

**IMPACT OF PRISON REFORMS POLICIES ON THE WELFARE
OF INMATES IN SELECTED PRISONS IN KANO AND JIGAWA
STATES, NIGERIA**

BY

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DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my parent, Alh. Hamza Muhammad and AishatuI brahim, whose assistance and guidance enable me to get up to this level, may Almighty Allah be pleased with them Ameen.

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All praises and thanks be to Allah most beneficent, most merciful and praises to prophet Muhammad (P. B. U. H) with his entire family and his companions and those who follow him up to the resurrection day,

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ABSTRACT

This research assessed the impact of prison reforms policies on the welfare of the inmates in selected prisons in Kano and Jigawa state, Nigeria. The research examined the social welfare programmes for inmates, assesses the impact of prison reforms policies on the welfare of inmates. Descriptive survey design was used in this study. The populations of the study are (1280) inmates of the two prisons. The sample selected for this study is 297 inmates. Proportionate random samplings technique was used to select sample of this study. Impact of Prison Reforms Policies on the Welfare of Inmates Questionnaire was used as instruments for data collection which contains 35 items, the instrument was validated by the research supervisor and specialist from social welfare department, the reliability of the instruments was ascertained using test-re-test method at 0.70 reliability index. The data was analyzed using frequency count and percentage. The study found out that the social welfare programmes provided to inmates in the prisons include, vocational skills, recreational activities, counseling service, religious counseling, social support, special assistance to mentally retarded inmates, orientation service, appraisal services, placement service, literacy skills, preaching and sermon, moral training household and personal development training. The impact of prison reforms include, provision of work, sport participation, behavior change, improve memorization enable decision making, becoming good citizens, improve relationship with others, and taking responsibility. Based on the findings the study recommended that government should increase budget allocation in order to improve social welfare facilities, provision of well-equipped vocational centers, provision of after care services, improve staff inmates' relationship.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

P C R A J: Presidential Commission on Reform and Administration of Justice

C L O: Civil Liberty Organization

S M R: Standard Minimum Rules

N P S: Nigerian Prison Service

N C O: Non Commission Officer

A T P: Awaiting Trial Person

A R E P: Adult and Remedial Education Programmes

P R A W A: Prisoners Rehabilitation and Welfare Action

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

It has been noted that despite Nigerians programs on democratic, economic and political reforms, Nigerians prisons are yet to make appreciable impact on the welfare of the inmate. A recurring debate within contemporary academic, criminologist, social worker and prisons experts, is to ensure an appropriate template for proper prisons administrations that will affect its objectives even though crime and vices need to be deferred, it should be to the extent that its application is reasonable to the inmate during and after imprisonment .It is therefore needful to be logical and rational in punishing.

With regard to the welfare of the inmate, a healthy environment from the point of view of space, fresh air, clean and adequate lavatories is necessary to guarantee the health of prisoners. They have the right to sports, family visit, food and drinking. They have the right to practice whatever religion they wish and should not be compelled to forsake there religious activities (Abubakar, 2006).But what is obtainable in the prison is quite distracting and require urgent intervention.

The history of prison institution in Nigeria started with the British administration of the Lagos colony in 1861.The British colonial overlords opened the broad street prison designed to accommodate 300 prisoners and modeled on the British system in 1872.Indigenous system of confinement and incarceration were not taken into consideration, rather British prison system was introduced and accepted hook, line and sinker understandably because Lagos was a British colony. This remains so until 1876, the Supreme Court ordinance that made provisions for the

establishment of prison came into force. The prison ordinance formalized the British colonial prison system in Nigeria with the expansion of British rule, the early colonial prison system also expanded. By 1909 prison had been established at old Calabar, Onitsha, Degama, Benin city and Sapelebut like the colonial administration, the colonial prison system responded to the specific nature of British, conquest of the various colonies which constituted the present Nigeria. Imprisonment as a form of punishment of offenders was known in different ways to many pre-colonial communities in Africa. In Nigeria for instance, there is there were traditional institution that served as prison before British rule, like the ewedo of edo group and ogboni of Yoruba, and many others in the pre-colonial Nigeria (aboki 2007).

A uniform penal system was introduced after the amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914. The need for cheap prison labour for the Eastern railways and the coal field, gave the government an opportunity to revise the rough and ready system of prison distribution and classification so as to have uniformity in the administration and government of prison, in the whole country.

Two landmarks on the history of the colonial prison system were remarkable on the administration structure and conditions of the prisons. These were the impact of Frederick Laggard's administration especially after 1914 and the R.E Dolan reforms of the prison system which occurred after the Second World War from 1945 to 1955. They influence the post-colonial prison and operations of the present day Nigerian prisons. The prison system under lord Laggard consisted of the government prisons for keeping offenders convicted by the British government, as a result of this supreme and provincial courts were established.

The death rate in some of the government's prisons was so high in 1918 and 1919 that commission had to be set up in 1920 to investigate food and other matters affecting the health of

the prisoner in the southern province, (Orawake, 2004). There was no provision for guarantee facilities for infected prisoners and it was only in 1926 that cells for isolated cases were built in Kaduna and Jos prisons. Indeed in most Northern and Southern province provision were not made for the detention of criminals who are lunatics for other prisons structural conditions particularly nature of the buildings Created major problems for the effective classification of offenders, very few major changes occurred in the development of the prison system until after the Second World War. During the tenure of Mr. R.E. Dolan as the Nigerian Director prisons, new directions emerged between 1945 and 1955 contemporary practices and his structures were put in place or conceived at his time. The main emphasis of Dolan reforms included the (i) treatment of offenders,(ii) the administration of the prison system and (ii) education and training of warders.

A brostal institution and four more reformatory schools were opened in order to train and upgrade the quality of prison personnel, particularly warders who are employed at the first time and offered permanent employment with educated personnel attached to them as supervisors. New prisons planned under Dolan included the open prison at Kakuri and the maximum security prison in Lagos.

On 20 December 1992, the chairman of the presidential task force on prisons reform in Nigeria was quoted by the Nigerian Television Authority, Kaduna, as saying that during their visits of Nigerian prisons they discovered that about 90 percent were inherited from the colonial administration and thus lacked the basic infrastructure to enable them perform effectively. In a submission to the Nigerian human right commission of July 1996, Civil Liberties Organization (CLO) called for reshaping of the prison system in order to actualize the mission to

reform the prisons. In 2000 during the time of president Obasanjo, the preliminary steps taken include the establishment of several working groups and committees on prison reforms with different mandates and terms of reference up to 2007, which includes the following areas of decadence, (i) congestion and overcrowding, (ii) physical infrastructure facilities, (iii) treatment of inmates, logistics and transportation, skills acquisition etc. This group includes, national Working Group on prison reforms and decongestion 2005, interministerial summit on the state of remand inmates in Nigerian prison, presidential committee on prison reform and rehabilitation. This group was appointed in 2003 by the then honorable attorney – general of the federation and minister of Justice Chief Akin Olujimi, SAN. The current prison act was enacted in November 1947, and had yet to undergo any fundamental reform since. A draft bill presented to the federal parliament in 2004 had yet to become law this group conducted extensive visit to many Nigerian prisons and produced a report which was considered highly authoritative. And the report led to the investing a lot of money on the pressing areas of overcrowding and congestion, physical infrastructure facilities, treatment of inmates, logistics and transportation systems, and skills development etc.

Another is presidential commission on the reform of administration of justice. This commission was appointed by President Olusegun Obasanjo in 2006 and mandated to proffer solution to the problems that beset the justice sector. It published a comprehensive report in 2007 with inter alia recommended the release of pre-trial detainees for the offence with which they were charged, better salaries and working condition for prison officials, appointment of an independent inspector of prison with the sole responsibility of providing independent and professional external oversight of the prison; enactment of modern prison etc.

Similarly an Inter-ministerial summit on the state of Remand inmates in Nigeria was held in 2005 to review and report on the condition of prisons. It recommended the federal government should respond to the problems of inmates awaiting trials, pay more attention to rehabilitation, and address the issue of the large number of inmates waiting trial due to the shortage of defence counsels. In addition, it recommended the appointment of a Chief Inspector of Prison and board of visitors. Following these recommendation the minister of justice stated in October 2005 that, the federal executive council was considering the appointment of an independent Chief Inspector of prison.

Another reform in the Nigerians prison system is the presidential commission on the reform of the administration of justice (PCRAJ), was established in (16th march, 2006) in order to review the administration of justice in Nigeria and propose sustainable reforms in Nigerian prison service. In view of this the commission proposed that, cases such as non-violent persons suspected of minor offences should be looked into as a result of which the commission recommended the release of 552 inmates.

The specific reform that this study is interested in is the one which was started during the then head of state, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo in (1999), who was against the realization of the conditions in the Nigerians prison service especially those of awaiting trials. The focus of this reform was on the functionality of the prisons as a community where inmates lived and interact with distinct social organization and structures independent of the society, instead of the entire prison service.

The reform also directed that the following social welfare programmes should be provided to inmates and staff, this include: effective medical service to inmates in all prison

nationwide, maintenance of proper environment in all prisons, through fumigation of cells, provision of portable water, maintenance of sewage system and general environmental orderliness in all prisons. Others includes: provision of counseling, session group work, case worksession, recreational activities, religious service and adult and remedial education programmes, provision of vocational skills, such as tailoring, printing, building, etc.

The reform was more interested because, it is the road map to the intention to reform Nigerian prison system in the recent time and can be traced to June2001; when the government proposed to review the prison laws and prison reform, train personnel, rehabilitate inmates and equip the prison system. The reform was also selected because it followed the United Nations standard and norms for treatment of inmates, this standard include;

- I. There shall be no on grounds of race, color, sex, language, religion, political, etc.
- II. Respect of the religious beliefs and moral precepts of the group to which a prisoners belong.
- III. Where every prisoners shall be kept a bound registration book with numbered pages in which shall be entered in respect of each prisoner received.
- IV. Information concerning the prisoner identity.
- V. different category of prisoners shall be kept in separate institutions or part of institution talking account of their sex, age, criminal record, etc.
- VI. 6.An untried prisoner shall be allowed to wear his own clothing

Kurmawa central prison which was known as Kano central prison was established in 1910, with some of the cells built of mud. The prison is situated in Kano municipal local government Area Kano state. The capacity of the prison was 720, but as of 19th August 2015

there over 1300 inmates consisting of both convict and awaiting trial. The prison had 5 bore holes and was connected to national grid and had a generator provided by government, not enough beds are inadequate, and the toilet is built in cell water system, there was a clinic with 10 beds and one doctor; the inmates were serve 3 meals daily. There were 240 staff but only 46 were available on duty.

