

**THE EFFECT OF PRISON ENVIRONMENT ON INMATE'S REHABILITATION AND
REFORMATION PROCESS IN NIGERIA,**

(A CASE STUDY OF ILESHA PRISONS IN SOUTH- WESTERN NIGERIA).

BY

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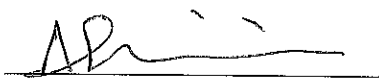
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**A PROJECT SUMMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, FACULTY OF
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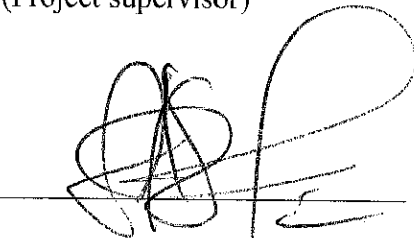
CERTIFICATION

This research work titled “ THE EFFECT OF PRISON ENVIRONMENT ON INMATE’S REFORMATION AND REHABILITATION IN ILESHA PRISON” by Sikiru Rasheed Rapheal meet the regulation governing the award of the degree of B.Sc. sociology of federal university Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti state, and approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation



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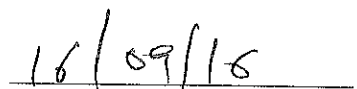
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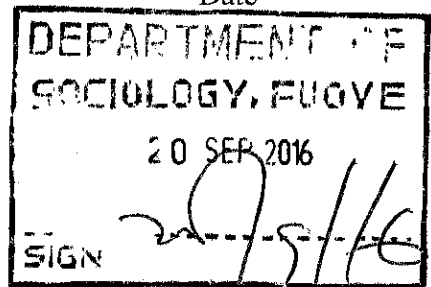
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Date

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to almighty God for seeing me throughout my stay in school, to my parent Mr and Mrs Sikiru, and my one and only Uncle Mr. Adenusi Olusesan Omotunde. I am forever grateful for your love and support throughout my undergraduate years.

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the effect of prison environment on inmates' rehabilitation and reformation process in south – western Nigeria. This is with the view of identifying prison environment as the factor that affect inmates' rehabilitation and reformation process. Quantitative method were used to obtained information from the respondents, questionnaire were administered to 120 inmates to know their perception on the effect of prison environment on inmate rehabilitation and reformation process in Nigeria prison. Simple random sampling technique was employed and data was analysed using SPSS version 20.

Findings from the study revealed that prison environment is a strong determinant on inmates' rehabilitation and reformation process. Also, the study revealed that other factors like prison conditions, non-availability of adequate facilities and medical personnel affect inmate's rehabilitation and reformation process.

The study concludes that inmates in custody requires adequate attention from the government, the prison officials, family involved in inmates rehabilitation and reformation and re-integration back into the society.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

In a country like Nigeria, many of her citizenry are illiterates and those who manage to have the basic normal education do not have access to information regarding their day to day activities. The media's provisions are not the best for the neo-literates. Hence, criminal behaviours and delinquency are common occurrences in Nigeria. In recent time, armed robbery, kidnapping, drug trafficking, fraud, traffic offence, rape, murder and theft have become more serious to tackle as they have manifested with new methods and techniques (Omisakin, 1998).

Today, the nefarious activities of the Boko Haram in term of bombing, hijacking and life threatening incidences are worrisome. These high rates of criminal behaviours and manifestation with new methods and techniques are of great concern to the society, rehabilitation social workers and other behaviour modifiers. Convicted criminals are sentenced to prison for purpose of rehabilitation. In most cases, the providers of rehabilitation services are either ill-equipped or not at all to give wholesome services that can affect inmates' lives positively. Rehabilitation services are notable for their pivotal prison role in changing lives of the inmates; unfortunately these are either not there or grossly inadequate. Change is possible for everyone. Even prison inmates can change for the better and become productive citizens. However, changing for the better and becoming productive citizens need a little sacrifice from the prison inmates and a great help from government and concerned agencies. Prison rehabilitation services were established in Nigerian prisons for the purpose of reforming the inmates. For any meaningful rehabilitation to

take place in prisons, rehabilitation services must first be improved upon; adequate provisions made and these should be accessible to the inmates.

Many rehabilitation services for prison inmates are widely available around the world. Each of these rehabilitation services targets specific groups of people with specific needs for reform. A rehabilitation service provides education in prison about various aspects of life. These are useful for getting inmates prepared for life outside the prison system. The place of rehabilitation services in the reformation and transformation of prison inmates have continued to be on the front burner of public discourse in recent time (Tanimu, 2010). Leading this discourse are professionals like adult educators, counselors, social workers, psychologists and medical doctors. These professionals seem to be at a consensus that rehabilitation programmes or services in prisons will help prison inmates acquire the much needed social skills, vocational training, attitudinal and behavioural changes, and education to be more useful to themselves and the society upon release. To achieve the above, rehabilitation services in Nigerian prisons have been defined as services provided for prison inmates in order to restore them to fullest physical, mental, psychological, social, vocational and economic usefulness which they are capable (Federal Government of Nigeria, 1989). According to the Nigerian Prison Service Manual (2011), the According to Federal Government of Nigeria (1989), some of the specific objectives of rehabilitation services in Nigerian prisons are to:

- I. Ensure effective management of crisis situation of the prison inmates;
- ii. Ensure an appropriate training for the prison inmates in order to reduce dependency;
- iii. Promote the provision of adequate and accessible recreational and sporting facilities for the prison inmates.

The key to success in a free society for many of these socially, economically and educationally disadvantaged prison inmates is rehabilitation. There is no better way to help prison inmates re-enter the larger society successfully and break the in-and-out of jail cycle than provide them with skills that they need to succeed in the outside world.

Rehabilitation services in Nigerian prisons therefore, should be aimed at increasing the educational and vocational skills of inmates, and their chances of success upon release. In order to accomplish these goals, prison inmates are encouraged to participate in rehabilitation programmes made available to them while in prison. This is crucial for prison inmates especially because many of them entered the prisons more socially, economically and educationally disadvantaged. The key to success in a free society for many of these socially, economically realization of one of the major objectives of the prisons service - the reform and rehabilitation of convicts are to be done through a complicated set of mechanisms consisting among others: conscientization, group work, case work session, recreational activities, religious services and adult and remedial education programmes, educational development project, skills acquisition programme, mid-range industrial production, agricultural service and after-care service programme. The prison's services providers should not only identify the causes of the prisons' inmates anti-social behavior but also endeavours to set them on the road to reform through induced self-rediscovery and eventual change for the better.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The effectiveness of prison environment on inmate's reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration which the Nigerian prison system embarks on to ensure that criminals become changed persons,

the realization of this objective has been obstructed by certain factors. (Ayodele, 1993) asserted that the rate at which ex-convicts are returning to jail is alarming. Reformation of prisoners has Not been effective as every year criminals who become more hardened and deadly are released as against changed individuals expected by the society. Ayodele further stated that prisons have in modern times become training ground and school for a new category of criminals and patterns of crime unknown to the society. (Civil Liberty Organization, 1993) reported that the prison is just where one learns one or two mistakes that led to one being arrested, so that inmates get smarter by sharing experience with more learned colleagues. In line with this, (Adelaja, 2009) noted that prisoners left unoccupied with constructive and positive activities are likely to perfect their criminal activities through the learning of new tricks from other inmates.

The claim that Nigerian prisons are engaged in carefully designed and well-articulated reformatory and rehabilitative programmes aimed at inculcating discipline and respect among convicts (Nigerian Prison Services, 2009) is not supported by the rule of retributive punishment which prison administrators have continued to enforce. Adjustment of discharged prisoners in Nigeria has become a huge problem because the society has come to view such discharged prisoners as social misfits who are not amenable to corrections. Such discharged prisoners are therefore, stigmatized and treated as social pariahs. This rejection by the society sometimes forces them back to crime. In addition, (Latessa& Allen, 1999) expressed the view that the inmate who has served a longer amount of time in prison has had his tendencies toward criminality strengthened and is therefore more likely to recidivate than the inmate who has served a lesser amount time. They argued that prisons are like schools of crime where one learns more crime from the peers (inmates). (Ugwuoke, 2000) observed that the Nigerian penal institutions are saddled with the function of performing contradictory roles. On the one hand, the

prisons are expected to reform and rehabilitate inmates; while on the other hand, they are equally expected to perform the retributive function of ensuring that the inmates are adequately punished for their crimes. Despite the fact that the Nigerian prisons service today, is assigned the onerous responsibility of ensuring the safe custody of offenders as well as their reformation and rehabilitation (Nigerian prisons services, 2009), huge part of the prisons' activities favour retribution. (Ugwuoke, 2000) affirmed that the Nigerian prisons service is in a dilemma because rehabilitation and retribution practices are not compatible. Nigerian prisons find it difficult to perform their statutory functions which include the custody of offenders as well as their reformation and rehabilitation (NPS, Annual Report, 2000).

1.3 Research Questions

The following are the research question for the study

1. What is the reformation and rehabilitation programme provide for the inmate?
2. What is the duration of reformation and rehabilitation programme in prison?
3. What is the problem with reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners?
4. What is the relevant of reformation and rehabilitation programme for prison inmate?
5. What are the living conditions of inmates in Nigeria prison?

1.4 Research Objectives

The specific objectives are as follows:

1. Identify reformation and rehabilitation programmes provided for the prison inmates.
2. Examine the duration of reformation and rehabilitation programmes in the prison.
3. Identify the problems with reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners.
4. Determine the relevance of the reformation and rehabilitation programmes for prison inmate

5. To assess the living conditions of the prisoners with respect to accommodation, feeding, recreational facilities

1.5 Significance

the Nigerian prisons their responsibilities is to identify the reasons for anti-social behaviour of offenders, teaching and training the prisoners to become useful citizen in a free society, training them towards *their* eventual rehabilitation on discharge, and to keep safe custody of those legally interest

1.6 Limitation of the Research

It is pertinent to state from outset that scarce resource at our disposal especially money and time would not allow us to embark on a full scale survey of all Nigeria prisons thus a case study design has been choose for this research

1.7 Operational Definition of Concept

Prison; prison should be understood in the context of this study to means a total institutional where corporal and mental punishment are inflicted on offenders by the state against their will

Reformation; this is a concept implies an attempt to change for better the psyche and orientation of the criminal. This is achieved through a deliberate attempt to reshape the convict behaviours using religion, work, ethnic, discipline, education and other vocational training

Rehabilitation; in the context of this study we shall regard the concept as consisting of some actions designed to transform individual offender into more complete, self-supporting and better functioning social being through vocational training

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Imprisonment in Pre-colonial Nigeria society

Imprisonment was a part of pre-colonial Nigerian societies before the advent of the British colonial rule. Among the Nassarawa in north-central Nigeria, it was usual to expose a thief kept in stocks by the compound of the victim until he was redeemed by his relations, discharged or disposed of. (Gunn, 1960) Stocks were used as a form of shame and humiliation and the social status of a person exposed in stocks was likely to be reduced. Among the Hausa tribe in northern Nigeria, an offender was also put in stocks in a conspicuous place by the victim's compound where passers-by could jeer at him (Hassan & Naibi, 1962).

