



Dissertation By
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**PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM IN BORNO STATE:
A CASE STUDY OF BAMA LOCLA
GOVERNMENT AREA**

FEBRUARY 2000.

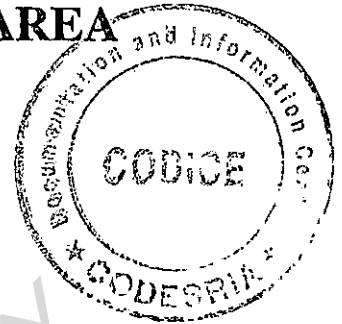
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**PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM IN BORNO STATE: A CASE STUDY OF
BAMA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**



BY

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(PGA/96/07653)

A DISSERTATION

Submitted to the school of Postgraduate Studies University of Maiduguri

in partial fulfilment for the Degree of Masters of Science

(M.Sc) Sociology (Criminology).

FEBRUARY 2000.

CERTIFICATION

We certify that this dissertation entitled "Public perception of the criminal Justice system in Borno State: A case study of Bama Local Government Area" has been duly presented by Baba Gana Kolo (PGA/96/07653) of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Faculty of Social and Management Science University of Maiduguri and has been examined.

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Having met the stipulated requirements, the dissertation has been accepted by the school of postgraduate studies.

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School of Postgraduate Studies

11/04/2000
Date

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated

to

my father (Mallam Zanna Kolo Mohammed)

and

my mother (Ya Kellu Kolo).

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ABSTRACT

This dissertation is divided into five chapters. Chapter one gives general background of the study, Chapter two comprise of literature review, Chapter three gives the methodology, Chapter four presented the major findings and Chapter five presented Discussion, recommendation and conclusion.

This work revealed various theoretical and practical problems of the criminal justice system as perceived by the public. It was revealed generally that the public perception of the criminal Justice system is negative. It was predominantly observed that the criminal justice system is working for the rich and influential members of the society. And recommended based on our findings that there is need for conscientization of the operatives of the criminal justice system and the entire public, about the role of the criminal Justice system to the public.

Theories of crime causation were reviewed to some extent. Among such theories are the Sutherland's social learning theory, Durkheim's anomie and social disorganization theories, Merton's means -end theory, conflict/marxist theories, Becker's labelling theory.

The sample size of 290 were selected from the population for the study. 150 general public members , 100 inmates, 20 prison officials, 10 court officials and 10 policemen. Questionnaires and interview schedules were used throughout in gathering data, in addition to the observation . Data were processed by sorting, tabulation and frequency distribution. Bivariate analyses were done. Chi-square, and relevant correlation coefficient were used for the hypotheses testing.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The precolonial criminal justice system differ both substantively and procedurally with the modern criminal justice system. While we can not argue that there was no crime in the traditional society the justice system procedure involves almost all members of the society (Sa'ad 1988). This reveals that there may be less alienation in the traditional justice system of this society compared to the modern one.

During colonial era the traditional institutions that did not favour perpetual exploitation were transformed to suit their interest. As such the modern Criminal Justice system came along with series of changes both in form and content. Such changes include alienation, deprivation, subjugation, exploitation and domination of the audience by members of the enforcing agencies. This remain uptill today even after independence. The changes after independence, hoped for by many remain and in fact the situation has worsened.

It was observed that the struggle of the nationalists for independence was simply to replace the colonialists and therefore interpreted as a historical intra class struggle (Falola, et al 1991).

This presentation is therefore an elaboration of various problems theoretically and practically of the criminal justice system as perceived by the public. Remington et al (1969) observed that Criminal Justice System can be best described as a loose federation of agencies and persons sharing in common some obligation to crime control, but in many cases distant from and independent of each other.

Research Problem

As the modern Criminal Justice System was inevitable despite its negative attributes in relation to the traditional one it poses some problems in the society. The history of emergence of the Criminal Justice System of the modern day was to facilitate exploitation, of both natural and human resources of the indigenes by the colonialists, and this was carried over by the indigeneous elites after independence.

As time went by public confidence on the justice system gradually diminished because of the substantive injustice observable under the umbrella of formal justice. This is not only attributed to Nigeria. Many countries have started resorting to community-based Crime control mechanism than the formal one (the police, court, prison etc). In Borno State we have the vigilante group called the *Banga (vigilante group)*, in South Africa we have the *Pagad*, In Sierra Leone we have the *Kamajors (vigilante group)*, all of which reflect a practical failure of the Criminal Justice System (Saffa, 1997: 1215, Edmonds; 1998: 28-30).

While the number of offenders or accused observable by the public is more than the apprehended and prosecuted, several researches revealed that majority of the apprehended and prosecuted are members of a specific class of people (the poor) (Sa'ad 1988). In addition to the above prison officials are maltreated, their salaries are not regularly paid, their promotion is not forth-coming, their status in the society is relatively low, many shy away to identify themselves as prison officials.

Linus Nwaozomudoh, plateau state police commissioner assured the general public that he would re-organise his squad and deal ruthlessly with officers and men of

the force who might have contravened their sacred oath of office by colluding with criminals. About 13 police officers and men of the force were dismissed after their arrest and subsequent trials for various offenses in the courts to serve as a deterrent to others (African concord 2 June 1997). One of the six suspects who were said to be involved in the theft of 105 Canada pipes (property of the Plateau State Water Board) worth N11.5million stolen revealed that though they were involved they did so with the active collaboration of some police officers, adding that their success was ensured because the pipes were conveyed in a police truck from the premises of the state Board to Kano. Based on this police connection, the pipes were able to pass through the various checkpoints, unmolested. The accused were charged without there police collaborations (African concord 2 June 1997). A suspect had to pay a total sum of N3000 for bail and other sundry expenses to forestall her being taken to court (African concord 2 June 1997).

According to a retired commissioner of police if all these problems (corruption, delayed justice and poor remuneration) are redressed, Nigerian policemen will live up to expectation. Corruption cuts across all garments of the society and that the police being an integral part of the Nigerian society, are equally affected (PM News September 21, 1998).

Despite all the above observation of the Nigeria Police Force, the former Inspector general of police Alhaji Ibrahim Coommasie said he left behind a police force that was the best in Africa. The commendable performance of the police in peace missions in countries like Yugoslavia, Congo, Angola and Cambodia among others altered to that fact according to him (New Nigeria Monday June 7, 1999).

Before the advent of the British, what is now known as Nigeria existed as collection of kingdoms, emirates and communities. The British began to trade extensively with the indigenous peoples of the coastal area in the 18th century (Ajomo and Okagbue, 1991:20). Prior to the introduction of British rule, customary and Islamic criminal laws existed in the various parts of the country. By 1863, the rule of English common law, including the common law of crime, were introduced in the colony of Lagos and in 1906 a criminal code was introduced to what was then known as the Northern protectorate. Consequently upon the 1914 amalgamation the criminal code was extended to the southern part of the country with effect from 1916. With that the criminal code become applicable to the whole country. The criminal code was based on the Queensland code, which had been introduced into the state of Queensland, Australia in 1899 by the British (Ajomo and Okagbue 1991:24-27).

Westly W. A. in his work "The court as Enemy" reported that the policeman's experience in the court represents at once his frustration, his triumph and his crucifixion. policeman frequently has to appear in court on his own time and without remuneration for these services. The court is under stern political control. If a policeman is persistent in prosecuting a case, the case will be postponed one, two, and may be up to eleven times, when he fails to appear, the case is heard and dismissed for lack of prosecution (Lehigh, 1973:91).

The federal Government has been advised to reduce overcrowding in Nigerian prisons if the campaign for improved human Rights and better reforms in the remand system is to yield positive results. This could be achieved through constructing new

buildings, modernizing old accommodation available to the prison service, reduction of sentences imposed for various crimes, increased use of bail or cognizance and reducing the number of remand prisoners by facilitating pre-trial release (This day Saturday, September 19, 1998:2). According to the Comptroller-General of the prison service, Alhaji Mohammed Jarma there had been improvement in sewage management and potable water supply, as well as the general cleanliness of the prison, adding that the official position of the service was that issues had been blown out of proportion. The general upgrading of health and other facilities in the prison had reduced the death rate of inmates about 80% in the past 2 years (Prison watch may-July 1998:19). According to him the NPS is to spend N200 million on the purchase of new set of Uniforms for warders and prison inmate, N100 million on the staff and another N100 million on inmates Uniforms respectively (Prison watch May-July 1998:20).

Research Objectives

1. To examine the general perception of the Criminal Justice System in Borno State with particular reference to Bama Local Government Area.
2. To Examine the relationship between the Criminal Justice System and the socio-economic system of the society with particular reference to Bama Local Government Area.
3. To examine the factors responsible for the success or failure (if so) of the criminal justice system and prefer viable solution to appropriate authorities and the general public.

Research Questions

1. In whose interest does the criminal justice system operates and why?
2. Is there a relationship between the nature of the operation of the criminal justice system and the socio-economic system in operation.
3. What solutions are recommendable for the likely problems (if so) of the criminal justice system.

Research Hypotheses (Ho)

1. There is no relationship between levels of education and perception of each of the elements of the criminal justice system.
2. There is no relationship between marital status and perception of each of the element of Criminal Justice System.
3. There is no relationship between income and perception of each of the element of Criminal Justice System.

Significance of the Research

This research will reveal to us in detail the principles and practice of the Nigerian criminal justice system (i.e. activities of the police, courts and prison) as perceived by the general public. It will show us the contradictions substantively and the procedurally.

The essence of this research/dissertation is among others to contribute to the understanding of our immediate problem by giving a detailed scientific understanding and presentation of the public perception of the criminal justice in the area of study. Furthermore, this presentation will be a source of reference to subsequent researchers in the same field and the general social sciences.

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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Criminal Justice System

Before British rule in the geographical area now known as Nigeria, Customary and Islamic Criminal laws existed in the various parts of the country. Except for Islamic law which is written, most of the customary laws were unwritten. By 1863, the rules of English common law, including the common law of crime, were introduced to the colony of Lagos and in 1906 a criminal code was introduced to what was then known as the Northern Protectorate. Consequent upon the 1914 amalgamation of the Northern and Southern Protectorates the application of the criminal code was extended to the Southern part of the country with effect from 1916, the criminal code became applicable to the whole country (Ajomo & Okagbue 1991:20-27).

The criminal code was derived from Queensland code which was introduced into the state of Queensland, Australia in 1899 by the British. The criminal code at first was not applied in the "native courts" (Ajomo & Okagbue 1991:25:28)

Before the British came to Nigeria, law and order was maintained by the local chiefs and their messengers. When the British finally arrived, their prime interest was commerce. British commercial interaction with Nigerians on the coast was not always smooth and there arose the need to keep the peace, protect trade routes and the commercial interest of the British. It was necessary to ensure that consular orders were executed, especially those against uncooperative chiefs. In addition, something had to be done to stop the slave trade and slavery. It was clear that some form of law enforcement Organisation was necessary (Ajomo & Okagbue 1991:90)

From above Ajomo and Okagbue revealed to us history of British introduction of the English Law. However it has failed to give us what was the public views of such introduction in the society.

Crucial to effective law enforcement is the average police officer who, at all times, must be prepared to judge a situation and decide a course of action. Whenever there is trouble, he must decide whether to intervene, how to intervene, whether to make an arrest, and whom to arrest. The more ambiguous the situation or the more sensitive community conditions, the greater the difficulty in making a decision. Added to the pressures of decision making is the fact that a patrolman's discretionary capacity affect the entire criminal justice system, this includes the public prosecutor, the jury, the judge and correction officials, all of whom must act on legal actions initiated by the patrolman. Where he errs as for example in using incorrect arresting procedures, he is informed soon enough. This is basis to a great deal of tension between the police and others who compose the legal system. (Lehigh 1973).