The prison had different vocational skills acquisition centers which include: trade and carpentry, shoe making, tailoring, printing, joinery, electrical and metal work; sports facilities included, table tennis, ludo, volleyball, and football. There were also some issues bothering the lives of the inmates in the prison such as congestion and overcrowding, long period of awaiting trial, low level of participation in skills acquisition as a result of large populations.

Gumel prison is one of the central prisons in Jigawa state situated at Gumel the capital of Gumel local government in Jigawa state. It had the capacity of accommodating 200 inmates, but as of 20th September 2015 there were a total of 185 inmates consisting of both convicts and awaiting trials including 5 females. The revival of skills acquisition centers in Gumel prison was done in 2013 by Jigawa state ministry of justice, the center was equipped with several facilities to provide training to inmate in carpentry, tailoring and electricity. the inmates were face with different problems such as lack of adequate sports facilities, lack of enough vocational skills centers.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Nigerian prisons are characterized by so many problems which have been indicated by several studies, and these have been reasons for inadequacies of the system as a corrective institution. 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 prisoner in a mentally brutalized manner and spirits which destroys the individuals.

In this aspect the prisons system in Nigeria is faced with the problem of destroying the individual's members of the community which negates the importance of imprisonment, amounting to human development wastage in the nation. It is observed that various prisons in Nigeria turn out maladjusted releases. Studies like Obioha (1995), Adetulaet (2010) have shown that contact with the prison institution in Nigeria makes the less hardened individuals to more hardened criminals upon release. It has been observed that the longer an offender stays in the prisons the more the probability of recidivism and vice-versa. The fundamental cause of post – release problem of mal adjustment and recidivism could be traced to the suitors such as lock up pattern and content of the prison. Overcrowding in Nigerian prison which was put at in 74.19%. Since then, not much has happened to indicate a downward trend. Current efforts seen cosmetic in the absence of a total overhauling of the criminal justice system and reorientation of judicial mentality which relies on imprisonment as a disposal method for many offences. The problem of congestion in the Nigeria prison is discovered to be the major cause of some killer diseases such as air born infections.

The agenda set for most of the committees and groups that were involved in the task of the Nigeria prison reforms focused on all or at least one of the following pressing areas of decadence; congestion and overcrowding, physical infrastructure facilities, treatment of inmates, logistics and transportation system and skills development etc. A lot of money has been invested on these things, yet reformation has not taken place in Nigerian prison service.

It may not be out of place to state that the Nigerian prison system does not have the requisite capacity to rehabilitate culprits; therefore it contributes little or nothing to the process of reforming the affected person for a better society. It follows logically that if there is an enabling environment created within the context of the Nigeria prison process, inmate would eventually contribute meaningfully to the nation-building project in the 21st century and beyond. Based on the above, this study tends to find out the impact of prison reform policies on the welfare of the inmates and to proffer necessary solution and appropriate recommendation.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study had the following objectives,

1. To identify the social welfare programmes for prison inmates in Kano and JigawaStates.
2. To identify the impact of prison reform policies on the welfare of inmates in Kano and JigawaStates.
3. To find out the differences (if any) in the impact of social welfare programmes provided to inmates in Kano and JigawaStates.

1.4 Research Question

The following research questions were answered in this study.

1. What are the social welfare programmes for prison inmate in Kano and Jigawa States?
2. What are the impacts of prison reform policies on the welfare of inmates in Kano andJigawaState?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study will be of immense benefit to Nigerian prison service, the researchers, and the inmates. It will also be of benefit to non-governmental organization such as Amnesty International, human right activist etc. The study will also be of benefit to the community.

On the part of the Nigerian prison service the study will serve as a guide line to prison management and personal on those social welfare section that need urgent attention. The community can also benefit from the finding, through utilizing the ex-convicts. This is because it has been noted that if these policies have been implemented effectively, there is going to be effective reformation and the inmates will come out to the community well reformed into good citizens useful the community. The finding of this study will also be of major contribution to the upliftment of the welfare of inmate. To the researchers the study will serve as reference materials for further studies in the field of prison service.

Finally the study would be of benefit to the human right activist, and governmental organization in understanding the prevailing condition of the inmate in our prisons and identify areas that need urgent attention.

1.6 Scope and limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is based on the social welfare programmes, and the impact of prison reform policies on the welfare of inmates.

Kurmawa prison was selected because it is the central prison in Kano with number of inmates in population and also it is a prison was most of the social welfare programs are carried

out. Also it accommodates different types of prisoners with different offences comprising of both male and female.

The Gumel prison was selected in Jigawa state because it is one of the federal prisons situated in Jigawa state with the required number of population and social welfare programmes needed in order to carry out a research and it will also enable us to compare and draw conclusion from the finding.

1.7 Operational Definitions of Terms

Prison: In this study means a building where people are legally held as punishment for a crime they have committed or while awaiting trial.

Inmate: these are offenders confined in short-term facilities that are usually administered by a local law enforcement agency and that are intended for adults but sometimes hold juveniles before or after adjudication.

Prison reform: This is an attempt to improve condition inside prison and establish a more effective treatment system, and also to improve positively the operation of the prisons.

Reform policies: Refers to understanding the success and failure of various reforms process in prison system.

Welfare programs: this refers to state regulated programs for those who are under the minimum accepted level means as determined by each state government.

Impact: in this study means a significant or a major effect of prison reforms to inmates'.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides review of the related literature and it includes the following:

- a. Purpose of prison
- b. Impact of prison reforms on welfare of inmates.
- c. Differences in impact of welfare programmes among states in nigeria
- d. Summary of the chapter and uniqueness of the study

2.2 Conceptual Framework

2.2.1 Meaning of Prisons

The concept of prison has been a subject of debate among various schools in the social disciplines. The concept has been treated from various perspectives, which include structural and functional directions for instance, McCorkle and Korn (1954) described prisons as a physical structure in a geographical location where a number of people living under high specialized condition adjust to the alternatives presented to them by the unique kind of environment. Similarly, Sykes (1958) Goffman (1961) and Okunola (1986) conceived prison as where people are highly secluded from the rest of the world with entirely new order of control.

Abolu (2007) said that in the triangular relationship of criminal justice system, the third leg carries the prison. To him, prison is responsible for the custody of the final product in the criminal justice process through maintenance of custody by carrying out measure to prevent escape including erecting high walls or chain link, fence, placing guards, constant checks on cell perimeter walls, surveillance from time to time. One can say that a prison is not expected to be a

bed of roses as the inmates are there for penal purposes. But neither be a bed of thorns and thistles meant to stuff life out of occupants. Infact prisons are ideally reformative institutions (Suleiman, 2011).

For Andrew (2002), prisons are established confinement for the safe keeping of those legally internal for awaiting trials. He maintains that except for those who are to be executed upon the pronouncement of death penalty on them. Prisons are expected to transform the internal towards the re-integration of the affected individuals into the larger society on completion of their terms. It therefore follows from their explanation of that for prisons to achieve the objects of reformation and rehabilitation; there is the need for training and retraining of inmates including exposing them to adequate and timely information. Thus prisons apart from serving as a custodian for convicted people, doubles as a reformation and rehabilitations centers. But once an individual is confined in a correctional institution, he/she loses his/her freedom (Okwor, 2010).

One of the most extraordinary features of democracies is that, regardless of other differences in their aspiration and achievement, they more or less uniformly rely on imprisonment as the principle response to crime.

Prison punishes offenders, whatever it does; there is always an element of punishment present. Prison as a primary means of punishment did not appear until the nineteenth century. Since then it has become something of a global phenomenon no matter what particular creed culture is involve.

Prison is a place for the confinement and punishment of person convicted of crimes, especially felonies.

Oxford dictionaries (1995) simply define prison as a building to which people are legally committed as a punishment for a crime or while awaiting trial.

Generally prison can be seen as a place or building which is used to confine suspects or offenders who are waiting trials and also to reform inmates for reintegration into the society.

2.2.2 Types of Prisons in Nigeria

According to the Nigerian prison service report of 1980, the following types of prisons can be identified.

- i. **Convict Prison:** These are the prisons that receive all kinds of prisoners, i.e. long and short sentences, civil, political and economic detainees, males and females.
- ii. **Central prisons:** These are of the administrative creation and not statutory. They can hold prisoner long and short sentence where law and departmental directives allow.
- iii. **Provincial or Divisional Prisons:** These hold only person sentenced to less than two years. Prisoners sentenced to death or imprisonment for over two years is immediately transferred to convict prisons.

Iv. Lock Ups: Are usually located at places having a court of law but not a prison and not intended to hold prisoners serving sentences of up to three month but never more where a prison is sentenced to more than three months, transfer should be made to the nearest prisons.

2.2.3 Purpose of Prisons

Imprisonment serves several universal purposes, including the protection of society the prevention of crime retribution (revenge) against criminals and the rehabilitation of inmates. Additional goals of imprisonments may include the assurance of justice based on a philosophy of

just deserted (getting what one deserves) and the reintegration of inmate into the community following their sentences (Johnson, 2012).

According to oxford dictionary .com,Prisons have four major purposes namely,

- a. Retribution
- b. Incapacitation
- c. Deterrence
- d. Rehabilitation

a. Retribution: This means punishment for crimes against society. Depriving criminals of their freedom is a way of making them pay a debt to society for their crimes.

b. Incapacitation: This refer to the removal of criminals from society so that they can no longer harm innocent people on the other hand incapacitation simply means a person is prevented from committing further crimes while locked away in prison.

c. Deterrence: This means prevention of future crimes where as a result of being imprisoned, a person is less likely to commit another crime for fear of going to prison even when they have never been there.

d. Rehabilitation: This refers to the activities designed to change criminals into law abiding citizens, and this may include providing educational courses in prison, teaching job skills and offering counseling with a psychologist or social worker. This can also be seen as the process whereby the person's behavior will be improved through spending time in prisons.

2.2.4 Who are Inmates?

Inmates are people who are held in an institution such as prison or jail. They may have committed crimes, been captured in war, or been denied bail, leading to detainment until they

can be tried in a court of law. There are international laws that apply to the treatment of inmates in certain situations and individual nations also have laws that define the rights of people kept in their jails and prisons.

