-fourths of the inmates leaving prison report a history of drug and/or alcohol abuse in the next year. This cannot be divorced from the fact that the shame due to stigmatization for being a prisoner resulted in creating trauma, with consequential turning of the ex-convicts into substance abusers, in search for relief of the pain produces by the stigmatization.

Here, it is important to note that, there is failure of successful transition among released prisoners due to stigma as a generic problem. Labeling theorists, blame criminal career formation, on the social law enforcement agencies established for its control, such as police courts and correctional agencies. Labeling theorists believed that, these institutions produce the stigmas that are so harmful to the people they are trying to help, treat, or correct. Therefore rather than reducing criminal behavior, such institutions actually help in maintaining and amplifying criminal behaviours. Therefore, the reintegration of released prisoners still remains a task and factor for recidivism among convicts. The relevance of this model can be traced in this study, as it will open more sight for sorting out the demarcation between effective rehabilitation and successful transition of released prisoners in Hadejia medium security prison, through analysis of narrative reviews of the causes of recidivism among inmates.

All the three theories discussed so far congruent with the logical frame of rehabilitation in prisons, as the process involves programmes for reformation and reintegration of criminal convicts. Rehabilitation theory optimizes the potential goodness inherent in offenders, which can be restored through designed programmes that can reduce recidivism. Similarly, social control theory emphasizes on some constructs which are present in prison rehabilitation programmes i.e. attachment, commitment, involvement and belief, which also occupy individual's time and action, repressing and shaping it towards conventional activities, as such it prevents and reduces

relapsing to criminal activities. On another hand, labeling theorists, reject the assumption of possible rehabilitation in prison institutions, and conceive prisons as amplifiers of criminality rather than reducing it, by producing labels against the incarcerated offenders, which consequentially generate high rate of recidivism.

Of all the theories triangulated, rehabilitation theory is adopted because of its congruence with the objectives of this study than the other theories, for its postulations explained the underlying objectives of this study. Rehabilitation theory provides the basic framework for reformation and reintegration, failure of which may lead to recidivism of incarcerated offenders. Rehabilitation theory is directly concerned with people with special needs, including offenders that violate conventional law because of one reason or another. The rehabilitative function of prisons seeks to identify the risk factors for offending behaviour, provides appropriate intervention to address the risk factors, and reintegrate the reformed individual to conventional society.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section presents the various methods employed in the process of conducting the research. Thus this section deals with the study area, population under study, sampling techniques, and methods of data collection and the technique of data analysis

3.2 The Study Area

The study is conducted in Hadejia medium security prison, the prison is one of the prisons under Jigawa State Prisons service command. The command comprises of 2 medium security prisons i.e. Gumel and Hadejia, 8 satellite prisons, 1 locked-up in Babura, and 1 farm center in Birnin Kudu. Hadejia medium security prison was commissioned on 18th January 1993, by the then minister of interior Mr. Abdulrahman Okene. The capacity of the prison is designated for 640 inmates, with 80 double bunk beds, making 160 bed spaces for inmates. The prison has six cells, four for detaining male convicts, another one for male awaiting trial members, and one for both awaiting trial members and convicted female prisoners. Currently, the total number of prison inmates is 277. Among them 87 are Awaiting Trial Members (ATM), 4 detainees and 186 convicted criminals, of which 4 are condemned criminals.

Hadejia Medium Security Prison is situated at Maudaci community, along Mallam-Madori road from Hadejia, within the territorial area of Mallam-Madori local government. The prison is fenced with barbed wire. It has such facilities like observation tower, recreational fields, such as football and volley ball fields, workshops, dormitory buildings and a mosque under construction.

The prison's administrative structure has the superintendent in-charge at the apex, then followed by deputy in-charge, then chief warder, followed by sectional heads, under the sectional heads are professionals, and other subordinate officers.

3.2.1 The Historical Background of Hadejia

The city of Hadejia is the socio-economic center and the capital of Hadejia Emirate, one of the former states under old Sokoto Caliphate. The Emirate of Hadejia is situated between latitude 12° N and 18° N, and between Longitude 9.50° E and 10.35° E. It now covers an area estimated at about 6,963 Km which presently makes it the largest emirate in Jigawa state (Wakili, 1985 cited in Abbas, 2009). Hadejia Emirate is located in the north-east between the former Kanem-Borno Empire and the Sokoto Caliphate. The Emirate bordered with Gumel Emirate by the north-west, and Nguru Chiefdom in Yobe state to the north, Bade Chiefdom in Yobe state, to the north-east, Katagum Emirate in Bauchi state to the south, and Dutse and Ringim Emirates to the west.

The land area of Hadejia consists of entirely flat or gently undulating plains described as belonging to low Chad basin sloping to the North-East, with a mean height of 400 meters above sea level. The landscape of the area is broken by occasional sand dunes (Hausa: *jigawa*) and swampy depression, with no hills or rocks of any kind. The sand dunes are up to 30 meters higher, mostly found in the Northern part of the Emirate. Brice-Smith who was an assistant D.O. in 1916 (cited in Abbas, 2009) wrote in his 'Hadejia town assessment report' that "Hadejia possesses no historical documents. Authentic history dates only from the founding of the Fulani dynasty early in the 19th century".

According to Wakili (2006, in Abbas, 2009), before the turn of the nineteenth century the area of Hadejia was part of Borno Empire. It was later transformed into a small but powerful Emirate of the Sokoto Caliphate. The fertility of land and the availability of water resources supported the

evolution of human settlements and the development of strong polities in Hadejia area. On the outbreak of the 19th century jihad under Shehu Usman Dan Fodio in about 1805, Sarkin Fulani Hadejia Umaru was reported to have sent a delegation to pay homage (*bay'a*) to Shehu Dan Fodio. The delegation from Hadejia was led by Umaru's younger brother Muhammadu Sambo and his cousin Laraima. The delegation returned to Hadejia with a flag symbolizing that Umaru had been recognized as Shehu's lieutenant in the region and thereby authorized to wage the jihad against the pagans and nominal Muslim leaders in the Hadejia-Auyo axis. Thus, Hadejia remained one of the powerful States of Sokoto Caliphate.

During the reign of Emir Muhammadu bin Harun, popularly known as 'Maishahada' (1885-1906), British colonialists invaded Hadejia. The people of Hadejia under the command of their Emir resist the colonialist. At the end, the emir confronted the British forces militarily in the defense of his Emirate. He was killed in the ensuing battle with the British in 1906. Hadejia was the last State to fall under Sokoto Caliphate. Muhammadu bin Harun was succeeded by his son Haruna Mai karamba, in the year 1906 based on the interest of the British colonialists.

One major feature of the area is the river Hadejia. It rises from the north of Zaria, or extreme south of Katsina, running north to Kano, then North-east and passed the town of Hadejia to Yobe. The river serves as the source of drinking water, fishing and irrigation activities for the people living around its valley and flooded plains nearby.

According to Abbas (2009), Hadejia Emirate was one of the most ethnically heterogeneous Emirates of the Sokoto Caliphate. The Hausa and Fulani are the most predominant and are scattered all over the Emirate. The Mangawa are found mainly in the northern and eastern Districts of the Emirate. Bade tribe are also found mostly in the towns bordering on Yobe. Other

groups found in the Emirate include, the Kanuri Ngizimawa, Auyokawa and few Maguzawa of Kano origin. There are other smaller groups like the Shuwa-Arabs, Koyamawa and the Tijjani group, who came to the Emirate in about 1903.

It was during the colonial administration that prison was firstly established in Hadejia. The first prison was situated near the Emir's palace, in a place currently called '*Galamu*' in the year 1907, during the reign of Emir Haruna Mai karamba, under the indirect rule of colonial masters. At that time, the Emir would preside over all administrative affairs, including legal. Thus, the Emir appointed responsible individual found to be capable and competent as the '*Yari*', a traditional title responsible for prisons affairs. Since the Emir was the judge, therefore, he would sentence the convicted criminals to the prison, under the guardianship of *Yari*. The offences commonly committed by the inmates were, robbery, witchcraft, disobeying royalty and others. After his death, Emir Haruna was succeeded by his son Abdulkadir Haruna in the year 1909. Emir Abdulkadir continued with a system similar to that of his predecessor, concerning prison services. The prison yard was later moved to the outskirts of the town, situated at the Eastern Gate "*kofar gabas*" in the year 1920.

The prison service remained under the control of '*Yaris*', until 1972, when the prison had its first formal officer in-charge in the name of Superintendent Yazid Ibrahim. Yazid's tenure as officer in-charge ended in 1976. He was then succeeded by DSP David G. Tompang from 1976 to 1979, then DSP A.A. Idris from January 1979 to October 1979, then DSP M. M. A. Isa from 1979 to 1984, then DSP A.D. Kurah from 1984 to 1989, then DSP A. Tijjani Aliyu from 1989 to 1992, then DCP M. B. Mahmud from 1992 to 22nd November 1995. Last on the list, as it is still written on a board inside the old prison, was Ali DCP Bomoï from 22nd November 1995 to 28th October 1996. From then, all the inmates and administrators in the old prison were transferred to the

newly built Hadejia Medium Security Prison in Maudachi village, along Hadejia Mallam-Madori road.

On May 27th 1967, following the establishment of twelve states, by the then Military Government, General Yakubu Gowon created six states in the former Northern region. The declaration of Kano state was formally made on 1st April 1968. On November 11th 1968, the Military Government under governorship of Audu Bako announced extensive reforms in territorial administration and local government into eight administrative areas, in which Hadejia was included. Hadejia Emirate maintained the structure under one sole local government until the introduction of local government reform in 1976 under the governorship of Colonel Sani Bello. As a result Hadejia was splitted in to two local governments; Hadejia and Kafin Hausa. During the regime of Muhammadu Abubakar Rimi, Hadejia was split in to two emirates, upgrading the status of Auyo District to an Emirate. This was later dissolved by the Civilian Administration of the late Alhaji Sabo Bakin Zuwo in the late 1983.

On Tuesday, 27th August 1991, the political status of Hadejia changed sequel to the creation of Jigawa state, curved out from former Kano state, by the then former Nigerian Military Head of State, General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, who created additional 9 states, including jigawa, bringing the number of states to 30. Hadejia fall into geographically demarcated territory of newly created Jigawa state. Two months later, in October 1991, the Federal Government announced the creation of more Local Governments in the Country; as a result Auyo, Kiri-Kasamma, Mallam-Madori and Birniwa were curved out of Hadejia Local Government, forming their independent territory.

Hadejia is currently the largest and most important commercial town in Jigawa State. The City itself has a population of over 450,000 people strangely divided with the influence of the then Kano State into at least 3-4 Local government areas. Majorly taken by Hadejia (southern part of the town, including the old city), then by Malam Madori (the northern part including the Shagari Quarters, the GRA, Gandun Sarki and Gandun Bundugoma) and by Kiri-Kasamma LGA (the eastern part, including the Rice mill factory area). This significantly lowers the actual population of the area considered then as Hadejia LGA. However, National Population Commission of Nigeria, in 2006 stated the population count of Hadejia Local Government as 110, 761.

With the current unrest in some major North-Eastern states in Nigeria, there is high population influx in Hadejia metropolis resulting in Mass Street begging, especially among Internally Displaced Persons, mostly women of child bearing age and young children, mostly taking refuge in the city.

3.2.2 Socio-Economic Structure of Hadejia

The founders of Hadejia Emirate were a group of nomadic cattle herdsman who were descendants of one Hardo Abdure. They were said to have come from Machina in the western Borno in search of grazing land. By the end of the 18th century a sufficient number of them had settled in the area due to the availability of rich pasture. Prior to the Fulani dynasty, Hadejia town got its name and origin to a Kanuri hunter from Machina, *Hade*, and his wife, *Jiya*, who, while on hunting expedition, became attracted to the area because of its rivers and other natural endowments.

Economically, Hadejia in the period before the colonial epoch had a wealthy and industrious Emirate. The economy primarily rested on Agriculture, with the household serving as the basic economic and social unit, and the household heads acting as the supervisors in the process of production. Some of the major occupations have been farming during the rainy season; irrigation

along the river valley and flood plains (*Fadamu*) during the dry season. The land of Hadejia like other areas within the savannah zone provided favorable conditions for the production of grains and for livestock husbandry. The nature of the environment also supported other economic activities such as dyeing, weaving, blacksmithing and pottery making. In the mid-nineteenth Century it was reported that in Hadejia town alone, there were three dyeing centers; and many more existed in other towns and villages.

Fishing as an industry flourished among the people living along the river banks of Hadejia and environs. Settlements south and east of the Emirate were known to have large concentrations of fishermen, and indeed fishing formed one of their basic economic pre-occupations. In addition, there was abundance of honey and beeswax in the waste forest of the Emirate, the sales of which enabled other groups of people to earn a living. As was common in other places, the surplus produce was usually sold out; thus the people of Hadejia engaged in commercial transactions. So trading activities, both petty and long distance formed another feature of the pre-colonial economy. In this respect, the Emirate of Hadejia in the Nineteenth Century occupied the position of an important source of commodity supplies and a distribution centre in the east of the Hausa land. The Emirate mainly exported food items such as wheat and fish in exchange for kola-nut from Kano markets and beyond. Its people also traded in the sales of woven gowns or white *rigas*, beeswax.

The prominent river Hadejia provides an avenue for economic activities to thousands of people in the past and present. An area of confused drainage was formed there, with multiple river channels and a complex pattern of permanently and seasonally flooded land and dry land. The wetlands along Hadejia and Nguru area are nationally and internationally important for migratory waterfowl and many varieties of birds. The wetlands support extensive wet-season rice farming,

flood-recession agriculture and dry-season irrigation. The flood plain also supports large numbers of fishing people, most of who also cultivate farms grazed by very substantial numbers of Fulani livestock, particularly cattle, which are brought in from both north and south in the dry season. There is also an important dispatch from the wetlands of firewood and fodder for horses. In the past, much of the rice, as well as fish and birds, were traded out of the area. This has changed, because there is now a strong export of other agricultural products, which include peppers, wheat and firewood. The economic value of production from the land is very large, many times greater than that of all the irrigation schemes for which the inflowing rivers are dammed, diverted and their waters used.

3.3 Sources of Data

The sources of data were primary and secondary. The primary data was sourced from the population of the study i.e. inmates, ex-convicts and the prison administrators. The secondary data was obtained from administrative records of the prison regarding availability of rehabilitation services. The data was also used when tracing the locations of the ex-convicts.