While Lehigh was able to show us the pressure police undergo and its implication on the criminal justice system, he did not show us the perception the police and his action in such circumstance by the public. He did not equally show the influence of the socio economic system of the society on the police's action.

When Policeman observes a various violation of law, his discretion is limited, he must arrest. But average crime is not committed in of the policeman. He must conduct a preliminary investigation which places him in the middle of a labyrinth, following conflicting reports of witness into blind alleys. Each suspect denies any connection with the crime. Perpetrators claim to victims. His best procedure is to trust no one. Cynicism improves his techniques as an investigator. In the

administration of justice, the poor minorities and deviants need all the protection possible. They suffer most when the police fail to take proper action (Neiderhoffer 1967).

Though from above the difficulties of police operation were shown, it has not shown whether the system is response for such situation and of course the public perception of the police and entire criminal Justice.

The policeman's experience with the courts is one in which he finds an unjust and tiresome chore because of extra time and lack of pay. Because of the defence attorneys interrogations, he more often than not feels that he is being tried rather than the culprit. He is made to play the part of fool. He is more often than not frustrated in his attempt to make a pinch stick by the political machinations of the courts and the existence of the fix. he tends to lose faith in the courts of justice and in obtaining the support of the courts for his judgements, this makes him think that the only way in which the guilty are going to be punished is by the police. He has anxieties about the result of court actions, for if the prisoner is declared innocent, he the policeman, may be subject to a suit for false arrest. He sometimes gets great satisfaction from his court appearances, for when he obtains a conviction he has at once a sense of having accomplished something and a proof of his own competence (Westley 1970).

Just like the rest of the earlier writers Wesley did not equally show the extent in which such actions and feelings of the police are perceived by the public. Moreso whether such actions and feelings are influenced by the socio-economic system in operation.

The police is the largest single armed force that deals with the civil populace, the most notorious violator of individual liberties in Nigeria. Thousands of police stations are scattered nationwide, each of them a horror house of inhuman cells where suspects rot away, where their basic rights to life, dignity of the human person, to be charged to court within 24 to 48 hours (as the case may be), against self-incrimination etc. are savaged each passing minute. According not less than 812 policemen, including about 17 officers up to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of police, face one disciplinary action or the other during the year for (1996) extortion and bribery (Ifowodo 1997:4)

Accordingly Prison conditions continued to deteriorate in 1996. The Minister of internal affairs (Alh Babagana Kingibe) disclosed that from total prison population of 55,000, about 37,750 or 65% are awaiting trials persons. This gave cause for worry as it would seem that in the space of one year between February 1995 and January 1996 when the minister spoke - the prison population grew from 41,542 by some 13,458 new inmates representing a 12% growth rate. The impact made by the prison decongestion task force of 1993 which saw to a reduction of total population in 1994 by some 15.3% had been wiped out within 2 years. The gravity of the minister's disclosure is further underscored by the fact that the estimated population of ATP's in 1994 was about 40% of the then population. Apart from maintenance of structures and facilities the daily feeding allowance for each inmate had been increase to ₦60 . About ₦3 million is spent daily on the inmates (Ifowodo 1997: 68-69).

In 1996 no less than 97 prisoners died. The causes of death were attributed to over crowding, torture, tuberculosis and malnutrition among others (Ifowodo 1997:68-69).

Prison provide fertile ground for persistent and pervasive violation of human rights. Prisoners are a forgotten lot except those who are accused or convicted of sensational crimes especially political ones. Apart from the political detainees, family members and friends avoid mention of their relations and friends who are in a prison to save themselves from social embarrassment. Police in general are not concerned about prisoners, about their care and treatment in prisons. The average daily prison population in Nigeria, comprising duly convicted persons, was stated to be about 60,000 persons in 1997. Awaiting trials constitute between 65-75% of the prison population. The right of everyone to the highest attainable standard of health and well-being is expressly recognised in article 12 of the international covenant on Economic, social and cultural rights. The African charter on Human and people's rights contain a similar obligation that countries take the necessary measures to protect the health of their people and to ensure that they receive medical attention when they are sick. Detention or imprisonment deprives the individual of freedom of movement. However, loss of liberty does not imply loss of right to medical care of the proper ethical standard (Fasehun 1998).

The UN standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners (first adopted August 30, 1955 and subsequently revised in 1977) contain rules specifically concerning medical services which shall be applied impartially and include provision to the effect that "prisons shall have access to the health services available in the country without discrimination on the ground of their legal situation". The basic principles for the treatment of prisoners state in section 17 thus:

At every institution there shall be available the services of at least one qualified medical officer who should have some knowledge of psychiatry. The medical services should be organised in close relationship to the general health administration of the community or nation. They shall include a psychiatry services for the diagnosis and improper cases, the treatment of states of mental abnormality. Sick prisoners who require specialist treatment shall be transferred to specialised institution or to civil hospitals. Where hospital facilities are provided in an institution, their equipment furnishes and pharmaceutical supplies shall be proper for the medical care and treatment of sick prisoners and shall be a staff of suitably trained officers.

Unfortunately, these are not complied with and the "Health of person in prisons and Detention" is in serious Jeopardy (Fasehun 1998).

Torture is a worldwide phenomenon but occur in its most serious forms in developing countries and those with authoritarian governments with power concentrated in one or few persons and that lack an independent judiciary. As a manifestation of man's inhumanity to man it is gaining international recognition and widespread condemnation. The UN General assembly's Resolution 3452 (xxx), annex state in article 1 of its declaration on the protection of All persons from being subjected to torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment that (fasehun 1998).

Thus:

Torture means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is inflicted by or at instigation of a public official on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or confession, punishing him for an act he has committed or suspected of having committed, or intimidating him or other persons.

Prisons have been described as places of endemic distress in which many of the most insoluble problems are not clinical, but result from the mismatch of need and circumstance. Coercion, authoritarianism, regimentation, the indignity associated with lack of privacy and spartan condition combine to produce an environment which is oppressive, fearful, degrading and depressing (Fasheun 1998).

The UN standard minimum Rule for prisoners is that the minimum floor of a cell must be 54square feet and space 54.30 cubic feet. What is available in our prisons is far away from this standard. Overcrowding necessarily aggravates the problem of hygiene in prisons, with most lacking in the most rudimentary of conveniences. Latrines and bathroom facilities are inadequate for the daily minimum needs of inmate. Buckets to be used for defecation and urination are kept in the cells with the inmates. This is inspite of the fact that the bucket toilet system is officially prohibited in Lagos state. Another factor posing serious danger to the health of the prison population is poor feeding (Fasehun 1998).

Feeding the detainees is grossly inadequate and non-nutritive. The food is poor in quality. This is primarily responsible for the emaciation of detainees. This also contribute to the poor health and lowered resistance to disease especially skin disease, chest infection and gastro intestinal disorders with associated systemic complications [Fasehun 1998].

Prison hold three types of prisoners; the convicts who have been found [or thought] guilty and sentenced. Secondly, the Awaiting Trial Men [ATM], the ones against whom charges have been brought but are still under trial. Lastly, there are detainees who held under decree 2 or similar enactments. With the exception of the political prisoners, the prison population to a large extent is made up of poor,

disadvantaged, uneducated, abused, unloved, unfulfilled, vengeful, aggressive, sadistic victimised members of society. They are subjected not only to punitive measure for their anti social acts, but are further desocialised by the lack of rehabilitative and supportive processes necessary to reintegrate them into society [Fasehun 1998].

According to him in civilized society, no suspect who has not been thoroughly investigated for a crime is arrested left alone detainee is denied of mental exercise. According to him each day is spent sitting around and gossiping. No one learns to improve. No one comes out socially better than he went in. Some detainees may be reformed temperamentally but none is rehabilitated economically. That is why some hardened criminals, when released have nothing to keep them out of crime. In no time they commit yet another crime and are thrown back in detention. In other lands, people engage in learning useful trades. Some even acquire university degrees extramurally to enable them become useful citizen outside the prison. The NPS is solely punitive, slightly reformative but not rehabilitation at all (Fasehun 1998).

All citizens have equal rights and privileges in the society, and the rights and privileges of any one citizen are duty and responsibility of others. When one commits a crime, he has violated the rights and privileges of others, and thus enjoyed more than his fair share of right. Punishment should be a way of making him refund his unearned and undeserved pleasure. Such punishment should therefore be calculated proportional to the extent to his culpability or blameworthiness. This is the theory of retribution (Hirsch 1976).

Hirsch however did not give us the public perception of such punishment. Nor has he shown any relationship between punishment and socio-economic system in operation.

The criminal law which we have in Nigeria today was smuggled in from the back door. It was a direct and wholesale importation from the metropolis to the colony which served as the epitome of rationality. It created a new world in which the notion of "right" was no longer attached to a "natural" or "customary" order but to a "technical" and "legal" order (Ahire 1985).

Karibi-white pointed out that the values which informed colonial laws were foreign ones, and then there was a total disregard for indigenous attitudes and accepted mores. He notes that in formulating offenses and justification for defence, it is the attitude of the colonial power that proved determinant. The moral attitude of the society towards particular conduct was ignored unless such conduct was at the same time reprehensible by the standard of the colonizing power (Karibi-White 1977:12). According to him:

The criminal code was enacted as an instrument of colonial policy, designed to achieve imperial uniformity, and to replace barbarous customs and primitive morality with the superior morality of the common law. Even in the customary criminal offenses recognised, it has been a negation of what their customary concepts stood for, and promotion of what the imperial government considered to be in the interest of peace and good government (Karibi-White 1977:14).

Milner (1972:375-6) notes that penal sections devised with the Nigeria community in mind, and the pattern since then has been not to devise new and locally effective penalties, but to use the ready-made English machinery of apparently similar African problems.

The continuance of a borrowed legal system is partly responsible for the absence of a clear and coherent criminal justice policy direction in Nigeria today. By policy direction, it is not making a simplistic call for the adoption of a singular penal policy

to be applied by all arms of the criminal justice system, instead, policy direction should answer the question; what does the overall criminal justice system intend to achieve, and how does it intend to go about achieving this? Ayua suggests that the primary aims of the penal system are to safeguard the existence of the society to maintain order and to ensure that citizens live unmolested, and free from unlawful interference (Ayua 1983:4).

Owomero (1980:116) notes that the major forms of sentence readily used by Nigerian magistrates and judges were imprisonment or fine with the alternative of imprisonment. Although existing legal provision encourages the use of probation and other non-custodial measures, it is regrettable that our judges hardly make use of these. Even a government source has acknowledged.

The government white paper on prison reorganization released 1971 categorically state the primary function of the Nigerian Prison Service viz; "Identifying the reasons for the antisocial behaviour of offenders and training them to become useful citizens in a free society". The patently custodial and positive function which Nigerian prisons have always performed still lingers on, and consistently overshadows the declared policy of reformation and training. Besides, Nigerian prisons have no physical and human resources to undertake so complex a task as the diagnosis of criminal behaviour, and the prescription of appropriate remedies (Ahire 1985:86).

The whole notion of reformation and correction with the prison can be viewed as a "grand hypocrisy in which custodial concerns, administrative exigencies and punishment are call disguised as treatment (Irwin, 1970). The nations prisons are mainly "human cages" with no facilities for correction, reformation and vocational training (Kayode 1987). The policy of reformation is no more than a public disguise

for "modernizing" while in practice, nothing has changed from this inherited penal system that was geared towards punishment, incapacitation and deprivation of incarcerated offenders (Alemika 1983:137).