Among the Igbo tribe of the south-east, relatives would use chains to hold a murderer while inquiries were made by a diviner to ascertain what had induced him to commit such an abominable crime. (Meek, 1970) The Yoruba of the south-west held debtors in a place called *tubu*, a word synonymous with prison. It was such a widespread practice that every chief had his *tubu* for criminals. The offences for which an offender could be so held ranged from drunkenness, disobedience etc. (Ajisafe, 1924) The *ogboni* society (a secret society) in Yoruba land, also held offenders in their prisons for offences such as ritual murder, witchcraft, notorious burglary. (Ogunleye, 2007).

The *ewedo* was also a place among the Edo tribe of mid-western region for detaining offenders until they were sold into slavery or released to their relatives. (Bradbury, 1957) Among the Tiv tribe of the middle belt region, an offender had to agree to a sentence of imprisonment as an admission of his guilt. (Bohannon, 1957) Thus, for the Nigerian tribal societies, prisons, where

they existed at all were simply places for holding suspects pending investigation and trial. They were not used as places of punishment under a sentence like modern day prisons (Ogunleye, 2007).

2.2 Prison in Northern Islamic Tribes

In Islamic law, the term imprisonment is called "AlHabs" (Quran, 12, v42). AlHabs was used during the time of Prophet Muhammad and in the period of the rightly guided caliphs.

Imprisonment was not confinement of a person in a small narrow dark place but in the house or a mosque (Abubakar, 2008). During the early period of Islamic administration of justice in Arabia, treatment of detained persons by the detainer and the Prophet's instruction for feeding of detainees by the detainer upheld the ideals of human dignity, unlike what obtains in the nations prisons today (Shabbir,2002).

In pre-colonial times among the Muslim emirates in northern Nigeria, imprisonment was a discretionary punishment (ta'zir) under Islamic law. It was used for penal purposes and as a tool for political oppression following the Fulani conquest of the 19th century (Ogunleye, 2007). An ancient prison existed in Sokoto where criminals were kept in a building "crowded to overflowing" with prisoners and in the center of it was a dungeon in which the worst criminals were kept. (Meek, 1925) Lord Lugard also recorded that he met prisons in Kano when he captured the city in 1900 (Colonial Report, 1902).

The organized prison system was introduced to Nigeria through the Lagos colony in 1861 and the Northern Protectorate in 1900. It was based on the then prevailing English penal practice. The first prison located at Faji, in Lagos island was described as a "common gaol"- a temporary building of mud and thatch without drainage, baths, lavatories or urinals. (Lagos Blue Book, 1862) Imprisonment was first mainly custodial and not punitive. The prisoners were

comparatively well fed (which cannot be said of the prisoners today). They were not harshly treated and thus escapees were low.

Prisoners were engaged on road repairs, conservancy, reclamation of the lagoon land, burying of dead paupers etc. The living conditions were not harsh as they slept on mats in wards. Their hours of work were from 6am to 4pm with one hour break in between.(Ogunleye,2007) These conditions were much better than present day prison conditions. The system functioned without a formal legal instrument and there was no discernible penal objective in the first fifteen years of British prison administration system. By 1914, the prisons in the Northern and Southern territories were merged to form the Nigerian Prison Service.

2.3 The Nigeria Prisons Service (NPS)

The Nigeria Prison Service (NPS) has had a long and chequered history. It has grown from a decentralized and untidy system into the uniform administration it is today. (Awe, 1968) Convicted prisoners are legally in the custody of the Nigerian Prisons Service (Cap P29 LFN) which has powers to-

- i. Take into custody all those legally interned;
- ii. Produce them before the courts as and when due if they are on remand;
- iii. Identify the causes of their anti-social conduct;
- iv. Set in motion mechanism for their re-training and reformation preparatory to returning them back to society as normal, law abiding citizens; and
- v. Generating revenue for the state through the use of prison farms and industries.

As of 2011, the Nigerian Prison system had a total of two hundred and twenty seven prisons made up of 83 satellite prisons, 1 open prison camp, 3 borstal institutions and 40 convict prisons of both medium and maximum security hue (Ogundipe, 2011).

The prisons are on the exclusive legislative list of the 1999 Constitution, thus no state, local government council or private organization can build or operate a prison in Nigeria.(Second Schedule, Part 1) However, state governments, non-governmental agencies and private individuals do make donations in cash and kind to prisons all over the federation (Vanguard, 2013).

2.4 Prison System under Colonial Rule

The prison service is under the control and superintendence of the Controller-Genera of Prisons. At the various states, the Assistant Controller –Generals who are federally appointed run the prisons. This situation stifles private and state initiatives in proffering policies or partnerships in effective offender treatment regimes. The maximum security prisons take custody of condemned prisoners and have high level of security (Nigerian Prison Service). The medium security ones are occupied by both remand inmates and convicts.

Table 1. Breakdown of Nigerian Prison Population as of June 2013

	Male	Female	Total
Awaiting Trial Persons (ATPs)	36,153	830	36,983
Convicted Persons(CPs)	16,616	242	16,858
Inmate Population	52,769	1,072	53,841

Table 2: Convicted Inmates Population in Nigerian Prisons (1996-2005)

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Theft	894 4	N/A	N/A	9500	7337	8960	5573	4972 5	5186	5150
Robbery	120	N/A	N/A	120	80	85	73	102	70	60
Armed Robbery	240	N/A	169	286	150	105	230	203	238	194
1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Forgery/Fraud	807	N/A	182	750	880	540	687	1540	950	1040
Homicide	255	N/A	N/A	245	205	125	172	200	234	219
Rape	1040	N/A	226	1500	990	N/A	1285	1593	949	1204
Fire Arms	670	N/A	N/A	761	780	575	819	1006	1320	1250
Drugs	1750	N/A	N/A	2050	1600	1050	2150	2220	1697	1300
Obtaining	704	N/A	N/A	580	670	375	393	1005	1556	1175

Under										
False										
Prete										
nce										

A survey of Table 2 indicates that the three highest offences for which convictions are obtained are Theft, Drugs and Rape over the ten year period under review. The lowest are for Robbery, Armed robbery and Homicide. This is a cause for concern. The enabling Law mandated the Prison Service to inquire as to the causes of anti-social conduct of convicts. Such reports are not in the public sphere so it is not certain if the research was done but such research would be invaluable in determining the causes of the three highest offences.

Based on the foregoing, the offences for which adult convicts would ordinarily benefit from non-custodial offences would be offences such as Theft, Robbery, and Obtaining under false pretences. Other offences could be traffic offences, etc.

2.5 Overcrowding

It is argued that the Nigerian prisons are not really overcrowded in the sense that the total installed capacity can conveniently handle the total inmate population. In fact, it is argued that it can take twice the number of its capacity (Ogundipe, 2011). A review of Table 1 data indicates that the total capacity of the prisons in Nigeria is 47,284 while the total inmate population is 53,841. Therefore, there is an over population of 6,557. It is my considered opinion that the claim that the prisons can accommodate twice the number of its installed capacity is rather fanciful. Fayemi&Olonisakin (2008) had noted that the nation's prisons faced many challenges,

notably limited resources, overcrowding, insufficient sanitary conditions and corruption (Fayemi&Olonisakin, 2008).

Whether the congestion is due to ATPs or convicts, the fact is that the prisons are harboring far more than their installed capacity. Therein lies the danger and this has no doubt contributed to increasing cases of jail break in the past. As of 2002, Kirikiri prisons, Lagos had over 2600 inmates crammed into a space meant for 956 inmates (Ifeanyi, 2002). No wonder prison riots and breaks have been on the increase.

In 1987, there were riots in Benin prison, in 1988 riots broke out in Suleja prison and in 1989, Yola prisons. (Tijjani, 2009) In June 2008, 280 inmates escaped in a prison break that occurred in Onitsha prison, Anambra State and only 195 were caught. (Allafrica.com June 2008). In the prison break of Agodi prison, Ibadan eight inmates were shot dead and 18 others wounded when over a thousand prisoners tried to break out of the prison by smashing holes in the walls after they overpowered the guards. (Bamgbose, 2010). On 20th June, 2012, 175 inmates escaped in a daring jail break from Olokuta Prison, Akure when unknown gunmen had invaded the prison at midnight (dailypost.com.ng).

It must be stated that most prisons worldwide are crowded and jail breaks also occur, so this is not just a Nigerian problem. What is a problem in the Nigerian penal system is that policy makers in the criminal justice system have not tackled the issues seriously in such a way as to address the root causes. Also, most prisons were constructed during the Colonial government and facilities are now grossly dilapidated.

2.6 Condition of Convicts

Concern has been expressed by visiting chief Judges and other functionaries to the prisons about the poor state of available facilities and the resultant inadequacies (Onadeko,1998) The conditions of inmates in Nigeria's prisons are pitiable. The living conditions are appalling and damaging to the physical and mental wellbeing of the inmates. Inmates live with poor sanitation, lack of food; lack of medication; over-crowding; poor clothing and sleep 2 or 3 on the bed/bare cold floor (Alabi&Alabi, 2011). Some prisons lack running water and toilets, if available, are pit toilets or soaked with human waste.

The prisons have also been described as “human cages” with no facilities for correction, reformation and vocational training (Alemika, 1983). Most prisons lack toilets, consequently the inmates defecate in buckets located in the cells. The windows are small and there is no ventilation (Adelaja, 2009). There has also been a case of death arising from communicable diseases due to difficulty in adequate feeding and health care (Prison Annual Report, 1989).

A study of prisons in Plateau State, revealed that debtors accounted for 0.12% of the prison population (Aduba, 1995). This raises a serious question on the use of imprisonment as penal measure for fine defaulters by the courts. It makes no economic sense in these hard times to spend so much in terms of feeding, clothing and housing a debtor who may be owing far less than the costs of maintaining him in prison.