3.4 Population of the Study

The population of this research comprises of the prison administrators, more importantly the officer in-charge of the prison, the chief warder and sectional heads that are officers responsible for the facilitation of rehabilitation programmes. Others include ex-convicts and entire convicted inmates in Hadejia Medium Security Prison. According to the prison administrators, the prison inmates are 277 in number, 186 among them are convicts, other 87 are awaiting trial members, while 4 are detainees.

3.5 Sample Size

The sample size is 197 subjects, 182 are convicted inmates that are covered for the study. Additional 10 ex-convicts were also selected for the study. Among prison administrators also, a total of 5 prison officials were selected, which include officer in-charge, chief warder and 3 sectional heads.

3.6 Sampling Techniques

Rehabilitation programmes are provided only for the convicts in the prison. Therefore, considering the relatively small size of convicted prisoners, which is 186, the researcher employed total coverage method, except 4 convicts that are condemned criminals, who are not allowed to participate in any rehabilitation programme. Total coverage sampling is a type of purposive sampling technique where the entire populations are selected to examine a particular set of characteristics. The rationale for restricting data collection within convicted prisoners among the inmates is because only convicted inmate undergoes rehabilitation programmes. Similarly, the study's broad aim revolves around the investigation of rehabilitation services only.

For the ex-convicts, purposive and snowballing sampling methods were used. The purposive sampling is utilized because the data needed can be obtained only from this category of respondents. The process was guided by the secondary information from the prison's record of released prisoners. The ex-convicts' addresses were specifically obtained from the record section. In a situation whereby another released prisoner's can be tracked using information from fellow ex-convict, a snowball method was utilized, so as to get maximum number of subjects required.

Purposive sampling method was also used in selecting the prison administrators, regarding official mandate or/and the area of facilitation in the delivery of rehabilitation services, in order to

obtain data for the study. Specifically, the Officer In-Charge, who is the head of the prison institution, Chief Warder (the head of all the prison staffs) including the facilitators of the rehabilitation programmes, and three other sectional heads, i.e. the heads of industry, records and welfare sections. Industry section runs the industrial programmes, like vocational training. Records section provides data on the adequacy of facilities and ex-convicts while welfare section provides information on the entire condition of inmates and aftercare services.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

The study used both quantitative and qualitative techniques in gathering data from the subjects.

3.7.1 Quantitative Technique

Two survey questionnaires were used for the selected sample of subjects both among convicted inmates and ex-convicts under study. Thus, the questionnaires centered on the socio-demographic status of the subjects, which include age, sex, occupation, marital status, tribe, income, educational qualification and religion. The other section of questionnaires seeks data on the subjects' nature of offence, risk factors and term serving. This information was obtained from both convicts and ex-convicts.

However, for the convicted inmates, as beneficiaries of the services, the questionnaire was used in collecting quantitative data, especially concerning the nature of rehabilitation as experienced by the inmates. A Five options Likert scale questions was used to understand the experiences and satisfaction of inmates concerning types and quality of the programmes, adequacy of training instructors, curriculum and equipment, consideration of their preferences for the programmes, their benefits for participation in the programmes, the skills learnt that can prevent relapse to criminal behavior.

For the ex-convicts there are similar questions to that of inmates. Moreover, there are discrete questions designed for the ex-convicts which solicit information concerning after care service experience on post care support, post care evaluation visits by the prison administrators, adoption and utilization of skills learnt during prison life, as well as factors that may hinder full utilization of the skills learnt. For the administrators at records section, 2 checklists were designed to determine the adequacy and availability or otherwise of essential structures and programmes of rehabilitation services.

3.7.2 The Qualitative Techniques

On the qualitative method, in-depth interview was used (IDI). A total of five in-depth interviews were conducted, with five relevant officers regarding delivery of the rehabilitation services. They include the officer in-charge, the chief warder and three other heads of welfare, industry and record units. The officers were selected because they are highly relevant in the delivery of rehabilitation services of the prison.

For the inmates and the ex-convicts, in order to gain a better understanding of prisoners' satisfactions, feelings and responses on the rehabilitation programmes and all entails in the reformatory processes as well its impact in their after prison life, there was also options of open-ended parts in the survey questionnaire is provided for the subjects to respond.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

The quantitative data obtained from the subjects was analyzed using updated Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21.0 through the use of frequency and percentages tables, and cross tabulations. Before using it in the analysis, the qualitative data obtained through In-Depth Interview was also transcribed and interpreted appropriately in consistent with the objectives and research questions of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the data collected and the analysis in line with the research questions and objectives of the study. The data collected using survey questionnaires, checklists and interviews is presented, with regards to demographic characteristics of convicts and ex-convicts, whose other responses serve as the yardstick for analyzing the nature of rehabilitation, the adequacy of rehabilitation structure, as well as the effectiveness or otherwise of rehabilitation services offered in Hadejia medium security prison. Some of the variables were cross tabulated, so as to provide more insight in analysis of the study.

The in-depth interviews (IDI) conducted with the prison officials are also presented in the chapter, to support the responses made by the convicts and ex-convicts of the prison. The aim which is to give broader explanation on the designated rehabilitation structure of the prison. A checklist utilized in obtaining official responses concerning adequacy of structures and rehabilitation programmes is analyzed to fill the gap of enquiry on the essential variables.

4.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

This section analyzes the data obtained from the respondents concerning their socio-demographic characteristics, which is utilized for further analysis in the subsequent sections.

Table 4.2.1 The Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Inmates

VARIABLES	CHARACTERISTICS	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Sex	Male	182	100
	Female	0.0	0.0
Marital Status	Single	85	46.7
	Married	87	47.8
	Divorced	10	5.5
	Widowed	0.0	0.0
Ethnicity	Hausa	90	49.5
	Fulani	81	44.5
	others	11	6.0
Age	18 – 27	99	54.3
	28 – 37	57	31.3
	38 – 47	15	8.2
	48 – 57	08	4.3
	58 and above	03	1.6
Religion	Islam	178	97.8
	Christianity	04	2.2
Education	None	23	12.6
	Primary school	24	13.2
	Secondary school	36	19.8
	Advanced college	16	8.8
	Informal Qur’anic school	83	45.6
Occupation	Civil servant	08	4.4
	Artisanship	42	23.1
	Farming	84	46.2
	Trading	28	15.4
	Unemployed	08	4.4
	others	12	6.6

The table 4.2.1 shows sex distribution among the convicted inmates in the Prison is 100 percent males. This essentially indicates absence of any female among the convicts, as for the time of this study. Concerning the marital status of the respondents, among 182 convicts, 46.7 percent are single, 47.8 percent are married, and 5.5 percent are divorced.

The ethnic distribution of convicts in Hadejia Medium Security prison in the table above indicates the domination of Hausa and Fulani tribes among the convicts. The Hausas among the respondents constitute 49.5 percent of the total population, while the Fulanis constitute 44.5

percent of the total respondents. The two tribes dominated the sample by making up to 94.2 percent of the total respondents. The remaining portion of the sample made up 6 percent of the total respondents are from other tribes comprising of one Guduf (a tribe Borno State), four Igbos, five Kanuris and one Kilba (of Adamawa origin),.

The religious distribution of the respondents also shows domination by Muslims, as 97.8 percent are Muslims, while 2.2 percent among the respondents are Christians. The age variation among the respondents, as illustrated in the table above indicates that majority of the convicts, fall between the ages of 18 to 27, constituting 54.3 percent of the total convicts. Those between the age range of 28 to 37, make up 31.3 percent of the total respondents. Those within the age range of 38 to 47 are 8.2 percent and 4.3% are of the age range of 48 to 57 years. Also, 1.6 percent represent those who are 58 years and above.

The data on occupation shows that, farmers formed the largest part of the respondents, constituting up to 46.2 percent of the total respondents, other 23.1 percent are artisans. There are also traders who make up 15.4 percent and 6.6 percent as others comprise butchery, fishing, truck pushing, automobile driving and Okada riding. Unemployed and civil servants constitute the least, each constituting 4.4 percent respectively.

The educational qualifications of the respondents indicate that most of the convicts (45.6%) had attended informal Qur'anic schools. However, 19.8 percent among them have attended secondary school, 13.2 percent acquired primary certificate, with no further education. Also, 12.6 percent never attend school, be it formal or informal. The least portion of 8.8 percent represents those who attended Advanced level of Education, with National Certificate, Diploma/NCE or their equivalents. There is no any convict with Degree Certificate or its equivalent.

Table 4.2.2 Classification Characteristics of the Convicts

S/N	Characteristics	Classifications	Frequency	Percent
1.	Conviction	First offender	153	84.1
		Second conviction	21	11.5
		Third conviction	07	3.8
		Fourth conviction & above	01	0.5
2.	Offence Committed	Property crime	95	52.2
		Violent crime	46	25.3
		Sexual offence	18	9.9
		Substance abuse	15	8.2
		Others	08	4.4
3.	Term Serving	Short term	113	62.1
		Long term	61	33.5
		Detainee	08	4.4
4.	Predisposing Factors	Emotional disposition	75	41.2
		Poverty	82	45.1
		Vengeance	02	1.1
		Other	23	12.6

The table 4.2.2 illustrates the conviction status and the rate of recidivism among convicts in Hadejia Medium Security Prison. The first offenders formed major part of the convicts constituting 84.1 percent of the total convicts. Reconvicted inmates formed 15.9 percent, among them 11.5 percent are sentenced for second conviction, while 3.8 percent were convicted for the third time. The least 0.5 percent belong to the category of fourth conviction and above. The section which discusses the effectiveness of the programme elaborates more on the responses of the recidivists.

The distribution of offences committed by the convicts indicates property crime such as stealing as the commonest crime committed, as reported by 52.2 percent of the total convicts. The crime involves shop and house burglary, lost of goods under one's own custody. Then, stealing of cell phones, laptops, car, motorcycles, animals like cows, sheep, goats and ducks, food items like rice, sesame, beans, and others indicted by buying stolen goods such as clothes and food items.

The second category constituting 25.3 percent of the respondents committed violent crimes which include homicide, violent fighting with serious injuries, armed robbery, murder and kidnapping. Other 9.9 percent commit sexual offences, which are rape and homo sexual. Another category making up 8.2 percent of the convicts are those who were convicted for substance abuse and related offences. The remaining 4.4 percent offences include civil cases of debt and vagabonds caught in police patrol.

The factors that risked the respondents into committing the crimes also vary. Poverty is the major risk factor that predisposes 45.1 percent of the respondents. Emotional dispositions also risked 41.2 percent of the inmates; these were due to certain factors which include greediness, natural desires and aggravation. Other factors which include negligence on duty, influence of substance abuse, irresponsibility and mismanagement risked 12.6 percent of the inmates into committing them. There were few (1.1%) cases of vengeance as a risk factor for crime among the convicts.

Table 4.2.3 The Ex-Convicts Socio-Demographic Characteristics

VARIABLES	Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Sex	Male	182	100
Marital Status	Single	08	80
	Divorced	02	20
Ethnicity	Hausa	10	100
Age	18 – 27	04	40
	28 – 37	02	20
	38 – 47	04	40
Religion	Islam	10	100
Education	Primary school	03	30
	Secondary school	07	70
Occupation	Artisanship	05	50
	Farming	03	30
	Trading	02	20

The table 4.2.3 shows that all the ex-convicts traced for this study are males. With regards to marital status, 80 percent of them are single and 20 percent are divorced, none of them is married. All of them are Hausa by tribe, 40 percent of them are between the ages of 18 to 27, and 40 percent fall between the ages of 38 to 47, and 20 percent are within the ages of 28 to 37. All the ex-convicts practice Islam as their religion. Moreover, 30 percent of them have primary school certificate, while 70 percent have attended secondary school certificate. Also, their occupational domain differs, 50 percent are artisans, and 30 percent are farmers while 20 percent are traders.

4.3 The Nature of Rehabilitation Services in Hadejia Medium Security Prison

This section analyzes data generated on the nature of rehabilitation services in Hadejia Medium Security prison (HMSP). It centers on the availability, typology, quality of the programme, schedules and punitive nature or otherwise of the rehabilitation services in the prison. The identification provides an insight on the rationale behind incarceration of offenders. An administrator of the prison summarizes the whole purpose of the rehabilitation programme:

The main purpose of these programmes is to equip the convicts with skills, which can help them acquire means for self reliance, in an attempt to prevent them from relapsing to criminal behavior after released, because most of them came in to prison educationally and economically disadvantaged. In fact, most of them are in here because they lack basic skills to sustain their lives, and end up becoming vagabonds and later criminals. Therefore, the essence is that, after released, the ex-convict is expected to have been rehabilitated and reformed, and acquired basic occupational and religious skills, which will help him to build new life, on the road of behavioural adjustment and eventual change forever. (IDI, prison official, 2016)

A checklist was used as discussed earlier in obtaining data from the records section of the prison pertaining the availability or otherwise of rehabilitation programmes in the Prison. This enriches the study with insight on the available programmes in the prison, in which responses of the convicts, as the beneficiaries of the services are utilized to assess the nature of the rehabilitation they experience in the prison.

Table 4.3.1 Availability of Rehabilitation Programmes in Hadejia Medium Security Prison

s/n	Nature of Programme	Types	Availability of programme
1.	Educational	educational development	0
		adult and remedial education programmes	0
2.	Industrial	soap making	0
		metal works	1
		shoe making	0
		furniture making	1
		aluminum works	0
3.	Recreational	foot ball	1
		volley ball	1
		Table tennis	0
		indoor games (e.g. ludo and draft)	1
4.	Agricultural	farming methods	0
		animal husbandry	0
5.	Religious Service	Islamic services	1
		Christianity services	1
6.	Vocational And Skills Acquisition	tailoring	1
		carpentry	1
		printing	0
		building	0
		masonry	0
		Laundry services	1
7.	Group Work	Community services	0

The availability of programmes is scored with numbers, 1= available, 0= not available.