In a paper presented by Mr. Paddy Ogan, the Public relation officer of the Lagos State Police Command, he attributed the problems of the Nigerian Police to the low entry requirements for recruitment into the Nigerian Police Force and corruption (Insight and Impact 1998 December).

Kolo (1997) observed that crime has become so prevalent in the country that Nigerians now constantly live in fear of becoming victims of criminal attack. He attributed the sharp rise in criminal activities to corruption over the years. For the average Nigerian civil or public servant, corruption is the only means through which he can become a millionaire within the shortest possible time. This get rich quick syndrome has watered the ground for an explosion of crime as it has given the criminal or intending criminal the confidence that agents of the law can easily be bribed and dissuaded from enforcing the law as expected. He concluded that there is need for certainty of punishment through eradication of corruption. And for this to be achieved, there must be a complete transformation in our sense of value, and realise that money/materials acquisition is never the aim of our existence.

Sa'ad (1995) observed that the Nigerian Police Force flouts almost every conceivable rights of persons that pass through them in the criminal justice system. Summons were hardly employed by the police, unnecessary force was used in arresting suspects such that some suspects died as a result. Suspects were usually detained for a long period of time in very dirty and congested police cells. Police hardly administer caution to suspect before collecting statements, instead they are made to confess

through the use of force or the threat of prolonging their detention in police cells. Starvation and beating were employed to obtain confessions. Police officers, instead of state counsels, prosecute suspects in courts thereby encouraging the police to abuse investigation procedures in order to achieve successful prosecutions.

From almost all the literatures reviewed emphasis has not been put in place about public perception of the criminal justice system. Public perception of the criminal justice system counts a lot in the area of determining the nature of its operation, how, why and under what influence. And this will give us a better picture of the criminal justice system and its operation from the eyes of the general public.

Theoretical Framework

After taking a look at some available and accessible literatures relevant to the research problem in this work, it is necessary to clarify the researcher's framework of analyses. This work though must utilize certain aspects of the positivistic empiricism/approach such as in the process of data collection and analyses (Qualitatively and quantitatively) (Sa'ad 1988). This work is inclined to materialistic Marxist theoretical framework of analyses, (Emphasis is on Neo-marxian). However, some few other theories on crime causation are reviewed in addition to the Marxian perspective to enrich our literature.

Theoretical Perspectives.

Theories of Crime Causation:

Lombroso (1911) classified criminals into 3 groups, the born criminals, insane criminals and criminaloids. Thus he says:

... Criminals compared with the general population would show anomalies (i.e. differences or defects) of head heights, head width and degree of receding forehead as well as differences in head circumference, head symmetry and so on.

Hence the recommendation of this school to prevent or control crime is to eliminate the possessors of the criminal attributes in society. Other contributors in this school of criminology are Ernest Kretschmer, William Sheldon and so on.

In trying to locate the causes of this problem after the empirical failure of the biological/archaeological analyses, some scholars resorted to look at the mind (psyche) of the criminal as an individual. These include the psycho-analysts and the maternal deprivation theories of crime, traits, types, social learning and moral development theories.

Psycho-analytic theory:

Freud (1949:14-15) observed that infant is a young with many antisocial, selfish and instinct violent behaviour, thus the infant mind is dominated by Id. The Id is a thought of the premodial reserve of instinctual energies, operates by the "pleasures principle" seek immediate gratification of impulses; it seeks to Maximise pleasures for the individual. Gradually the child acquires the sense of reality as they are presented to him, through his parents. Therefore the child's instinctual wishes can not be realised in a civilised human society.

The sense of reality Freud called the Ego emerges in the course of human development, "it is the self" governed by the reality principle. The superego symbolises enculturation, internalization of the superego is to control the activities of ego. According to Freud for the satisfactory development of the child's superego it is necessary for the parents to frustrate the child's Ids and Ego gradually and tolerantly. Problem comes where parents are denying essential emotional needs without hope of compensation because then the child may reach by becoming aggressive. This theory explain crime as a substitute response. This denotes some symbolic release of repressed complexes.

The psychological theories of crime causation was generally criticised of its narrow consideration of the situation of the individual criminal. The school is closer to the biological school of criminality since greater part of the blame goes to the individual than the social environment.

Sociological theories of crime causation.

The Social Learning Theory.

Surtherland (1947:5-9) observes three conditions for criminalisation. Thus, through contact mainly in intimate personal group which is constituent of criminals. Secondly, if the persons association are predominantly favourable to the violation of the law rather than conformity to the law. And lastly the criminalization process depends upon their propinquity (i.e. nearness especially of time, place or personal relationship), preponderance (frequency), duration and on their intensity as well as

upon how early in the individual's they occur. In principle and practice the differential association theory connotes a saying that 'he who runs with the thieves is very likely to become a thief.

Labelling Theory

Becker (1963) maintains thus:

... we must recognise that we can not know whether a given act will be categorised as deviant until the responses of others have occurred. Deviance is not a quality that lies in behaviour itself, but in the interaction between the persons who commits the act and those who respond to it.

This makes it that the assignment of a label 'Criminal' as the process through which the erring person becomes identified by others and himself as a 'Criminal' - the individual either withdraws from the criminal acts or proceeds committing the act. According to Becker Labelling places the individual in circumstances which make it harder for him to continue the normal routines of everyday life and this provokes him to 'abnormal action'. In other words labelling situation compels the individuals to deviance.

Anomie and social disorganization theories.

Durkheim (1952) observes that anomie is lack of social standard and control. It is a state of normlessness because people do not know what is to be done, they are in a state of doubts as what to do. This is because there is no limits set by society. In

an anomie society individual is not knowing what to expect and not knowing what is expected of him. Durkheim identified two types of societies; organic and mechanical solidarity. Mechanical solidarity is characterised by very deep feeling of togetherness and desire to share everything together e.g. the primitive community or village. Organic solidarity is characterised by modern industrial society, relationship is based on contract and law.

Means - Ends Theory

Merton (1957) adopted the explanation of crime by Durkheim to further explain social behaviour. According to him society has a culturally defined goal and an institutionalised means to achieve the goal. Deviant behaviour results from the disparity between the goal and means, if society emphasises the goal more than the approved means to achieve the goal. He pointed out five adoptive means or modes in society. These are conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism and rebellion.

Table I: Merton's typology of modes of individual adaptation.

Modes of Adaptation	Cultural goal	Institutional Means
Conformity	+	+
Innovation	+	-
Ritualism	-	+
Retreatism	-	-
Rebellion	±	±

(+) Signifies "acceptance"

(-) Signifies "rejection"

(±) Signifies "rejection and substitution of old with new values"

Conflict/Marxist and Other Social Theories

Vold (1958) maintains that enactment and enforcement of law is a result of conflict and compromise process, as each group struggle to enhance its position in society. When the interest of different groups conflicted one another, it is a common belief that generally the groups with less political power's action will end up being criminalised. Crime is therefore the actions of the group whose behaviour is criminalised.

Marxian Perspective

According to this perspective crime is not only the product of class bias of the law and the law enforcement procedures, but more basically a product of exploitation and degradation, the nature of which is determined by the mode and relations of production in the society. In capitalist society for instance the mechanised techniques of production leads to Marginalization that leads to lack of self-esteem (importance) and absence of power and alienation which creates intense pressures on individuals. Many people may turn to violence in order to beat their frustration by striking out against symbols of authority. Others may turn this frustration inward and experience severe emotional difficulty (Sa'ad 1988).

Quiney (1970) observes that it is law itself in society that brings about crime. This is because of the real fact that in any society criminals are defined by laws. They are those who violate the laws of society. What the segment interpret as laws does not shape the interest of all members of the society.

Miller (1958) explains deviance with class subculture, according to him lower class has its own subculture such as smartness, toughness, excitement and people of such class derive pleasure in physical activities. They engage in hard labour jobs. To Miller members of the class derive the characteristics from the nature of this job which is predominantly manual and unstable. The people in order to comfort themselves end up in alcoholism, raping, pickpocketing, petty theft etc.

The Capitalist State

In his introduction to the 1891 edition of *The Civil War in France* Engels wrote: 'Society has created its own organs to look after its common interests, originally through simple division of labour. But these organs, at whose head was the state power, had in the course of time, in pursuance of their own special interests, transformed themselves from the servants of society into the master of society. In the origin of family he argued that the state, which had become necessary because tribal institutions were incapable of harmonising conflicting class interests, because increasingly a special organism, standing above society.

But in order that these antagonisms, classes with conflicting economic interests, might not consume themselves and society in sterile struggle, a power seemingly standing above society became necessary for the purpose of moderating the conflict, of keeping it within the bounds of order, and then power, arisen out of society, but placing itself above it, and increasingly alienating itself from it, is the state.

However, the state is held to be in all typical periods the property or instrument of the dominant class. The cohesive force of civilised society is the state, which in all typical periods is exclusively the state of the ruling class, and in all cases remains essentially a machine for keeping down the oppressed, exploited class. The general historical function of the state is to safeguard the mode of production and maintain order through its characteristic coercive weapons. In the case of the modern representative or parliamentary state the bourgeoisie had gained exclusive political sway. The executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie. It is used by that class in an effort to maintain the existing economic system and social structure, which is from its view point, the best of all possible worlds. With the development of capitalism, its class character became clearer. Whatever the particular form of political system in capitalist societies, power usually remains, according to the theory, in the hands of the capitalists, who use the law, the various socialising institutions and the means of propaganda, to protect themselves. A body of pervasive and stabilising beliefs emerges, to mask and defend the real domination of a class (Duncan 1973).

Marx and Engels believed that their general account of the state received abundant confirmation from the structure of laws under capitalism. Laws are taken to express or reflect economic relations. A given civil law is but the expression of a certain development of property. Legislation, whether political or civil, never does more than proclaim, express in words, the will of economic relations. The ruling individuals in societies characterised by the division of labour and private property

besides having to constitute their power in the form of the state, have to give their will, which is determined by those definite conditions, a universal expression of the will of the state, as laws - an expression whose context is always determined by the relations of this class, as the civil and criminal law demonstrates in the clearest possible way.

Legal inequality matches and confirms social and economic inequality. According to Engels, in 1844 society was in the juvenile state of capitalist exploitation, in which class manipulation of the legal system was supposedly clear cut. He cited several instances of antiproletarian bills in the legislature - some of which did not, in fact, pass into law - and complained particularly of the New Poor Law of 1834. This measure, which established peculiarly unpleasant and barbarous workhouses for the poor, was a clear revelation of the bourgeois conception of its duties toward the proletariat - that the non-possessing class exists solely for the purpose of being exploited, and of starving when the property holders can no longer make use of it (Duncan 1973:149).

The domination of capital was revealed, not merely in the context of laws - the crimes and the penalties - but in their enforcement, and their accessibility to a small section of the people only. Police and justices of the peace were partisan, assuming the guilt of the proletarian, and treating him rudely and brutally, while the occasional middle - class defendant was given privileged treatment (Duncan 1973:149).

Marx in his historical account of the struggle for a normal working day in England, provided numerous examples of the political power of the bourgeoisie, such as the labour statutes which compulsorily lengthened the working day and the defeat of many measures for the improvement of working conditions. When factory Acts

were introduced, Marx pointed to the fact that many of the reforms were nominal, remaining a dead letter, that the law - makers purposely left escape routes in the law, which were easily discerned by the 'lynx eye of capital', that in critical cases the capitalists carried out a pro-slavery 'rebellion in miniature', and that the intention of the Acts was frustrated in those courts in which 'the master sat in judgement on themselves. According to him English law was muddled irrational and complex, and the task of interpreting it was highly skilled one, which was well beyond the means and the abilities of labourers. To understand the nature of class rule it is necessary to consider, not merely the structure of formal law, but the possibilities which it offers for interpretation and evasion, and the manner in which it is enforced, and by whom (Duncan 1973:150).