Historically, this term was used in general to describe people living in institution established for the long term housing of people. This included group homes, hospitals, and similar institutions. Today, it is primarily used in reference to people being held in connection with criminal activity or suspected criminal activity. Inmates who are being held in wartime as prisoners of war may also be known as internees.

In the case of inmates being held in prisons and jails, the law in the country where an inmate is, determines how that individual will be treated. Inmates may have a number of legal rights including the right to trial, freedom from cruel and unusual punishment and the right to access an attorney. The government must also provide adequate food, water, and medical care. Inmates who are foreign nationals must be provided with access to their embassies (Owefe2002)

2.2.5 Types of Inmates

Event (2005) state that in corrections, we find four basic personality types of inmates, these are: the entitled, the bully, the self-righteous, and the sheep. How you deal with each type is a matter of personal preference. inmates can be classified under four basic levels.

Level 1

An inmate with a level 1 classification is considered the least dangerous and has the least amount of security. In most correctional facilities, he will sleep in a non-secure dormitory with multiple inmates will be allowed to walk around inside of the facility on his own. The security level that surrounds the perimeter is usually low and offers a single perimeter fence. The inmate

might also receive permission to join a work release program that would allow him to leave the facility to work or participate in an approved program.

Level 2

An inmate with a level 2 classification more than likely will sleep in a dormitory with multiple inmates, but a guard will always be stationed in the room with the inmates. Depending on the facility, the inmate might sleep in a cell that contains one other person, but the cell doors would be open during the day. He might join a work program or participate in self-improvement programs, but will usually be located in the correctional facility.

Level 3

An inmate with a level 3 classification is a higher risk to society and might have occasional violent outbursts. He will sleep in a locked cell and his movement around the facility will be restricted. He might be granted the opportunity to join self-improvement programs that are located at the facility but he will not be allowed to participate in programs off the grounds. He will have limited contact with other inmates, unless he has a cell mate, and will not be allowed to leave his cell without permission.

Level 4

An inmate with a level 4 classification is highly dangerous. He will sleep in a locked cell that is monitored at all times. He will usually be restricted to his cell for 23 hours a day. If granted permission, he might leave his cell for an hour a day for exercise and he is released from his cell, he would be controlled by physical restraints and be under officer escort. He would not be allowed to socialize with others.

2.2.6 Concept of Social Welfare

Social welfare is as old as humanity itself. Helping the needy and the person in distress has been in existence practically in all the civilized communities from times immemorial.

According to United Nation (1967), social welfare as an organized function is regarded as a body of activities designed to enable individuals, families, groups and communities to cope with the social problems of changing conditions. But in addition to and extending beyond the range of its responsibilities for specific services, social welfare has a further function within the broad area of a country's social development. In this larger sense, social welfares should play a major role in contributing to the effective mobilization and development of human and materials resources of the country of deal successfully with the social requirement of change, by the participating in nation building.

The meaning and scope of social welfare vary from country to country reflecting the historical development and evaluation of administration organization and structure. Social welfare signifies the attempts made by government and voluntary organization to help families and individuals by maintaining incomes at an acceptable level by providing medical care and public health service, by furthering adequate housing and community development, by providing services to facilitate social adjustment and by furnishing facilities designed to protect those who might be subjected to exploitation and to care for those groups considered to be the responsibility of the community.

According to (National Association of Social Workers, Encyclopedia of social work vol 19, p 1446). "Social welfare generally denotes the range of organized activities of voluntary and

governmental agencies that seek to prevent, alleviate, or contribute to the solution of recognized social problems or to improve the wellbeing of individuals, groups or communities”

The main objectives of social welfare is to help the needy person to maintain the minimum standard of life by providing various services such as voluntary training to strength then their abilities to be self-reliance in the near future.

According to Hong Kong Government 1965 states that “they see social welfare as a service in common with education, medical, housing and other parallel services, forming a part of the social service, Which most developed communities have come to require and expect. Social welfare services are required by those who are not capable without help and support, of standing on their own feet as fully independent or self – directing member of the community”.

2.3 Social Welfare in Prison System

Welfare services or social welfare in prison are seen as programmed that help with basic needs, health, behavior and family problem and efforts at care and self-employment. Simply put, they are the services that are rendered to vulnerable group like prisoners that are socially, economically, physically or mentally handicapped.

The divorce of 1972 prison rule set stipulated the importance of welfare division to the prisoners, as it was to see to inmates treatment, training and rehabilitation. It also oversees the medical needs of the prisons in addition to housing between the prison and voluntary and humanitarian organization that assist in the treatment and rehabilitation of prisoners.

Another provision of the social welfare to the prisons system include the maintenance of proper environment in the prisons through the environmental health section by fumigation of cell, provision of portable water, maintenance of sewage systems and general environment

orderliness. These are complemented by skills acquisition programmed in various vocations like carpentry, tailoring, painting, building and so on, in the course of serving their terms of imprisonment.

Over the years, the provision of welfare services to inmates in our prisons have been far from satisfactory, many prisons do not meet up to the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners while others violate the right to minimum feeding allocation, accommodation, privacy adequate lighting medical services and the values as stipulated by the rule (31) of the minimum standard of prison.

2.4 Overview of Prison Reforms Policies in Nigeria

In evaluating the success and failure of prisons reform process in Nigeria, it is discovered that some necessary steps and actions that ought to have taken place did not happen while some undesirable actions that ought not to be done were done. There is no doubt that there are usually substantive gain that are made from time to time when a particular reforms process is initiated and meticulously implemented, even in the case of the Nigeria prisons reform.

In order to move Nigeria prisons to greater height and reposition. It to perform the task it ought to do and product a corresponding result as expected.

According to Orakwe (2005) “Our prisons were designed to take into custody convicted person for the purpose of their reforms and rehabilitation. The prisons were not designed to keep people awaiting trial on a long term-basis. If persons awaiting trial are remanded in the prisons. It was intended to be for a short while, probably not more than six months and they were either ailed or sent home”

The computerization of the total prisons system for administrative records to inmate finger print and identity is much desired at this present time in Nigerian development, this has to go together with the overhauling of the prison staff in terms of requisite qualification that is necessary for present challenges. It is strongly recommended that only staff with at least first degree or equivalent and at the same time computer literate will be promoted to force stall the wave of computerization, overcrowding and congestion, which date back to the period of colonialism. In this regard, all effort in form of reforms to a better standard. Decree No 5 of 1972, there was need to introduced specialized units to take care of specific area of prisons service. The Technical Division for instance was charged with the responsibility of general administration and the provision of logistics in addition to supervising the farms and industries. The Inspectorate Division was to oversee staff development, training, discipline, promotion and recruitment. The Welfare Division was to be the pivot of the new prisons order. It was to see inmate treatment, training and rehabilitation. It also oversees the medical needs of the prisons in addition to liaising between the prisons and voluntary administration of the prison.

There is no doubt that the special prison reform program and polices of the federal government in 1999 made a lot of difference to the structure of prisons.

2.4.1 Historical Background of Prisons Reforms in Nigeria

Elias, (1968) The origin of modern Prisons Service in Nigeria is 1861. That was the year when conceptually, Western-type prison was established in Nigeria. The declaration of Lagos as a colony in 1861 marked the beginning of the institution of formal machinery of governance. At this stage the preoccupation of the colonial government was to protect legitimate trade, guarantee the profit of British merchants as well as guarantee the activities of the missionaries. To this end

by 1861, the acting governor of the Lagos colony and who was then a prominent British merchant in Lagos formed a Police Force of about 25 constables. This was followed in 1863 by the establishment in Lagos of four courts: a Police court to resolve petty disputes, a criminal court to try the more serious cases, a slave court to try cases arising from the efforts to abolish the trade in slaves and a commercial court to resolve disputes among merchants and traders. The functioning of these courts and the police in that colonial setting necessarily means that prison was needed to complete the system. And it was not long in coming for in 1872, the Broad Street prison was established with an initial inmate capacity of 300. In the Niger Delta, the relationship between the local people and the British merchants had before then been moderated by special courts of merchants backed by the British Navy especially with the appointment of John t as a consul in 1849. The need for a merchant court was underscored by the fact that most conflicts between the merchants and the local people were in the main commercial. Although there was evidence of prison in Bonny at this time, not much is known about its size and content. But those who were later to oppose British rule were usually deported as happened in the case of Jaja of Opobo and King Dappa of Bonny(Ekfe 1977).

However, the progressive incursion of the British into the hinterland and the establishment of British protectorate towards the end of the 19¹¹ century necessitated the establishment of the prisons as the last link in the Criminal Justice System. Thus by 1910, there already were prisons in Degema, Calabar, Onitsha, Benin, Ibadan, Sapele, Jebba and Lokoja, The declaration of protectorates over the East, West and North by 1906 effectively brought the entire Nigeria area under British rule. However, that did not mark the beginning of a unified Nigerian

Prisons. Had that been so, it would have negated official colonial policy for that would have required funds which the colonial power was not prepared to expend.

Even so the colonial prison at this stage was not designed to reform anyone. There was no systematic penal policy from which direction could be sought for penal administration. Instead prisoners were in the main used for public works and other jobs for the colonial administration. For this reason there was no need for the recruitment of trained officers of the prisons. Hence colonial prisons had no trained and developed staff of their own and instead the police also performed prison duties. As time went on ex-servicemen were recruited to do the job.

They were also very poorly run and the local prison conditions varied from one place to another in their (i) disorganization, (ii) callousness and (iii) exploitation. But so long as they served the colonial interests of ensuring law and order, collecting taxes, and providing labor for public works, they were generally left alone. The result was that the prisons served the purpose of punishing those who had the guts to oppose colonial administration in one form or the other while at the same time cowing those who might want to stir up trouble for the colonial set up.

The Prison regulation was published in 1917 to prescribe admission, custody, treatment and classification procedures as well as staffing, dieting and clothing regimes for the prisons. These processes were limited in one very general sense. They were not geared towards any particular type of treatment of inmates. Instead they represent just policies of containment of those who were already in prison. Besides, they were limited in application to those who were convicted or remanded in custody by criminal courts of the British-inspired supreme or provincial types.