The table 4.3.1 shows the record's data on availability of rehabilitation programmes in Hadejia Medium Security Prison. It indicates that currently there is no any rehabilitation programme of education in function, either educational development programmes like diploma, degree or any adult and remedial education programme like mass literacy available for the inmates in HMSP. However, during an In-Depth Interview, one of the administrators explains:

The nature of our rehabilitation for the inmates is more of vocational training; previously we used to have educational training like mass literacy, facilitated by staff of agency for mass literacy, but it is not functioning now, because of funding issues. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

Concerning availability of industrial programmes, the data confirms soap making is not available, while metal work is available, as there are equipment and workshop for the programme. But there are no instructors for the programme. Whereas Shoe making programme is not available, furniture making is available under carpentry programme. There is no aluminum work programme in the prison. Regarding recreational activities, there are available facilities for foot ball (soccer) and volley ball, but there are no facilities for table tennis or any other type of tennis, but there are other resources for indoor games like ludo, draft and playing cards.

There are no agricultural programmes, either animal husbandry or crop production is not practiced in HMSP. There exists religious programme for both Islam and Christianity. There are available vocational and skills acquisition programmes like tailoring carpentry and laundry services, but others like printing, building and masonry are not available. Finally, there is no any group work programme in the prison.

Table 4.3.2 Types of Rehabilitation Programmes for Convicts

PROGRAMMES	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
None	74	40.7
Educational Programmes	4	2.2
Vocational Programmes	17	9.3
Religious Programmes	87	47.8
Total	182	100.0

The table 4.3.2 indicates that a major segment of the convicts (47.8%) are undergoing religious services. The services among Muslims include weekly preaching, Qur’anic studies and recitations, weekly (Juma’at) congregational prayer and five daily prayers. The Christians also engage in preaching after each two weeks, based on in the availability of chaplain sent usually from Nigerian Christian Corpers Federation (NCCF). However, 40.7% were idle, not consciously

participating in any reformative programme. Moreover, 9.3 percent of the respondents are undergoing vocational programmes, which include carpentry, tailoring and laundry services. While 2.2 percent inmates reported that they are undergoing educational programme (adult education), with the aid of other educated inmates and the provided prison library. In the IDI one of the prison official states:

In this prison we have variety of rehabilitation programmes, ranging from vocational programmes, like carpentry, laundry services, tailoring and so on. We also have religious services; we have Islamic religious chaplain who comes on Wednesdays for preaching, and Fridays for leading congregational prayer. The chaplain offers preaching following cell by cell of the inmates dormitories. Also, for the Christian religion, there are some youth corps members, under Nigerian Christian Corpers Federation (NCCF), they come as chaplains for fellow Christian inmates. The Christian chaplains preach with holy bible, while the Muslim chaplain preaches and teaches Qur'an, hadith, fiqh and so on. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

Table 4.3.3 Daily Routine Activities Participated by Convicts in the Prison

DAILY ACTIVITIES PARTICIPATED BY INMATES	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Rehabilitation Programme	102	56.0
Group Work	5	2.7
Individual Case Work	4	2.2
Not Engage In Any	69	38
Others	2	1.1
Total	182	100.0

The finding in table 4.3.3 illustrates daily activities of the inmates, which include rehabilitation programmes by 56 percent of the inmates, while 38 percent do not participate in any meaningful activity. The remaining respondents participate in other activities such as group work (2.7%), individual case work (2.2%) and other prison activities which include plumbing and cutting firewood (1.1%).

Table 4.3.4 Convicts' Benefits for Participation in Reformation Activities

BENEFITS GAINED FROM THE PROGRAMMES	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Skills Acquisition	10	5.5
Behavioural Adjustment	37	20.3
Income Earning	9	4.9
No Benefit Gained	107	58.8
Others	19	10.4
Total	182	100.0

The table 4.3.4 indicates the inmates' benefit for participation in rehabilitation activities. Majority of the convicts (58.8%) were pessimistic, and believed they gain no benefit in anyway. While 20.3 percent, reported to have benefitted with behavioural adjustment. Another category forming 10.4 percent of the respondents have other benefits like religious knowledge and memorization of Qur'an. The benefit for 5.5 percent of the respondents is that of skills acquisition for self reliance. Few inmates (4.9%) benefitted from income earning, through participating in rehabilitation training.

Table 4.3.5 Convicts' Satisfaction with Nature of the Rehabilitation Services in HMSP

S/N	STATEMENT	Highly Dissatisfied		Dissatisfied		Undecided		Satisfied		Highly satisfied	
		F ₀	%	F ₀	%	F ₀	%	F ₀	%	F ₀	%
1.	Availability of rehabilitation programmes for reformation	39	21.4	112	61.5	0.0	0.0	29	15.9	02	1.1
2.	The daily schedule for rehabilitation programme	52	28.6	96	52.7	02	1.1	29	15.9	03	1.6
3.	Reformative quality of the programmes undergo by inmates	94	51.6	65	35.7	0.0	0.0	20	11.0	03	1.6
4.	The non-punitive nature of the reformation process inmates undergo	20	11	41	22.5	03	1.6	96	52.7	22	12.0

The table 4.3.5 shows inmates satisfaction with regard to the availability of rehabilitation programmes for reformation. Majority of the convicts (61.5%) are dissatisfied with the availability of reformative programmes, in a louder tone, 21.4 percent are highly dissatisfied with the availability of reformative programmes in the prison. In contrast, 15.9 percent are satisfied, and few inmates (1.1%) are highly satisfied with the availability of reformatory programmes in the prison. Therefore, between dissatisfaction and satisfaction, the finding indicates that the majority (83%) are dissatisfied with the availability of reformative programmes in the prison, while 17 percent are satisfied. One of the prison official highlights as:

Here in Hadejia medium security prison, we lay the foundation of all correctional programmes on behavioural adjustment through religious programmes, this reason prompted our service to prescribe mandatory participation of inmates into religious or faith-based programmes, we have other programmes for reformation, like educational, vocational and religious programmes, we also offer counseling on individual endeavour, despite the fact that we don't have professional psychologist. Notwithstanding, most of our senior officers are educated people, because of that, all our senior staffs are involved in counseling in one way or the other, sometimes we discuss with the inmates, and we indirectly get into counseling. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

On the respondents' satisfaction or otherwise as regards to the schedule for the rehabilitation training, 52.7 percent are dissatisfied with the schedule, the perception is higher among 28.6 percent of the convicts, who are highly dissatisfied with the schedule for rehabilitation training. On the other hand, 15.9 percent are satisfied with the schedule, while 1.6 percent are highly satisfied with the schedule. Few convicts (1.1%) of the total convicts have no decision. This finding signifies high level of convicts' dissatisfaction with the schedule of rehabilitation training in HMSP.

In turn, the convicts expressed their perception concerning reformative quality of the programmes they are undergoing. Essentially, 51.6 percent are highly dissatisfied with the reformative quality of the programmes. In the same vein, 35.7 percent are also dissatisfied with the reformative quality of the programmes. In contrast, 11 percent are satisfied with the reformative quality of

rehabilitation programmes. Few convicts (1.6%) are highly satisfied with the reformatory quality of the rehabilitation programmes they are undergoing. Between the two lines of satisfaction, most of the convicts (87.3%) are not satisfied with the reformatory quality of the programmes. This signifies clearly how less the programmes will make impact on their after prison life.

To delineate for better understanding of the punitive or non-punitive nature of the rehabilitation programmes the convicts undergo, majority of the convicts (52.7%) are satisfied that the rehabilitation processes do not involve any form of punishment. In a louder tone, 12 percent are highly satisfied with non-punitive nature of the reformation processes in the prison. Other convicts (11%) are highly dissatisfied, and so highly disagreed that the reformation processes do not involve any sort of punishment. In a lesser strength, 22.5 percent of the convicts also are dissatisfied. In essence, 64.7 percent of the respondents are satisfied with the non-punitive nature of rehabilitation process in Hadejia Medium Security Prison. In the same vein, the administrators explained on the non punitive nature of rehabilitation process in the prison. In the IDI, one of the respondents puts in that:

Punishment may come up only when the inmate violates the rules governing the system, in such situation an inmate can be punished based on order and advice by officer in-charge and medical unit officer. Moreover, an inmate can be retried if found guilty for violation of certain rules of the prison, depending on the gravity of the offence. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

The statement above officially justifies non punitive nature of rehabilitation programme in Hadejia Medium Security Prison, which is in concert with the inmates' perception, 64.7 percent of the respondents agreed with the non-punitive nature of the rehabilitation services in the prison. Only 33.5 percent of them disagreed that the nature of the rehabilitation services is non-punitive.

4.4 The Structure of Rehabilitation Services in Hadejia Medium Security Prison

In the context of this study, structure is operationally defined as the entire system consisting of interrelated components which are essential for the delivery of effective rehabilitation services. The structure describes the systemic flow of resources for funding, staffing, facilities into appropriate utilization for reformation programmes, guided by programme curriculums and proper classification of inmates, followed by aftercare services that ensure utilization of skills learnt to prevent recidivism. The structure describes how the components operate as concomitant to each other, making the whole system of rehabilitation as unified body of service delivery. The prison officials describe how the structure is designed to suit current services delivery in Hadejia medium security prison:

We have basic components that are essential in the delivery of rehabilitation services, like staff, programmes, workshops and equipment. The operation of the service is designed by the national prisons service, ranging from the sources of all facilities, staff, approved programme, up to the system of delivering the service in the prison. At our level, we consider availability of facilities as well as other essential factors, such as adequacy of qualified staff and size of inmates that fit the criteria of being involved in rehabilitation services, which is also determined by classification process and nature of the inmates. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

It is important to note that the structural design of rehabilitation services in Hadejia medium security prison has the main strategic components at the apex of the structure which are funding, facilities and qualified staff. These components in essence provide the basic foundation and determine shape and direction for other components to work. The other components of the structure include the classification process, rehabilitation programmes, curriculum guide for facilitation of the programmes and aftercare services. This is stated in IDI by one the prison officials:

Virtually, we have essential components that are important in delivering rehabilitation services, more importantly the rehabilitation facilities and qualified staff, to train inmates in different programmes; after which welfare and after care unit ensure successful

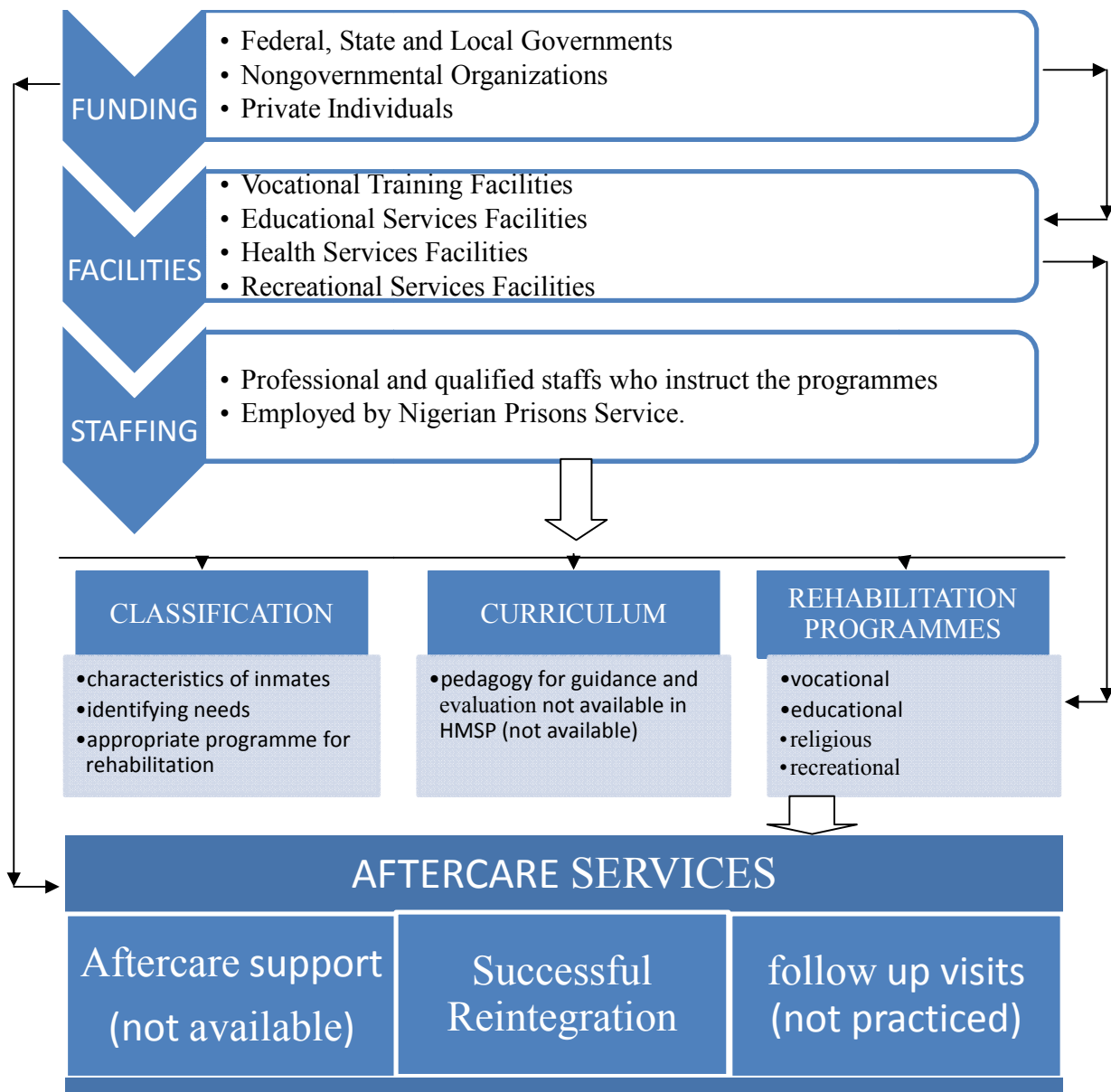
reintegration to the society and utilization of the skills learnt during prison reformation process. Prisons service is now an opened institution, we collaborate with partners in order to deliver the services of rehabilitation more efficiently.(IDI, Prison official, 2016)

The officials of HMSP during In-Depth Interview provide explanation for understanding the sources of all the three important components in rehabilitation structure of the prison i.e. funding, facilities and qualified staffing. The qualitative data of the interview explains that, the main source of funding for the rehabilitation services in the prison comes from National Prisons Service department. However, the prison often receives some donations and other support from Nongovernmental organizations and private individuals. The support may not necessarily be fund; it can be equipment or any other essential component for rehabilitation. Concerning the apex structures, another respondent among the prison officials describes the structural sources in more elaborated explanation:

Essentially, our source of staffing is strictly from the department of federal prisons service. However, concerning facilities and equipments, we receive support and assistances from all tiers of government and other agencies, like non-governmental organizations, private individuals and organizations. With the commitment of such agencies, especially the state government, we have enough materials and equipment for training in vocational programmes like metal works, tailoring, carpentry and electrical work. The programmes are facilitated by the section of industry, which is in charge of our workshop as its common in all Nigerian prisons. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

Three components are found to be essential at the apex of the structure. They include Funding, Facilities and Staffing (FFS), the components are sourced from sponsors of prison rehabilitation. Within the prison, three other components stand essential for effective rehabilitation; they include Classification, Curriculum and Programmes for rehabilitation (CCP). The classification process provides a yardstick for placing inmates on appropriate rehabilitation programme in relation to the nature of crime and risk factors as well as concert of their rehabilitation needs and preference. However, aftercare service is the last essential component in the structure as illustrated below:

Diagram 4.4.1 Structural components for Rehabilitation services in HMSP



The rehabilitation programmes are the reformation trainings that will aid in behavioural adjustment and skills acquisition among inmates, which prevent offenders from relapsing to crime. The curriculum is a written pedagogy that provides guide on how the rehabilitation programmes should be facilitated, delineating on what should be learn and how it should be learnt. In the IDI a respondent describes the classification process:

The process of classification starts from interview of the convicted inmate by the admission board, which gives insight on the appropriate programme for the convict. We classify inmates by segregating awaiting trial inmates from convicted inmates, males from females, then, long termers from short termers. Other group segregated from the rest of the inmates is condemned criminals group. Each of these groups has their categorical cells, except for the females, where both awaiting trial members and convicted inmates are merged in the same cell, because of their negligible and sometimes zero number in the prison. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

The next component is programmes for rehabilitation of inmates, which is facilitated by qualified staff, utilizing available facilities and equipment. However, no matter, how available are the facilities and equipment for the programmes, in HMSP they are run only in the situation of availability of qualified staff to facilitate them, in the absence of any instructor. In the IDI respondent puts that:

For the essential components we are lacking, in relation to programmes, we keep the equipment aside and suspend the programmes, base on the memorandum of understanding, between the prison institution and the providers of the resources, built on safety and maintenance of all the facilities they brought, and that, only skilled and qualified individual will operate the equipments. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

The third component in the lower structure is curriculum guide, which is also essential in determining the pedagogical strategy for facilitation of any rehabilitation programme. However, this important component is entirely not in function in HMSP. One of the prison officials in IDI states that, “Ideally, there should be guiding documents for training inmates in every prison, but precisely we don’t have any sort of such curriculum to serve as auspices for training inmates in rehabilitation programmes”.

As explained earlier, these three lower components i.e. classification, programmes and curriculum are determined by the three upper components at the apex i.e. funding, facilities and staffing. At the bottom of the structure, there is another relevant component, which also determines the success of the entire structure, it is aftercare services. Preparing convict for release and successful transition and reintegration into conventional society involve some support, follow-up visits for

monitoring and evaluation by the prison officials. An official explains the aftercare process during

In-Depth Interview:

In the prison structure we have we have an independent unit called after care service, under the care of after-care officer, but here in Hadejia Medium Security Prison, it is under welfare officer. The ideal in the service is that those that are trained for rehabilitation programmes, like vocational programmes are placed as apprentices for trade test certification by federal ministry of labour. However, the certificate obtained will not indicate any trace of prison programme, to avoid eventual discrimination during employment. It is awarded with formal impression like any other certificate.

In the ideal sense there should be workshops for prisoners' apprenticeships, outside the prisons, but under prisons' management. For instance, there should be ex-convicts that are trained for barbing salon, carpentry or tailoring, and are allowed to run a workshop or open shop under the prison care. The released inmate under the monitoring and evaluation of after-care unit, would be responsible for managing the shop for about a year. The aim is to put the ex-prisoner into real life experience, after which the ex-convict will reintegrate him/her self, opening a new workshop or open shop somewhere to continue benefiting learnt skills that will prevent relapse. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

How well does above description work in Hadejia Medium Security Prison is the subject in question, does the prison prepare convicts for successful reintegration? Another respondent has this to say regarding aftercare services in HMSP:

We have problem concerning after-care service, because of inadequate funding to provide efficient and effective after care service. The problem starts with the inadequacy of qualified staff to instruct the programmes for rehabilitation. I mean when there is problem with rehabilitation programme, the after care service will not be possible, because the inmates are not properly trained in the programme, therefore, we cannot send request to the national department for after care support. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

There is no much to expect for aftercare evaluation visits by the prison officials, when aftercare support is not provided. In such situation evaluation may not be possible. Another prison official explains that, the absence of qualified staffs in the industrial section often hinder their access to after-care support, from the national department. In the situation like this, there is no available support for the released prisoners, and so they don't visit them for aftercare evaluation visit.

4.5 The Adequacy of Rehabilitation components in HMSP

To gain information concerning adequacy of rehabilitation services in HMSP, a checklist is utilized, filled by the staffs of records section. Another section in convicts' questionnaire also

demonstrates inmates' satisfaction with the adequacy of rehabilitation structures in the prison, which are supported by qualitative data generated through IDI with the prison administrators.

Table 4.5.1 Data for the Adequacy of Rehabilitation Structures

S/N	STRUCTURES	NATURE OF PROGRAM	ADEQUACY			INADEQUACY			NOT AVAILABLE
			1	2	3	1	2	3	
1.	Classification	General	3			-			-
2.	Curriculum	Vocational	-			-			✓
		Educational	-			-			✓
		Religious	-			-			✓
3.	Programmes For Rehabilitation	Vocational	1			-			-
		Educational	-			3			-
		Religious	1			-			-
		Recreational	1			-			-
4.	Qualified Staff	Vocational	-			3			-
		Educational	-			-			✓
		Religious	-			-			✓
		Recreational	-			-			✓
5.	Facilities	Vocational	3			-			-
		Educational	2			-			-
		Healthcare	2			-			-
		Recreational	3			-			-
6.	Funding	Facilities	2			-			-
		Aftercare	-			-			✓
		Programmes	2			-			-
		Recreational	3			-			-

Extent of Adequacy or Inadequacy of components is scored as 1= High, 2= Moderate, and 3= Low

The table 4.5.1 illustrates the adequacy or otherwise of essential components for rehabilitation in Hadejia Medium Security Prison in relation to the nature of reformation programmes. As provided in the table, the first component is classification, which involves all the inmates in the

prison. The data illustrates high level of adequacy of classification process in the prison. This is further explained in IDI:

Our process of classification is quiet healthy, we start classification firstly by natural segregation, which is a sex difference. We segregate males from females, long termers from short termers, then others like lifers and condemned criminals in their respective categories. Each category has their distinctive dormitories..... We utilize their social history and antecedent in knowing what suit each inmate in the reformation services. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

The next item on the structure list is curriculum guide for the rehabilitation programmes, which the data indicates are unavailable for all the rehabilitation programmes in the prison. During the IDI, it was emphasized by the prison officials that, there are no curriculums, despite its relevance in the rehabilitation programmes. The staffs responsible for the programme facilitation use their skills, knowledge and experiences to train the inmates.

The data in the checklist also indicates low adequacy of vocational, religious and recreational programmes, and highly inadequacy of educational programme. This is related to the inadequacy of instructors for the programme as the next item below indicates.

The next component in the rehabilitation structure is that of qualified staff that are professionally trained to facilitate rehabilitation programmes, guided by training curriculum. The data indicates that instructors for vocational training are highly inadequate, as there are only two instructors, 1 for tailoring and 1 for carpentry. There is no instructor for educational programmes, but there is prison library where the inmates borrow books for recreational reading. Religious programmes also lack facilitators among the prison officials. The chaplain that instructs the inmates comes from outside the institution. There is no instructor for recreational activities, like a game coach.

Regarding the facilities and equipment, the record section indicated that there is high adequacy of facilities for vocational training; the workshop is full of equipment for training inmates. However,

facilities for educational programmes are moderately adequate. There is prison library, but there are no classrooms for facilitating mass literacy. Moreover, according to the prison officials, there are enough computers for skills training in computer training. The table also indicates moderate adequacy of facilities for religious activities, especially related to books. There is small size mosque, and a bigger one is under construction. However, there is no hall for church services; it is probably due to the negligible number of Christians among the inmates. The facilities for recreational activities are highly adequate for the inmates. According to the data; there are indoor games like ludo, draft and playing cards. Outside the dormitories, there are pitches for football, basket ball and volley ball, which are not allowed for used for security reasons. Funding is the last item and the most important on the checklist. The table indicates there is moderate funding for the provisions of all the essential facilities, but, there is none for aftercare services. In IDI an officer states:

Structurally, we have a well assembled workshop, with adequate facilities for training; we don't have inadequacy regarding equipment. Our major problem regarding operational services is inadequacy of qualified instructors those that will facilitate the programmes. For instance, in metal work programme, we have equipment required to operate, but lack of qualified staff hinders its operation, because welding is not a simple task that can be risked to be handled by a novice. We further lack a curriculum guide for all the programmes, as I said earlier, the industry staff use their experience as guidance in the training. But it's important that, our classification process is quiet in order with the provision of the service. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

To gain more information regarding the adequacy of rehabilitation services, the researcher went through the workshop, to understand what was gathered in the interview is real, not a mere conjecture of conviction. The workshop looks dirty, with heavy machines assembled. However, the satisfaction of convicts as beneficiaries of the service, concerning the adequacy of the rehabilitation facilities is further enquired in the research process.

Table 4.5.2 Convicts' Satisfaction with Adequacy of Rehabilitation Components in HMSP

S/ N	Statement	Highly Dissatisfied		Dissatisfied		Undecided		Satisfied		Highly Satisfied	
		F ₀	%	F ₀	%	F ₀	%	F ₀	%	F ₀	%
1.	Classification process undergo by convicts for rehabilitation programme	01	0.5	10	5.5	0.0	0.0	161	88.5	10	5.5
2.	Adequacy of instructors for rehabilitation programmes in the prison	32	17.6	144	79.1	0.0	0.0	05	2.7	01	0.5
3.	Adequacy of rehabilitation programmes in the prison	67	36.8	109	59.9	0.0	0.0	05	2.7	01	0.5
4.	Adequacy of facilities and equipments for rehabilitation programmes in the prison	41	22.5	114	62.6	0.0	0.0	25	13.7	02	1.1
5.	Use of Curriculum guide to facilitate rehabilitation programmes in the prison	98	53.8	82	45.1	01	0.5	01	0.5	0.0	0.0
6.	Adequacy of recreational facilities for the prison inmates	09	4.9	164	90.1	0.0	0.0	09	4.9	0.0	0.0

The table 4.5.2 shows that, in satisfaction with classification processes, majority of the convicts (88.5%) are satisfied with the appropriateness of the classification process they underwent. Also in a more intense perception, 5.5 percent of the inmates are highly satisfied with the classification process they underwent. In contrast, 5.5 percent of the convicts are dissatisfied with the appropriateness of the classification they underwent. Whereas 0.5 percent of the convicts are highly dissatisfied with the appropriateness of the classification process they underwent. The process of classification in the prison is explained as:

The first morning of a convict in the prison, he/she will be paraded before admission board, chaired by the officer in-charge. Others in the board include, head of medical unit, chief warder and welfare officer. During the interview, the convicted inmate will be asked many questions, which will guide the board for appropriate classification of the inmate. In the first place, the board members will counsel the inmate on the appropriate accepted and expected manner from the inmate, and that the convict should not be traumatized by the sentence. Concisely, the board members will create hope in the convicted inmate that, this is not the end of life; the sentence is aimed at reformation only. The board members enquire on the

occupational antecedents of newly sentenced inmate, if the convict have, or lacks skills, or occupation to do any job, the board will decide on the appropriate programme, for him, considering the nature of the crime committed. However, if the convict is skillful, he/she can be subjected to utilization, through co-option among facilitators, in order to train others in the skills acquisition training, and to broadly improve the skillful inmate, through commitment. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

Another essential component is qualified instructors who are professional staffs in the prison, employed essentially for facilitation rehabilitation programmes. The data indicates 79.1 percent of the convicts are dissatisfied with the adequacy of instructors in the prison; others (17.6%) among the convicts are highly dissatisfied with the adequacy of instructors in the prison, making the dissatisfaction category represented by 96.8 percent of the sample. On the other end, 2.7 percent are satisfied with the adequacy of qualified instructors in the prison, while 0.5 percent is highly dissatisfied with the adequacy. The prison officials were not adamant on the situation as amplified as follows:

It is indisputable fact that we lack qualified staff for training inmates in most of the designed programmes. Even the few programmes we are running in the prison, is because we have skillful carpenter and tailor among our staffs. But the irony is that they are not employed as professional staff, but as general duty staff. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

In another response, one administrator explains how they manage such situation of lack of qualified staffs' inadequacy, especially for the rehabilitation programmes that form part of the integral functions of Nigerian Prisons Service:

Sometimes, we even negotiate with outsiders, who have the capability to help in the areas we are lacking. Especially in the religious service, there is a role of a chaplain, someone who teaches religion and offers religious lecture for moral reformation. Every prison has the right to get a chaplain of different faith from outside the prison, but to be given some allowances. They are allowed to offer the services if they are endorsed by major religious organizations, like Jama'atu Nasril Islam (JNI) and Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN). It is such a right that bounded us to involve all Islamic religious practices like five daily prayers, Jumaat congregational prayer, Eid celebration prayers, and lectures on Quran in the month of Ramadan in our religious rehabilitation services. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

The next statement on the table 4.5.2 indicates convicts' perception on the adequacy of rehabilitation programmes in the prison. Most of the convicts (59.9%) were dissatisfied with the

adequacy of rehabilitation programmes. In the same category, 36.8 percent of the convicts are highly dissatisfied with the adequacy of the programmes to cater for their reformation needs in pace with their size. This made the dissatisfaction side gained highest responses, constituting 96.7 percent. In contrast, 2.7 percent of the convicts are satisfied with the adequacy of rehabilitation programmes in the prison, whereas 0.5 percent of the convicts reported high satisfied with the adequacy of rehabilitation programmes. The satisfaction side is supported by 3.2 percent, while the dissatisfaction option is supported by 95.5 percent of the respondents.