In addition to the partiality and oppressiveness of the law the labourer suffered, because of his lack of power, in one vital area. This was the area of free contract between capitalist and labourer. The law defined the rules of free competition, and declared that the contracting parties were legally free and equal, but the force of economic sanctions - given the profound inequality of the contending parties - ensured that one side could generally come out on top. The magnitude of wages is determined at the beginning by free agreement between the free worker and the free capitalist. Later it turns out that the worker is compelled to allow the capitalist to determine it, just as the capitalist is compelled to fix it as low as possible. Engels put the argument clearly:

The labour contract is supposed to be voluntarily entered into by both parties. But it is taken to be voluntarily entered into as soon as the law has put both parties on an equal footing on paper. The power given to one party by its different class position, the pressure it exercises on the other - the real economic position of both - all this is no concern of the law. And both parties, again are supposed to have equal rights for the duration of the labour contract, unless one or other of the parties expressly waive them. That the concrete economic situation compels the worker to forgo even the slightest semblance of equal rights - that is something the law cannot help. (Duncan 1973:150).

Marx, writing of the sphere of the production of commodities, wherein the purchase and sale of labour were effected, described it as a very Eden of the innate rights of man. There alone freedom, equality, property, and Bentham. Freedom because both buyer and seller of a commodity, say of labour power, are constructed only by their own free will. They contract as free agents, and the agreements they come to, is but the form in which they give legal expression to their common will. In these free transactions, the appearance of the *dramatis personae* changes. He who before was the money - owner, now strides in front as capitalist; the possessor of labour - power follows as his labourer. The one with an air of importance, smirking, intent on business; the other, timid and holding back, like one who is bringing his own hide to market and has nothing to expect but - a hiding (Duncan 1973: 150).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This aspect of the research will show us the population of the study, the sample size of the study, method of sampling, method of data collection, processing and analyses and hypotheses testing techniques used in the course of the research.

The population (Location) of the Study

Population is a large number of people in geographical area, like a country, state or local government (Akuezuilo 1993). A research population is specifically defined by the research problem. The important thing however is that all members of a population must have at least one characteristic common to them. In this research work, population of our study is the general public in Bama Local Government Area including the entire operatives of the Criminal Justice System and of course the criminal/inmates in the prison of Bama.

Bama is one of the oldest local government areas in Nigeria. It has a local government Chairman and its council members, it has an emir (His Royal Highness, the Shehu of Dikwa), with districts. In short it is Nigeria's model. The people are predominantly muslims and friendly to strangers, however they don't easily accept a stranger of different culture altogether except you follow through the traditional leaders, particularly the district heads, lawans and Bulamas. These heads give maximum cooperation to people who have legitimate mission, particularly authorised ones.

The 1991 census reported that Bama had a population of 195,124. Considering the 3.2% growth rate annually as determined by the National Population Commission (NPC), the population of the local government area can be estimated to as 250,000 (census News, 1991:12-39). Bama has a Divisional Police Station with subdivisions

in the rural areas and area command Headquarters. There is high court, magistrate courts (at Bama and Banki), upper area court and area courts (I and II), Bama upper area court (Kumshe), Dar-el-Jamal area court, we have the Bama main prison, a renowned prisons of the country.

The Sample Size of the study

Sample is the portion of the population selected for the study (Akuezuilo 1993:44). With the population size known to us, we used sample size of 290 for this research. One hundred and fifty (150) drawn from the general public, one hundred (100) from the inmates (prisoners) and forty (40) from among the officials of the criminal justice system (10 policemen, 10 court - officials and 20 prison officials). We used such a big sample size in order to obtain a relatively more reliable information and possibly to minimise the magnitude of sampling error.

Method of Sampling

Broadly there are probability and non probability sampling. The probability sampling technique include the random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling and Area sampling, (Akuezuilo 1993:45). On the other hand we have quota, accidental and purposive sampling as non-probability sampling. In other words probability sampling is the one in which all the elements in the population have equal chance of selection to form the sample. And non probability sampling is the one in which equal chance is not given to all members of the population. In this research number of sampling techniques were employed to have meaningful representation of the population.

Among the civil society where a sample size of one hundred and fifty (150) were drawn a cluster sampling techniques were employed. The population was divided into rural and urban. The urban comprise of Bama town, the local government headquarters; the rural comprise of the villages in the local government area.

In case of the general community one hundred (100) of the One Hundred and fifty (150) sample size were drawn from the rural area (villages). This is in line with the fact that about 75 % of the population are from rural area (villages) and therefore to end up with adequate conclusion and generalization most of the respondents should come from bulk of the population.

The local government area was divided into District unit which are Bama, Gulumba, Darajamal and Woloji (Kumshe). And these district units were subdivided into village units (areas headed by Lawans) and ward units (areas headed by Bulama). This was made possible with the special assistance from the local government council. Using the cluster sampling technique the following villages fall under the research sample. Dikwa- Ngaborawa ward unit under the Sabsawa village unit of Bama district. Dar-el-jamal ward unit under the Dar-el-jamal village unit of Dar-el-jamal District, Kashmiri ward unit under the Kashmiri (Batera) village unit of the Gulumba District, and Tarmuwa ward unit under the Tarmuwa village unit of the Woloji District. From each of these villages twenty-five (25) people were randomly selected to form the sample size of a unit. Fifty (50) people were randomly selected from the town (Bama).

In case of the 100 inmates ninety seven (97) were convicts while three (3) persons awaiting trials were randomly selected from the Bama main prison to form the sample size. Here the selection was done with the special assistance of the prison officials.

In case of the officials of the criminal justice system, ten (10) court/judicial officials were randomly selected, twenty (20) prison officials were equally randomly selected in the prison yard. In case of the policemen accidental method was employed. Accidental sampling is that in which anybody that comes on the way of the researcher within the proposed population forms part of the respondents. Here sampling frame is not necessary and therefore time saving and economical. The limitation of this method is that better chance is not given to all members unlike in the case of random sampling. Ten (10) policemen were accidentally selected to form the police quota of the sample size.

Generally in the random sampling technique a list of the particular unit population was made available and a corresponding numbers were written on pieces of papers and picked randomly from a bag. The corresponding number to the picked number and the name in lined with it is used to serve as part of the sample. Such person is called for an interview or provided with a questionnaire as the case may be. All above were done with the aid of heads of units or departments as the case may be.

Method of data Collection

Data is the facts, the observation of information relating to the subjects of study (Akuezuilo 1993:49). In this research number of instruments were employed, this include questionnaire, interview and observation.

A Questionnaire is a set of questions relating to the aims and objectives of the study to which the respondents (the sample) are required to answer by writing in their responses. A questionnaire is used when factual information is desired, and is usually used to both facts about the past, present and anticipated events, and also about the prevailing conditions and practice (Akuezuilo, 1993:49). In case of the prison officials an interview technique was employed to obtain detail and reliable information. And moreso to avoid likely missing of the data instrument and minimise financial cost. Some unstructured interviews were equally conducted on some of the officials of the criminal justice system. Questionnaires were administered in case of the Police and Court Officials.

To the general public and the inmates interview schedules were administered. This made the whole process of data collection smoother and successful. This technique was adopted on the ground that majority of the respondents may likely be illiterates. In the course of the research as a result of the face to face interview many issues were clarified and many more information outside the context of the interview schedule were equally gathered. Moreso throughout the course of this research observation was all round phenomenon. Observation gives upper advantage to assess and corroborate the information at hand and the accessible facts on ground.

Methods of data processing

At the end of the data collection exercise, the data remain in its qualitative form. Ordinarily, the data in this form are not easily comprehended and therefore to give more meaning it has to be processed and rearranged in such a way that one can easily make meaning out of them. This is called organization of data (Akuezuilo, 1993:61). In this research as will be seen in the next chapter the following method of data processing were used; sorting and tabulating using tables, frequency distribution among others.

Sorting is a process of separating data using some criteria. Tabulation means transferring data from the data gathering instruments to the tabular form in which they may be systematically examined (Akuezuilo *1993:61). These two processes can be accomplished by the method of hand sorting and recording.

Table; is a two - dimensional representation of statistical information or data. It assembles information on the attributes under study in such a way that relationship between all the information on the attributes can be seen and understood at a glance. The information continued in the table are usually arranged in vertical columns and horizontal rows. Such tables will be used in testing hypotheses of the research. Simple Bivariate tables were used in the dissertation as will be seen in the next chapter.

Frequency; summary of variables which associates each variable with its frequency of occurrence is known as frequency distribution. This was equally adequately put to use as shown in the next chapter.

Above all, these tabulations and distributions and the details of frequency analysis were made possible with the aid of coding sheets and computer.

Methods of Data Analyses and Hypotheses Testing

Nwana (1981) views analyses of data as techniques whereby the investigator extracts from the data information that was not apparently there before and which would enable us answer research questions and /or test research hypotheses.

Statistics is the science of data collection, presentation, analyses and interpretation of numerical data. Statistics enables us to draw general conclusions and to make predictions about what will happen under certain conditions. Statistics is divided into, descriptive - percentage, measures of central tendency or averages, (e.g. mean, mode and median), and measures of dispersion or spread e.g. the range, the semi-interquartile range, the variance and the standard deviation. Secondly the inferential statistics; measures of relationship e.g. coefficient of correlation and measures of comparison e.g. χ^2 chi-square (Akuezilo, 1993).

In the context of this research work as shown in the next chapter both descriptive statistic technique particularly per centage and the inferential statistic technique such as Spearman (Rho) Rank Correlation Coefficient and Chi-Square (X^2) measures of comparism were used for the details of the analysis and hypothesis testing.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter will give us a detail presentation and analysis of data. The data are derived from field survey.

GENERAL SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

TABLE 4:1 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY SEX

Sex	Categories of Respondents					Frequency	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Police Officers	Prison Officers	Judicial Officers		
Male	124	99	9	16	10	258	89
Female	26	1	1	4	0	32	11
Total	150	100	10	20	10	290	100

Above table shows that majority of the respondents are male. This is so because 89% of the respondents are male while 11% are female. The balancing of the male and the female respondents in total was not possible because of socio-cultural factors among others. In the area of this study females are hardly accessible to researchers because the culture does not allow open and often mingling between male and female especially with grown up females and married women. Moreso majority of the females' respondents are members of the general public, while we have only one female inmate out of 100 inmates.

TABLE 4:2 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE

Age	Categories of Respondents					Freq.	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Police Officers	Prison Officers	Judicial Officers		
18-25	62	46	0	0	2	110	37.9
26-32	21	40	8	1	0	70	24.1
33-39	12	6	2	8	2	30	10.3
40-46	10	5	0	9	4	28	9.7
Above 46	45	3	0	2	2	52	17.9
No response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	150	100	10	20	10	290	100

From above majority of the respondents fall into the age category of 18-25 years which constituted 37.9%. Equally 46% of the inmates respondents fall to this category of age. It is unfortunate that this category of people are those who supposed to be in tertiary education developing their career. The prison is supposed to be an alternative place for rehabilitation where career can equally be built, but unfortunately such a positive role had long been defeated as will be shown in the course of this analysis. Nevertheless, the distribution of the respondents across the age categories is quite fair, because it cuts across all parts of the productive age. This demonstrate reliability altogether.