Those remanded or convicted by the Native courts were sent to the Native Authority prisons. The prison regulation also distinguished between Awaiting Trial and convicted inmates and even stipulated the convict - category to be found in each type of prison. But the limited application of this general rule to the national Prison while the native Authority Prison went their own way effectively stultified the appearance of a national Prison goal-orientation in terms of inmate treatment

It was not until 1934 that any meaningful attempt was made to introduce relative modernization into the Prison Service. It was at this time that Colonel V. L. Mabb was appointed Director of Prisons by the then Governor Sir Donald Cameron. Although a military officer, Mabb had an understanding of what prisons should, he went on to do his best. What he seemed to have focused his attention on was the formation of a unified Prison structure for the whole country but he failed. Yet he succeeded in extending the substantive Director of Prisons supervisory and inspectoral powers over the Native Authority Prisons by this time dominant in the North, It was also during his tenure that the Prisons Warders welfare Board was formed (onyebuche, 1983).

The efforts of Colonel V.L.Mabb were to be continued by his successor R. H. Dolan (1946 - 55), Mr. Dolan was a trained prison officer and when he assumed duties in Nigeria he already had a wealth of experience in prison administration in both Britain and the colonies. Although a scheme for the introduction of vocational training in the National Prisons had been introduced in 1917 and it failed except in Kaduna and Lokoja prisons where it was functioning in 1926, Mr., Dolan reintroduced it in 1949 as a cardinal part of a penal treatment in Nigeria. He also made classification of prisoners mandatory in all prisons and went on to introduce visits by

relations to inmates. He also introduced progressive earning schemes for long term first offenders. He also transferred the Prisons Headquarters formerly in Enugu to Lagos to facilitate close cooperation with other Department of State. He also introduced moral and adult education classes to be handled by competent Ministers and teachers for both Christian and Islamic education. Programmed for recreation and relaxation of prisoners were introduced during his tenure as well as the formation of an association for the care and rehabilitation of discharged prisoners. But above all, he initiated a programmed for the construction and expansion of even bigger convict prisons to enhance the proper classification and accommodation of prisoners.

On manpower development, he was instrumental to the founding of the Prison Training School, Enugu in 1947. He also saw to the appointment of educated wardresses to take charge of the female wings of the prisons and he generally tried to improve the service conditions of the prison staff, in addition, he took classification a step further when in 1948 he opened four reformatories in Lagos and converted part of the Port-Harcourt prisons for the housing and treatment of juveniles. Five years later he was to build an open prison in Kakuri - Kaduna to take care of first offenders who had committed such crimes as murder and manslaughter, and who are serving terms of 15 years or more. The idea was to train them with minimum supervision in agriculture so that on discharge they could employ themselves gainfully. In fact, Dolan's tenure represented a very high point in the evolution of Nigeria Prisons Service(Andrew,2002).

The abolition of Native Authority prisons in 1968 and the subsequent unification of the Prisons Service in Nigeria therefore marked the beginning of Nigerian Prisons Service as a composite reality. Prior to this, the prisons in the North were under the general supervision of the Northern Inspector General of Police who was ex-officio Director of Prisons. In the same vain

the Director of Prisons was in charge of the prisons in the south. The Gobir report put an end to all that. As a consequence of that report Native Authority prisons were abolished with effect from 1st April, 1968. However, due to the vagaries of the civil war then raging in the country, it was not until 1971 that the government white paper on the reorganization of the prisons was released. It was followed in 1972 by Decree No.9 of 1972 which spelt out the goals and orientation of the Nigerian Prisons Service. The Prisons was charged with taking custody of those legally detained, identifying causes of their behavior and retraining them to become useful citizens in the society.

According to the Nigerian prison service act (1980) that from the foregoing it seems clear that though the Decree makes secure custody the first role of the prisons, it also makes it explicit that reform and rehabilitation are the ultimate aims of the Prisons Service. And to achieve this objective the administration of the prisons became streamlined. The service which had hitherto been generally administered less than one Director, now had in addition to the Director "three principal agencies or divisions performing different roles to enable the prisons execute its programmed expeditiously and achieve its goal. These divisions are Technical, Inspectorate and Welfare with each unit under a Deputy Director of Prisons. The idea was that in consonance with the stipulations of Decree 9 of 1972, there was the need to introduce specialized units to take care of specific areas of the Prisons Service. The Technical Division for instance was charged with the responsibility of general administration and the provision of logistics in addition to supervising the farms and industries. The Inspectorate Division was to oversee staff deployment, training, discipline, promotion and recruitment. The welfare division was to be the pivot of the new prison order. It was to see to (i) inmate treatment,(ii) training and rehabilitation. It

would also oversee, the medical needs of the prisons in addition to liaising between the prisons and voluntary and humanitarian organizations that assist in the treatment and rehabilitation of the prisoners.

Following from this was the need to employ skilled manpower especially in the social welfare unit. To this end between 1974 and 1980 a group of officers, mostly pivotal teachers was recruited as social welfare officers to take on adjustment-related programmes and rehabilitation of prisoners. In addition professional Nurses and Doctors were recruited to beef up the medical staff strength as well as expertise. Besides, between 1972 and 1974 over three hundred graduates were recruited into the Service as general duty officers to see to the day to day running of the Prisons. It was hoped that their enlightenment will help direct other staff towards the goals of the prisons which are in the main treatment of offenders. (Orakwe 2004)

There have been massive transformations in the Service since 1972. It has undergone some reorganization from its modest three Directorates in 1980 to six Directorates in 1993; there was the 1986 reorganization of the Prisons consequent upon the creation of the Customs, Immigrations and Prisons Board and centralization of the administrations of these paramilitary Services in the Board. There was also the removal of the Services from the Civil Service in 1992; it now has a command structure of 8 Zonal commands, 36 State Commands, 1 FCT Command, 155 Prisons including farm centers and 83 Satellite Prisons. It also has four Training Schools, one Staff College and 3 Borstal Institutions.

At the level of manpower the Service now boasts of more men of the professions than at any other time in its history. There are among the officers, medical, environmental health officers, sociologists/psychologists, lawyers, general administrators, engineers etc. As for

professional spread, the full complement of these officers is on ground to ensure that the goal of inmate reform is attained.

In the last ten years no less than 12 new satellite prisons and 3 prison hospitals have been built. The purpose being to modernize and create the enabling environment for proper treatment and training of offenders. There is also no doubt that the Special Prison Reform Programmed of the Federal Government in 1999 made a lot of difference to the structure of Prisons. (Oguneke, 2000)

2.4.2 The Problems of Prison Reform in Nigeria

The Nigeria prisons are characterized by so many problems which have been indicated by several studies, and this has been reasons for inadequacies of the system as a corrective institution. It is observed that various prisons in Nigeria turning out maladjusted releases. Studies like Obioha (1995), Adetula et al. (2010) have shown that contact with the prison institution in Nigeria makes the less hardened individuals to the more hardened in criminal activities upon release. According to Adetula et al. (2010), the penal institutions subsystem, the justice, the police, prison yard and the operatives ways of administering justice is believed to bring about breeding and enhancing criminal behaviour and recidivists than serving the purpose of deterrence, repentance, reformatory and reconciliatory attitudes between ex-convicts and people in their communities. It has been observed that the longer an offender stays in the prisons the more the probability of recidivism and vice-versa. The fundamental cause of post-release problem of maladjustment and recidivism could be traced to the lock up pattern and content of the prisons. In most prisons in Nigeria, the remand and convict populations; the younger and older inmates are not systematically sorted out indifferent cells according to the Standard

Minimum Rules (SMR) for imprisonment which demands that prisoners should be locked up according to their various categories.

Reforms are needed in the areas of problem of over-crowding, poor staff morale, inadequate funding, need for new rights for prisoners, rights to food, right to clean environment, right to human dignity, need for other alternatives to imprisonment.

2.4.3 Major Reforms in the Prison System

Obioha (2011) like many other sectors, the prisons system has gone through some reform process. This owes to the fact that reformation and rehabilitation are the modern objectives in the treatment of offenders. The major form of reforms focused in all or at least most of the following pressing areas of decadence, namely.

- i. Congestion and overcrowding welfare
- ii. Physical infrastructure facilities
- iii. Treatment of inmates welfare
- iv. Logistics and transformation system
- v. Skills development welfare

a. Congestion and Overcrowding: This is one of the major problems in Nigerian prisons; most of the prison yards are congested and over-populated beyond their designated capacity. In order to solve this problem two step had been taken namely, the prerogative of mercy by the head of state of federation, and institutionalization of decongestion committee headed by the chief judge of ach state. Mechanism was set up, and they are charge with the following functions.

- i. Grant amnesty to deserving prisoners

- ii. Pay frequent visit to the prisons to see the living condition
- iii. Review occasionally the cases of these convicted and suspects who have stayed waiting trial and release them as appropriate.

Before 1999, these mechanisms of ensuring that inmates do not over populated Nigerian prisons did not meet much of the expectations because the prison population was still estimated on the high side in some prisons. In practical terms, the national working group on prison reform and decongestion was set up by the federal government. The committee which comprised of a mix of stakeholders and role players in human rights issues was given a mandate to accomplish. They review 144 prisons and revealed in its 2005 report that the population of Nigerian prisons over the 10 years has summed between 40, 000 and 45,000 inmates, most of them concentrated in the state capitals of those 65 percent were awaiting trial,(obioha,1995)

In order to get the stakeholders together and mobilize them towards decongestion, NGN 690 million was sourced by the government and relevant partners. Size pilot prisons were selected and reviewed.

b. Expansion of capacities and Physical/infrastructure

Over the year the federal government has been doing some works in rehabilitating the existing physical structures and the building of more prisons. A large amount was earmarked for the prison between 2005-2008 financial years (Amnesty International 2008:47). In some prisons mud walls were replaced with concrete, while boreholes were provided to meet the high demand for water in the prison. Renovation of central Sewage system and conversion of bucket toilets to water system was a pointer to the commitment of Nigerian government to change the face of the Nigerian prison system.

c. Logistics/Transportation System

With reference to the transportation of accused to court, Nigeria police performed this role in the past. However in the present dispensation from 1999, the role of transporting inmates from the prison to the courts the duty of the prison service. The motor vehicles that were operated by the Nigerian police were transferred to the prison service to ease transportation problems. In the reform process, about (64) escort vehicles were distributed to the prisons. Apart from vehicles provided adequate security gadgets were provided regularly to the prisons to ensure security of conveyance.

d. Skills Acquisition and Development Initiative

Previously, there were instances of prisons skills acquisition and development programmes. In the present prisons reforms, a unit known as prison furniture cottage industry designed to give prison inmates se vocational training has been established. It is a reformation Centre where doors, office equipment, beds, house hold furniture, key holders, walking stick etc. are produced. Other vocational trainings are also provided for inmates, especially those who had no stable job before their incarceration. The new program is more broadened than the former concept of providing skills to inmates.

e. Capacity Building for Prison Personnel

There are new conceptualization of general and specific training for prison service staff and officials. This also include the human resource development in the prisons staff training academy, in the areas of library, ICT, logistical, conference facilities, curriculum development, computer based training among other.