2.7 Prison Staff

Nigerian prison staff are highly underpaid, understaffed and undertrained. There are no reasonable staff benefits and prison staff also undergo stress of long working hours (Dambazau, 2007). Corruption involving prison officials in their relationship with prisoners is also a major

problem. This includes receipt of bribes from rich in-mates, stealing from the ration of in-mates food, trading in illegal substances etc.

2.8 Facilities for Rehabilitation

Warren Burger, former Chief Justice of the United States stated succinctly that to put people behind walls and bars and do little or nothing to change them is to win a battle but lose a war. He went further to assert that it was not only wrong but expensive and stupid (*Smith v U.S.1995*) Therefore, a penal system that incarcerates offenders without commensurate facilities to reform them is self-defeatist. Prison is omnidisciplinary in nature in that it purports to transform the individual criminal into a normal, law abiding citizen by transforming the individual's attitude to work, his physical training, moral attitude, state of mind and moral conduct among other factors (Dambazu, 2007). In the light of the foregoing, it is necessary to scrutinize the facilities available for prison inmates in the prisons.

The Nigerian Prison Service has several programs aimed at rehabilitation of convicts. These include the Prisons Adult Remedial Educational Program (AREP) which enables illiterates access adult education; woodwork, cabinet, metal, tailoring, electrical and electronic workshops; and farm centers-12 mechanized centers, one hundred and twenty three agricultural projects all over the nation which help train prisoners in husbandry, servicing and maintaining of agro machines; and cottage industries such as soap making industries and Aluminum Industry in the northern part (Orakwe, 2013).

Over one thousand (1000) inmates are on vocational skills acquisition programs and two hundred and forty five (245) passed various trade tests in different vocations (Punch, October 2013).

Clearly, the prison service is making concerted efforts to deliver on its mandate. Nevertheless, critics argue that these measures are not fully effective in the prisons: that the workshops have

welding machines that do not work, computers that do not function, and tie and dye workshops that are not in use. Further, it is alleged that the NPS often fails to ensure prisoners registered for School Certificate Exams and Universities Tertiary & Matriculation Exams (UTME) sit for these examinations (Punch, 2011).

2.8.1 Prison Work

Nigerian prisoners work in prison factories but the issue of wages payable and other entitlements are shrouded in secrecy. In England, the Prison Rules states that the purpose of the training and treatment of convicted prisoners shall be to encourage and assist them to lead a good and useful life. (Prison Rules, 1964) Furthermore, convicted prisoners are required to do useful work for ten hours a day, and arrangements are to be made to allow prisoners to work, where possible, outside the cells and in association with one another. Prison training should develop a sense of personal responsibility and prisoners working inside the prisons should have normal rates of pay and conditions of work (McClelland & Wood, 1969). Out of these earnings, after deductions for cost of food and lodging, a prisoner could even send money to his family and save for his release.

Ogunleye argues that this is an ideal that is impracticable to implement in Nigeria because of the general low level of productivity and efficiency of Nigerian prison industries. He argued that it will be difficult and impracticable to view prison labor as valuable as free labor and pay for it as such. Doing so, he submits will be a financial burden on government. This argument is not tenable, bearing in mind the high level of unemployment in the country and inadequate after care assistance for released convicts.

Thus, it is actually in the interest of government to as much as possible alleviate re-settlement problems for ex-convicts. Prisoners should be paid for prison labor and a form of compulsory

savings scheme that would benefit inmates should be instituted. When he is due for release, a matching grant for any amount saved by a prisoner from his earnings should be paid to him. Prison authorities should identify non-violent convicts who have needed skills for small and medium scale industries in areas prisons are located. A form of work scheme can be worked out for establishment of such enterprises to train convicts. It will ensure their skills remain relevant and would be useful for employment purposes after release.

There are no half way houses for ex-convicts for assistance in accommodation challenges for ex-convicts. The public sector as a matter of policy does not employ ex-convicts neither does the private sector. An ex-convict newly released from prison is faced with accommodation, employment and lack of funds. It will be easy for such an individual to fall back on criminal ways and his peers and find his way back again to the path of infamy and crime. This explains the high level of recidivism in the nation as shown in Table 3 below. Therefore, there is need for transparency and more accountability on the issue of prison labor and earnings in Nigerian prisons.

Table 3: Recidivism Rate in Nigeria (1986-1990).

No. of Convictions	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
First Offender	14918	11010	17642	10417	6283
Convicted Once	9170	4300	7882	5696	2598
Convicted Twice	3092	2689	3325	2610	1252
Convicted Thrice	1749	1522	1531	1367	645
Convicted Four Times	1188	892	1145	977	1017
Convicted Five Times	887	401	529	550	758
Convicted Six or More Times	1046	621	463	783	482

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics (1995).

2.8.2 Aftercare for Prisoners

Aftercare exists for discharged offenders at the prisons. In 2009, two hundred and forty four (244) inmates received assistance and the number rose to six hundred and forty (640) in 2010 (Orakwe, 2013). By 2013, seven hundred and ninety-one (791) inmates were released with tools of vocational trade to restart their lives. (Punch, October 2013). Therefore, there is a slight improvement in the number of inmates assisted. Nevertheless, when the number so assisted is viewed against the total number in need of assistance, there is much room for improvement.

2.8.3 Idleness in Prison

The prisoners in Nigeria suffer from enforced idleness and spend a greater part of their time in prison in idleness. Further, facilities capable of exposing the inmates to acquisition of skills which are likely to keep them out of prisons are not in existence (Aduba, 2007). It is said that an idle mind is the devil's workshop. Prisoners left unoccupied with positive and constructive activities are likely to engage in vices, such as sale and abuse of drugs. They are also likely to perfect their criminal activities by learning from one another new tricks involved in various crimes. Therefore, the state of idleness of the prisons falls short of international standards. It must be stated that incarceration by itself is already a punishment without further worsening the mental state of the convict. This is expressed clearly thus;

“Imprisonment and other measures which result in cutting off an offender from the outside world are afflictive by the very fact of taking from the person the right of self-determination by depriving him of his liberty. The purpose and justification of a sentence of imprisonment or a similar measure of deprivation of liberty is ultimately to protect society against crime. This can only be achieved if the period of imprisonment is used to ensure, so far as possible, that upon his return to society the offender is not only willing but able to lead a law abiding and self-supporting life. To this end, the institution should utilize all the remedial, educational, moral, spiritual and other forces and forms of assistance which are appropriate and available, and should apply them according to the individual treatment needs of the prisoners” (Rule 57-59).

The Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Offenders also states that every prisoner who is not employed in outdoor work shall have at least one hour of suitable exercise in the open air daily if the weather permits. (Rule 21) This is not observed. Prison labor is not to be afflictive by nature and all prisoners under sentence are required to do sufficient work of a useful nature (Rule 71). Vocational training in useful trades should be provided for prisoners able to profit thereby (Rule 71(6)).

The Nigerian Prisons Service Act is silent on the rights of prisoners. It has been advocated that the Act establishing the prisons be amended to include these rights *inter alia*:

A. Right to food that is quantitatively and qualitatively adequate for the maintenance of all vital organs of the body while incarcerated (Rule 20 (1)).

B. Right to hygienic and healthy environment. A situation where toilet facilities, water and disinfectants are grossly inadequate is unacceptable (Rule 15).

C. Right to sleep on a mattress

D. Right to medical services (Rule 22).

2.9 The need for Prison Reforms

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

Hobbes (1651) asserts that; “it is the nature of punishment to have for an end the disposition of men to obey the law, for the punishment fore known if not great enough to deter men from the

action – is an investment to it; because when compared to the benefit of their injustice with the harm of their punishment if not reformed, by nature they choose that which appeareth best for themselves”.

The purpose of reforms is to train through appropriate conditions convicted prisoner to be better Citizens on discharge. Reformation of prisons and prisoners in Nigeria still conjures punishment (Kalu, 2002). 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 experiences 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. Armed with these objectives, the prison is expected to “beef – up” its workshops for skills acquisition in such trade as carpentry, shoe making, tailoring, draughtmanship, joinery, printing, electrical and metal work etc. If acquired by the inmates, would assist them to earn a living on discharge without relapsing into crime (Ayuk, 2003).

Beside, skills acquisition programmes were expected to be contemplated by consistent psychoremedial sessions which would help the inmate a great deal in understanding the reality and making sense out of it. This new orientation in the penal practice is believed to be informed by the fact that, improvement and the subsequent loss of freedom was punishment enough; and

that while not trying to make life easier for prisoners in Nigeria, it was acknowledged that punitive improvement had deformative effects on the minds and outlook of those subjected to it. Prison service of Nigeria derives its power from Cap. 366 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, (1990) to perform the following functions amongst which include; taken into custody all those legally intended and set in motion mechanisms for their training and reformation; preparatory to returning them back to the society as normal and law abiding citizens. The implication therefore is that, reformed prisoners do no longer be a security threat to national peace which is so vital for Socio-economic and political development.

2.9.1 The Meaning of Rehabilitation

In addition to the problem of confusion about the causes of criminal behaviour, there is also a very real problem of defining exactly what rehabilitation is, and thus, how it can be brought about, how it should be measured and whether it can occur within the context of a prison environment at all (Tittle, 1974, p386).

Many attempts have been made to define rehabilitation - to some it implies a change in moral attitudes and behaviour (Glickman, 1983, p3), to others it is concerned with overcoming the negative effects of the prison sentence itself (Davies, 1974, p5). It has been viewed as a process of curing mental deviation (Floch, 1952, p452), and as "providing fair opportunities for treatment for all those who are willing and fit, to take advantage of them" (Gonsa, 1992, p14). Others have taken a pragmatic approach and argued it means becoming more law-abiding (Bean, 1976, p6). McGuire and Priestley have argued that "rehabilitation means community reinstatement and should be concerned with solving individuals' everyday problems in relation to housing, work,

family welfare, money management" (McGuire and Priestley, 1985, p16). Lillyquist has advanced the idea that rehabilitation should be concerned with manipulating broad cultural values and the social environment (Lillyquist, 1980, p41). Racheles however has argued that rehabilitation in this sense is:

"Often nothing more than the desire to impose white middle class values associated with the work ethic, and it becomes questionable whether or not it is right to try and remake the personalities and values of people in another image" (Racheles, 1979, p317).