Another prison component essential in the course of this research is facilities and equipment. As regards to the adequacy of facilities and equipment in HMSP, 58.6 percent of the convicts are dissatisfied with the adequacy of rehabilitation facilities, followed by others (20.7%), who are highly dissatisfied with the adequacy of facilities. On the other side, 18.9 percent of the convicts are satisfied with the adequacy of facilities in the prison. In the same vein 1.8 percent strongly agree with the adequacy of rehabilitation facilities. The finding indicates that majority (79.3%) of the convicts at varying degrees are not satisfied with the adequacy of rehabilitation facilities

The table further provides a statement in support of availability of curriculum guide, as an essential component for programme facilitation in the prison, the convicts responded in support for its availability or otherwise. Most of the convicts (53.2%) are highly dissatisfied with the availability of the curriculum in the prison. Their opinion is supported by others (45%) of the total convicts who are also dissatisfied with the availability. However, one convict is satisfied that there is curriculum for Islamic religious programme, no one strongly agrees with the availability of anything like curriculum, that guides their trainings. In sum, 99 percent of the convicts were indisputably dissatisfied with the availability of curriculum guide in the prison. The

administrators confirmed the absence of curriculum guide in the prison rehabilitation programmes, as one of them responded:

Precisely, we don't have any lexical or written document, which guides the rehabilitation training. However, in each programme the instructor or facilitating staff, by experience knows where and what to start. For instance in tailoring training, it is not possible to start sewing a shirt with a novice; it has to start from initial point. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

Concerning adequacy of recreational facilities in the prison, 89.2 percent of the convicts are dissatisfied with the adequacy of recreational facilities; other convicts (4.5%) are highly dissatisfied with the adequacy of recreational facilities. The remaining 6.3 percent are satisfied with the adequacy of recreational facilities, without further support for a stronger perception. The perception of inadequacy of recreational facilities has the highest responses (93.7%). This is related to the fact that, only indoor games are allowed in the prison. All the outdoor games are suspended for security reasons, as explained previously.

4.6 Effectiveness of Rehabilitation Programmes in Hadejia Medium Security Prison

In the course of this study, effectiveness of prison rehabilitation is assessed using parameters within and outside the prison. The internal parameter comprises indices such as condition of the inmates and prison environment, proper classification of inmates, provision of rehabilitation programmes in concert to inmates' preference, reformatory quality of the programme as well as its strength to prevent relapse to criminal behaviour among convicts. The external parameter utilized ex-convicts' responses to assess the effectiveness of rehabilitation programme on successful reintegration and utilization of the learnt skills for after prison life, under aftercare services. Therefore, we will consider these parameters (except those we analyzed in the previous sections) in the assessment of the effectiveness in the context of this study.

Table 4.6.1 Convicts' Satisfaction with the Condition of Rehabilitation Service

S/N	Prison condition	Highly Dissatisfied		Dissatisfied		Undecided		Satisfied		Highly Satisfied	
		F ₀	%	F ₀	%	F ₀	%	F ₀	%	F ₀	%
1.	Water, sanitation and hygiene	02	1.1	38	20.9	0.0	0.0	137	75.3	05	2.7
2.	Feeding adequacy and procedure	45	24.7	115	63.2	0.0	0.0	18	9.9	04	2.2
3.	Provision of Clothing	112	61.5	66	36.3	0.0	0.0	04	2.2	0.0	0.0
4.	Health care services	12	6.6	87	47.8	0.0	0.0	77	42.3	06	3.3

The table 4.6.1 indicates that most of the convicts (75.3%) are satisfied with the services concerning water, sanitation and hygiene. Few (2.7%) others are highly satisfied, making up of 78% of the satisfied convicts. Some convicts (20.9%) are not satisfied, while few (1.1%) are highly dissatisfied, making up a total of 22 percent of the respondents dissatisfied with the water, sanitation and hygiene condition of the prison. During an In-Depth Interview, one of the prison official reveals:

We have portable water supply, sourced from two boreholes. We have relatively constant sanitation and hygiene. In addition to that, each dormitory has big jerry cans of 300 litres size, as a reservoir for water. The prison also receives some, supports from private individuals and organizations with basic utensils for sanitation and hygiene, like disinfectants and detergents. The inmates on roaster basis participate in sanitizing their environment and toilets. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

Concerning adequacy and procedure of feeding, 63.2% of the respondents are not satisfied, 24.7 percent of the respondents are highly dissatisfied. In contrast, 9.9 percent are satisfied, supported in a louder tone by 2.2 percent respondents. In sum, 87.9 percent are dissatisfied, while 12.1 percent are satisfied with the feeding.

Cloth provision is one of the legal rights of incarcerated offenders, based on the UN minimum standard rules for imprisonment. The data on provision of clothing for incarcerated offenders in HMSP indicates that 61.5 percent of the respondents are highly dissatisfied with the cloth

provision in the prison. Others (36.3%) were dissatisfied with the cloth provision, making up the total of 97.8 percent. However, the remaining respondents (2.2%) are satisfied with the provision of clothes in the prison. This finding indicates poor provision of clothes to the incarcerated offenders in Hadejia Medium Security Prison.

The last statement on the table is regarding the delivery of healthcare services, whereby 47.8 percent of the convicts are dissatisfied with the provision of healthcare services, while few (6.6%) reported as highly dissatisfied with the healthcare services delivery, making sum of 54.4 percent expressed their dissatisfaction with the system of healthcare services. At the other end, 42.3 percent are satisfied, while 3.3 percent are highly satisfied. The total for those satisfied is 45.6 percent. In IDI an official explains:

Concerning health condition, we don't have a medical doctor as ordained by the service provision, in a prison like this. But we have in such position a qualified and experienced nursing officer and junior community health extension worker (JCHEW). The nursing officer is a male and the JCHEW is a female. There is a sick bay in case of its need in the prison, if a case persists or requires more qualified medical personnel; we refer to Hadejia General Hospital. All our health bills are treated free of charge in the hospital as a courtesy and support from the state government. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

It is also important to note that there is no congestion of inmates in HMSM, because with the capacity of 640 inmates, currently the total inmates including ATMs and convicted inmates are 277. One of the respondents among the prison officials describes the situation as:

The condition in Hadejia medium security prison is relatively livable, without congestion. Our intake capacity is 640, with 160 bed spaces. But since the inception of the prison in 1993, it had never reached half of its maximum capacity. The population size of the inmates dwindles below the half. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

The next important parameter is inmates' preference for a rehabilitation programme, which is also relevant in determining effective rehabilitation programme. But, because of paucity in some structural components as discussed previously, instructors and facilities are not provided in pace with the number of inmates in the prison. Some of the inmates may not necessarily be provided

with the programmes of their preference. Below is the distribution of expressed preference among inmates:

Table 4.6.2 Convicts Preferences for Rehabilitation Programme

S/N	Preferred programmes among convicts	Frequency	Percent
1.	Educational Programmes	46	25.3
2.	Vocational Programmes	109	59.9
3.	Religious Programmes	26	14.3
4.	Recreational Programmes	01	0.5
	Total	182	100.0

The table 4.6.2 presents that Vocational programmes like wood work, metal works, aluminium works and hair or barbing salon is the most preferred programme by 59.9 percent of the inmates. Other respondents (25.3%) prefer educational programmes like Adult Education programme and Computer literacy. Religious programmes, like recitation of scriptures and praying are preferred by 14.3 percent of the inmates. Recreational programme is the least preferred programme, indicated by 0.5 percent of the respondents.

Table 4.6.3 Convicts Perception on the Impact of Rehabilitation programmes

S/N	Statement	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		undecided		Agree		Strongly Agree	
		F ₀	%	F ₀	%	F ₀	%	F ₀	%	F ₀	%
1.	Convicts' preferences are considered in provision of rehabilitation programmes	44	24.2	123	67.6	00	00	12	6.6	03	1.6
2.	Convicts benefit immensely with reformation through rehabilitation training	105	57.7	58	31.9	00	00	18	9.9	01	0.5
3.	The rehabilitation programmes convicts undergo will make impact in their after prison life	119	65.4	45	24.7	00	00	16	8.8	02	1.1
4.	The skills learnt by convicts can prevent them from relapsing to criminal behaviour	142	78	32	17.6	00	00	07	3.8	01	0.5

The table 4.6.3 illustrates convicts' perceived impact of the reformatory programmes they undergo as a treatment to their antisocial behaviours. The positive impact, which is part of the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes, is measured by convicts agreement or disagreement on the statement that describes the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes. Starting from convicts' preferences consideration, majority of the convicts (67.6%) disagree with the statement. On a stronger feeling, 24.2 percent others, strongly disagree with the statement. On the other hand, 6.6 percent agree with the statement that their preference is considered, supported by others (1.6%) who strongly agree with the notion. Simply the finding indicates that, most of the convicts (91.8%) believed their preferences are not considered in provision of rehabilitation programmes. But few others (8.2%) agreed that their preferences were considered. One of the respondents among the prison administrators explains that:

As I mentioned earlier, we classify inmates for a particular programme in concert with the inmate's antecedent identified during admission board interview, we don't force them to undergo any programme, but we do cunningly convince them to accept our suggestion. Though, participation in any sort of programme, regulates the boredom of regimented life the inmates undergo, however, it is important to note that, it is not all convicted inmates we place on the programmes, it is turn by turn, because of the paucity of resources we have at our disposal. Sometimes, we do ask the convicted inmates on their preference for a rehabilitation programme, but mostly we suggest what is appropriate for them. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

The next statement is convicts' response on their reformation benefits from the rehabilitation training they participate in the programmes. The data indicates that 57.7 percent of the inmates strongly disagree that they are benefitting reformation in the programmes they are undergoing; their responses is supported by 31.9 percent, who also disagree with the statement in a lesser degree. In sum, 89.5 percent disagree with the statement under varying degrees. Among the remaining, 10 percent agreed, and 0.5 percent others strongly agree that they are benefitting reformation from participating in the rehabilitation programmes.

This finding indicates pessimism among the convicts who are the target beneficiaries of the rehabilitation programmes in Hadejia Medium Security Prison. The administrators during the In-Depth Interview were not oblivious of the status of their effectiveness, and one of them explains the context of the problem

Our major problem is inadequacy of qualified staff who can handle the instruction of rehabilitation programmes effectively. Secondly, there is need for provision of more equipment, in pace with the identified needs, preference and size of inmates in a medium security prison like this. With these two problems solved in the prison, I believe the internal problems are tackled. (IDI, Prison official, 2016)

The impact of the training is equally important, as it will help the inmates' after prison lives for commitment in law abiding life and self sustenance in line with their needs as social beings. However, the data from the table 4.6.3 illustrates that 65.4 percent strongly disagree with the potential impact of the programmes they undergo in their after prison life. Another 24.7 percent follow the same suit in a lesser extent by disagreeing with the statement, making up to 90.1 percent of those that disagree with the statement. In contrast, 8.8 percent others agree with the statement, they were supported by 1.1 percent others who strongly agree with the statement. This also indicates poor impact of the programmes on the convicts.

The last statement seeks to investigate whether the skills learnt by the inmates have the strength of preventing them from further relapse to criminal behavior. The data shows that 78 percent of the convicts strongly disagree with the statement, while 17.6 percent respondents supported them by disagreeing with the statement, making 95.6 percent of those convicts that disagree with the strength of the programmes in preventing them from relapsing to criminal activities. However, few others (3.8%) agree with the statement, supported by 0.5 percent (1) other who strongly agrees that they learnt skills worth preventing them from recidivism. This finding indicates weak reformatory quality of the programmes the convicts undergo.

Table 4.6.4 Reconvicted inmates' previous experience in HMSP and other prisons

S/N		Experiences	Frequency	Percent
1.	Last prison attended	Hadejia Medium Security Prison	28	96.6
		Satellite Prison in Jigawa State	1	3.4
2.	Last programmes underwent	None	17	58.6
		Religious Programmes	12	41.4
3.	Reasons for relapse	Hedonic benefits of the crime	9	31
		Predisposing factors mentioned in Table 4.2.2	20	69

In meta-analysis, recidivism is regarded as the outcome variable for assessing rehabilitation effectiveness. Therefore, table 4.6.4 section gathered further responses, specifically from 29 recidivists among the inmates, regarding their previous incarceration. The questions enquires on the last prison they attended, type of programmes they underwent and perceived reasons for recidivism. The responses will provide hints on effectiveness of the programmes underwent previously in relation to the prisons that facilitate the programme.

Table 4.4.6 indicates that one (3.4%) recidivist was lastly imprisoned in Kiyawa Satellite prison in Jigawa state. But, most of the recidivists (96.6%) were lastly incarcerated in Hadejia Medium Security Prison. Bearing in mind their previous history of incarceration indicates that, only 1 recidivist is incarcerated more than three times. 7 others are sentenced for the third time, while 21 others are undergoing sentence for the second conviction.

The responses of the recidivists regarding the previous programmes they underwent in the table 4.6.4 above indicates 58.6 percent were idle, and did not undergo any reformation programme in their last sentence. While 41.4 percent underwent religious programmes. None among the recidivists did undergo either Vocational or Educational programmes. This signifies the weak reformatory quality of the programmes being offered to them.

Concerning reasons responsible for relapse to criminal behavior among recidivists, 31 percent were compelled by hedonic benefit of the crime committed. The other 69 percent were driven by the predisposing factors mentioned in section A, table 4.2.2, which include emotional dispositions, poverty, vengeance and others.

4.7 Ex-Convicts Responses for Assessing Rehabilitation Effectiveness

The parameter outside the prison utilized the responses of ex-convicts for further assessment of aftercare services as an integral component that determines effectiveness of rehabilitation intervention. The data was obtained from 10 ex-convicts that were reachable during collection of the data. The section enquires on the daily activities and rehabilitation programmes underwent by ex-convicts, the benefits acquired for participation in the programmes, the perceived impact of the rehabilitation programmes. Others include the strength of the programmes in preventing recidivism, accessing aftercare services, social challenges faced and other factors that might have/not hindered the utilization of reformation skills and qualities acquired during incarceration.

Table 4.7.1 Daily Activities Participated by Ex-Convicts during Incarceration

Daily activities	Frequency	Percent
Rehabilitation Programme	07	70.0
Group Work	01	10.0
Individual Case Work	02	20.0
Total	10	100.0

The data in table 4.7.1 indicates that 70 percent of the ex-convicts participated in rehabilitation programmes daily, 10 percent participated in group work, which is kitchen services for the inmates, the remaining 20 percent of the convicts participated in individual case work, which was cutting firewood and plumbing activities in the prison.