According to Kalu (2002) inmates benefit from prison reforms through rehabilitation. To him the role of the prison in this modern sense is to treat and reform the offenders according to this ideology. The purpose of rehabilitating convicted prisoners shall be to encourage and assist them to lead a good life on discharge. Through reforms now inmates are provided with all possible opportunities for the development of a sense of personal responsibility, including, for suitable prisoners, training in open conditions. The prison reform also exposes the inmate to a culture of work and to skills that will help to sustain them on discharge (Kalu, 2002).

Beside skills acquisition programmes and expected to be complemented by consistent psycho-remedial sessions which will help the inmate to achieve a great deal in understanding his reality and making sense out of it.

Another aspect of the prison reform thrust is the attempt to inquire into the inner recesses of the mind of the convicts through the process of.

1. Counseling
2. Casework services
3. Religious re-orientation
4. And other sundry psychological and psychiatric services (Kalu 2002)

It has been noted that inmates benefit from prison reforms through

- a. Provision of work for the prisoners after discharge.
- b. Special attention to education.
- c. The experience personnel influence on the individual by members of the prison staff.
- d. The provision of all possible opportunities for the development of a sense of personal responsibility.

Therefore as result of this the prison is expected to “beef-up” its workshops for skills acquisition in such trades as carpentry ,shoe making, tailoring, painting e.t.c. which would assist them to earn a living on discharge without relapsing into crime (Ayuk, 2003)

2.4.4 Impact of Prison Reforms in Nigeria on the Welfare of the Inmate

The Nigerian prisons service (NPS) was founded as an institution to correct social deviants, punish and reform criminals and o complement the process of legal adjudication and law enforcement (F.GN, 1990:35). However, the Nigerian prisons service was in the period leading up to 1999, a study in chaos. The prisons were in a terrible, while the congestion rate among the inmates especially those awaiting trial was so high that the population capacity of 30,000 inmates is hosting over 58,000 inmates. Its infrastructure and logistics experienced centuries of neglect that had have made the prison at this time to be a moral equivalent of hell (Ogwuoke,2000).

The NPS reform is part of the Nigerian criminal justice system’s reform policies that is in line with the global trend to shift prisons service from a punitive and retributive panel system, to a reformatory and rehabilitative system whereby the welfare of offenders is given a pride of place.

The yardsticks for assessment of reforms are, provision of modern sanitary infrastructures and lavatory, Provision of water, provision of electricity, good feeding, provision of charity legal aid to inmates who cannot afford the high cost of the judicial process and staff welfare.

Owete,(2002) states that, reforms are supposed to be forward – looking and beneficial. Thus, the reform pursued staff promotion especially from the junior non-commissioned officer (NCO) cadre to the commissioned staff status. Hitherto persons on the NCO level, invariably

without a university degree, could rise to the senior level by going through training and taking requisite make-up courses at the Nigeria prison staff college. Successful graduate of the college could then move or be upgraded to the senior level. That facility for growth on the job has now been scrapped.

According to the reformer, it was revealed that Obasanjo's administration set the tone of its prisons policy when within six months of his swearing in 1999, he ordered the decongestion of the prisons nationwide (2006:29) those that benefited from this order according to Mr. O.A Ogundipe (the controller general of Nigerian prison) include:

1. The long standing awaiting trial person (ATPs). Altogether 1,403 persons in this Category were released in 1999.
2. Juvenile; many of the under aged persons, 380 in all were released as result of order.
3. Condemned convicts: All commended convict who had stayed 20 years and above were released out rightly while those who have stayed between 10 years and 19 years had their death sentences commuted to life imprisonment.

On these, 254 condemned convicts were released and 654 others had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment (Orakwe,2004).

In July 3, 2000, Obasanjo's regime granted the Nigeria prison administrative autonomy and directed the Nigeria police force to handover the function of all court escort duty to the prisons with effect from June 2001 to ensure speedy dispensation of justice. The reformer, 2006: 3rd following this on September 28, 2006, the administration of chief Obasanjo approved a new five Directorate as the structure for Nigerian prisons which aimed at revolutionizing the institution in the 21st century. Other reforms include: the salary structure of the NPS staff

which was increase by 15% in January 2007, the introduction in January 2007 of the NPS after care component of the reforms and rehabilitation programme (this program takes care of inmate's welfare after released from prisons (sabo, 2012).

The reformer, (2007:12) in addition, administration commissioned for the first time in one hundred and fifty years of the existence of Nigerian prisons a medical centre in Abuja central prisons in December 22, 2006. In 2006 also NPS headquarter in Abuja was refurbished and expended at the cost of N 1.7 billion naira only. Prior to these, in 2004, one hundred and twenty seven vehicles (127) were approved to be purchased by the NPS.

The 2008 recruitment exercise witnessed a shift as graduates and professionals were recruited as prison personnel. Consequently, the role of the prison officers is to change from being a guard or strict disciplinarian to being a reformer, physician teacher and a change agent.

2.5 Prison Reforms and Welfare of the Inmate

According to Wikipedia online encyclopedia (2005), prison reforms attempt to improve the overall condition of the prison machines and it aimed at a more effective penal system typically from one model to another essentially: to improve positively the operation of the prisons. The 1990 Nigerian prison reform trust report sees prison reforms as doing honorably what ought to be done according to dignity human existence.

The annual prison report 2004 construe reformation for prisoners as treatment and training of convict within the purview of:

- a. Provision of work for the prisoner after discharge
- b. Special attention to education

- c. The experience of personal influence on the individual by members of the prison staff and
- d. The provision of all possible opportunities for the development of a series of personal responsibility.

The implication is that those who commit crimes do not have jobs and need to be exposed to education both for skills development and the training of the mind for self-development. With these objectives, the prisons are expected to “beef-up workshops for skills acquisition in such trade as carpentry, shoe making, tailoring, draftsmanship, joinery, printing, electrical and metal work etc.

The skills, would assist inmates to earn a living on discharge without relapsing into crime (Ayuk; 2003).

Through its welfare section the prison Directorate ensures the realization of one of the major objective of convicts. Through a complicated set of mechanism consisting among others of counseling, group work, case work session, recreational activities, religious services and adult and remedial education programmes (AREP) this section tries not only to identify the causes of the inmate’s anti-social behavior but also endeavor to set them on the road to perform through induced self-rediscovery and eventual change for better. This also done through the provision of educational development project that have led to some inmates to obtain Degree and Diploma through correspondence while serving their terms.

Through it’s after care service programme, the Directorate also helps to settle successful behavior discharging inmates in their chosen vocations. This is done through assisting them with tools, spaces and even post-discharge supervision and patronage so that they can fit properly into

lawful relationship in the society. And, by so doing, the circle of want and crime in their lives is broken for good.

2.6 Overview of Social Welfare Packages in Prison Sector

The health and social welfare Directorate of the prison services is an amalgam of various units that are charged with the physical, psychological, and development wellbeing of the inmate and staff.

Driven by the desire to promote institutional reforms in formal and informal sector for access to justice, rehabilitation and social development within the penal system, the Prisoners Rehabilitation and Welfare Action (PRAWA) has been pushing the boundary of criminal justice reform in Africa in collaboration with other stakeholders to set the agenda for change.

Some of the social welfare packages include building a track record of designing and implementing various training and capacity building projects for prison officer, police officers and other stakeholders in a bid to promote safe societies through the creation of justice, human and effective criminal justice system. There is also a provision of treatment, rehabilitation and support to torture victims, prisoners, youth at-risk and their families. There is also a training and capacity development for health professionals, lawyers, criminal justice agents, journalists and other relevant stakeholders. It carries out research and advocacy on issues of torture, justice, prisons and security sector reform, and performs human rights monitoring and encourages other internal and external oversight mechanism (Suleiman, 1998).

It has been noted that as part of the inmate welfare, prison inmates are allowed outside the cell for recreation or exercise irregularly and many inmates provide their own food.

Over the years the provision of social welfare services to the inmate in Nigerian prisons have been far from satisfactory, many prisons do not meet up to the standard minimum feeding, allocation, accommodation, privacy, adequate lightening, medical service and the likes as stipulated by rule thirty one (31) of the minimum standard of prison (Sabo 2012).

According to Abubakar (2011) in Iwarimie –jaja (2002:91-92) recreational pursuits in prison have become a treatment strategy adopted to correct offenders such recreational pursuits comprises of programmes like athletic activities. Prisons and other correctional institutions have athletic teams in football, basketball that play outside teams. Recreation is an important aspect of correctional or treatment process.

2.7 Welfare Package in the Prison Sector

Some of the welfare package provision in the prisons sector includes;

a. Emergency Absence

The institutional division may grant an emergency absence under escort to an inmate so that the inmate may:

- i. Obtain a medical diagnosis or medical treatment
- ii. Obtain treatment and supervision at a department of mental health retardation facility.
- iii. Attend funeral or visit a critically ill relative.

An inmate absent under this section is considered to be in the custody of the institutional division, and the inmate must be under physical guard while absent.

According to Abubakar (2006) in a research conducted at kotonkarfe prisons, 100% of the inmate agreed to receiving food three times daily and 77.4% agreed to have access to medical staff while 2.6% claim they allowed visitors. He also observed that the kitchen, clinic, or disciplinary with a nurse, and witness 2 visitors. He finally observed that the welfare programs design for inmate is maintained only in the light of the resource available to the prison authority (Capp 366, 1990).

b. Inmate Claims for Lost or Damaged Property

The department may pay from the miscellaneous funds appropriated to the division claims made by inmates housed in facilities operated by the department for property lost or damaged by the division. And this is amended by(Acts 2011, 82nd leg).

c. Inmate Grievance System

The department shall develop and maintain a system for the resolution of grievances by inmates housed in facilities operated by the department or under contract with the department that qualifies for certification under 42 U.S.C sections 1997e and the department shall obtain and maintain certification under that section.