However, perhaps the definition to find most current favour is exemplified by Roberts, and reflects the cognitive-behavioural perspective:

"The process whereby offenders acquire the personal and social skills necessary to function as law-abiding citizens, while the values, attitudes and behaviours that they have adopted to support a criminal lifestyle are modified to become more consistent.

2.9.2 The Prison Environment and Rehabilitation

A. The Purpose of Prison

As noted above, confusion exists about the causes of crime, and also about what rehabilitation actually means. Furthermore, there is an ambivalence concerning the purposes of prison. For example, the authors of the Woolf Report noted:

"There was insufficient clarity about what the Prison Service should be doing and how it should do it" (Woolf and Tumim, 1991, paraO. 1).

In order to try and remedy this deficit, the authors listed four purposes themselves (Woolf and Tumim, 1991, paraO. 24):

- (i) To carry out the sentence of the court
- (ii) To treat prisoners with justice
- (iii) To discourage crime, by deterrence and rehabilitation
- (iv) To hold prisoners securely

However, even at this very broad level, there have been some doubts expressed that the work of the prison itself is unable to contribute toward achieving these purposes, and furthermore, that some of these purposes are irreconcilable. For example, Platek has argued that it is naive to assume that the existence of prisons will deter criminal behaviour, for prisons cannot of themselves solve social problems (Platek, 1994, p30). The leading criminologist, Professor Norval Morris, of the University of Chicago, has also stated that prisons only marginally affect the crime rate. Morris has argued that if it is indeed true that prisons mean less crime then the U.S should be the safest country in the world. Furthermore, he has asserted that variations in rates of imprisonment or sentence length would make only "marginal and at present, immeasurable differences to crime rates" (quoted in Home Office, 1993b, p3). Morris concludes that while the real purpose of prison may lie in its role as part of the social control process of the criminal justice system, its primary objective should be to assist those offenders who want, or can be persuaded, to turn away from crime -a rehabilitative function.

A number of additional purposes of imprisonment have however, been identified. Principal among these is that prison should be a place of punishment, not just in the sense of the deprivation of liberty, but also that prisoners should feel a sense of being punished as a direct result of the conditions under which they are being held. For example, the Prime Minister has made clear his view concerning the purpose of custody, arguing that "There is a place for punishment and a place for prison" (Daily Telegraph, 10/9/1994, p1). Similarly, the Home Secretary has also lent his support to the theory that "prisons work", for he has stated that punishing the individual offender deters that individual from future offending and also has a general deterrent effect upon other individuals in society (Guardian, 15/10/1993, p1). In order that these events can occur, "prison is not intended to be a pleasant place" (Prison Service News, December 1993, p1).

Closely related to this punitive function, is the idea that offenders are also sent to prison in order that society may exact its retribution. However, some critics have argued that it is almost impossible to devise any rational measure for this tariff, whilst the very idea of retribution may be "irreconcilable with the idea of rehabilitation" (Middendorff, 1967, p200).

The assistant editor of the British Medical Journal, Richard Smith, has also argued that one purpose of prison is to serve as a "sump", a refuge of the last resort for "inadequate and desperate People" (Smith, 1983, p1617).

It is also important to recognise that at any particular time, adducing a theory of the causes of crime and an appropriate definition of rehabilitation, will also determine how the purpose of prisons are perceived during that period. While in the early part of this century, advancing an individual centred model of criminal responsibility would have been associated with punishing

the recalcitrant, today such a theory primarily results in an emphasis on the identification and management of offending groups.

There is less concern now expressed about the antecedents of offending behaviour than its effects, or increasingly, the supposed or predicted effects. This line of reasoning imposes upon prisons a role increasingly geared toward containment and incapacitation, rather than any other purpose (Feeley and Simon, 1992, p466).

On the other hand, if a situation centred theory of crime is proposed, then it is argued that holding a specific individual in custody can have little or no -rehabilitative effect. Consequently In such a situation, prisons will be regarded as important for their effect of general deterrence, and for their success in containing dangerous or socially disruptive criminals, or those perceived likely to be so. Alternatively, prisons may be seen as an important part of the form social controls inherent in the criminal justice system generally. In either case, the rehabilitative function of prisons will tend to be much less strongly advanced.

If however the cognitive model of criminality is accepted, then interventions with offenders whilst they are in custody have significant potential to influence behaviour (Hollin, 1990, p152). Currently, no one single theory of criminality holds particular sway over the rest. Hence, confusion exists over the purpose of prisons and what they can and cannot do (Woolf and Tumim, 1991, paraO. 1). In his own report on prison regimes, Tumim has pointed out that:

"Prisons will always return to the basic purpose of custody

Unless a stronger alternative purpose is identified for them"

(Tumim, 1993a, para9.6).

B. The Rehabilitative Ideal

As noted earlier, the modern prison system has never been solely concerned with the deprivation of individual liberty. Today, most prison service staff and most civilian staff working in prisons would tend to agree that rehabilitation is one of their principal objectives. The 1985 survey of staff attitudes found that 62% of all staff said the purpose of a prison should be "the rehabilitation of prisoners for a useful life" (Marsh et al, 1985, p56). Likewise, the Central Council of Probation Officers has stated:

"The traditional aim of the Probation Service is to restore
Offenders to law abiding life and its main purpose is to
Reduce reoffending" (Woolf and Tumim, 1991, paraO. 32).

Furthermore, the current Statement of Purpose of the Prison Service clearly identifies a rehabilitative objective:

"Her Majesty's Prison Service serves the public by keeping in
custody those committed by the Courts. Our duty is to look after
them with humanity and to help them lead law-abiding and
Useful lives in custody and after release".

However, it has been argued that these broad statements of positive purpose bear little relation to the realities of actual prison life. In 1981, the annual publication produced by the Prison Service, the Report of the Work of the Prison Department, contained a telling paragraph:

"Certainly there is no evidence that prison has any systematic
deterrent or rehabilitative' effect: as the May Committee noted, the
words of Prison Rule I that the purpose of the treatment and

training of convicted prisoners should be "to encourage them to lead a good and useful life" are in present conditions simply a pious aspiration"(quoted in Tumim, 1993a, para11).

In a similar vein ten years later, the Woolf Report, commissioned after the riots at strange ways in 1990, noted that for many offenders, the experience of prison was essentially negative, and led to a weakening of their employment, family and community ties (Woolf and Tumim, 1991, para27). Results from the staff attitude survey cited earlier; found that only 1% of Prison Service staff believed prisons were "very successful" in rehabilitating inmates, while 49% believed they were "not at all successful" (Marsh et al, 198&, p57). Why should this be so? Some critics have stated that it is the poor physical conditions which exist that make the possibilities of rehabilitation particularly difficult. Others have asserted that there are inadequacies in the design and delivery of regimes.

Alternatively, the nature of the prison experience itself has been cited as an important factor in constraining rehabilitative initiatives.

C. The Influence of Prison Conditions

Stern has argued that the Prison Service cannot expect to achieve its ideal of "changing human beings and sending them back out into the world crime free", when that work is constantly undermined by poor conditions and a physically negative and isolating environment (Stern, 1989, pp65-66).

Woolf and Tumim in their report also asserted that the poor conditions which characterize many prison environments serve to counteract any positive rehabilitative initiatives:

"The conditions which exist at present in our prisons causes a substantial number of prisoners to leave prison more embittered and hostile to society than when they arrived. They leave prison, therefore, in a state of mind where they are more likely to re-offend" (Woolf and Tumim, 1991, para27).

However, since the publication of the Woolf Report, there have been considerable improvements to the prison estate. The Prison Service is on target, for example, to end "slopping out" altogether by 1996, in line with Lord Woolf's recommendations. There is a major modernisation and building programme and, despite the rising prison population, there has been a substantial reduction in overcrowding (Home Office, 1994b, p3). Indicatively, the 1991 National Prisoner Survey revealed that 78% of prisoners considered that "some prison officers have been helpful to me", and 71% agreed that "most prison officers treat prisoners fairly here" (Central Statistical Office, 1995, p167).

Nevertheless, there are still inadequacies. Judge Tumim recently reported that living conditions in some parts of Leeds prison were "an affront to human dignity", and even with a reduced inmate population, there was "not sufficient space in the prison for industrial work, skill training, education, tackling offending behaviour and recreation" (Guardian, 15/2/1995, p8). Even at new, Purpose built prisons there have been criticisms. At one such establishment, the governor expressed his "disappointment at the inconsistency and short sightedness of the planners", and listed a number of shortcomings, including the fact that prisoners would have to eat as well as defecate in their cells, as the dining room was "inadequate" (Criminal Justice, 11/1991, p4).

However, there is no simple relationship between physical conditions within a prison and its success rate in diverting inmates from crime (Platek, 1994, p30). Mathieson has noted that even the most well-resourced Scandinavian prisons have "consistently failed" to positively rehabilitate offenders (cited in Roberts, 1992, p15). Just as there is little or no evidence that harsh regimes deter re-offending, there is no evidence that simply providing prisoners with very good conditions will necessarily have any impact on their future behaviour (Smith, 1983, p1616). For example, John McVicar, when inspecting a newly built "luxury" prison, argued:

"I find it bizarre to suggest that if you treat people well in prison they will reform. They have spent a fortune trying to give the place a less oppressive air so it won't feel like prison. It won't stop them re-offending again" (Sunday Times, 2/12/1990).

Judge Tumim has agreed that while concerns should rightly be expressed about physical conditions, the crucial task of the Prison service is to challenge anti-social behaviours, implement a positive regime, and provide the inmate with useful skills that are transferable to the outside environment:

"Prisons should not be nice, they should not be nasty. Those are sentimental approaches. Prison should be active places-where if prisoners are going to lead useful lives, they come out with some pride in themselves and some ability to actually do something useful, (Tumim, 1993b, pp16-17).

D. Regime design and delivery

Within prison establishments, the authorities have great power to determine how the daily lives of inmates are organised. However, the design and implementation of all activities must take into account the over-riding questions of security and the maintenance of order and discipline (Home Office, 1985, p4). Managing the tensions between control and rehabilitation have been termed by Galtung as "the organisation of dilemma" (quoted in Blomberg, 1967, 164). Some critics have argued that, while essential, these considerations of control mitigate, or even negate, positive work with prisoners, by removing individual responsibility and constructing a rigidly controlled social environment (Flynn, 1977, p16). For example, a group therapist, formerly employed at Wormwood Scrubs, has stated:

"I felt frustrated because the little that could be attempted in individual or group sessions once or twice weekly seemed to become lost during the 24 hour day in a custodial, non-therapeutic atmosphere" (quoted in Gunn, 1978, p143).