TABLE 4:3 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY PRESENT RESIDENCE

Residence	Categories of Respondents					Frequency	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Police Officers	Prison Officers	Judicial Officers		
Rural	100	39	8	0	2	149	51.4
Urban	50	61	2	20	8	141	48.8
Total	150	100	10	20	10	290	100

From above residence about 51.4% of the respondents reside in rural area. However majority (especially 75%) of the respondents for the general public were intentionally selected from the rural area in consideration of the rural-urban population size of the country. Above also reveals that majority of the inmates respondents (61%) are urban dwellers. This suggests the probability of the existence of more criminals in the urban area (centres) than in the rural areas because of their relative circumstance. Also the table revealed that majority of the members of staff of the criminal justice system are urban dwellers.

TABLE 4:4 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND

Ethnic Background	Categories of respondents					Freq.	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Police Officers	Prison Officers	Judicial Officers		
Kanuri	121	53	2	5	10	191	65.9
Fulani	10	16	0	2	0	28	9.7
Hausa	3	5	2	0	0	10	3.4
Shuwa Arab	5	4	2	1	0	12	4.1
Gamargu	5	15	2	0	0	22	7.6
Wula/Mafa	5	5	2	0	0	12	4.1
Higi	1	2	0	5	0	8	2.8
Others	0	0	0	7	0	7	2.4
Total	150	100	10	20	10	100	100

Above table shows that majority of the respondents are Kanuri which constitute 65.9% of the total. 53% of the inmates respondents are equally Kanuri, while 25% of the prison official respondents are Kanuri, 100% of the court respondents are Kanuri. This suggests that the area under study is occupied by Kanuris predominantly. This is therefore confirmed by the position that Borno State's major ethnic group is Kanuri. The table also revealed that after Kanuri majority of the respondents are Fulani (9.7%) followed by Gamargu (7.6%), Shuwa Arab (4.1%), Wula/Mafa (4.1%), Hausa (3.4%), Higi (2.8%) and others 2.4%.

TABLE 4:5: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY RELIGION

Religion	Categories of Respondents					Freq.	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Police Officers	Prison Officers	Judicial Officers		
Islam	144	86	4	11	10	255	87.9
Christianity	6	13	6	9	0	34	11.7
Traditional Believers	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.3
Non-believers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	150	100	10	20	10	290	100

Above shows that majority of the respondents are Muslims constituting 87.9%, while 11.7% are Christians and 0.3% traditional believers and none is non-believer. This is confirmed by the position that the area of study are predominantly Muslims. Such an inclination may have some impact on the perception of the criminal justice system. As will be seen in the course of the analyses some particularly suggested that justice can never be possible unless the whole system is transformed to reflect Islamic state where the holy Quran should be the basis of jurisprudence.

TABLE 4:6: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	Categories of Respondents					Freq.	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Police Officers	Judicial Officers	Prison Officers		
Single	60	54	2	2	1	119	41
Married	90	46	8	8	19	171	59
Total	150	100	10	10	20	290	100

From above majority of the respondents are married, constituting about 59% of the total sample size. Only prison-inmate respondents as revealed above are in majority non-married (single), while all other ones revealed that majority are married. As a matter of fact one's marital status may have some influence over perception of the criminal justice system. As the tradition of the study area a married person (male) is at the Centre of the general struggle for survival by virtue of being responsible for the upkeep of the family. This definitely affect the rate of crime and its administration, and therefore its perception by the public.

TABLE 4:7: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN/DEPENDENTS

Number of Departments/ Children	Categories of Respondents					Freq.	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Police Officers	Prison Officers	Judicial Officers		
1 - 5	56	35	6	11	4	112	38.6
6 - 10	29	6	0	5	0	40	13.8
More than 10	2	1	0	4	4	11	3.8
No response	63	58	4	-	2	127	43.8
Total	150	100	10	20	10	290	100

This shows that majority have children/dependents altogether. This variable may have significant influence on the perception of the criminal justice system with the variable of marital status as shown in table 4:6. This is so because one can rightly conclude that under the tradition of area of study there is relationship between marital status and number of children/dependents one may have. Actually marriage is not a sufficient condition for one to bear children/dependent, you may have dependent/children under your care as a family member either by marriage, financial buoyancy, or agedness among others.

TABLE 4:8: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Educational Background	Categories of Respondents					Freq.	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Prison Officers	Police Officers	Judicial Officers		
Primary Incomplete	5	16	1	0	0	22	7.5
Secondary Incomplete	5	8	1	2	0	16	5.5
Primary Complete	0	12	10	0	6	28	9.7
Secondary Complete	5	6	3	8	0	22	7.5
College/Poly Incomplete	20	4	0	0	0	24	8.3
College/Poly Complete	5	1	3	0	0	9	3.1
University Incomplete	3	0	0	0	0	3	1.0
University Complete	7	0	0	0	2	9	3.1
Quranic Scholar	10	18	0	0	2	30	10.3
None	90	35	2	0	0	127	43.8
Total	150	100	20	10	10	290	100

Above reveals that majority of the respondents fall under no any educational qualification. And 10.3% of the respondents attended Quranic school, 9.7% have completed primary school, while 8.3% have entered college/polytechnic but left before completion. Only 3.1% have completed university education. Educational background may actually have some influence about one's perception of the criminal justice system. I have the assertion that those who have basic education at least university graduates may be privileged to have an idea about the theoretical aspects of the justice system in addition to the practical which is open to all

TABLE 4: 9: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Categories of respondents					Freq.	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Prison Officers	Police Officers	Judicial Officers		
Farmer	85	45	0	0	0	130	44.8
Civil Servant	14	7	20	10	10	61	21
Businessmen	25	42	0	0	0	67	23.1
Unemployed	22	5	0	0	0	27	9.3
Others	4	1	0	0	0	5	1.7
Total	150	100	20	10	10	290	100

The above table shows that 44.8% of the respondents are farmers, followed by 23.1% as businessmen while 21% are civil servants. 9.3% are unemployed while 1.7% take various other jobs. This confirms the fact that majority of the population of the study area are farmers.

TABLE 4: 10: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY INCOME PER ANNUM

Income Per Annum (In ₦)	Categories of Respondents					Freq.	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Prison Officers	Police Officers	Judicial Officers		
No income	0	100	0	0	0	100	34.5
Below 20,000	16	0	3	0	5	24	8.3
20,001 - 30,000	35	0	1	0	0	36	12.4
30,001 - 40,000	13	0	11	5	0	29	10
40,001 - 50,000	8	0	1	0	0	9	3.1
50,001 - 60,000	13	0	3	0	0	16	5.5
60,001 - 70,000	2	0	0	0	1	3	1.0
70,001 - 80,000	3	0	1	0	0	4	1.4
80,001 - 90,000	6	0	0	0	0	6	2.1
Above 100,000	10	0	0	0	0	10	3.4
No response	44	0	0	5	4	53	18.3
Total	150	100	20	10	10	290	100

Above reveals that majority of the respondents fall to income category of 20001-30000 constituting about 23.8%. About 20.7% of the respondents earn below N20000 per annum. And only 7.2% of the respondents fall to the income above N100000 per annum. This shows majority of populace in the study area are poor who may hardly carter for their basic needs adequately.

TABLE 4:11: THE OPINION OF RESPONDENTS ABOUT THE LEGAL FUNCTIONS OF NIGERIA POLICE FORCE

Opinion of respondents	Categories of respondents			Freq.	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Police Officers		
To maintain law & order	125	96	8	229	88.1
Preservation of general life security	25	4	2	31	11.9
Others	0	0	0	0	0
No response	-	-	-	-	-
Total	150	100	10	260	100

From above it was revealed that majority of the respondents believe that Nigeria Police Force as an organization is supposed to maintain law and order in the society. They derived this of them have no basic education that might have privileged than of having detail theoretical knowledge of the functions of police as shown in our analysis of table 4:8.

TABLE 4:12: RESPONDENTS VIEW ON WHETHER NPF ACHIEVES THESE LEGAL FUNCTIONS DISCUSSED ABOVE.

Responses	Categories of respondents			Freq.	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Police Officers		
No	117	18	2	137	52.7
Yes	25	75	0	100	38.5
No response	8	7	8	23	8.8
Total	150	100	10	260	100

Above shows that majority of the respondents maintain that Nigeria police Force does not achieve the legal functions mentioned in table 4:14 above. About 52.7% maintain so while 38.5% maintain otherwise. However only 20% of the police maintain that NPF achieves such goals, while 80% did not response. The silence of the majority of the policemen respondents may suggest the conclusion that hardly work toward realization of the said objectives for obvious reason.

TABLE 4:13 RESPONDENTS REASONS FOR NPF'S NOT ACHIEVING THEIR LEGAL FUNCTIONS

Responses	Categories of Respondents		Freq.	%. .
	General Public	Police Officers		
They are corrupt	115	0	123	76.9
They have no enough working facilities	35	8	35	21.9
Others	0	0	0	0
No response	-	2	2	1.3
Total	150	10	160	100

Above table shows that 76.9% of the respondents observed that the reasons for the NPF's not achieving their legal functions is that they are corrupt, while 21.9% observed that they have no enough working facilities to discharge their duties. This is very unfortunate because of its wide scope implication.

TABLE 4:14: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON THEIR VIEWS AS IN WHOSE INTEREST THE NPF IS OPERATING

Responses	Categories of Respondents			Freq.	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Police Officers		
The rich/influential	143	98	2	243	93.5
The poor/subordinate	0	0	0	0	0
Entire members of public	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0
No response	7	2	8	17	6.5
Total	150	100	10	260	100

From above it was reveal that 93.5% of the respondents maintain that NPF is operating in the interest of the rich/influential members of the society. This confirm the position that he who has the economy power controls the remaining of the super structures his society.

TABLE 4:15: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHY NPF OPERATES TO SERVE THE INTEREST OF THE FEW ELITES (RICH/INFLUENTIAL)

Responses	Categories of respondents			Freq.	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Police Officers		
They are corrupt	142	99	2	243	93.5
They are dictated by the elites	1	0	0	1	0.4
Others	0	0	0	0	0
No response	7	1	8	16	6.2
Total	150	100	10	260	100

Above table shows that 93.5% of the respondents maintain that corruption is the major reason behind the NPF's operation to serve the interest of the few elite, while 0.4% of the respondents maintain that police operates to serve the interest of the few elites because they are dictated by the elites.

TABLE 4:16: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER POLICE OBSERVE LAID DOWN PROCEDURE IN THE DISCHARGE OF THEIR DUTIES

Responses	Categories of respondents			Freq.	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Police Officers		
Yes	1	1	4	6	2.3
No	141	99	4	244	93.8
No response	8	-	2	10	3.8
Total	150	100	10	260	100

Procedure in this sense means the extent in which the police powers of arrest, detention, charging and prosecution is exercised within the context of the law without actually infringing the fundamental rights of the alleged/accused individual(s), as for instance defined by sections 30 to 40 of the 1979 constitution (and sections 32 to 44 of the 1989 constitution) as well as those defined by the African charter on human and peoples' rights and the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (see Nwanko and Crow 1994:4-28, Pelo 1991:17-50 and Liberty 1998:2). The presenter in the course of the research took his time to clarify unclear issues to avoid misguided information/responses.