The grievance system must provide procedures;

1. For an inmate to identify evidence to substantiate the inmate's claim and
2. For an inmate to receive all form of written responses to the inmate's grievance.

d. Volunteer and Faith- Based Organization

The department shall adopt policies that required each warden to identify volunteer and faith-based organization that provide programs for inmates housed in facilities operated by the department. The policy must require each warden to actively encourage volunteer and faith-based organization to provide the following programs for inmate in the warden’s facility:

- i. Literacy and education programs
- ii. Life skills programs
- iii. Parent –training programs
- iv. Drug and school rehabilitation programs

e. Visitors

The institutional division shall allow the governor, members of the legislative and members of the executive and judicial branches to enter at proper hours any part of a facility operated by the proper whine inmates are housed or locked, for the purpose of observing the operations of the division. A visitor described by this subsection may talk with inmates away from institutional division employees.

The institutional division shall have a uniform visitation policy that allows eligible inmates housed in facilities operated by the division, shall require each warden in the division top apply the policy in the unit under the wardens control. It has been noted that all prisoners other than prisoners under sentence shall be allowed reasonable opportunities daily for communications with friend or legal adviser and they may write, receive letters (Abubakar, 2011)

f. Receipt of Book by Mail

The department shall establish a policy that permit an inmate to receive by mail reference books and other educational materials from a volunteer organization that operates programmes described by section 501.009 regardless of whether the organization provides those programs to inmates housed in facilities operated by the department.

There is also need for screening of packages sent to inmates and to prohibit inmates from receiving books that might assist them in committing crimes, such as books on escaping prisons.

g. Emergency Absence

The institutional division may grant an emergency absence under escort to an inmate so that the inmate may;

- i. Obtain a medical diagnosis or medical treatment
- ii. Obtain treatment and supervision at a Texas Department of mental health and mental retardation facility(capp 366, 1990).
- iii.

h. Family Liaison Officer

The director of the institutional division shall designate one employee at each facility operated by the institutional division top serve as family liaison officer for that facility. The family liaison officer shall facilitate the maintenance of ties between inmates and their families for the purpose of reducing recidivism. Each family liaison officer shall; provide inmates relatives with information about the classification status, location and health of inmates in the facility, and also to notify inmates about emergencies involving their families and provide inmates with other necessary information relating to their families.

According to section 501.055 Report of inmate death:- if an inmate dies while in the custody of the department an employee of the faculty who is in charge of the inmate shall immediately notify the nearest justice of the peace serving in the county in which the inmate died and the office of internal affairs for the department. The justice shall personally inspect the body and make an inquiry as to the cause of death. The justice shall make written copies of evidence taken during the inquest and the county in which the inmate died.

i. Clothing and bedding

Prisoners before trial wear their own clothes, unless the clothes are insufficient or are required as evidence at the trial.

Every committed prisoner shall be provided with a complete prison dress and shall be required to wear it at all times during the day. The clothing should be issued as follows.

- a. Male prisoners on conviction –with 2 jumps 2 pairs at shorts and 2 caps, and at the end of each six month of his sentence with each of the above article; and at any time upon the recommendation of the medical officer with lenses gray planned under vest.
- b. A female prisoner on conviction with 2 gowns and 1 wrapper.
- c. Every prisoner shall be provided with suitable bedding.
- d. Convicted prisoners shall not receive any food, clothing, bedding, or any other article, except the prison allowance, unless by the order of the medical officer (source: prison acts Capp 366).

ii. Access to education and vocational education

In prisons this has become an issue of concern today for instance in a study conducted in Jalingo and Wukari prisons, Mathew (1994:43) found out that:

There is only one workshop for vocational training in each prison but both were empty and there were no vocational training centers for male prison.

In view of the above finding, it is evident that prisons lacked reformative activities (Sabo 2012).

iii. Access to health and medical services

Health and medical service are often a source of inmates complaint and frequently become a real headache for administration. In Nigeria qualified medical personnel are generally in short supply all this shortage is felt even more actually in correction institutions. Proper medical care is important to the overall information effort. In many cases, the condition of the offenders health is one of the main reasons to opt for the prisoners placement in correctional institution; instead of road camp unit; poor diet, poor drug abuse, in adequate medical attention and other debilitating condition are not uncommon among inmate. (marcus, 1998).

2.8 Summary of the Chapter and Uniqueness of the Study

In summary prison is a place which people are legally committed as punishment for a crime or awaiting trial, for the purpose of preventing people from committing crimes. The prison inmates are people who are being held in the prison or jail. The chapter discusses the welfare of the inmate which include, provision of portable water and skills acquisition programmes in various vocations. The overview of prison reforms policies and the major reforms in the prison system has been discussed. Lastly discussed are the social welfare packages in the prison system.

The study is unique in a number of ways ranging from the topic “the impact of prison reform policies on the welfare of inmates in selected prisons”. It is also unique in the area of study (Kano and Jigawastate prisons), other researchers conducted such as an assessment of the welfare of inmates in Nigerian prison, by Abubakar, (2006), A case of KotonKarfe prison Kogi, state, challenges and rehabilitation of offenders in wukari prison, taraba state Nigeria, by sabo, 2012. And the appraisal of the prison welfare, a case of gorondutseprison, kano, Nigeria.by sulaiman, 1998.

The study is also unique in the process of data collection process, this is because Abubakar, (2006), in a study conducted at KotonKarfeprison on the assessment of the welfare of inmate, used questionnaire, and interview as an instruments for data collection, sabo,2012, used questionnaire, interview, and observation, while this study used only questionnaire. Abubakar, (2006) also used 115 as his population and sample, while the researcher of this study used 297 as sample.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents research methodology, under the following topics: research design, population and sample of the study, data collection instruments, validation of the instruments, reliability of the instruments, and process of data collection and method of data analysis.

3.2 Research Design

The researcher adopts descriptive survey design. Descriptive survey is defined as the process in which information is collected on naturally occurring behavior, attitude or other characteristics of a particular group (Shield, 2013). The design was adopted in order to get the opinions of the inmates on the impact of prison reforms policies on their welfare. The design is therefore quite relevant in getting the opinion of the inmate about their welfare as provided by the prison officials, because the design allows the respondent to make certain explanation with regards to their welfare in the prison and to contribute with the idea on how their welfare should be improved.

3.3 Population and Sample of the Study

3.3.1 Population of the Study

Population refers to events or ideas falling into a category whose characteristics have been identified in the research. In other words, it means the total number of items used in research to get information. The target population of the study covers all the Prison inmates of Kurmawa Central Prison in Kano state, and Gumel prison in Jigawa state.

According to statistical reports from the two prisons officials there were total number of one thousand two hundred and eighty (1280) inmates.

The total number of inmate in Kurmawa Central Prison was 1100 inmates. This include 545 males and (15) females on awaiting trial, and there is also 535 males and 5 females convicts.

The total number of inmates in Gumel prison was 180 inmates, this included 40 males and 2 female on awaiting trials, and 134 male and 4 female convicts.

Table 1 showing the population of the study

Kurmawa central prison Kano	Types of inmates	Male	Female	Total
	Awaiting trial	545	15	560
	Convicted	535	05	540
Gumel central prison	Awaiting trial	40	02	42
	Convicted	134	04	138
	Grand total	1254	26	1280

Source: statistical Report of the two Prisons August (2015)

3.3.2 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

The totals of two hundred and ninety seven (297) inmates were used as sample for this study. This is in accordance with Krejcie and Morgam (1971) population and sample table. Based on that, a total number of (233) inmates weresampled fromKurmawacentral prison Kano,

this included (213) male and (20) female, while the total number of (64) inmates will be sample from Gumel prison, this included (58) male and (6) female.

The sample will be selected through stratified proportionate random sampling technique, which makes each and every individual to have equal chance to be selected to participate in the research sample.

The steps follow in selecting the sample includes:

- (i) The population of the two prisons was taking as a sample frame, which is 1280.
- (ii) Relevant stratification was used before selecting sample, were gender was chosen as stratification.
- (iii) Consecutive number was assign to each inmate, were we end up with two lists; one detailing male inmates and the other is detailing female inmates.
- (iv) A sample was collected using the criteria developed by crazy and morgan 1971, were as a result of this 297 inmates were selected. All the female inmates of the two prisons which constitute 26 were selected, and 271 male inmates were selected as a sample.

3.4 Data Collection Instruments

The instrument for data collection was researcher developed questionnaire.it was named Impact of Prisons Reforms Policies on the Welfare of the Inmate Questionnaire (IPRPWIQ).The questionnaire consisted of three sections, section A contained the demographic data of the respondents. While section B contains the respondent view on the social welfare programmes for prisons inmates. Part C, was on the impact of prison reforms policies on the welfare of the inmates. The questionnaire consisted of 35 items, section A contained 5 items, section B

contained of 15 items, and section C contains 15 items. Respondents would indicate their responses in the spaces provided in the questionnaire by ticking "Yes" or "No" options.

3.4.1 Validation of the Instruments

In order to ascertain the validity of the instruments, the researcher subjected it to the supervisor of this study and other 2 experts, for screening. These experts were specialist in social welfare education from the Department of Adult Education and Community Services, and Department of sociology, all from Bayero University Kano, whose suggestions, reviews and corrections were incorporated to enhance the validity of the instruments.

3.4.2 Reliability of the Instruments

To ascertain the reliability of the instruments, the researcher conducted a Pilot study, using 30 inmates from GoronDutse prison Kano state, who were not part of the study area. Test-re-test method was used to test the reliability of the instruments, the Data was analyzed by the use chi-square, and 0.70 reliability index was obtained.

3.5 Method of Data Collection

In the process of data collection the researcher collected an introductory letter from the Department of Adult Education and Community Services Bayero University Kano, which was presented to the selected Prisons for approval to conduct the research. Due to the fact that Prison is a security place where different offenders were found, it was not easy for the researcher to administer the questionnaire personally. Therefore, the researcher obtained the help of inmate welfare officer and the help of other prison staffs for administration of the questionnaire. The social welfare officer collected the questionnaire and invites 2 other officers who help in

distributing the questionnaire, and at the same times helps with the translation and interpretations of some items to the inmates. The administration was conducted under strict confidentiality as respondent were given assurance that their responses were confidential.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

The collected data was analyzed using descriptive statistics in terms of frequency counts and percentages. In reporting the findings percentages and frequencies were used in table.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, RESULT AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter dealt with, data presentation and analysis, summary of the findings and discussion of results.