In fact, Woolf and Tumim have argued that since the Mountbatten Report, there has been an over-concentration on security considerations, to the detriment, and in some cases, the exclusion, of other roles (Woolf and Tumim, 1991, para. 10.40). Whilst pointing out the many recent positive changes occurring within the Prison Service, they still affirmed that the "inevitably coercive" atmosphere of prison acts as a constraint upon rehabilitation, with the result that:

"It is now generally accepted that, particularly with young instead of making it less likely that the offender will offend again, increases that danger" (Woolf and Tumim, 1991, para 10.25).

In order to minimise these risks, Tumim has strongly advocated that it is essential that regimes are designed in order that inmates are engaged in purposeful, constructive activity (Tumim, 1993a, para8). However many inmates interviewed for the present study reported unsuitable work, under-employment and workshop closure:

"I always think of this place like it should be in the Urals somewhere. Its miles away from anywhere. People are walking about in these mad clothes and all we do is chop up bits of wood all day. And it's supposed to be a training prison. It doesn't do anything for anybody". (Inmate, Prison J).

"Prison can be a negative environment. I feel this prison is a negative environment. It doesn't teach anybody anything. They insist it's a working prison, so everyone must go to work. But there's no work for them. So they go and book on, then sit down and go to sleep. And they spend all day doing that. How much more negative can you get than that?" (Inmate, Prison A).

Consequently, high levels of boredom were recorded among inmates, with an overall absence of any constructive activity:

"Boredom and prison are spelt the same" (Inmate, Prison B).

There is also a substantial variation in how individual establishments have approached these questions of design and delivery. Some have tended to concentrate on process rather than outcome, with the result that the regime has been designed merely to house inmates, or in some cases to appease them, with the least possible disruption. For example, the Project Director of a newly opened prison defended the regime and conditions there, not by arguing in favour of their rehabilitative value, but by stating:

"It makes sound financial sense. If prisoners are happy, we need fewer staff to look after them" (Sunday Times, 2/12/1990).

Finally, lack of awareness of prisoners' needs has also been recognised as a factor inhibiting effective programme design:

"Very little work of any kind has been done in this country to ascertain prisoners' perceptions of their own experiences. We do not know what are the factors that most affect prisoners, view of regimes and we clearly need to establish some facts on this if we are to develop a more considered approach" (Home Office, 1984, para100).

It is not only the design of regimes which has been criticised - concern has been expressed that initiatives, in some cases, have not been correctly implemented. Several reasons for this failure have been cited. They include inadequate staff training and motivation, insufficient resourcing and weak or biased evaluation (Guy, 1992, p5). In his review of regimes in 1993, Tumim considered that improved staff training, a recognition of their skills, together with a "fundamental

re-evaluation" of their roles were the most important issues to be tackled (Tumim, 1993a, para9.1). Failure to address these concerns, combined with repeated poor programme results, or outright failure, has resulted in low staff morale, a resigned fatalism that imprisonment has failed" and consequently the absence of any strategy beyond that of containment (Tumim, 1993a, paral. 9).

E. The Influence of the Prison Environment

If some of the purposes of prison can be compromised by poor prison Conditions, or inadequate regimes, other purposes may be inherently incompatible or unrealisable. Some writers have argued that irrespective of the regime or the conditions within particular establishments, it is the nature of prison itself which has precluded, and will forever preclude, any hope of rehabilitation:

"The basic evils of imprisonment are that it denies autonomy, degrades dignity, impairs or destroys self-reliance, inculcates authoritarian values, minimises the likelihood of beneficial interaction with one's peers, fractures family ties, destroys the family's economic stability, and prejudices the prisoner's future prospects for any improvement in his economic and social status. It does all these things whether or not the buildings are antiseptic or dry, the aroma that of fresh bread or stale urine, the sleeping accommodation a plank or inner-sprung mattress, or the interaction of inmates takes place in cells and corridors (, idleness') or in the structured setting of a particular time and place Ogroup therapy'" (American Friends Service Committee, 1971, p33).

One of the most influential pieces of research to demonstrate the negativity of the prison experience per se, was the experiment conducted at Stamford University in 1975, by Zimbardo. Twenty four students, pre-selected for their maturity and stability, were randomly assigned roles of prisoner or guard. The prisoners were "arrested" early Sunday morning and taken to a mock prison. The role playing guards were instructed only that they should maintain good order, whilst refraining from physical contact with their charges. However, within 6 days the experiment was aborted, after 5 prisoners had to be released, suffering from acute anxiety, extreme depression and psychosomatic illnesses. Many of the other prisoners were depressed and fearful, while some prisoners had been force fed. Zimbardo concluded that a custodial environment distorts behavioural norms, and may even necessitate the adoption of behavioural abnormalities:

"In the contest between the forces of good men and evil situations, the situation triumphed. Individuals carefully selected for their normality, sanity and homogeneous personality traits were, in a matter of days, acting in ways that, out of this context [original emphasis], would be judged abnormal, insane, neurotic, psychopathic and sadistic" (Zimbardo, 1975, p47).

Although criticisms can be made of Zimbardo's study, chief among them that the guards had no training in how to adapt to their role, it is clear that the custodial environment is important in affecting the behaviours of both staff and prisoners. Many writers have asserted that this environment is unlikely to favour interventions with offenders (Wineman, 1969, p1089; Tittle, 1974, p389; Gonsa, 1992, p13). Several reasons have been advanced for the development and persistence of a negative custodial environment. These include offence-status inversion and the

Influence of sub-cultures, habitual substance abuse, high levels of aggression and the inappropriateness of prison to function as a learning environment.

1 Offence-status inversion and the influence of sub-cultures Within the prison environment there may be a strong criminal subculture which is characterised in part by an inversion of the status attached to offending. Furthermore, prison separates inmates from law abiding forces and networks and instead forces law breakers to mix with other law breakers. Some researchers have noted a "contamination" effect whereby less experienced prisoners are negatively influenced by particular leaders among the inmate population - usually those prisoners who have a history of Recidivism, those with longer sentences, those with a higher visibility of deviance and those with a history of rule infraction (Wineman, 1969, p1089; Bean, 1976, p125). Staff may in fact collude with this leading clique in order to ease problems in the maintenance of order (Blomberg, 1967, p164), further devaluing the integrity of any rehabilitative initiatives. Other critics have observed a conferring of status by lower order offenders upon recidivists or upon those guilty of more serious offences (Morris, 1985). At worst, even more deviant behaviour patterns may be learned as offending skills are exchanged and offending behaviour is reinforced (Roberts, 1992, p14).

For example, this prisoner said:

"If you put them in prison, they just get to know harder things, stronger things, they get to know people who've done a completely different crime. I'm in here for burglary, a person could be in for fraud and he's telling me about the amount of money he's earned through fraud, so I think to myself "well that's got to be easier than burglary". At least you're not taking the risk of going into someone's house and getting beaten up at the end of the day. Therefore, you're just learning more and more about

crime – because people don't talk positive in here. What you speak about is what they've had, what they haven't had, what they are going to do when they get out of here, what's the best possible way to go about it. That's their conversations. So you just find yourself in that catchphrase situation, you're just learning more and more about crimes. so you go out there and you're going to have that attitude again - "let me try a bit Of fraud", and you just wind up back behind the door again, and then you start feeling self-pity for yourself and at the end of the day you put it down to the government or authority" (Inmate, Prison B).

Similarly, this inmate commented:

"Prison has made me worse - you've got positive and negative people, but because you're aware of the negative things outside, you seem to always get mixed up with the negative things inside - no matter how much you want to be positive, it's like a magnet, it draws you back to your old roots – you get involved with drugs, you get mixed up with bad attitudes and the next thing you know you're getting nicked and all of them sort of things – it makes your sentence harder. And so when you go out there, prison hasn't done anything - all its done is made you worse in the way you think about authorities. And there's a lot of bullying and intimidation by prison staff - if they don't like you, they make sure you know they don't like you. So therefore if that's happened to you in prison, you're going to go out there

with a bad attitude towards authorities, plain and simple, no matter if it's the police, government or whatever, 'you've got that negative response - you don't respect them. That's what prison does to a lot of people, because they don't try and help us. Prison is a waste of time. It is. It don't do nothing - all it does is take you away from people you love. Prison don't teach you no better - so what are v; e learning? It's a merry go round isn't it?
“(Inmate, Prison E).

For some groups of offenders these processes of status inversion and contamination through sub-culture interaction, can give rise to particular concern. For example, sex offenders will tend to be all grouped together in either segregated wings, or in a designated Vulnerable Prisoner Unit - this inmate, himself a sex offender, expressed doubts about the wisdom of this policy:

„ I've got a problem with this prison, because I think it's a bad idea to put people with the same crime in one prison. I know these prisoners here have all come off the rule and you can see the idea behind this kind of prison, but there's so much collusion here, people talking about their crimes, and there's a lot of justifications for their crimes in here, people get together in groups and justify their crimes and that's not on at all. I challenge things like that, because of the therapy I've had and I don't accept things like that anymore. But there are people who are weak minded here who will and that's very dangerous, very damaging. If you are in an environment where everyone is saying it's OK to rape someone or whatever, then you're going to have that belief. So it's very dangerous to

put so many people like this in one prison. I really disagree with that. But the reason - yes, these people have got to be segregated. People can be affected by coming here, it can corrupt them" (Inmate, Prison K).

Generally, as the custodial orientation increases, there is a tendency for peer solidarity, both on the part of staff and inmates, to become more pronounced (Blomberg, 1967, p183). Similarly, it is argued that larger establishments, those with more authoritarian regimes and those which have a high turnover of staff and inmates will tend to be characterised by a higher degree of social distance between the two groups. Research by Clemmer (1958), Sykes and Messinger (1960), Cressey (1961) and Morris and Morris (1963), found the existence of strong inmate sub-cultures with prescribed characteristics of behaviour. These codes of behaviour comprise five major norms:

- (i) be loyal to other prisoners
- (ii) Don't argue with other prisoners
- (iii) Don't back out of fights
- (iv) Do your own bird
- (v) In any dispute, officers are always wrong

Blomberg has asserted that these normative codes encourage solidarity among inmates and increase group dependency which "automatically decreases the accessibility to influences from external rehabilitative forces... and is likely to have negative consequences on post-release behaviour (Blomberg, 1967, p186). Wineman (1969, p1089), argued that the influence of the

inmate sub-culture would tend to distort the total prison environment, further devaluing any rehabilitative initiatives. These distortions included physical brutalisation, psychic humiliation, Sexual traumatisation, condoned use of feared indigenous leaders for behaviour management, chronic exposure to programmeless boredom, unclear groupings, enforced work routines in the guise of vocational training, and unwarranted violations of privacy. In order therefore to maintain order, Wineman argued that authorities would tend to employ even more stringent forms of social control, further diminishing the potential of any positive interventions. Wineman concluded that:

"Faced with this, only some hidden, miraculous strength on the part of any captive can prevent further breakdown or damage to his functioning. But much miraculous strength is not likely to reside in the people who become captives"(Wineman, 1969, p1090).