TABLE 4:17: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER THERE IS BIAS TREATMENT IN THE PROCEDURE OF ARRESTING ACCUSED INDIVIDUALS OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES

Responses	Categories of respondents			Freq	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Police Officers		
Yes	127	91	4	222	85.4
No	23	9	4	26	10
No response	-	-	2	2	0.8
Total	150	100	10	260	100

Classes in this sense was explained to respondents to mean categorizing members of the society into two (the rich and the influentials, and the poor peasants and the down trodden urban based workers and alike) in the community. And only 10% of the respondents maintain that there is no biasness. The biasness in the procedure of arrest by the police of the accused individuals of the different classes has been confirmed by many scholars in previous researches (e.g. Sa'ad 1998:122-123).

TABLE 4:18: SHOWING WHETHER THE RICH/INFLUENTIAL MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY ARE HARDLY ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.

Responses	Categories of respondents		Freq.	%
	General Public	Police Officers		
Yes	149	4	153	95.6
No	1	0	1	0.6
No response	-	6	6	3.8
Total	150	10	160	100

This further confirms the corrupt practice by the police. This position has been confirmed by Bamisheye 1974:65-83, Chamblis 1975:170 & 172 and Odekunle 1978:91-92 as rightly presented (Sa'ad 1989:14-22).

TABLE 4:19: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS, ON WHY THE RICH/INFLUENTIAL MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY ARE HARDLY ARRESTED

Responses	Categories of respondents		Freq.	%
	General Public	Police Officers		
Because they offer bribes to the arresting officer	149	2	151	94.4
Because in most cases the crimes they commit are organised ones which involved the police as partner	0	2	2	0.8
Because their efforts are frustrated by their superior from experience	0	0	0	0
The police in charge are not ready to discharge their duties of arrest personally	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0
No response	1	6	7	4.4
Total	150	10	160	100

Above table shows that 94.4% of the respondents maintain that the rich/influential members of the society are hardly arrested because they offer bribes to the arresting officer. This equally further confirm the corrupt practice of the police which is unfortunate.

TABLE 4:20: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER THE RICH/INFLUENTIAL IS ARRESTED, HE IS TREATED AS VERY IMPORTANT PERSONALITY (VIP) AND IN MOST CASES BEND THE LAW TO BE SET FREE AFTER GIVING BRIBE.

Responses	Categories of respondents			Freq.	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Police Officers		
Yes	144	86	6	236	90.8
No	5	14	2	21	8.1
No response	1	-	2	3	1.2
Total	150	100	10	260	100

Above table shows that 90.8% of the respondents maintain that in case the rich/influential is arrested, he is treated as very important personality and in most cases bend the law to be set free after giving bribe. This further confirms the position that dominant members of stratified societies control the forces of power because of their influence.

Table 4:21: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON THE OPINION THAT THE POOR IS BRUTALISED AND EMBARRASSED BY THE POLICE IN THE COURSE OF ARREST

Responses	Categories of respondents		Freq.	%
	General Public	Police Officers		
Yes	148	4	152	95
No	2	4	6	3.8
No response	-	2	2	1.3
Total	150	10	160	100

This further confirms the biasness of the police in their procedure of arresting member of different classes in the country. Brutalised and embarrassed in this sense means being beaten, dragged, clubbed or verbally insulted which is prohibited by constitution. This is indeed a violation of the fundamental rights of individuals as suspects. Whatever is the gravity of the suspected offense might have been committed by the suspect(s), the suspect(s) should be initially be treated as innocent until proved otherwise. He (she) should be treated as human being because the law is supposed to protect both the offenders and the offended. The brutality and embarrassing attitude of the police toward arresting poor suspects of the society may be used as a means to realise some political ends by members of the ruling class (rich/influentials).

TABLE 4:22: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER THE POLICE THREATENS THE ARRESTED POOR ACCUSED TO CONFERS GUILTY (E.G. THROUGH SEVERE TORTURE).

Responses	Categories of respondents		Freq.	%
	General Public	Police Officers		
Yes	149	9	158	98.8
No	1	1	2	1.3
No response	-	-	-	-
Total	150	10	160	100

Above table shows that 98.8% of the respondents maintain that police threaten the arrested poor accused to confess guilty (e.g. through severe torture). This is indeed unfortunate and might cause the punishment of some citizens for no just reasons. This is indeed an abuse of the power of investigation and charges the Nigerian Police Force is supposed to exercise. Moreover it is indeed violation of the fundamental rights stipulated by sections 30-42 of the 1979 constitution as amended, the African charter on human and peoples' rights as ratified by Nigeria, as well as the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. There should be no discriminatory treatment of whatsoever form under whatever condition unless on implementation of the constitutional call.

TABLE 4:23: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER IT IS FAIR TO REMAND/DETAIN ACCUSED IN THE POLICE CELLS CONSIDERING CONGESTION AND RELATED IMPLICATIONS

Responses	Categories of respondents			Freq	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Police Officers		
Yes	15	23	6	44	16.9
No	135	77	0	212	81.5
No response	-	-	4	4	1.5
Total	150	100	10	260	100

Above table reveals that 81.5% of the respondents maintain that it is not fair to detain accused with the police cells considering congestion and related implications. While 16.9% maintain that it is fair to detain accused, 1.5% did not give any response.

TABLE 4:24: RESPONDENTS RECOMMENDATION ON NPF's DISCHARGE OF DUTIES (ARREST, INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION).

Responses	Categories of respondents			Freq.	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Police Officers		
Corruption should be eradicated	130	70	8	208	80
Employment for all	5	16	0	21	8.1
No alternative	1	2	0	3	1.2
Others	1	1	0	2	0.8
No response	13	11	2	26	10
Total	150	100	10	260	100

Above table reveals that 80% of the respondents maintain that the alternative solution for the failure of the NPF's discharge of duties is to eradicate corruption. This confirms that one of the major obstacles for the smooth operation of the police is corruption. Unfortunately corruption is a condition and not a primary cause on its own. To eradicate corruption means therefore to eradicate the primary source or the original source which is the perpetuation of underdevelopment (i.e. dependent capitalism).

TABLE 4:25: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON OPINION ABOUT THE LEGAL FUNCTIONS OF COURT

Responses	Categories of respondents			Freq.	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Judicial Officers		
To interpret the law	137	93	8	238	91.5
Preservation of general security	13	6	2	21	8.1
Others	0	1	0	1	0.4
Total	150	100	10	260	100

Above table reveals that 91.5% of the respondents maintain that the legal function of the court is to interpret the law, while 8.1% maintain that it is for the preservation of general security of the citizens.

TABLE 4:26: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON IN WHOSE INTEREST THE COURT IS OPERATING.

Responses	Categories of respondents			Frequency	%
	General Public	Judicial Officers	Prison Inmates		
The rich/influential	141	5	93	239	91.9
Poor/Subordinate	2	2	0	4	1.5
Entire Public	5	3	7	15	5.8
Others	2	0	0	2	0.8
No response	-	-	-	-	-
Total	150	10	100	260	100

Above reveals that 91.9% of the respondents maintain that the court operates in the interest of the rich/influential. This further confirms our earlier position that he who controls the means of production controls almost everything in society of his domain. This position is furthermore substantively confirmed by Sa'ad (1989:122-123)

TABLE 4:27: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER COURT/JUDICIAL STAFF OBSERVE LAID DOWN PROCEDURES IN THEIR DISCHARGE OF DUTIES

Responses	Categories of respondents "			Frequency	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Judicial Officers		
Yes	111	46	2	159	61.2
No	39	51	6	96	36.9
No response	-	3	2	5	1.9
Total	150	100	10	260	100

Above table shows that 61.2% of the respondents maintain that court officials observe laid down procedures in their discharge of duties, while 36.9% maintain otherwise. Laid down procedure in this sense means equal treatment of all accused in the court in the course of prosecution as called by the law without actually infringing any of the fundamental rights of the individual(s) beyond scope of the law. This was actually explained to respondents to avoid tapping misguided information.

TABLE 4:28: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER THERE IS OFTEN BIAS TREATMENT IN THE INTERPRETATION OF LAW AGAINST ACCUSED INDIVIDUALS OF DIFFERENT CLASSES

Responses	Categories of respondents			Frequency	%
	General	Prison	Judicial		
	Public	Inmates	Officers		
Yes	38	91	2	131	50.4
No	1	7	8	16	6.2
No response	111	2	-	113	43.5
Total	150	100	10	260	100

Above table reveals that 50.4% of the respondents maintain that there is often bias treatment in the interpretation of law against accused individual of different classes, and 6.2% disagreed with this position, while 43.5% did not give response who might fall to the category of those who maintain that court observe laid down procedure (as explained) in their discharge of duties. Nevertheless the bias treatment of the court in Nigeria has been confirmed by scholars especially the alkalis. Olufokunbi (1986:123-130) revealed that there is often bias treatment as a result of corruption in the administration of justice. The native judicial officers according to him combine the pollution of the stream of justice with bare-faced receipt of gratifications. In 70% of these courts he said justice is sold to the highest bidder.

TABLE 4:29: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER IT IS FAIR TO REMAND/DETAIN ACCUSED IN THE COURT CELLS CONSIDERING CONGESTION AND RELATED IMPLICATIONS HOWEVER SHORTEST THE PERIOD OF STAY.

Responses	Categories of respondents			Frequency	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Judicial Officer		
Yes	7	14	8	29	11.2
No	143	86	2	231	88.9
Total	150	100	10	260	100

Above table shows that 88.9% of the respondents maintain that it is not fair to detain accused in the court cells considering congestion and related implication, however shortest the period of stay, while 11.2% maintain that it is fair.

TABLE 4:30: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON THE LEGAL FUNCTIONS OF THE NPS (AS SUGGESTED BY RESPONDENTS)

Responses	Categories of respondents			Frequency	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Prison Officers		
To detain and rehabilitate offenders	148	94	18	260	96.3
Preservation of general security	2	5	2	9	3.3
Others	0	1	0	1	0.4
Total	150	100	20	270	100

Above shows that 96.3% of the respondents maintain that the legal functions of the NPS is to detain and rehabilitate offenders, while 3.3% maintain that its functions is the preservation of general security. Legal functions in this sense means the ideal objective the prison is supposed to realise.

TABLE 4:31: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER NPS ACHIEVES THE LEGAL FUNCTIONS (AS SUGGESTED)

Responses	Categories of respondents			Frequency	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Prison Officers		
Yes	2	10	14	26	9.6
No	148	90	6	244	90.4
Total	150	100	20	270	100

Above table shows that 90.4% of the respondents maintain that NPS does not achieve their legal functions, while 9.6% maintain that it does achieve.

TABLE 4:32: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON IN WHOSE INTEREST NPS IS OPERATING

Responses	Categories of respondents			Frequency	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Prison Officers		
The rich/Influential	132	17	11	160	59.3
The poor/subordinate	5	0	2	7	2.6
Entire members of public	13	83	7	103	38.1
Others	0	0	0	0	0
Total	150	100	20	270	100

Operation in this sense does not only mean operation as an institution internally but the extent in which the Nigeria Prison Service as an organization is operating in the larger society. From the above it is largely perceived that it operates in the interest of the rich/influentials. Theoretically the Nigerian Prison Service is a unique state institution meant actually to serve the entire populace in its role of identifying the anti-social behaviour of convicts so as to rehabilitate them. Unfortunately the dominant members of the society take advantage by actually jeopardising the primary objective(s) of the organization to realise and perpetuate their socio-economic and political ends. Actually most of the inmates in our prisons are poor/underprivileged while it is a fact that elites crime are so often and visible yet majority of them escape being incarcerated to prison. And even those

of them circumstantially fall as victims ended up treated as political detainees (special prisoners) whose condition of service differ with the common inmates right inside the prison.