Table 4.7.2 Benefits of Programme Participation among Ex-Convicts during Incarceration

Benefits of programmes	Frequency	Percent
Skills Acquisition	05	50.0
Behavioural Adjustment	01	10.0
Not gained any benefit	04	40.0
Total	10	100.0

Table 4.7.2 shows the benefits of the rehabilitation programmes participated by ex-convicts; 50 percent of the respondents benefited with skills in Vocational programmes, while 40 percent believed they didn't gain anything from the participation in rehabilitation programmes. Other 10 percent benefitted with change in behaviour.

Table 4.7.3 Programmes underwent by ex-convicts during their incarceration

Type of programmes underwent by ex-convicts	Frequency	Percent
Vocational Programme	05	50.0
Religious Programme	05	50.0
Total	10	100.0

The data in table 4.7.3 indicates that 50 percent of the ex-convicts underwent Vocational programmes during their prison terms, which include laundry services, tailoring and wood work. The other 50 percent underwent religious programmes, such as recitation of Qur'an, listening to preaching and attending all praying Services. Therefore, the programmes participated by ex-convicts include Vocational and Religious programmes. The Vocational programmes include tailoring, laundry services and wood work, while the religious programmes involve listening to preaching, recitation of Qur'an and taking part in daily prayers.

Table 4.7.4 Ex-convicts' Perception on the Impact of Rehabilitation Programmes

S/N	Statement	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Undecided		Agree		Strongly Agree	
		F ₀	%	F ₀	%	F ₀	%	F ₀	%	F ₀	%
1.	Ex- Convicts' preferences were considered in provision of rehabilitation programmes	05	50	05	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.	Ex- Convicts benefit immensely with reformation through rehabilitation training	04	40	04	40	0.0	0.0	02	20	0.0	0.0
3.	The rehabilitation programmes makes impact on ex-convicts' after prison life	04	40	03	30	0.0	0.0	03	30	0.0	0.0
4.	The skills learnt prevent ex-convict from relapsing to criminal behaviour	05	50	02	20	0.0	0.0	03	30	0.0	0.0

Table 4.7.4 deals with the perception of the respondents to the designed programmes they underwent, 50 percent strongly disagree that there was consideration of their preference in the provision of rehabilitation programmes. In the same vein, 50 percent others also disagree with the statement, in a lesser degree. In sum, all the ex-convicts (100%) disagree in varying degrees that their preference was considered in provision of rehabilitation programmes. Concerning reformation gain through rehabilitation programmes, 40 percent of the ex-convicts strongly disagree with the statement in a lesser degree. Other 40 percent also disagree with the statement, the remaining 20 percent agree that they gained reformation through rehabilitation programmes. In concise, 80 percent of the ex-convicts disagree with the notion, whereas, 20 percent agree with the statement that their preference was considered during provision of rehabilitation service.

Regarding the impact of the rehabilitation programmes on ex-convicts life, 40 percent strongly disagree with the statement, supported by other 30 percent of the sample who also disagree on the impact of the rehabilitation programmes on their after prison life. The 30 percent others agree that

the rehabilitation makes impact on their after prison life. Therefore, 30 percent of the ex-convicts agree the rehabilitation programmes they underwent is making impact in their after prison life, while 70 percent disagree in a varying degrees. This signifies that the rehabilitation programmes they underwent make poor impact on their after prison life.

Table 4.7.5 Aftercare services for the ex-convicts

S/N	Supposed benefits of Aftercare services	YES		NO	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1.	Do you receive any support from the prison administration for after care services?	0.0	0.0	10	100
2.	Do the prison administrators ever visit you for after care evaluation?	0.0	0.0	10	100
3.	Do the skills learnt in the prison worth changing your life positively?	01	10	09	90
4.	Do you adopt the rehabilitation skills learned in the prison in your after prison life?	02	20	08	80

Aftercare support involves fund or equipment for utilization of the learnt skills by reformed inmates during release. However, the data from the table 4.7.5 indicates 100 percent of the ex-convicts did not receive any form of aftercare support during their release. With regard to aftercare visits for evaluation of the ex-convicts, 100 percent of the ex-convicts had never been visited for the evaluation. Furthermore, 90 percent of the ex-convicts believe they didn't learn skills worth changing them positively. But one ex-convict agrees to have learnt skills worth changing life positively. In adoption of the skills learnt for after prison life, 20 percent of the ex-convicts indicated to have adopted the learnt skills, while 80 percent did not adopt any skills learnt for their after prison life. In sum, none of the ex-convicts received any aftercare support, and also none of them has ever visited by the prison officials for aftercare evaluation. Most of the ex-convicts also believed they did not learn skills worth changing them positively in the

rehabilitation programmes they underwent. Therefore, most of them but few, did not adopt any skills learnt during their prison rehabilitation programme.

Table 4.7.6 Reasons that Hinder Ex-Convicts from Adopting the Skills Learnt During Prison Life

Reasons that hinder adoption of skills	Frequency	Percent
Undecided	01	10.0
Lack of aftercare support	02	20.0
Lack of patronage	02	20.0
Not interested in the programme underwent	03	30.0
Other reasons	02	20.0
Total	10	100.0

Table 4.7.6 shows the reasons that hinder the adoption of reformation skills learnt during their incarceration, 30 percent of the ex-convicts believe that they are not interested in the programme they underwent. Other 20 percent believe the reason is lack of aftercare support by the prison, 20 percent others believe it is because of lack of patronage by the society. 10 percent i.e. one ex-convict has undecided response. This indicates poor utilization of learnt skills in after prison life. However, the remaining 20 percent of the ex-convicts have different reasons for not adopting learned skills, they prefer maintaining their old occupation and life style in struggle to sustain life.

Table 4.7.7 Social Challenges Faced by ex-Convicts in Reintegration

Challenges	Frequency	Percent
Discrimination	06	60.0
Isolation	04	40.0
Total	10	100.0

Other factors that affect successful reintegration of released prisoners, and utilization of the skills learnt during incarceration are challenges of societal reaction to the ex-convicts. Table 4.7.7 illustrates that, 60 percent of the ex-convicts experience discrimination by the conventional society, while the remaining 40 percent are facing challenges of isolation from conventional others.

4.8 Cross Tabulations

4.8.1 Crime Predisposing Factors and Type of Programme Convicts are Undergoing

Predisposing Factors	Type of Programme								Total
	None		Educational Programme		Vocational Programme		Religious Programme		
Emotional Disposition	33	44%	04	5.3%	11	14.7%	27	36%	75
Poverty	39	47.5%	0.0	0.0%	02	2.4%	41	50%	82
Vengeance	00	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	02	100%	0.0	0.0%	02
Others	02	8.6%	0.0	0.0%	02	8.6%	19	82.6%	23
Total	74		04		17		87		182

In table 4.8.1, the distribution of the predisposing factors and type of programme the convicts are undergoing indicate that 45 percent of the total convicts reported to be predisposed by poverty to commit various crimes. However, half of them (50%) are undergoing religious programme, while 47.5 percent are not undergoing any programme in the prison. The least 2.4 percent are undergoing Educational programme. Another 41 percent of the inmates were predisposed by emotional disposition, most of them (44%) are not undergoing any programme in the prison, 36 percent are undergoing religious programme, 14.7 percent are undergoing Vocational training, while the least 5.3 percent are undergoing educational programme. In addition 12.6 percent of the convicts have been predisposed by other factors, which include negligence to duty, influence of substance abuse, irresponsibility and mismanagement. Most of them (82.6%) are undergoing religious programmes, while the few others (8.6%) participate in Vocational programmes. The other 8.6% reported that they are not engaged in any activity. The least (1%) are those predisposed by desire of vengeance, who were also engaged in Vocational programme.

The distribution of the scores across the two variables indicates a gap of proper provision of rehabilitation programmes in line with the risk factors that predispose most of the convicts to criminal behaviour. For instance, most of those predisposed by poverty are placed on religious programme, instead of vocational programmes. However, those predisposed by desire of vengeance are placed on vocational programme instead of cognitive skills programme.

Table 4.8.2 Convicts' Preferred Programmes and Programmes the Convicts are Undergoing

Preferred programmes by the Inmates	Programmes Convicts Undergo								Total
	None		Educational Programmes		Vocational Programmes		Religious Programmes		
Educational Programmes	18	39.1%	02	4.3%	07	15.2%	19	41.3%	46
Vocational Programmes	34	31.1%	02	1.8%	08	7.3%	65	59.6%	109
Religious Programmes	22	84.6%	00	0.0%	01	3.8%	03	11.5%	26
Recreational Programmes	00	0.0%	00	0.0%	01	100%	00	0.0%	01

In table 4.8.2, most of the convicts (60%) prefer vocational programmes, but most of them (59.6%) were undergoing religious programme, and other 39.1 percent are idle, not undergoing any programme, while few (4.3%) are undergoing educational programme. The data also, indicates that, 25.2 percent of the total convicts that prefer Educational programmes, 41 percent of them are undergoing religious programmes, 39.1 percent are idle, and therefore not undergoing any programme, 15.2 percent of the inmates are undergoing vocational programmes, the least (4.3%) are already undergoing Educational programme. Others constituting 14.2 percent prefer religious programme, of which 84.6 percent are idle in the prison, 11.5 percent are undergoing the religious programme, and 3.8 percent undergoes Vocational programme.

The table signifies a gap between preferred programmes of rehabilitation by the convicts and the provision of rehabilitation programmes for the convicts. It also indicates that, the convicts' preferences in the provision of rehabilitation programmes are highly neglected, and some significant number of convicts are idle in the prison.

4.8.3 Last Prison Attended by Reconvicted Inmates and Last Programmes Underwent by Reconvicted Inmates

Last prison attended	Type of Programme underwent				Total
	None		Religious Programme		
Hadejia Medium Security Prison	16	57.1%	12	42.9%	28
Satellite Prison in Jigawa state	01	100%	00	0.0%	1

In table 4.8.3, among the recidivists that were lastly incarcerated in Hadejia Medium Security Prison, 57.1 percent reported that they did not undergo any programme during their last sentence, while 42.9 percent others underwent religious programmes. The only respondent that was imprisoned in another prison than Hadejia Medium Security Prison also did not undergo any programme of rehabilitation in the last sentence. Considering the reasons for relapse among recidivists in the table 4.6.4 discussed previously, which was on hedonic benefits of the crimes and other predisposing factors, like emotional disposition such as greediness and aggression, poverty and other reasons like drug abuse, we may deduce that the risk factors for recidivism have little to do with challenges of social relationship, such as discrimination and isolation, as perceived by the prison administrators. The reason can be closely tied to the nature and effectiveness of the rehabilitation programme provided to the convicts.

4.9 Discussion of Findings

4.9.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The respondents are predominantly males of young age, between 18 to 37 years of age. Most of them are Muslims with Hausa/Fulani ethnic background, their level of literacy is low, most of them claimed to have informal literacy of Qur'an. The few that attended formal education mostly have primary secondary schools certificate. Most of them are farmers and artisans; few are civil servants and traders. There are more first offenders among the convicts and most of the ex-convicts were convicted more than twice. The most common offence for conviction among both the convicts and ex-convicts is property crime like stealing. The respondents were mostly predisposed by poverty or emotional disposition. This finding corroborates findings of Tanimu (2010) which shows that: "a typical convict in Nigerian prisons is a semi-literate male, in the prime of his youth (18-29 years). He is most likely convicted for committing a property or property-related crime. Occupationally, he is either unemployed or self employed (or apprentice) in the lowest occupational ladder." (Tanimu, 2010: 143).

4.9.2 Nature of Rehabilitation Services in Hadejia Medium Security Prison

The designed programmes for rehabilitation and reformation of inmates are more of Vocational Trainings, Religious, Educational and Recreational programmes. However, the functioning Vocational programmes are wood work, laundry services and tailoring. The religious services involve recitation of scriptures and other scheduled services that are facilitated by chaplains outside the prison. It is mandatory for all the inmates to participate in religious programmes in HMSP. The compulsion of participation made some inmates regard religious programme as routine but not reformation programme. Therefore, significant number of the inmates are idle in

the prison and do not gain any reformation. Few convicts participate in vocational training, because of paucity in essential services for rehabilitation in the prison. Activities participated by inmates include rehabilitation programmes, group work and individual case work. The benefits derived by the convicts include skills acquisition, behavioural adjustment, income earning and knowledge through studies and memorization of religious scripture. But most of the inmates believe they did not gain any reformation benefit in their incarceration, because they lead an idle life in the prison. This result corroborates finding of Taminu (2010) in Zaria and Kaduna, which found that most of the inmates had never been assigned rehabilitative work since their incarceration and educational programmes were handicapped. Hence, there is a longing for rehabilitation and educational programmes among inmates despite the poor diet they receive.

The nature of rehabilitation and reformation services in HMSP is described as non punitive, a notion agreed by most of the convicts and prison officials, even though protested against by few convicts. The finding contradicts the finding of Ameh, (2010) which holds that Nigerian prisons have remained more or less a punitive centre. The reformatory quality of the rehabilitation programmes is pessimistically remarked as weak by the inmates in HMSP, mostly because of unavailability of much reformation programmes that suit their preferences. Notwithstanding, the identified nature of rehabilitation services in HMSP appraises Cressey's view, which describes modern cognitive skills; Vocational Training, Educational Counseling and even direct financial assistance are viewed as corrective, because they are non punitive (Cressey, 1958). The nature of rehabilitation services also conform to the model of rehabilitation, which condones pain inflicted reformation, but believe in provision of designed programmes for reformation (Ameh and Ugwueke, 2014).

4.9.3 Structure of Rehabilitation Services in Hadejia Medium Security Prison

The structure of rehabilitation services delivery in Hadejia Medium Security Prison is operationally designed by the reformation function of Nigerian prisons service. They are aimed in configuring effective rehabilitation, reformation and reintegration services, supported by essential components for service delivery. In HMSP, at the apex of rehabilitation structure there is three rudiments which are funding, facilities and staffing. In the middle there is classification, curriculum and programme. At the bottom is aftercare service, which sustains the efficacy and function of rehabilitation offered to the inmates.

The sources of the apex structure are the Nigerian Prisons Service, state and local governments, nongovernmental organizations and private individuals. The utilization of the middle components is done by the professional and qualified staffs employed purposely to serve as instructors in rehabilitation of inmates, and also to facilitate the bottom component which is aftercare services. These components of the middle structure are under section of industry in HMSP. Aftercare services are aimed to ensure and sustain efficacy of the rehabilitation of convicts, usually through tangible supports, successful reintegration of ex-convicts and evaluation visits, the bottom component is under welfare section in HMSP.