However, some researchers have expressed the view that acceptance of the inmate code of behaviour is neither internalised universally held or ultimately transferred to the post-release environment. For example, Wheeler noted that many inmates privately dissented from the code (Wheeler, 1961), while Cloward and Glaser found that most inmates were interested in self-improvement and expressed, though not necessarily to other inmates, a degree of conformity to staff values (Cloward, 1960; Glaser, 1964). Furthermore, Tittle has argued that many of these negative inmate responses may be situation specific, and are not transferred or generalised outside the institution (Tittle, 1974, P389). Some of these arguments were affirmed when an inmate participating in this study revealed:

„ There's 800 people here and maybe 6 or 7 talk openly. Because most times in prison you're talking about crime, you're talking about you, what you've done in your life, because there's image here, you have to put them barriers up here, got to be tough, you know - but you don't talk about feelings, feelings are not spoken about in here" (Inmate, Prison B).

F. Substance abuse

The availability of drugs within prisons are regarded by some staff within the Prison Service as exerting an overall negative influence within the regime. For example, the Governor of HM Prison Highpoint has argued that:

"The work being done at Highpoint is being undermined by the huge amount of gratuitous violence, much of which is drug related" (Daily Telegraph, 30/7/1993, p2).

The Chief Inspector of Prisons has stated that drug use can inflate the scale and intensity of prison disturbance, can help corrupt staff, and can increase levels of intimidation and by reinforcing

Habitual consumption can negate the effect of rehabilitative initiatives. On the other hand, the same report also noted that "many staff acknowledged the benefit of moderate amounts of alcohol and cannabis being available to prisoners" (Daily Telegraph, 30/10/1992, p6).

Many inmates who were interviewed attested to the seriousness of the drugs problem, both 'hard' and soft', within the prison environment:

„ if you're in prison, it don't stop people bringing drugs in to me, it's like the street sometimes in prison with the situation with drugs - you've got access to everything, like you have on the street. So therefore you find yourself in the same situation and you might be feeling at a low ebb that day and a person offers you what you were originally taking on the outside, take it that once, take it that next day, before you know it you're doing it on a regular basis, like you was on the outside. Then more problems occur, you might not be able to pay what you owe them, so it goes on and on, and more and more problems - it doesn't stop, because it's here. I'd say 80% of the prison population have got drugs problems - their crimes are either a result of drug taking - either they've gone out there to steal more money for their habit, or they've gone out there under the influence of drugs, had a fight or whatever - so to me they should have a lot more things like counseling, drug awareness groups, things like that, so people can get different outlooks on things, especially drugs, because when they go back on the wings, and when there's drugs freely available, and if you've got the means to get it, you're going to get it, because you're in your cell and you want the days to pass quicker and drugs help the day pass quicker, they make you relax, they help you forget about prison, so you shut yourself off from your problems. So I'd like the prison authorities to start wising up to the facts about drugs – they talk big but their actions are weak, very weak. It's a shame, because they're putting people away for stupid things and there's people coming into jail who've not got a problem with drugs but in prison they develop a drugs problem. It's crazy" (Inmate, Prison B).

Research conducted by the Institute of Public Health at Glenochil prison in Scotland, found that 25% of inmates who injected drugs said they began this practice whilst in prison (Independent, 3/1/1995, p9). Some Scottish jails have now decided to adopt a harm reduction approach by, for

instance, providing sterilizing tablets to inmates in order to clean syringes. However, the Prison Reform Trust has argued that there is "scant evidence" to support either a contamination or escalation hypothesis (Prison Report, Autumn 1994, p3).

G. The prevalence of aggression

Levels of violence and intimidation, both among inmates, and by inmates upon staff, are high within many prisons. However, the total number of assaults by prisoners on staff and other inmates has shown a 6t fall in the 12 month period prior to April 1995, the first such fall in five years (Guardian, 3/5/1995, p5).

Nevertheless, recent research has found that 35t of officers reported feeling worried and &7% reported feeling fearful at some point (Adler, 1994, p6). It -has also been recognised by the Prison Service that the incidence of bullying is not confined solely to Young Offenders Institutions (Home Office, 1992c, para6.25). Flynn has argued that the nature of the prison environment makes it "impossible" either to protect prisoners from assault or identify those engaged in disruptive behaviour (Flynn, 1977, p16).

Some groups of inmates may face particularly high levels of aggression and intimidation from other prisoners (Twinn, 1992, p52). The inmate code usually contains a pecking order of offences - that is, some prisoners who have committed certain types of crimes receive kudos from other prisoners, while some groups of offenders have to be segregated from other prisoners because their crimes are thought by the rest of the inmate population to be morally reprehensible. Sex offenders are typically at the bottom of this order, and the hostile environment in which they inhabit may tend to preclude any rehabilitative initiatives, as this prisoner reported:

"I never found many positive vibes anywhere else in the prisons I've been in. Like most people, it's difficult to explore yourself, because the whole time you have to be very aware of yourself physically, you have to be aware of yourself emotionally, because if people see a' think they are likely to dive in and make life difficult for people, so consequently you have to be pretty self-contained because you're quite vulnerable in prison, because there's some people that would really take advantage of you if they thought they could get away with 'it, so consequently you keep yourself pretty much tight up. Guys on the numbers [i. e. Rule 431 are facing people who are continually vindictive, continually bullying towards them. They get a really rough time. They really do get a rough time" (Inmate, Prison K).

H. An inappropriate Learning Environment

Principally because of sub-culture pressures, it may be easier for inmates to rehearse negative behaviours, such as criminal skills or learned helplessness, than to internalise positive ones. Hence, control of the learning environment is crucial (Laycock, 1979, p400). However, it has been argued that prison is not an appropriate learning environment in which to transform the behaviour patterns of offenders. The adoption of new learned behaviours is considered to be situation-specific, requiring interaction with, and feedback from, the particular environment in which the new behaviours are going to be practiced. Thus:

"even if prisoners did learn new ways and better ways of coping while they were in prison, they would still be unlikely to improve

their behaviour on the outside ... Evocation of a behaviour is strongly linked to the presence of stimuli that were present when that behaviour was learned ... When environments vary considerably, the transfer of learning is usually minimal ... To expect criminal offenders to change their behaviour on the outside while confined to a cell is at best chimerical" (Zamble and Porporino, 1988, p155).

Even for those prisoners who undergo therapy programmes whilst in prison, they may achieve little from it, because from a prisoner's point of view, the principal object of therapy is to secure release, rather than adopt new learned behaviours. Furthermore, prison is a controlled environment - changes in inmate behaviour that do occur are artificially induced, principally in response to the force of stated regulations, And subsequently maintained by the threat of punishment, rather than reward or reinforcement. Therefore, once these controls are removed, upon release for example, the negative, maladaptive behavioural responses are likely to return. As a consequence, Zamble and Porporino argue that prison becomes, at best, a 'deep freeze, where original behaviours remain unchanged and the adoption of new learned behaviours is precluded (Zamble and Porporino, 1988. p151).

Inmates may also suffer from low motivation and an inability to believe they can exert any control over their own lives, combined with a lack of any positive reinforcement to promote any change in behaviour or lifestyle (Roberes, 1992, p15). Furthermore, they may be subject to pressures from within the sub-culture, where cooperation with staff may be interpreted by other inmates either as collaboration or as a sign of weakness.

Finally, any treatment given within the prison environment is affecting only one element, the offender himself - whereas there are many other factors which contribute toward criminal behaviour. For example, confinement of the offender within a custodial setting usually results in a loss of community ties and often in a breakdown of personal relationships - key factors in determining patterns of future reoffending. The geographical isolation of many prisons, and the present lack of localised community prisons may be significant influences in these processes. For example, the 1991 National Prisoner Survey revealed that the average distance travelled by visitors to prisons was 62 miles. For over half the visitors the journey time was over one and a half hours (Walmsley et al, 1993, pxi). Over half the number of prisoners who were serving between 5 and 10 years reported that their marital status had changed since they had come to prison (Walmsley et al, 1993, pviii).

Thus, for a number of reasons, the prison environment may be an unsuitable one for inmates to learn new behaviours, while the post-release environment may be wholly un conducive to promoting non-criminal behaviour. For those from ethnic groups, who form 15-Ok of the prison population, but only 5% of the general population (Walmsley et al, 1993, pvii), their problems may be even greater:

"You can't just go out there and say I'll pack it in and get a 9 to 5, because I've tried that, and the only employer I've ever had, they think, well, you're black in the first place, so they've got a different outlook on you altogether from the start, they've-got that wary outlook, they don't trust you 'cause you're a black man. Therefore, there's a bridge in between that relationship straightaway. And you being a conscious person, you can sense them sort of things, so at

the end of the day you think this ain'tgonna work out', so you start being negative towards him, in slight little ways and at the end of it you get sacked, cause you knew it weren't an ongoing thing from the off. That's how it is" (Inmate, Prison B).

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

The rehabilitation theory was adopted as the basis for the theoretical framework of this study. According to Packer as cited in Dambazau (2007), rehabilitation theory posits that offender should be treated as an individual whose special needs and problems must be known in order to enable prison official's deal effectively with him. They also argued that one cannot inflict a severe punishment or inhuman treatment to inmates in the prison and expect them to be reformed and reintegrate themselves into the society upon release. Although it is important to inflict punishment on those persons who breach the law, so as to maintain social order, the importance of rehabilitation is also given priority as it is the only assured way of ensuring that offenders do not return to crime particularly since they have acquired skills that will help them engage in productive activities upon release (Wikipedia, 2009). The theory of rehabilitation therefore, seeks to reduce recidivism because it believes that through retraining programmes for offenders, a more purposeful life would be guaranteed to ex-convicts.