TABLE 4:33: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER NIGERIAN PRISON SERVICE OBSERVE LAID DOWN PROCEDURES IN THEIR CONDUCT OF DUTIES

Responses	Categories of respondents			Frequency	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Prison Officers		
Yes	38	73	13	124	45.9
No	111	27	5	143	53
No response	1	0	2	3	1.1
Total	150	100	20	270	100

From above laid down procedure in this sense means admitting inmates, tracing the antisocial behaviour of the convict and taking appropriate measure for rehabilitation without infringing the fundamental rights of the individual(s) as stipulated in sections 30-42 of the 1979 constitution and all rights preserved by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the African Charter on human and peoples' rights. Actually my observation in the course of this study convinced me that some these procedures are observed but others are not because conditions does not permit. For instance official may receive admitting convicts with good faith but actually facilities are not available to strengthen the moral for

the realization of the rehabilitative goal of the NPS. I observed that the average relationship between the inmates and prison officials is not bad and can actually demonstrate a relative acceptance of the rejected by the society.

TABLE 4:34: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER RICH/INFLUENTIAL INMATES ARE HARDLY EXPOSED TO HARD LABOUR OR TO SOME OTHER DEGRADING ACTIVITIES (E.G. FETCHING WATER, PARKING IN FIREWOOD FOR COOKING, WASHING FOR PRISON OFFICIALS ETC).

Responses	Categories of respondents		Frequency	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates		
Yes	142	14	156	91.8
No	8	6	14	8.3
Total	150	20	170	100

Above table reveals that 91.8% of the respondents maintain that rich/influential members of the inmates are hardly exposed to hard labour. However, rich/influential members in this sense is restricted to political detainees. This is so because almost all respondents confirmed that all other inmates are treated equal and if there need be equally exposed to hard labour inconsiderate of their wealth or influence.

TABLE 4:35: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHY RICH/INFLUENTIAL MEMBERS OF THE INMATES PARTICULARLY THE POLITICAL DETAINEES ARE HARDLY EXPOSED TO HARD LABOUR

Responses	Categories of respondents		Frequency	%
	General Public	Prison Officers		
Because they are special prisoners whose incrimination is based on state issue	141	11	152	89.4
Because they have intimate relationship with the superior NPS officials	1	3	4	2.4
Others	0	0	0	0
No response	0	6	14	8.2
Total	150	20	170	100

Above shows that 89.4% of the respondents maintain that rich/influential (political detainees) are hardly exposed to hard labour because according to them they are special prisoners whose incrimination is based on state issue or political otherwise called prisoners of conscience. This appears to be a fact because my observation in the course of this research shows that though there was no any special prisoner (political detainee) in the prison as at the time of study, a separate block was built for that category of prisoners in the yard.

TABLE 4:36: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER POOR ARE BADLY TREATED IN THE COURSE OF SERVING JAIL TERMS

Responses	Categories of respondents		Frequency	%
	General Public	Prison Officers		
Yes	143	7	150	88.2
No	7	13	20	11.8
Total	150	20	170	100

Above table shows that 88.2% of the respondents maintain that poor are badly treated in the course of serving jail terms, while 11.8% maintain that they are treated otherwise. In the course of research I observed that almost all the inmates found in the prison as at the time of the study can be classified as poor/underprivileged. Majority are actually not doing anything than chatting with colleagues, some are making cap and few others are attached to the kitchen. I observed it appears those in the kitchen are relatively more exposed to hardwork like fetching water, parking in firewood etc. But what I actually failed to find out is whether they are in the kitchen doing voluntarily with full commitment and interest or under compelling situation. Nevertheless, my observation was that they appeared not to be unhappy in relation to their other colleagues. The entire treatment can actually not be commendable when it comes to their welfare. By the time of this study the food they were eating was equally below average because it may not meet nutritional requirement. It is my assertion that the system can never allow the NPS to actually observe their ideals and therefore must be perceived as badly treating the inmates particularly the poor inmates since the political detainees are usually given special treatment ahead of their poor counterparts.

TABLE 4:37: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON RESPONDENTS GENERAL OBSERVATION ABOUT THE REHABILITATIVE FUNCTIONS OF PRISON

Responses	Categories of respondents		Frequency	%
	General Public	Prison Officer		
Failure	140	16	156	91.8
Fair	4	4	8	4.7
Good	6	0	6	3.5
TOTAL	150	20	170	100

Above table shows that 91.8% of the respondents maintain that generally their observation about the rehabilitative function of prison shows that is a failure. 4.7% observed that it is fair, while 3.5% maintain that it is good. The rehabilitative function of the prison must be perceived as a failure considering the continuous trend of graduation of convicts from prison without acquiring any skill to reform to societal expectations. Majority of the graduates from prison become more hardened criminals and some of them become recidivists. My assertion is that NPS is not operating in isolation from the society. Whatever problem the society has the prison is part and parcel of the same problem. The dependent capitalist economy in operation does not allow the society to prevail the rule of law. This resulted in elitist crime predominantly corruption which actually jeopardise the smooth realisation of the objectives of all institutions in our society. Instead these institutions are further conditioned to actually serve as instrument of tapping resources into personal pockets by the same set of elites. Prison is therefore long being defeated from its rehabilitative function to serve as practically a confinement to repress progressives and

common society determined offenders and alike. As a result of this circumstance the rich/influentials actually make use of this institution to achieve their political and socio-economic ends.

TABLE 4:38: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER PRISON CELLS SERVE AS A TRAINING GROUND FOR FURTHER CRIME AND CRIMINALITY AND THEREFORE IS AN ABUSE OF THE REHABILITATIVE ROLE OF THE NPS

Responses	Categories of respondents			Frequency	%
	General Public	Prison Inmates	Prison Officers		
Yes	113	94	17	224	83
No	37	6	3	46	17
Total	150	100	20	270	100

This table is in conformation with the position that crime is a product of social interaction than in-born. In this case criminals learn more criminality in the prison cells. Majority of the respondents agreed with the position that criminality is learned than inborn.

TABLE 4:39: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON INMATES' OFFENSE THAT LED TO THEIR IMPRISONMENT

Responses	Prison Inmates	%
Stealing	85	85
Armed Robbery	2	2
Fighting	6	6
Murder	1	1
Breach of trust	2	2
Others	4	4
Total	100	100

Above shows that 85% of the respondents who are inmates were imprisoned because of stealing (theft), 2% were accused of armed robbery (awaiting trial), 6% for fighting, 2% for breach of trust. The one person for murder (awaiting trial). The three awaiting trials stayed for number of years as awaiting trials. According to one of the armed robbery suspect "I stayed for about 82 months not appearing before the court". This is just a sample from the awaiting trials drawn to tap for information. While the reason behind such a very long delay is subject for research, it is often a delay of justice which is of course a denial of justice. The most unhappy of all is that both of them denied to have committed the offense they were charge for. It is quite possible therefore that such accused person may be discharged and acquitted and the length of time spent as awaiting trial is quite unfortunate. This further confirm the apparent failure of the criminal justice system in Nigeria. It was equally revealed from the table that it is very likely that majority of the crime committed in the area of study is theft. Considering the socio-economic status of the offenders coupled with the general unfavourable economic predicament many of such criminals might have been pushed by survival syndrome among other factors.

TABLE 4:40: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER RESPONDENTS WERE BRUTALISED AND EMBARRASSED IN THE COURSE OF THEIR ARREST

Responses	Prison Inmates	%
Yes	71	71
No	29	29
Total	100	100

Above reveals that 71% of respondents who are inmates maintain that they were brutalised and embarrassed in the course of the arrest, while 29% maintain otherwise. Brutalised and embarrassed in this sense means being beaten up, clubbed, or verbally insulted. This is quite unfortunate and is often violation of fundamental rights of the individual(s) suspect(s). A suspect should be presumed innocent until proved otherwise by court. The law is there to protect both the offender and the rest of the members of the society. Force or threat can only be used by the police under strict situation of a suspect's resistance to arrest as rightly defined by the Northern Nigeria Criminal Procedure Code (NNCPC):

If a person liable to arrest resists the endeavour to arrest him or attempts to evade the arrest, the person authorized to arrest him may use all means necessary to effect the arrest (NNCPC, 1963:S.31 See also S.261 of the CPC, 1960).

TABLE 4:41: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON HOW THEY WERE INTERROGATED IN THE POLICE STATION

Responses	Prison Inmates	%
Severely beaten	85	85
IPO was harsh but no beating	14	14
IPO was simple & polite	1	1
Total	100	100

Above shows that 85% of the respondents maintain that they were severely beaten in the course of investigation in the police station, 14% maintain that IPO was harsh but no beating was done, while only 1% maintain that IPO was simple and polite. It is just unfortunate that the police who suppose to maintain law and order in our society are at the centre of law breaking in the course of discharging their duties. Policeman is supposed to be a researcher whose objective is information than anything therefore tries as much as humanly possible to bring down himself to tap for facts. Unfortunately that particular objective is set aside with full intent to use his privilege as civil servant to qualify himself as civil master and tap for resources to his personal pocket. It is therefore not surprising for the 85% of the respondents who are inmates to have revealed the fact that they were beaten in the course of interrogation in the police station. This position is further confirmed by Sa'ad in his survey of 300 prisoners in former Gongola State. He revealed that all those (243 of them) who were initiated into legal process through police arrests, were treated badly, both during and after their arrest. According to them they were clubbed and beaten up and had their clothes ruffled during arrest. After arrest they were locked up in

congested, poorly lit and disgusting police cells. In addition they were left very hungry and thirsty (Sa'ad 1995:154). Though the survey above was done quite sometime (since 1988) it is quite replicable at this time after a decade in entirely different state (environment). This further suggest to me that Nigeria Police Force was only growing in scope of activities and population size, but quite lagging behind in appearance in the area of methodology and human relation. Police should not be an exception when it comes to the submission to the rules of law, but certain such inhuman treatment of suspect is often a violation of fundamental rights of sections 30-42 of 1979 constitution and has actually contradicted the aspects of the universal Declaration of human rights and of the African Charter on human and peoples' rights.

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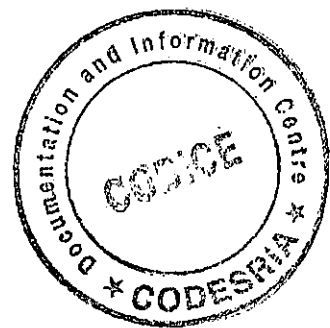


TABLE 4:42 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER RESPONDENTS WERE DETAINED IN POLICE CELL.

Responses	Prison	%
Yes	88	88
No	12	12
Total	100	100

Above table shows that 88% of respondents maintain that they were detained in police cell while 12% maintain otherwise.

TABLE 4:43: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON PERIOD OF DETENTION IF DETAINED

Responses	Prison Inmates	%
One day	20	20
Two days	7	7
3-6 days	20	20
1 week - 3 weeks	40	40
1 month - 3 months	1	1
Above 3 months	0	0
No response	12	12
Total	100	100

Above revealed that majority of the respondents spent more than the period they should have stayed in police detention as stipulated by the law. This is quite a violation of the fundamental rights to liberty defined by the constitution (1979). A suspect is not supposed to stay in police detention for more than 24/48 hours as the case may be. A case

where there is court of competent jurisdiction within a radius of 40 kilometres, a suspect should not spend more than a day. And in case the radius is beyond above a period of 48 (two days) or such longer period is acceptable depending on the circumstance may be considered by the court to be reasonable (Ibidapo-Obe and Nwanko, 1992:10-11).