4.2 Demographic Data of the Respondent

Table 4.1: Shows the Demographic Data of the Respondents

S/N	Respondents	Frequency	Percentage	
1	Gender	Male	273	91.9%
		Female	24	8.1%
2	Age	18-35	249	83.8%
		36 - above	48	16.1%
3	Educational level	Primary	79	26.6%
		Secondary	126	42.4%
		Tertiary	63	21.2%
		Non schooling	29	9.8%
4	Place of Detention	Kano	233	78.5%
		Jigawa	64	21.5%
5	Marital status	Single	189	63.6%
		Married	98	32.9%
		Divorce	7	2.5%
		Separate	3	1.0%

Table 4.1 above shows that 91.0% (273) of the respondents were Male, while 8.1% (24) were female, this indicate that most of the respondents were males. The age range of the respondents as presented in the table shows that 84.8% (252) were within the age bracket of 18-35, and 15.8% (47) are within the range of 36 – above. This means that respondents within the age bracket 18-35 involved more in committing crimes. On educational qualification of the respondents, 79 (26.6%) had attended primary schools, of the respondent does not attend school at all. 42.4% (126) had attended secondary school, while 63 (21.2%) had attended tertiary education, 9.8% (29). The tables also present the detention place of the inmates that 78.4% (233), of the respondent are from Kano central prison, while 21.5% (64) were from Gumel prison Jigawa state. This indicate that Kano prison accommodate more inmates than Gumel prison Jigawa state. The table shows that 63.6% (189) of the respondents were single, 32.9% (98) were married, and 2.4% (7) of them were divorced, while 1.0% (3) were separated.

4.3 Data Analysis

Research question one: What are the social welfare programmes for prison inmates in Kano and Jigawa states?

Table 4.2: Social Welfare Programmes Provided by Prison Service

S/N	Questionnaire Items	Frequency		Percentage (%)	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Did the prison service provide vocational skills to inmate?	285	12	95.9%	4.0%
2	Did prison service provide sports and recreational activities to inmates?	290	7	97.6%	3.4%
3	Did prison service provide adequate religious counseling?	286	11	96.2%	3.8%
4	Did prison service provide room for information on psychological issues like frustration, aggression to inmates	107	190	36.0%	64.0%
5	Did the prison service provide social support system to inmate like financial supports, discharge grant, allowing visitors to visit inmates?	268	29	90.2%	9.8%
6.	Did the prison service provide special assistance to mentally retarded inmates inform of medication, medial check etc.?	98	201	32.9%	67.6%

7	Did the prison service provide orientation that can assist the inmate to participate actively in their vocational and social activities?	239	58	80.4%	19.6%
8	Did the prison service provide a room for appraisal service to inmate for them to develop decision making capabilities and self-direction?	205	92	69.0%	30.9%
9	Did the prison service provide room for placement service so that inmates can be put in a position that best suits them?	229	68	77.1%	22.9%
10	Did the prison provide inmates with the skills of reading and writing of the holy Quran and bible's	276	21	92.6%	7.4%
11	Did the prison service provide preaching and sermon as provided by religious organization to inmates.	281	16	94.6%	5.45%
12	Did the prison service provided literacy skills	275	22	92.6%	7.4%
13	Did moral training such as respect for elder, obedience, what is right and what is wrong provided in the prison.	266	31	89.6%	10.4%

14	Did the prison service provide inmates with training on house hold responsibilities such as family carrying, child rearing	222	75	74.7%	25.3%
15	Did the prison service provide information or personal development of the inmate for them to improve their relationship with other?	250	47	84.2%	15.8%

Table 4.2 shows that 285 (95.9%) of the respondents agreed that prison service provided adequate vocational skills to inmate, while 12 (4.0%) of them had contrary view. However 290 (97.6%) of them agreed that sport and recreational activities were provided in the prison, while 07 (3.4%) disagreed. 96.2% (286) of the respondents agreed that adequate religious counseling was provided while 11 (3.8%) of them said No, about 190 (64.0%) of the respondents were of the view that there is no information on psychological issues in the prison while 107 (36.0%) agreed. On the item that there was adequate provision of social support system in the prison 268 (90.2%) agreed yes, and 29 (9.8%) said no.the result further shows that 201 (67.6%) of the respondents agreed that there was no special assistance given to mentally reterded inmates while 98 (32.9%) of the respondents agreed. Also on item that stated orientation service was provided in the prison 239 (80.4%) said yes, 58 (19.6%) said No. From the table is noted that 205 (69.0%) of the respondents agreed that appraisal service was provided in the prison while 92 (30.9%) of the respondents disagreed. On the item that said the prison service provide appropriate placement service in the prison 229 (77.1%) said yes, 68 (22.9%) said No. On the item that adequate

literacy skills of the two holy books were provided to inmates in the prison 276 (92.6%) agreed, while 21 (7.4%) said No. it was also indicated that 281 (94.6%) of the respondents received sermon and preaching from religious organization while 16 (5.4%) of them disagreed. Also on the item that stated that literacy skills of Western Education was provided to inmate in the prison 275 (92.65) said yes, and 22 (7.4%) said No. About 266 (89.6%) of the respondent agreed that adequate moral training was provided in the prison while 31 (10.4%) said no. On the item that stated that house hold responsibility training is provided in the prison 222 (74.7%) said yes, and 75 (25.3%) said No. While on the item that the information on personal development was provided to inmate in the prison 250 (84.2%) agreed yes, 47 (15.8%) said no.

Research Question Two: What are the impacts of prison reform policies on the welfare of inmates in Kano and Jigawa states?

Table 4.3: Showing Impact of Prison Reforms Policies on the Welfare of the Inmate.

S/N	Questionnaire Items	Frequency		Percentage (%)	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Vocational skills acquired by the inmates in the prison has impact in providing them with work after discharge	258	38	86.9%	13.1%
2	The recreational activities that are provided by the prison service have impact in enabling the inmates to participate actively in the sport activities after release.	253	44	85.2%	14.8%

3	Do you think the religious counseling provided by prison service has impact in changing your behavior	270	27	90.0%	9.1%
4	Did the writing and reading of the holy Quran and bible as provided in the prison have impact in improving your memorization?	282	15	94.6%	5.1%
5	Do you think the preaching and sermon provided by religious organization in the prison has impact in changing your behaviour offer discharge	281	16	94.6%	5.4%
6	Did the information on psychological issues have impact in making the affected inmate to cope effectively with their present situations	104	193	35.0%	65.0%
7	Do you think the assistance given to mentally retarded inmates in the prison enable them to participate actively with other inmates?	96	201	32.3%	67.7%

8	Do you think the orientation on vocational and social activities have impact in making the inmates to participate activity in their own vocational and social activities?	248	49	83.5%	16.5%
9	Do you think the appraisal service has impact in developing the decision making of the inmates	235	62	79.1%	20.9%
10	Did the placement service have impact in developing the decision making of the inmate?	224	73	75.4%	24.6%
11	Did the literacy skills acquired by inmate have impact in making them to acquired certificate?	215	82	72.3%	27.7%
12	Do you think the moral training received by inmates has impact in making them to become good citizens and respect elders	259	38	87.2%	12.7%
13	Do you think the information on personal development of the inmates has impact in improving their relation with others?	266	31	89.5%	10.5%

14	Did the house hold responsibility training provided in the prison have impact in making the inmate to take the responsibility of himself and that of his family?	219	78	73.7%	26.3%
15	Do you think the social support services as provided by prison service have impact in reliving the tension in the inmate	223	72	75.8%	24.2%

Table 4.3 show that the were 258 (86.9%) who agreed that the vocational skills acquired in the prison enabled them to get work after discharge while 38 (13.1%) of the respondents disagreed. on the item that said the recreational activities acquired by inmates have impact in their sport activities after discharge. 253 (85.2%) agreed , 14.8% (44) said No. On the item that stated the religious counseling provided in the prison had impact in changing your behaviour 270 (90.0%) said yes, 27 (9.1%) said No. the results further show that majority of the respondent which constitute 282 (94.9%) agreed that writing and reading of the holy books had impact in improving their memorization while 15 (5.1%) of the respondent disagree. On the item that stated the preaching and sermon provided by religious organization in the prison has impact in changing your behaviour after discharge 281 (94.6%) agree, 16 (5.4%) said No. Also, on the item that suggested that the information on psychological issues has impact in making the affected inmates to cope with present situation 104 (35.0%) agree, 193 (65.5%) disagreed. On the item that stated that the assistance given to mentally retarded inmates had impact in enabling them to participate actively with other inmate 96 (32.3%) said No, 201 (67.75) agreed. On the

item that stated the orientation on vocational and social activities has impact in making the inmates to participate actively on their own vocational and social activities 248 (83.5%) agree yes, 49 (16.5%) said No. Also on the item that stated that appraisal service had impact in developing the decision making of the inmates, 235 (79.1%) said yes, 62 (20.9%) said No. A total of 224 (75.4%) of the respondents agreed that placement service had impact in getting suitable position for them, while 73 (24.6%) of them disagreed. Also on the item that stated the literacy skills of Western Education acquired by inmates has impact in making them to acquired certificate, 215 (72.3%) agreed, 82 (27.7%) said No. on the item that, the moral training received by inmates had impact in making them to become good citizens and respect for elders, 259 (87.2%) agree yes, 38 (87.2%) said No. Also on the item that stated information on personal development of the inmates has impact in improving their relationship with others, 266 (89.5) agree, 31 (10.5%) said No. On the item that stated the house hold responsibility training provided in the prison has impact in making the inmates to take responsibility of himself and that of his family 219 (73.7%) agreed yes. 78 (26.3%) said No. On the item that stated the social support services as provided in the prison has impact in reliving the tension from the inmates, 225 (75.8%) agree yes, 72 (24.2%) said No.

4.4 Summary of the Finding

The following are the finding of this study

(a) The common social welfare programs as provided to inmates by prison services include;

Provision of vocational skills to inmates, Provision of sports and recreational activities, Information on psychological issues, Religious counseling service, Social support , assistance to mentally retarded inmates, Provision of orientation services, Placement service, Literacy skills,

Moral training, Household training, Personal development training, Literacy skills of western education, Appraisal service, Orientation service.