Rehabilitation theory is the most valuable ideological justification for punishment. It promotes the humanizing belief in the notion that offenders can be saved and not simply punished. It recognizes the reality of social inequity. To say that some offenders need help to be rehabilitated is to accept the idea that circumstances can constrain, if not compel and lead to criminality; it admits that we can help persons who have been overcome by their circumstances. It rejects the

idea that individuals, regardless of their position in the social order, exercise equal freedom in deciding whether to commit crime, and should be punished equally according to their offence irrespective of their social background (Tan, 2008).

Furthermore, this theory is relevant to the study as it tries to establish the justification or rationale behind the treatment of the convict by changing the attitude and behavior of criminals so that they will be able to choose lawful means, in satisfying their needs (Dinitz & Dine, 1989). This theory emphasizes the need to retrain the convict so that he can live a lawful and independent life which upon release. It advocates that vocational training be designed to transform convicts' life styles through the vigorous application of discipline, education, work and other relevant programmes.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research methods that will be employed in the study. It also highlights the data collection technique, sampling techniques and sample size, statistical techniques and analysis and research population.

3.1 Area of Study

South-Western Nigeria

Nigeria is majorly divided into six geo political zones, among these division zones is the south western region which constitutes the object of the study for this research. The south western region is made up of six states which are; Lagos, Oyo, Ogun, Osun, Ondo, and Ekiti state. It is majorly a Yoruba speaking area although there are different dialects even within the same state. The Yoruba originated from Ile-Ife. They constitute approximately 35% of Nigeria's total population and around 40 million people throughout the region of west-Africa. (Wikipedia 2016). Traditionally, the Yoruba's are mainly farmers and plant crops such as yam, maize, cassava etc. the Yoruba are among the most urbanized people in Africa .archaeological findings indicates that Oyo-ile or Katanga, capital of the Yoruba empire of Oyo that flourished between the 11th and 19th centuries A.D has a population of over 100,000 people (the largest single population of any African settlement at the time of history). For a long time also, Ibadan, one of the major Yoruba cities was the largest city in the whole of sub Saharan Africa. Today, Lagos, another major Yoruba city, with a population of over twenty million remains the largest on the African continent. (Wikipedia, 2016) the Yoruba belief comprise of the traditional religious and

spiritual concepts and practices. The Yoruba's believes in divination and consultation of 'ifa'. The Yoruba's believe that orinsanla also known as obatala, was the arch-divinity chosen by olodumare, the supreme God, to create solid land out of the primordial water that then constituted the earth and populating the land with human being

3.2 Study Population

The research population for the study consisted of inmates from Ilesha prisons in the south western Nigeria, 120 inmates were selected randomly without preference of crime committed.

3.3 Sampling procedure and Techniques

The sampling procedure that was employed was simple random sampling techniques. Questionnaires were distributed amongst inmates to ascertain the effect of prisons environment on their reformation and rehabilitation in Ilesha prison. 120 respondents were selected and questionnaires were administered to them all.

3.4 Instrument for Data Collection

The data was primary in nature. This is because they were collected directly from their initial source for the purpose of this study.

3.5 Data Analysis

The data collected from the field will be analysed using triangulation based on this Quantitative data collected through the questionnaire will be cleaned analysed using the statistical packages for social sciences [SPSS].

3.6 Ethical Consideration

The ethical issues that apply to human subject were adhered to. The process of data collection for research study was guided by ethical principles.

CONFIDENTIALITY: all the responses that were given by respondents were handled confidentially.

VOLUNTARINESS: participation of inmates in the study was voluntary, written informed consent was obtained for voluntary participation in the study. The respondents were free to refuse to participate in the study and the study is also free to withdraw any inmates from the study without penalty of any type.

BENEFICENCE; the research outcome will contribute to the development of the prisons sector.

3.7 Limitations of the Study

The limitation of the study is as follow

1. The research is limited only on issues that concern the inmates' reformation and rehabilitation process.
2. Considering the available times and resources, this research is limited to only the south western region of Nigeria.
3. Also due to time and resources the researcher was only able to visit gather primary data from the Ilesha prison.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter has to do with analysis and interpretation of data collection from the field work.

This chapter is divided into five section

Section 1: focused on socio-characteristics data of respondents

Section 2: focused on reformation and rehabilitation programmes provided for the inmates

Section 3: focused on the duration of reformation and rehabilitation programme in prison

Section 4: focused on the problem with reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners

Section 5: focused on the relevant of reformation and rehabilitation programmes for prison inmates.

4.1 Respondents Socio-Demographic Data

Table 4.1: Age of the Respondents

Age range	Frequency	Percentage
18 – 23 years	9	7.5
24 – 29 years	51	42.5
30 – 35 years	32	26.7
36 – 41 years	25	20.8
No response	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field work, 2016

Table 1 the data above shows that the respondents that falls within the age range of 24-29 years constitute 42.5%, those that fall within 30-35 years constitute 26.7%, and those that falls

within 36-41 years constitute 20.8%, while those that fall within 18-23 years constitute 7.5%, 2.5% shows no response. This indicates that younger people commit one crime or the other that led to jail term.

Table 4.2: Sex of the Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	117	97.5
Female	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field work, 2016

Table 2 the above analysis indicate that male respondent constitute 97.5%, female constitute 2.5%, this could be attributed to the fact that the males committed more crime than the female counterparts. This is as a result that the male which is the head of the family must do everything to provide for the family.

Table 4.3: Respondents' Age at Imprisonment

Age range	Frequency	Percentage
18 – 23 years	15	12.5
24 – 29 years	55	45.8
30 – 35 years	23	19.2
36 – 41 years	23	19.2
Awaiting Trial	1	0.8
No Response	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field work, 2016

Table 3 the above analysis show the age at imprisonment 24-29 years constitute 45.8%, those that falls within 30-35 years constitute 19.2%, and those that falls within 36-41 years constitute 19.2%, why 18-23 years constitute 12.5%, while no response constitutes 2.5%, the awaiting trial constitutes 0.8%. This indicates that the range of people within the age of 24-29 years were larger in number than the rest of the age grade.

Table 4.4: Respondents Religion

Option	Frequency	Percentage
Christianity	70	58.3
Islam	37	30.8
Traditional religion	10	8.3
No Response	03	2.5
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field work, 2016

Table 4 the above analysis shows that 58.3% of the respondents are practicing Christianity, while 30.8% of the respondent are practicing Islam, and also 8.3% are practicing

traditional religion, 2.5% of the respondents have no response. This indicates that religion belief does not stop people in the society not to commit one crime or the other.

Table 4.5: Respondents marital status

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Single	62	51.7
Married	41	34.2
Divorced	15	12.5
No Response	2	1.7
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field work, 2016.

Table 5 the above indicates that majority of respondent 34.2% are married, 51.7% of the respondent are single, 12.5% are divorced, while 1.7% have no response. This means that the single ones are engaging in illegal means in order to earn a living in the society without thinking of the implication of the crime they are committing.

Table 4.6: Respondents' Educational Qualification

Option	Frequency	Percentage
No education	11	9.2
Primary school	23	19.2
Secondary school	58	48.3
Tertiary institution	25	20.8
No response	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field work, 2016.

Table 6 the above table show that respondents with secondary school constitute 48.3%, tertiary institution constitute 20.8%, primary school constitute 19.2%, no education constitute 9.2%, no response constitute 2.5%. This indicates that upon the little education this people are opportunity to have they still find themselves in committing one crime or other in the society

4.2 Reformation and Rehabilitation Programmes Provided for the Inmates

Table 4.7: Respondents' occupation

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Artisan	24	20.0
Farmer	11	9.2
Bankers	3	2.5
Business	19	15.8
Clergy man	15	12.5
Civil servant	13	10.8
Nurse	7	5.8
Musician	13	10.8
Students	7	5.8
Unemployed	5	4.2
No Response	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field work, 2016.

Table 7 the above analysis indicates artisan constitutes 20.0%, business constitutes 15.8%, clergy men constitutes 12.5%, civil servant constitutes 10.8%, musician constitutes 10.8%, 4.2% no response. This indicated people still commit crime one way or the other upon their occupation while no response would not say anything, probably because they do not have a job they can be proud of telling.

Table 4.8: Whether Respondents have incarcerated

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	29	24.2
No ,	78	65.0
Don't know	2	1.7
No Response	11	9.2
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field work, 2016.

Table 8 above, shows that minority of the respondents 24.2% accepted that they have been incarcerated, 65.0% respondents denied that they have not been incarcerated, 1.7% respondents did not have a definite answer, 9.2% did not respond. This indicated that most of the inmates are yet to be incarcerated, why some of them are already incarcerated, also some respondents did not respond, probably privatizing their information.

Table 4.9: Whether Respondents has been to Prison before

Options	Frequency	Percentage
One time	23	19.2
Two times	14	11.7
Four times	8	6.7
No Response	75	62.5
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field work, 2016.

Table 9 this table shows that 62.5% of the respondents have no response, 19.2% respondent confirmed once, 11.7% respondents were twice, and 6.7% of respondents have been to the prison four times. This indicates that the largest percentage 65.5% no response may have

been to prison before or not because they didn't give any response regarding to the question been asked.

Table 4.10: Types of Crime committed by Respondents

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Crime against property	44	36.7
Public disorder	12	10.0
Crime against person	28	23.3
Drug crime	16	13.3
Others	4	3.3
No Response	16	13.3
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field work, 2016.

Table 10 this table show that 36.7% respondents committed crime against property, 23.3% respondents committed crime against person, 13.3% respondents commit drug crime, 10.3% respondents committed public disorder crime, 3.3% respondents commit other crimes. This indicates that people committed crime against property more than any other crime

Table 4.11: Whether respondents' family members visit them in Prison

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	84	70.0
No	22	18.3
Don't know	9	7.5
No Response	5	4.2
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field work, 2016.

Table 11 shows that majority of the respondents 70.0% said yes, their family members visits them in prison, 18.3% said no, while 4.2% of the respondents did not respond to the question. This simply indicates that family members of inmates still associate with them despite been convicted. It also means that the issue of stigmatization is gradual been phased out in Nigeria especially among the Yoruba speaking people.

The second aspect of this question asks how often family members visit inmates. About 38.3% said their visits is once a while, 33.3% said they visit frequently, while 24.2% said no visit at all and 4.2% of the respondents did not respond to this question. It means family members of inmates visit their relation in prison once in a while and 24.2% that do not visit their relation in prison could be as a result of the fact that the nature of the crime committed was grievous and the family members do not want to associate with such an individual.