The design of the rehabilitation structure in HMSP makes corroboration with insightful view of Obioha (2011:97) which puts that “the prison system is seen as a functional, structural whole with different parts. Similar to the structural-functionalist theory of social system is the Merton’s Social Structure perspective”. However, our conception in this study focuses on prison rehabilitation service, which has essential interrelated parts such as funding, facilities, staffing, classification, curriculum, programmes and aftercare services. The structure appraises organic analogy model of functionalist perspective, whereby if any part of the general body making up the

system becomes dysfunctional, it will affect the function of the whole system. For instance, this study found high inadequacy of qualified staff, absence of curriculum guide and absence of funding for aftercare services in HMSPP, the gap which will consequently affects the wholesome function of the rehabilitation system.

4.9.4 Adequacy of Rehabilitation Components in Hadejia Medium Security Prison

This study found that, funding and provision of facilities is moderately adequate, but there is no fund for aftercare services. The use of curriculum guide is entirely absent for all the rehabilitation programmes. Despite the high adequacy of facilities for vocational and recreational activities, their facilitation is inadequate. The inadequacy of educational programmes is even higher. This is because of high inadequacy of qualified staffs for vocational trainings, and there are no qualified staffs to facilitate Educational programmes. However, a chaplain from outside the prison is sent by authorized faith based organizations to facilitate religious services occasionally. Additionally, for Educational and Healthcare services, the facilities are moderately adequate, considering the need and size of the prison population. These findings appraise Nigerian Prisons Service (2011:37) contention that describes inadequacy of funds as a constraint for the provision of training materials and staff capacity building, and that of Amnesty International (2008) posits that education and vocational training programmes exist in most prisons, but they often lack necessary materials and are limited to only a handful of convicted prisoners.

The inadequacy of funding by the government for provision of some essential components of rehabilitation negates the principle of rehabilitation model. The model states that all criminals, even if they have wronged society, are still due the autonomous rights guaranteed them by the state. It is the state's duty to uphold the moral education of the criminal the best way that it can, so as to reform them as productive citizens (Ameh and Ugwueke, 2014).

4.9.5 Effectiveness of Rehabilitation Services in Hadejia Medium Security Prison.

The research outcomes signify inefficacy of rehabilitation services in HMSP. The inmates' condition for rehabilitation is relatively satisfactory, there is no congestion, there is adequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene is relatively fair. However, most of the convicts are not satisfied with feeding, clothing and healthcare services delivery. The finding approves the view of Shajobi-ibikunle (2014:97) which posits that, "the Nigerian prisons are not really overcrowded in the sense that the total installed capacity can conveniently handle the total inmate population.", and that of Tanimu (2010:145) in Zaria and Kaduna which reveals that "the overwhelming majority of male convicts reported that they were not provided with adequate clothing".

There is high neglect of convicts' preference in provision of rehabilitation programmes. The study found that, most of the convicts prefer Vocational and Educational programme, but they were compelled to undergo occasional programmes for religious services, only few inmates participate in Vocational programmes. This finding contradicts the research finding by Asokhia and Osumah (2011:230) in Edo State which stated that "Prison inmates preferred one rehabilitation service to the other. The most preferred rehabilitation service is recreational activities – Football.", but appraises the view of Latessa (2012) who observes that policy makers do not care if the facilitators or participants of rehabilitation like the programme or not, which is also essential in effective delivery.

The finding of this study indicates lack of consideration of convicts' needs by the prison officials, in relation to risk factors. Even classification process seems less relevant in the provision of rehabilitation services. The outcome of the rehabilitation programmes in HMSP shows that 89.5 percent of the convicts did not benefit reformation for participation. They further believe that, the programmes they undergo will not make any impact in their after prison life. The

programmes participated by inmates lack strength to prevent them from further relapse or recidivism. This is because of the weak quality of the programmes they undergo. This finding is in agreement with the view of Latessa (2012) who puts that convicts' satisfaction with reformation programmes will be understood better if the participants believe the programme will change their potentiality after prison life. In essence, this will help in controlling recidivism among those who participate in the programme than those who did not complete or undergo any programme at all.

In fact, significant numbers of the convicts were idle in the prison, and most of them participate in suggested and occasional programmes of religious service. This finding corroborates the finding of Aduba (2007) in plateau state that the prisoners in Nigeria suffer from enforced idleness and spend a greater part of their time in prison in idleness.

In assessing the efficacy of the rehabilitation programme, the study found that, most of the reconvicted inmates were previously incarcerated in Hadejia Medium Security Prison. In a similar finding in a research conducted in Kogi State, Ameh and Ugwueke (2014) discovered that, some of the convicts are recidivist while majority are first offenders. In HMSP majority of the recidivists in their previous incarceration were idle throughout the term served, and the remaining underwent religious programmes. However, recidivism among the reconvicts is fueled by other reasons such as poverty, emotional disposition and drug abuse, then the inefficacy of the programmes. This indicates neglect of basic principles of effective rehabilitation which targets criminogenic behaviours of criminal offenders in HMSP as suggested by Cullen and Gendreau (2000).

Outside the prison, ex-convicts responses indicate their participation in vocational and religious programmes for rehabilitation. Regarding participation in the programme, few benefitted with

behavioural adjustment and some benefitted with skills acquisition, while another category gained nothing worth reformation. Further failure in sustaining the development made in skills acquisition and behavioural adjustment among the ex-convicts is displayed through aftercare services. None among the ex-convicts received any tangible support during release from prison. Moreover, none of them ever experienced any evaluation visit by the prison officials. This finding corroborates NPS (1995) view that Nigerian prisons service is yet to do much in this area due to low budgets. Lack of after care for discharged inmates inhibits their rehabilitation. In the situation in which they are discharged into the streets without any follow-up, doesn't help the system.

Some of the ex-convicts expressed their unwillingness to continue with the skills learnt in prison, because it is not their preference, and sometimes because of lack of support to establish and practice the skills learnt in prison. In the event whereby the learnt skills are utilized by the ex-convicts, the services are not patronized by the larger society. In turn they face serious challenges of discrimination and isolation by the conventional others. The finding is in agreement with the abstraction of Ajala and Oguntuase (2011:185) which posits that, offenders released from correctional institutions are confronted by social, economic and personal challenges, which tend to become obstacles to a crime-free lifestyle.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of this research work, which is aimed to assess the delivery of rehabilitation services in Hadejia Medium Security Prison. It also provides concluding remarks as well as suggestions of useful recommendations that will be relevant in improving delivery of rehabilitation services in Nigerian prisons, specifically Hadejia Medium Security Prison.

5.2 Summary

The study had identified the nature of rehabilitation services in HMSP as one that involves designated vocational, educational, recreational and religious based programmes. Responses gathered from current convicts and prison officials indicate inadequacy of instructors of rehabilitation programmes in pace with the number of convicts in the prison, as a result of which only few convicts participate in the trainings. Thus, many convicts are idle without any assigned reformation programme to participate in, except the mandatory religious services, which most of the convicts perceived to have weak reformatory quality. However, most of the convicts and the prison officials described the nature of the rehabilitation process as non-punitive, involving benefits like skills acquisition, behavioural adjustment and income earning.

The structure of rehabilitation services in HMSP includes funding, facilities and staffing at the upper structure, which are sourced from outside the prison. Then classification process, curriculum guide and well designed programmes for rehabilitation, which are facilitated within the prison for effective rehabilitation. Lastly, at the bottom of the structure are aftercare services

rendered to the discharged prisoner, which aim at sustaining the improvements made while in prison. This is done through grants of tangible support and follow-up visits to ensure successful reintegration of the released prisoner.

However, the study found that adequacy of services varies across the essential components of the rehabilitation structure. The prison has designed Educational, Religious and Vocational programmes, and Recreational facilities. However, within the prison the convicts perceived the programmes as inadequate. Inevitably this is related to the fact that there is inadequacy of qualified instructors to facilitate the programmes and curriculum guide for trainings and evaluations, as explained by the prison officials. The prison officials also complained of inadequacy of funding, especially aftercare services.

In assessing the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes in the prison, the study found that, within the prison there are perceived problems of weak reformatory nature of rehabilitation services, poor impact of the programme on the convicts, and high level of neglecting convicts preferences in provision of rehabilitation programmes. Parameter outside the prison also indicates absence of aftercare support for the released prisoners, lack of evaluation visit for the ex-convicts, and serious social challenges of stigma, isolation and discrimination faced by the ex-convicts. These affects ex-convicts' successful reintegration and utilization of the skills learnt during incarceration.

The study's findings underpinned the problems associated with delivery of rehabilitation services in Hadejia Medium Security Prison, it goes to the extent of identifying the nature and structure of rehabilitation services, an area which is given low consideration in rehabilitation studies, as well as the gaps that hinder effective service delivery, which will be of great help the concerned stakeholders like NPS, non-governmental agencies, community and academics.

5.3 Conclusion

The study of prison rehabilitation is a widely celebrated topic in criminal justice. The concept of rehabilitation in prisons has its roots from utilitarian philosophy of enlightenment age. In the modern world, there are large bodies of literatures which discuss processes, structure, nature, adequacy and effectiveness of rehabilitation in prisons around the world, with emphasis on what works in the rehabilitation. Unexceptionally, Nigerian prisons service claims shifting its goals towards rehabilitation and reformation of prison inmates, the contention which literatures and research works regard as mere disguise for modernizing. But in practice it remains punitive, and creating training ground for criminals. In essence, the incarcerated offenders are released while being worse in behaviour. The problems are largely related to paucity in facilities for rehabilitation and overcrowding in the prisons. However, the problems vary from one prison to another. In its status report of 2014, Hadejia Medium Security Prison claimed adequacy of facilities and lack of congestion, the reason that makes it a new laboratory for rehabilitation research, and which prompts the need for this research to assess the nature, structure, adequacy and effectiveness of rehabilitation services therein. The significance of the study is highlighted on relevant stakeholders, policy makers, academicians and communities where offenders are sorted and return after incarceration.

Related literatures are extensively reviewed concerning origin of prison, rehabilitation in prisons, nature of rehabilitation in prisons, structure for the delivery of rehabilitation services, adequacy of rehabilitation services in Nigerian prisons, and effectiveness of prison rehabilitation services around the world. Relevant theories like rehabilitation theory, social control theory and labeling theory were reviewed within the caveat of their relevance to this study.

The technique of triangulation is adopted by the researcher in collecting both qualitative and quantitative data from various subjects of the study, within (internal) and outside (external) parameters of the prison. The data collected from convicts, ex-convicts and prison administrators were analyzed using frequencies, percentiles and cross tabulation by utilization of SPSS software version 21.0.

The findings from the quantitative data are supported with qualitative data gathered through In-Depth interviews. The analysis is done in concert with the designed objectives and research questions of the study. The major findings are summarized and discussed. The discussion provides contributions of the findings in relation to appraisal, contradictions and agreeing with views of literatures and findings of other studies.

5.4 Recommendations

1. There should be more programmes, in function not in name, for rehabilitation training in concert with the reformation goal and designated programmes in line with the provision of Nigerian Prisons Service in the prison, such should include Educational Development and Adult Education programmes, aluminium works, metal works, barbing saloon and other trade training. They are expected to equip the convicts with some basic skills to become self reliant and committed after release.
2. Programmes like cognitive skills training should be introduced to help in strategic training in changing the potential relapse among convicts, especially by learning to know how the crimes can be dangerous to themselves, their families and entire community at large.
3. A deinstitutionalized method of incarceration should be considered for convicts with minor offences, to reduce overstretching of limited resources for rehabilitation

programmes in the prison. The idleness among inmates is waste of national wealth, which would have been utilized for other purposes.

4. Hadejia Medium Security Prison should make the structural components of rehabilitation services work in a systemic process with the help of a designed checklist which will aid in evaluation of function for each component. This will promote efficiency of service delivery.
5. A curriculum guide for each rehabilitation programme in the prison should be provided by the Nigerian Prisons Service, to help provide a framework for evaluating changes in the convicts' behaviours, and provide designed objectives for participation in each rehabilitation programme.
6. The Nigerian prisons service should employ more professional staff for facilitating rehabilitation programmes. The staffs should also undergo a capacity building training on how to deliver the training as their major mandate.
7. Federal Government of Nigeria should review and increase the funding of prisons service, especially section of industry, which is responsible for rehabilitation and aftercare services of inmates to avoid further relapse to criminal activities. This will also help in creating a crime-free environment in Nigerian society.
8. There should be collaboration by all stakeholders of prison rehabilitation like NPS, State and Local Governments, NGOs, Community based Organizations and private individuals in ensuring effective delivery of rehabilitation in the prison and aftercare services for successful reintegration and follow up evaluation of the released prisoners.
9. The Nigerian prisons service should utilize all forms of media outlet to sensitize the general public of the Nigerian society on their indispensable stake in the successful

rehabilitation, reformation and reintegration of incarcerated offenders, through patronizing their services and recasting them as reformed individuals.

5.5 Contribution of the Study to Knowledge

The study appraises some scholarly literatures on prison rehabilitation in Nigeria, through identifying the nature of rehabilitation provided in Nigerian prisons, such as Vocational, Educational and Religious services. While most of the studies, dwell more on the condition of inmates, as being characterized by suffocating congestion and inadequacy of facilities as the factors that hinder effective rehabilitation, Hadejia Medium Security Prison, as prison laboratory for rehabilitation study has no congestion of inmates. Moreover, there are adequate facilities for rehabilitation trainings. However, the study's findings contribute by figuring out equal relevance of other components for rehabilitation structure, such as adequacy of qualified facilitators, curriculum guide, inmates' perception on the reformatory quality of the intervention, and perceived potential impact of participation in the programme, as well as the schedule of the programme in line with the inmates' convenience, in making better quality rehabilitation programme.

Regarding the structure of prison rehabilitation, the findings of the study discover a designed structure for effective prison rehabilitation system. Unlike other available studies that explain relationships between some components, this study examines the interplay between all the components that form the physical embodiment of rehabilitation structure in Nigerian prisons. The structural framework of the findings demonstrates how absence or inadequacy of one or more essential components affects the entire system of rehabilitation.