(b) That the impacts of prison reform policies on the welfare of the inmates include:

Enable the inmates to search for work based on the vocational skills acquired in the prison, Recreational activities for active participation in sports activities, Community participation, Behavioral change, Improve Quranic or Bible memorization, Effective decision making, Placement in suitable position, Becoming good citizens, Improving relationship with others, Taking family responsibilities, and relieving tension in inmates.

4.5 Discussion of the Findings

This study is aimed at finding out the impact of prison reforms policies on the welfare of the inmates in selected prison in Kano and Jigawa State Nigeria. Therefore the discussion is based on the finding of research questions. Research question one revealed that the major social welfare programs provided in the prison are vocational skills, sports and recreational activities, religious counseling, social support, orientation service for effective participation in social activities, placement services in order to place the inmate in the position that suit him, provision of preaching and sermon by religious organization, provision of skills of reading and writing the Holy Quran and Bible, provide western literacy skills to inmates, provide moral training to the inmate, household and personal development training. The finding is in line with Kalu (2002), who stated that it was important to provide enough social welfare programmes to inmates, complemented by skills acquisition programmes in various vocations like carpentry, buildings. The finding is also in line with Ayuk (2003), who revealed that the welfare programmes selection, the prison directorate ensured the realization of one of the major objectives of convicts

through a set of mechanisms consisting among other of counseling, group work, casework session, recreational activities, religious service and adult and remedial education programmes (AREP).

The finding is also in line with Abubakar (2011), in Iwarimejaja (2001:91-22), that recreational pursuit in prison had become a treatment strategy adopted to correct offenders, such recreational pursuit comprise of programmes like athletic activities, prison and other correctional institutions had athletic teams in football and basketball that played outside team. While the finding of Abubakar (2006) disagreed with this finding because he stressed that welfare programs design for inmates was maintained only in the light of the resources available to the prison authority. the finding is also contrary with Sabo (2012) who stressed that over the years the provision of social welfare programs to the inmates in Nigeria prisons had been far from satisfactory, many prisons did not meet up to the standard minimum feeding, allocation, accommodation, privacy, adequate lightening, medical services, vocational skills and the like as stipulated by rule thirty one (31) of the minimum standard of prison. Besed on the researcher opinion the provision of social welfare programmes should be in line with the global trend to shift prison service from punitive and retributive panel system, to a reformatory and rehabilitative system whereby the welfare of offenders was given a pride of place.

The finding of the research question two revealed that the impact of prison reforms policies on the welfare of the inmate included provision of work to inmate after discharge, provide full community participation of the convicts, changing the behaviour of the inmates after discharge, acquiring literacy skills at different stages, enable effective decision making, ability to enable the inmates to be placed in a position that best suit them, enable the ex-convicts to

become good citizens, improve their relationship with other, ability to take family responsibilities after discharge, relieving tension in inmates. The finding agree with Kalu (2002), who reported that the purpose of reform was train through appropriate conditions of convicted prisoners to be better prisoners, and better citizens on discharge.

Nweze (2012), disagreed with the finding when he stated that there was need to make programmes inside the world to relate to circumstances in the outside world. He said that crime cannot be controlled by reformation of prisoners alone. Efforts at rehabilitation and reintegration into the community must continue. The finding is also not in line with Abubakar (2012) who argued that the time spent in prison did not serve to reform most inmates and the majority of criminals return to a life of crime almost immediately. Besed on the researcher opinion, the impact of prison reform is to provide inmates with supportive skills, knowledge and techniques that could sustain them when they ware released and to help them to overcome the urge to relapse to criminality.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, conclusion and recommendations as they relate to the study.

5.2 Summary

The main focus on this research was to find out the impact of prison reforms polices in Kano and Jigawa State Nigeria, therefore, to facilitate easy presentation of the topic; the research work is divided into five chapters.

Chapter one provide the general background to the study, statement of the problem; research objectives, research questions significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study as well as operational definition of terms.

Chapter two contains the view of related literature where the review of various author and authorities from various field were reviewed. The chapter review the following, introduction, conceptual framework, which discusses the meaning of prison, types of prison, purpose of prison, who are inmates, types of inmates, problems of prison in Nigeria, social welfare programs, prison reform, overview of prison reforms policies in Nigeria, social welfare package in prison service, summary of the chapter and uniqueness of the study.

Chapter three was devoted to the method of collecting the necessary data for the purpose of the study which include introduction, research design, population and sample of the study, sample and sample techniques, data collection instrument, validation of data collection instruments and lastly data analysis.

Chapter four provide the presentation and analysis of data collection and the result. And lastly, chapter five comprises of summary, recommendations and conclusion based on the findings from the study.

5.3 Conclusions

It was concluded that the common social welfare programs as provided by prison service to inmates include, vocational skills, sports and recreational activities, information on psychological issues, religious counseling service, social support, assistance to mentally retarded inmates, orientation and appraisal service, placement service, literacy skills, moral, household and personal development training.

It was also concluded that the prison reforms polices has impact to the inmates through provision of work to inmates after discharge, recreational activities for activities for active participation. In sport activities, community participation, behaviour Change, improve memorize effective decision making , placements in a suit position, becoming good citizens, improving relationship with other, taking family responsibility and relieving tension.

5.4 Recommendation:

- (1) Specialist from different discipline should be invited from time to time, to deliver lectures on moral training and house hold responsibility for the inmates.
- (2) Non- governmental organization and donor agencies should be allowed to fully participate on the provision of welfare services to inmates.
- (3) Orientation service should regularly be delivered to inmates as part of reformation process to inmates.
- (4) All effort and measures should be taken in order to relieve tension from inmates.

(5) There is need for regular preaching and sermon in the prison by religious organizations in order for the inmates to carry out their religious activities effectively.

(6) Due to the number of population in our prison there is need to provide enough recreational facilities for mass participation of inmates in support activities.

(7) It was also recommended that there is need for well- articulated aftercare rehabilitation.

(8) Inmates should be exposed to various vocational skills so that they can be able to select the one that suit them.

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APPENDIX

School of Post Graduate Studies
Faculty of Education,
Department of Adult Education and Community Services,
Bayero University, Kano

Dear Sir,

I am a M.Ed. student with specialization in social welfare of the above mentioned Department, currently carrying out a research on “The Impact of Prison Reforms Policies on the Welfare of the Inmates in Selected Prison in Kano and Jigawa State, Nigeria. I am in need of your support and assistance by providing responses to the questionnaire presented to you. Thanks for your cooperation.

Yours Faithfully.

IBRAHIM HAMZA

Instruction: Please tick [] appropriate option or fill in appropriate were necessary.

Section A: Demographic Data

1. Gender

a. Male [] b. Female []

2. Age

a. 18-35 [] b. 36 – above []

3. Education qualification

a. Primary [] b. Secondary [] c. Tertiary []

4. Religious

a. Islam [] b. Christian []

5. Place of detention

a. Kano [] b. Jigawa []

6. Marital status

a. Single [] b. Married [] c. Divorce [] d. Separate []

7. Occupation a

a. Student [] b. Farming [] c. Civil servant [] d. Any other specified

.....

SECTION: B Social Welfare Programmes Provided by Nigerian Prison Service

S/N	SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES PROVIDED	RESPONSES	
		YES	NO
1.	Did prison service provides vocational skills to inmate		
2.	Did prison service provides sport and recreational activities to inmates		
3.	Did prison service provide adequate religious counseling service to inmates?		
4.	Did the prison service provide room for information on psychological issues like frustration, aggression to the inmates?		
5.	Did the prison service provide social support system to inmates, like financial support, discharge grant, visitors?		
6.	Did the prison service provides special assistance to mentally retarded inmates in form of mediation, medical check e.t.c		
7.	Did the prison service provide orientation services that can assist the inmate to participate actively in their vocational and social activities?		
8.	Did the prison service provide a room for appraisal service to inmate for them to develop decision marking capabilities and self-direction?		
9.	Did the prison service provide room for placement service that best suits the inmates?		
10.	Did the prison service provide inmates with the skills of reading and writing of the holy Quran and bible?		
11.	Did the prison service provide preaching and sermon as provided by religious organization to inmates.		
12.	Did the prison service provide literacy skill to inmates?		
13.	Did the prison service provide moral training inmates such as respect for elder's obedience?		
14.	Did the prison service provides inmates with training on house hold responsibilities such as family caring.		
15.	Did the prison services provides information on personal development of the inmate for them to improve their relationship with other's-		

SECTION: C Impact of Prison Reforms Policies on the Welfare of the Inmate

S/N	IMPACT OF PRISON REFORMS POLICIES	RESPONSES	
		YES	NO
1.	Did the vocational skills acquired by the inmates in the prison has impact in providing them work after discharge		
2.	Did the recreational activities that are provided by the prison service have impact in enabling the inmates to participate actively in the sport activities after release?		
3.	Do you think the religious counseling provided by prison service has impact in changing your behavior?		
4.	Did the writing and reading of the holy Quran and Bible as provided in the prison has impact in improving your memorization of the holy books.		
5.	Do you think the preaching and sermon provided by religious organization in the prison has impact in changing your behavior after discharge.		
6.	Did the information on psychological issues have impact in making the affected inmate to cope effectively with their present situation?		
7.	Do you think the assistance given to mentally retarded inmates in the prison would enable them to participate actively with other inmates?		
8.	Do you think the orientation on vocational and social activities as provided by prison service has impact in making the inmates to participates actively in their on their vocational and social activities.		
9.	Do you think the appraisal service as provided by prison has impact in developing the decision making of the inmate?		
10.	Did the placement service as provided by prison service has impact in putting the inmates in the position that best suit them.		
11.	Do you think the literacy skills acquired by inmates in the prison have impact in making the inmates to acquired certificate that will enable them to further their education?		
12.	Do you think the moral training received by inmates as provided by prison service has impact in making them to become good citizens and respect for their elders.		

13.	Do you think the information on personnel development of the inmates as provided in the prison has impact in improving their relation with others?		
14.	Did the house hold responsibility training provided by prison service has impact in making the inmate to take the responsibility of himself and that of his family after discharge?		
15.	Do you think the social support services as provided by prison service has impact in reliving the tension from the inmates		