Table 4.12: what measure have prison taken to rehabilitate inmate

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Moral lesson	16	13.3
Religious fellowship	27	22.5
Tight security and inmates 'care	23	19.2
Adult education	19	15.8
no response	35	29.2
Total	120	100.0

Source: field work, 2016.

Table 12: this table show that the 22.5% respondents tick religion fellowship, 19.2% tick tight security and inmate care, 15.8% respondents tick adult education, 13.3% respondent tick moral lesson. This indicate that all this aspect been mention earlier help in the measuring rehabilitation but upon this our reformation and rehabilitation is lacking behind

Table 4.13: inmate learning vocational work

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	64	53.3
No	41	34.2
Don't know	5	4.2
No response	10	8.3
Total	120	100.0

Source: field work, 2016

Table 13 this shows the frequency of inmates learning any vocational work, 53.3% of respondent said yes, 34.2% said no, 8.3% had no response, 4.2% said I don't know. This indicates that inmates learn vocational work while no and no response are not engaging in vocational training whatsoever.

Table 4.14: what vocational work are inmates learning

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Sewing	22	18.3
Shoe making	5	4.2
Barbing	4	3.3
Carpentry	13	10.8
Schooling	11	9.2
Acting	11	9.2
Laundry work	8	6.7
No response	46	38.3
Total	120	100.0

Source: field work, 2016.

Table 14 above shows the various vocational learning in the prison, some of the inmates engage in sewing, shoemaking, barbing, carpentry, schooling and acting. This indicates that after serving their sentence they can actually have something to fall back on and they would not be engaged in criminal activities. Instead of counting prison years as been wasted they have actually made use of the years to learn and achieve something to themselves.

Table 4.15: will prisoner be able to earn a living without illegal means

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	82	68.3
No	12	10.0
Don't know	26	21.7
Total	120	100.0

Source: field work, 2016.

Table 15 the above analysis that 68.3% said yes, because they believe they can do work legal way and earn a living why no and I don't know this are people that did not engage in any vocation training.

Table 4.16: do you feel empower to face the world

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	99	82.5
No	8	6.7
Don't know	13	10.8
Total	120	100.0

Source: field work, 2016.

Table 16, the above analysis indicate that 82.5% said yes, to face the outside world, 6.7% said no, to face, 10.8% this indicate that the inmate believe they can face outside world base on the vocational work they learn in prison why the no and I don't know refuse to engage in vocational work

4.3 Duration of Reformation and Rehabilitation Programme in Prison

Table 4.17: how long have you been in prison?

Options	Frequency	Percentage
1 -3 years	72	60.0
4 -7 years	14	11.7
8 -11 years	8	6.7
Others	06	5.0
No response	20	16.7
Total	120	100.0

Source: field work, 2016.

Table 17, the above analysis indicate that from 1-3 years respondents constitute 60.0%, 4-7 years respondents constitute 11.7%, no response constitute 16.7%, others constitute 5.0% this indicate that people between 1-3 years have the most highest population why the no response don't know what to say about how long they have been in prison

Table 4.18: how long is your sentence?

Options	Frequency	Percentage
1 -3	51	42.5
4 -7	22	18.3
8 -11	5	4.2
Life imprisonment	9	7.5
Awaiting trial	7	5.8
No response	26	21.7
Total	120	100.0

Source: field work, 2016.

Table 18 this table show that 1-3 years respondents constitute 42.5%, no response respondent constitute 21.7, life imprisonment respondents constitute 7.5%, awaiting trial respondent constitute 5.8%,this indicate that not all inmate in the prison are sentence to life imprisonment we have the awaiting trial that are still waiting their sentence.

Table 4.19: years of vocational training

Options	Frequency	Percentage
1 -2 years	66	55.0
3 -4 years	23	19.2
5 -6 years	3	2.5
Others	05	4.2
No response	23	19.2
Total	120	100.0

Source: field work, 2016.

Table 19 the above analysis indicate that the 1-2 years respondents constitute 55.0%, 3-4 years respondents constitute 19.2%, no response constitute 19.2%, 5-6 years respondents constitute 2.5%. This indicates many of the respondent will soon be free from the crime they committed.

Table 4.20: problem encounter on training

Options	Frequency	Percentage
No enough tools	35	29.2
Very hard	18	15.0
Outdated books	4	3.3
No caring for inmates	9	7.5
No food	1	0.8
No response	53	44.2
Total	120	100.0

Source: field work, 2016.

Table 20 the above analysis indicate 44.2% of no response, 29.2% respondents said no enough tools, 15.0% of respondents said very hard, 7.5% of respondents said no caring for inmate, 3.3% of respondents said outdated books, 0.8% of respondent said no food. This indicate the problem the inmate are no enough tools why the no response was because the inmate don't want to share to public the problem they are facing in the problem.

Table 4.21: vocational training makes any impact in society

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	87	72.5
No	8	6.7
Don't know	11	9.2
No response	14	11.7
Total	120	100.0

Source: field work, 2016.

Table 21 the above analysis indicate that 72.5% respondents said yes, to vocational training impact in society, 6.7% respondents said no, 11.7% no response, 9.2% I don't know from the respondents. This indicate that upon how vocational training have impact inmates been release find it difficult to put what they learn as handwork into practice be the problem of reformation

And rehabilitation is still lacking in the third world country.

4.4 Problems with Reformation and Rehabilitation of Prisoners

Table 22: challenges of Reformation and Rehabilitation of Prisoners in Ilesa Prison

Options	Yes		No		Don't Know	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
The reformation of prisoners is problematic	77	64.2	38	31.7	05	4.1
Reformation of prisoners can be a challenge	84	70.0	31	25.8	05	4.2
Rehabilitation of prisoners tends to be a big issue	85	70.8	25	20.8	10	8.4
Facilities to accommodate prisoners can be a challenge in rehabilitation and reformation	87	72.5	13	10.8	20	16.7
Do you face any challenge in learning any vocational work	88	73.3	16	13.3	16	13.4

4.5 Relevance of Reformation and Rehabilitation Programmes for Prison Inmates

Table 4.23: Whether Respondents take Reformation and Rehabilitation programme serious

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	78	65.0
No	26	21.7
Don't know	10	8.3
No response	06	5.0
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field work, 2016

Table 23 shows the seriousness of inmates to reformation and rehabilitation programme. Most of the respondents 65.0% said yes, they take reformation and rehabilitation programme serious while 21.7% said no and 5.0% respondents did not answer the question. This means not all the inmates take reform and rehabilitation programme they are exposed to in the prison serious perhaps because the programme do not have impact on all the inmates due to poor handling of the programme.

About 65.0% of the respondents said yes, they take reformation and rehabilitation programme serious because of the following reasons: it will make me to become a better citizen, because it is useful for me, it will change me for better, it enhances new life and to change from bad to good.

In respect to benefit inherent in reformation and rehabilitation process. The respondents gave the following responses. They are: Nothing, because they do not treat us like human beings, it make the inmates have focus in life, make it to inmates be good citizens, it also make us too honest, diligent and patriotic citizens.

It was asked how respondents will see or perceived themselves in the future after their jail term. The following responses were advanced. They are: my future is bright because God is always by my side, I see myself as a positive society changer, I see myself to be very humble and loyal citizen. It simply means all the respondents in spite of their deteriorated situation, they perceived themselves as someone that have high hope for better future.

Respondents were asked to give ideas on how government should help in reformation and rehabilitation process in Nigeria. The following suggestions were given:

- i. Government should employ professionals for the rehabilitation and supply modern facilities for people who learn craft work. After prison, government should provide equipment after jail term and finance the person outside the prison satisfaction before leaving him/herself.
- ii. Government should supply amenities for education to prisoners to make the education of prisoners standard and make tertiary institution possible and employ professional teachers; government should also provide job opportunity possible after prison because school without work is useless.
- iii. The government should put more effort in the rehabilitation and reformation process in the prison's hospital unit and feeding, medical supply and general welfare of the inmates.
- iv. This is the major problem we are facing in the prison. When someone is allege for committing an offence, and he will spend a lot of years in the prison, if our

government pay a visit to the prison may be twice a year, this is how they can know either they are well reform or not.

Discussion of Findings

From the analysis of this study on the effect of prison environment on inmates rehabilitation and reformation process in Ilesha prisons in South-Western Nigeria, it is obvious that the prison environment strongly determines inmates rehabilitation and reformation process. It is revealed that majority of the Inmates are between the ages of 24-29, which means that the number of youths that are imprisoned in Nigerian prisons is very high. It is also revealed that Inmates, due to been incarcerated faces a lot o challenges while in custody due to the prison conditions. Findings have been able to reveal that most of the Nigerian prisons are in no good conditions, and this in turns have a negative effect on inmate's rehabilitation and reformation.

This study have also been able to reveal that lack of adequate Health Facilities also affects rehabilitation and reformation , since most of the Nigerian Prisons are accommodating twice or thrice more than they were meant to. The Nigerian government makes provision for health care services and facilities in the prison but this service and facilities are not enough compared to the population of inmates in the prison, due to this, inmates face challenges such as inadequate facilities that can reform them back to the society.

This study has also revealed that the prison environment status affect rehabilitation and reformation programmers in the prison. Based on the findings from this study, majority of the inmates in Nigerian prison are from a low socioeconomic background, as a large number of them are unemployed and most of the employed are of low income jobs. It is also found out that most of the inmates have low educational status. All these variables contribute to the pattern and dimension of inmates' rehabilitation and reformation process.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATION

This chapter summarizes, concludes, and gives recommendation of the whole research project on “the effect of prison environment on inmate reformation and rehabilitation process in Ilesha prison”

5.1 Summary

The purpose of this study is to find out how the prison environment affects the reformation and rehabilitation in the prison yard, to know if the reformation of prisoner is problematic, and to know if rehabilitation of prisoner tend to be big issue

Rehabilitation services in Nigerian prisons therefore, should be aimed at increasing the educational and vocational skills of inmates, and their chances of success upon release. In order to accomplish these goals, prison inmates are encouraged to participate in rehabilitation programmes made available to them while in prison. This is crucial for prison inmates especially because many of them entered the prisons more socially, economically and educationally disadvantaged. The key to success in a free society for many of these socially, economically unflavored individuals is the help of government on their rehabilitation. They need to know that they can have hope for the future and the prison is not the end of their lives.

The effect of prison environment on inmate’s reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration which the Nigerian prison system embarks on to ensure that criminals become changed persons, the realization of this objective has been obstructed by certain factors. (Ayodele, 1993) asserted that the rate at which ex-convicts are returning to jail is alarming. Reformation of prisoners