The study also provides a model for assessing the effectiveness of prison rehabilitation, through construction of assessment parameters within and outside the prison. The available literatures on

assessment of prison rehabilitation effectiveness use single parameter either of recidivism as the sole measure, or the context of service delivery within the prison, comprising of classification process, quality assurance and inmates' perception on the effectiveness of the programmes. However, this study utilizes all the mentioned parameters, like recidivism and its possible cause, condition of inmates comprising of water sanitation and hygiene, feeding clothing and healthcare services. It also considers inmates' preferences for rehabilitation programmes, as well as their perception on the benefits, potential impact and strength of the programmes in preventing them from recidivating.

In addition to the mentioned indices, the study utilizes parameter outside the prison which is mostly neglected by available literatures in analyzing effectiveness of rehabilitation. Aftercare services and social challenges were considered in the parameter outside the prison. The aftercare indices comprises of tangible aftercare support, evaluation visits and successful reintegration of released offender. The social challenges comprises of indices such as, stigma, rejection, discrimination and isolation. All these are important indices outside the prison, which affect utilization of development made during rehabilitation in the prison. Therefore, the findings of this study suggest that, assessing the effectiveness of prison rehabilitation has to revolve within and outside the institution of prison. This is to do with considering indices within the institution, such as condition of the prison, service providers' measures and responses, as well as beneficiaries' perception on the impact and strength of the intervention in preventing them from relapsing to criminal activities. As for outside the prison, how well the learnt skills and reformation development made while in prison are utilized through successful reintegration and commitment are equally important, failure in which may render all the previous efforts futile.

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APPENDIX I

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

BAYERO UNIVERSITY KANO

THE IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW (IDI) QUESTIONS FOR THE OFFICIALS OF HADEJIA MEDIUM SECURITY PRISON

I am a post-graduate student of Sociology Department in Bayero University Kano conducting research on the study of rehabilitation services in Hadejia medium security prison, sequel to this; I seek your response on the following questions. I assure you utmost anonymity during analysis.

1. Nature of rehabilitation services

- a) What is the nature of rehabilitation services offered in the prison?
- b) Explain the basic purposes of rehabilitation services?
- c) Do you punish offenders to reform them?
- d) What are the criteria for benefitting the rehabilitation services in the prison?

2. Structure of the rehabilitation services

- a) How is the structure for rehabilitation service delivery designed in the prison?
- b) What are the sources for funds and materials used for rehabilitation programmes?
- c) Is there any curriculum guide used for the rehabilitation trainings? Explain
- d) How do you use the curriculum in the training?
- e) How do you classify inmates on initial entry to the prison?
- f) Do you have specially trained staff for facilitation of each programme? If NO what do you do in such situation?

3. Adequacy of the rehabilitation services

- a) How adequate are the structures and facilities for rehabilitation?
- b) What are those lacking?

c) What measures do you take in the situation of inadequacy of rehabilitation materials?

4. Effectiveness of the rehabilitation services

- a) Do you consider preference of rehabilitation programme by inmates? Explain
- b) How can you explain the condition of the prison for rehabilitation programme?
- c) What is the rate of recidivism among the inmates that served term in this prison?
- d) Does recidivism among inmates in this prison in any way related to rehabilitation services?
- e) How do you deliver after-care services to the released prisoner?
- f) How often you visit released prisoner for after care evaluation?
- g) What is the outcome so far?
- h) What are the problems that hinder effective delivery of rehabilitation services in the prison?
- i) How do you think the effective delivery of rehabilitation services can be improved?

APPENDIX II

BAYERO UNIVERSITY KANO

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE CONVICTS IN HADEJIA MEDIUM SECURITY PRISON

I am a post graduate student of Sociology Department in Bayero University Kano conducting research on the study of rehabilitation services in Hadejia medium security prison. Sequel to this, I seek your response on the following questions. I assure you utmost anonymity during analysis.

SECTION A: Convicts' Demographic Characteristics

1. Sex
 - a) Male
 - b) Female
2. Ethnicity (Tribe)
 - a) Hausa
 - b) Fulani
 - c) Others (specify).....
3. Marital status:
 - a) Single
 - b) Married
 - c) Divorced
 - d) Widowed
4. Age
 - a) 18 – 27
 - b) 28 – 37
 - c) 38 – 47
 - d) 48 – 57
 - e) 58 – above
5. Religion
 - a) Islam
 - b) Christianity
 - c) Other (specify).....

6. Educational Qualification
 - a) None
 - b) Primary school Certificate
 - c) Secondary School Certificate
 - d) Advanced Certificate
 - e) First degree or equivalent and above
 - f) Informal Qur'anic education

7. Occupation:
 - a) Civil Servant
 - b) Artisanship
 - c) Farmer
 - d) Trader
 - e) Unemployed
 - f) Other (specify).....

Other characteristics of the classification of convicts

8. Status of your conviction
 - a) 1st offender
 - b) 2nd conviction
 - c) 3rd conviction
 - d) 4th conviction and more
9. What is the nature of the offence you committed
 - a) Property crime (specify).....
 - b) Violent crime (specify).....
 - c) Sexual offence (specify).....
 - d) Substance abuse (specify).....
 - e) Other (specify).....
10. What term are you serving
 - a) Short term
 - b) Long term
 - c) Detainee
 - d) Lifer
 - e) Condemned criminal

11. What are the factor(s) that predispose you to commit the offence?
- a) Emotional disposition
 - b) Poverty
 - c) Vengeance
 - d) Insanity
 - e) Other (specify).....

SECTION B: Nature of Rehabilitation Experienced By Convicts

12. What type of programme(s) are you undergoing?
- a) None
 - b) Educational (specify).....
 - c) Vocational (specify).....
 - d) Religious (specify).....
 - e) Recreational (specify).....
 - f) Other (specify).....
13. What activities do you participate in the prison on daily basis
- a) Rehabilitation programmes (specify)
 - b) Group work (specify)
 - c) Individual case work (specify).....
 - d) Not involved in any activity (why).....
 - e) Others (specify)
14. How do you benefit from the rehabilitation programmes you are undergoing?
- a) Skills acquisition
 - b) Behavioural adjustment
 - c) income earning
 - d) Not engaged in any benefit
 - e) Others (specify).....

Convicts' satisfaction with nature of rehabilitation programmes

S/N	Satisfaction with...	Highly dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Un decided	Satisfied	Highly dissatisfied
16.	There are available rehabilitation programmes for reformation					
17.	The daily schedule for the programme is satisfactory					
18.	The programmes undergo by inmates have reformatory quality					
19	The reformation process undergo by inmates do not involve any sort of punishment					

SECTION C: Convicts' satisfaction with adequacy of essential components for Rehabilitation

S/N	Satisfaction with...	highly dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	undecided	satisfied	highly dissatisfied
20.	The classification process undergo by convicts for the programme					
21.	There is adequate instructors for rehabilitation programmes in the prison					
23.	There is adequate rehabilitation programmes in the prison					
24.	There is adequate facilities and equipments for rehabilitation programmes in the prison					
25.	Curriculum guide is used to facilitate rehabilitation programmes in the prison					

SECTION D: Utilization of Convicts in the assessment on effectiveness of rehabilitation service

Convicts' satisfaction with the condition of rehabilitation service in HMSP

S/N	Prison condition statements	Highly Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Undecided	Satisfied	Highly Satisfied
26.	Water, sanitation and hygiene					
27.	Feeding adequacy and procedure					
28.	Provision of Clothing					
29.	Health care services					

30. What is your preference for rehabilitation programmes?

- a) No decision
- b) Educational programmes (specify).....
- c) Vocational programmes (specify).....
- d) Religious programmes (specify).....
- e) Recreational programmes (specify).....
- f) Other (specify).....

Convict's Responses on the perceived impact of the Rehabilitation Programmes

S/N	RESPONSIVITY	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Undecided	Agreed	Strongly Agreed
31.	My preference is considered in provision of rehabilitation service					
32.	I am benefitting reformation through rehabilitation training					
33.	The training will make impact in my after prison life					
34.	The skills I learnt can prevent me from relapsing to criminal behaviour					

SECTION E: For Recidivists among Convicts

35. Which prison did you served term last?

- a) Hadejia medium security prison
- b) Other medium security prison (specify).....
- c) Satellite prison (specify).....
- d) Maximum security prison (specify).....
- e) Other (specify).....

36. Which type of programme did you underwent in the last previous imprisonment?

- a) None
- b) Religious programme (specify).....
- c) Vocational programme (specify).....
- d) Educational programme (specify).....
- e) Other (specify).....

37. Reason for recidivism

- a) Lack of aftercare support
- b) Challenges of social relationship
- c) Hedonic benefit of the crime
- d) Predisposing factor mention in section A
- e) Other (specify).....

APPENDIX III

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

BAYERO UNIVERSITY KANO

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE EX-CONVICTS OF HADEJIA MEDIUM SECURITY PRISON

I am a post graduate student of Sociology Department in Bayero University Kano conducting research on the study of rehabilitation services in Hadejia medium security prison. Sequel to this, I seek your response on the following questions. I assure you utmost anonymity during analysis.

SECTION A: Demographic Characteristics of Ex-Convicts

1. Sex

- a) Male
- b) Female

2. Ethnicity (Tribe)

- b. Hausa
- c. Fulani
- d. Others (specify).....

3. Marital status:

- a) Single
- b) Married
- c) Divorced
- d) Widowed

4. Age

- a) 18 – 27
- b) 28 – 37
- c) 38 – 47
- d) 48 – 57
- e) 58 – above

5. Religion

- a) Islam
- b) Christianity
- c) Other (specify).....

6. Educational qualification
 - a) None
 - b) Primary school Certificate
 - c) Secondary School Certificate
 - d) Advanced Certificate
 - e) First degree or equivalent and above
 - f) Qur'anic
 - g) Other (specify).....
7. Occupation:
 - a) Civil Servant
 - b) Artisanship
 - c) Farmer
 - d) Trader
 - e) Unemployed
 - f) Other (specify).....
8. Number of conviction
 - a) Once
 - b) Twice
 - c) Thrice
 - d) 4th conviction and more
9. What is the nature of the offence you committed?
 - a) Property crime (specify).....
 - b) Violent crime (specify).....
 - c) Sexual offence (specify).....
 - d) Substance abuse (specify).....
 - e) Other (specify).....
10. What term did you served in prison?
 - a) Short term
 - b) Long term
 - c) Detainee
 - d) Lifer
 - e) Condemned criminal

11. What are the socio-economic or psychological factor(s) that predispose you to commit the offence?
- a) Emotional disposition
 - b) Poverty
 - c) Vengeance
 - d) Insanity
 - e) Other (specify).....

SECTION B: Nature of Rehabilitation Programmes Underwent By Ex-Convicts

12. What was the type of programme(s) are you underwent?
- a) none
 - b) Educational (specify).....
 - c) Vocational (specify).....
 - d) Religious (specify).....
 - e) Recreational (specify).....
 - f) Other (specify).....
13. What activities did you participated in the prison on daily basis?
- a) Rehabilitation programmes (specify)
 - b) Group work (specify)
 - c) Individual case work (specify).....
 - d) Not involved in any activity (why).....
 - e) Others (specify)
14. How did you benefitted from the rehabilitation programmes you are underwent?
- a) Skills acquisition
 - b) Behavioural adjustment
 - c) Income earning
 - d) Not in any way
 - e) Others (specify).....

SECTION D: Ex-Convicts' Responses on the perceived impact of the Rehabilitation Programmes

S/N	Satisfaction with..	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
16.	Ex-convict preference was considered in provision of rehabilitation service					
17.	Ex-convict gained reformation immensely through rehabilitation training					
18.	The rehabilitation programmes makes impact on ex-convicts' after prison life					
19.	The skills learnt can prevent ex-convict from relapsing to criminal behaviour					

SECTION E: Aftercare Services for the ex-convicts in Hadejia Medium Security Prison

20. Do you receive any support from the prison administration for after care services? YES [] NO []
if yes what kind of support is it?
21. Do the prison administrators ever visit you for after care evaluation? YES [] NO []
if yes how many times do they visit you monthly?
22. Do the skills learnt in the prison worth changing your life positively? YES [] NO []
23. Do you adopt the rehabilitation skills learned in the prison after you are released? YES [] NO []
24. What are the reasons that hinder (or might have hinder) you from adopting the skills learnt during prison life, in building new life after being released from prison?
- a) Lack of aftercare support
 - b) Lack of equipments
 - c) Lack of patronage
 - d) Not interested in the programme underwent
 - e) Others (specify).....
25. What social challenges do you face in relation to your prison life that affects your after prison life?
- a) Rejection
 - b) Discrimination
 - c) Isolation
 - d) Retrenchment
 - e) Others (specify).....

APPENDIX IV

CHECKLIST FOR THE AVAILABILITY OF REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES IN HADEJIA MEDIUM SECURITY PRISON

The availability of programmes is scored with numbers, 1= available, 0= not available.

S/N	Nature of Programme	TYPES	Availability of programme
1.	EDUCATIONAL	Educational Development	
		Adult And Remedial Education Programmes	
2.	INDUSTRIAL	Soap Making	
		Metal Works	
		Shoe Making	
		Furniture Making	
		Aluminium Works	
3.	RECREATIONAL	Foot Ball	
		Volley Ball	
		Tennis	
		Indoor Games (e.g. Ludo and Draft)	
4.	AGRICULTURAL	Farming Methods	
		Animal Husbandry	
5.	RELIGIOUS SERVICE	Islamic Services	
		Christianity Services	
6.	VOCATIONAL AND SKILLS ACQUISITION	Tailoring	
		Carpentry	
		Printing	
		Building	
		Masonry	
7.	GROUP WORK	Community Services	

APPENDIX V

CHECKLIST FOR THE ADEQUACY OF THE REHABILITATION STRUCTURES

The adequacy of structures and will be scored with representation of numbers, 1= High, 2= Moderate, and 3= Low

S/N	STRUCTURES	NATURE OF PROGRAM	ADEQUACY			INADEQUACY			NOT AVAILABLE
			1	2	3	1	2	3	
1.	CLASSIFICATION	General							
2.	CURRICULUM	Vocational							
		Educational							
		Religious							
3.	PROGRAMMES FOR REHABILITATION	Vocational							
		Educational							
		Religious							
		Recreational							
4.	QUALIFIED STAFF	Vocational							
		Educational							
		Religious							
		Recreational							
5.	FACILITIES	Vocational							
		Educational							
		Religious							
		Recreational							
6.	FUNDING	Facilities							
		Aftercare							
		Programmes							
		Recreational							