TABLE 4:44: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER RESPONDENTS WERE DETAINED IN COURT CELL IN THE COURSE OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDING/INTERROGATION.

Responses	Prison Inmates	%
Yes	87	87
No	13	13
Total	100	100

Above table shows that 87% of the respondents maintain that they were detained in court cell in the course of judicial interrogation, while 13% maintain otherwise.

TABLE 4:45: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON THEIR EXPERIENCE IN THE CELL IF DETAINED IN COURT CELL

Responses	Prison Inmates	%
Very bad	70	70
Fair	17	17
Good	0	0
No response	13	13
Total	100	100

Above table reveals that 70% of the respondents who are inmates maintain that their experience was very bad. 17% maintain that their experience was fair while none said their experience was good.

TABLE 4:46: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON AS AWAITING TRIAL BEFORE CONVICTION

Responses	Prison Inmates	%
Very bad	75	75
Fair	11	11
Good	1	1
No response	13	13
Total	100	100

Above table shows that 75% of the respondents maintain that they have very bad experience as awaiting trial men, while 11% maintain that it is fair and 1% maintain that is good.

TABLE 4:47: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH INMATES ARE EXPOSED TO HARD LABOUR IN THE PRISON

Responses	Prison Inmates	%
Yes	59	59
No	41	41
Total	100	100

Above table reveals that 59% of the respondents maintain that they are exposed to hard labour in the prison, while 41% maintain otherwise.

TABLE 4:48: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON THE NATURE OF HARD LABOUR THEY ARE EXPOSED

Responses	Prison Inmates	%
Farming	14	14
Fetching water	30	30
Parking of firewood into prison-yard	8	8
Cooking	6	6
Others	1	1
No response	41	41
Total	100	100

From above 30% of the respondents (inmates) were exposed to fetching water as the nature of the hard labour they experienced. 8% maintain that they were exposed to farming, 6% to cooking. The major goal of imprisonment is actually to reform and rehabilitate offender of our society. It is therefore unfortunate that such a gesture of the Nigerian Prison Service is solely reduced to punitive one by exposing inmates to certain form of had labour with actually none of any form of reformatory and rehabilitative practice.

TABLE 4:49: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER RESPONDENTS WERE PROVIDED WITH ENOUGH FACILITIES FOR REHABILITATION

Responses	Prison Inmates	%
Yes	3	3
No	97	97
Total	100	100

Above shows that 97% of the respondents revealed that they are not provided with enough facilities for rehabilitation, while 3% maintain otherwise. This further reveals the inability of the Nigerian Prisons Services to meet its objectives of rehabilitation since necessary facilities are not provided for inmates.

TABLE 4:50: RESPONDENTS OPINION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF INMATES IN THE ABSENCE OF FACILITIES.

Responses	Prison Inmates	%
Nothing	89	89
Cap-making	11	11
Total	100	100

Above table shows that 89% of the respondents revealed that they are doing nothing in the prison while 11% maintain that they are making cap. This particularly situation rendered the Nigerian Prison Service which is supposed to be an institution just like any other training institute where vocational, technical, moral and the like lessons are taught so as to make inmates acquire skills to serve as responsible and responsive citizens both as

inmates and in the larger society after prison terms to be a mere centre to confine incarcerated persons as offenders. This is quite unfortunate and deceptive of the civil society.

HYPOTHESES TESTING

For the testing of hypotheses the following tables are presented. Methods of hypothesis testing adopted are CHI-SQUARE (X^2) test and Spearman Rank correlation Coefficient (Rho). Altogether we presented major and minor hypothesis. The major hypotheses are subdivided into minor hypothesis for convenience. As such we tested Three (3) hypotheses with each of the elements of the criminal justice system.

Research Hypotheses

1. There is no relationship between levels of education and perception of each of the elements of the criminal justice system.
2. There is no relationship between marital status and perception of each of the element of Criminal Justice System.
3. There is no relationship between income and perception of each of the element of Criminal Justice System.

Table 4:51- 54 showing testing of hypotheses (Ho):

There is no relationship between the marital status and perception of each of the elements of the criminal justice system(i.e. Nigeria Police Force, Court/Judicial system and the Nigerian Prison system).

TABLE 4:51: SHOWING TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS (Ho): THERE IS NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARITAL STATUS AND THE PERCEPTION OF THE NPF AS AN ELEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Ho: "There is no relationship between marital status and perception of the NPF as element of the criminal justice system".

Ha: "There is a significant relationship between marital status and the perception of the NPF as an element of the criminal Justice system".

Responses	Perception of the NPF as an element of the criminal justice system				Chi-square $X^2 \frac{\sum(o-e)^2}{E}$ = 2.27
	Oppressive	Corrective	No response	Total	
Single	90	3	13	106	Table value X^2 at df 2 at significant level 0.05 = 5.991
Married	140	3	11	154	
Total	230	6	24	260	

TABLE 4:52: SHOWING TEST OF HYPOTHESIS (Ho)= THERE IS NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARITAL STATUS AND PERCEPTION OF THE COURT/JUDICIAL SYSTEM AS AN ELEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Ho: "There is no relationship between marital status and perception of the court as element of the criminal justice system".

Ha: "There is a significant relationship between marital status and the perception of the court as an element of the criminal Justice system".

Responses	Perception of the Court/Judical system as an element of the criminal justice system			Chi-square $X^2 \frac{\sum(o-e)^2}{E}$ = 1.84
	Oppressive	Corrective	Total	Table value
Single	110	6	116	X ² at df 1- at significant level 0.05
Married	130	14	144	= 3.841
Total	240	20	260	

TABLE 4:53: SHOWING TEST OF HYPOTHESIS (Ho): THERE IS NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARITAL STATUS AND THE PERCEPTION OF THE NPS AS AN ELEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Ho: "There is no relationship between marital status and perception of the NPS as element of the criminal justice system".

Ha: "There is a significant relationship between marital status and the perception of the NPS as an element of the criminal Justice system".

Responses	Perception of the Nigerian Prison Service as an element of the criminal justice system			Chi-square $X^2 = \frac{\sum(o-e)^2}{E}$ = 18.69
	Oppressive	Corrective	Total	Table value
Single	115	0	115	X^2 at df 1 at significant
Married	132	23	155	level 0.05
Total	247	23	270	= 3.841

Table 4:51 shows that after using Chi-square (X^2) statistical hypothesis testing technique it was found that the table value of 3.841 at df 1 and significant level of 0.05 of the chi-square (X^2) is greater than the calculated value of 2.27. In lieu of the above we accept our null hypothesis (Ho) and reject our alternative hypothesis thus: "There is no relationship between marital status and the perception of the Nigerian Police Force as an element of the criminal Justice System".

Table 4:52 equally revealed that after using the same statistical hypothesis testing technique as in above, it was found that the table value of 3.841 is greater than the calculated value of 1.84. Similarly therefore we accept our null hypothesis (H_0) and reject our alternative hypothesis thus: "there is no relationship between marital status and perception of the court/judicial system as an element of the criminal justice system".

However, table 4:53 shows that the table value of 3.841 is less than the calculated value of 18.69. This suggests that we reject our null hypothesis and accept our alternative hypothesis thus: "There is a significant relationship between marital status of respondents and their perception of the Nigerian Prison Service as an element of the criminal justice system".

TABLE 4:54 - 56 SHOWING TEST OF HYPOTHESIS (H₀): THERE IS NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND PERCEPTION OF EACH OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (i.e. NIGERIAN POLICE FORCE, COURT/JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND NIGERIAN PRISON SERVICE)

TABLE 4:54 INCOME AND PERCEPTION OF THE NPF AS AN ELEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

H₀: "There is no relationship between income and perception of the NPF as element of the criminal justice system".

H_a: "There is a significant relationship between income and the perception of the NPF as an element of the criminal Justice system".

Responses	perception of the Nigerian Police Force as an element of the Criminal Justice System.		Spearman (Rho) $Rho = 1 - \frac{6\sum O^2}{N(N^2-1)}$
	Oppressive	Corrective	
No income	89	11	$= 0.602$ Table value Rho at df 10 at significant level $0.05 = 0.65$
Below 20000	9	7	
20001 - 30000	35	0	
30001 - 40000	13	0	
40001 - 50000	8	0	
50001 - 60000	13	0	
60001 - 70000	2	0	
70001 - 80000	3	0	
80001 - 90000	6	0	
Above 100000	10	0	
No response	55	5	

TABLE 4:55: INCOME AND PERCEPTION OF THE COURT/JUDICIAL SYSTEM AS AN ELEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Ho: "There is no relationship between income and perception of the court as element of the criminal justice system".

Ha: "There is a significant relationship between income and the perception of the court as an element of the criminal Justice system".

Responses	perception of the Court/Judicial system as an element of the Criminal Justice System.		Spearman (Rho) $\text{Rho} = 1 - \frac{6\sum D^2}{N(N^2-1)}$
	Oppressive	Corrective	
No income	89	11	= 0.964
Below 20000	21	0	
20001 - 30000	35	0	Table value
30001 - 40000	13	0	
40001 - 50000	8	0	Rho at df 10 at significant level
50001 - 60000	13	0	
60001 - 70000	3	0	0.05 = 0.65
70001 - 80000	3	0	
80001 - 90000	6	0	
Above 100000	10	0	
No response	39	9	

TABLE 4:56 INCOME AND PERCEPTION OF THE NPS AS AN ELEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Ho: "There is no relationship between income and perception of the NPS as element of the criminal justice system".

Ha: "There is a significant relationship between income and the perception of the NPS as an element of the criminal Justice system".

Responses	perception of the NPS as an element of the Criminal Justice System.		Spearman (Rho) $Rho = 1 - \frac{6\sum D^2}{N(N^2-1)}$ = 0.652 Table value Rho at df 10 at significant level 0.05 = 0.65
	Oppressive	Corrective	
No income	86	2	
Below 20000	19	0	
20001 - 30000	36	0	
30001 - 40000	20	4	
40001 - 50000	8	1	
50001 - 60000	16	0	
60001 - 70000	3	0	
70001 - 80000	3	0	
80001 - 90000	6	0	
Above 100000	10	0	
No response	38	6	

Table 4:54 shows that after using Spearman (Rho) statistical hypothesis testing technique it was found that the table value of 0.65 at df 10 at significant level 0.05 is greater than the calculated value of 0.602. In lieu of the above we accept our null hypothesis (Ho) and reject our alternative hypothesis thus: "There is no relationship between Income and perception of the Nigerian Police Force as an element of the Criminal Justice system".

Table 4:55 equally revealed that the table value of 0.65 at df 10 at significant level 0.05 is less than the calculated value of 0.964 using the Spearman (Rho) statistical hypothesis testing technique. This suggest that we reject our null hypothesis and accept our alternative hypothesis and conclude that; "there is a significant relationship between Income and perception of the Court/Judicial system as an element of the Criminal Justice system.

Table 4:56 also revealed that the table value of 0.65 at df 10 at significant level 0.05 using the Spearman (Rho) statistical hypothesis testing technique is less than the calculated value of 0.652. This suggest that we reject our null hypothesis (H_0) and accept our alternative hypothesis, and conclude thus: "There is a significant relationship between Income and perception of the Nigerian Prison Service as an element of the Criminal Justice system".

TABLE 4:57 - 59 SHOWING TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS (Ho): THERE IS NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND PERCEPTION OF EACH OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

TABLE 4:57: LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND PERCEPTION OF THE NPF AS AN ELEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Ho: "There is no relationship between level of education and perception of the NPF as element of the criminal justice system".

Ha: "There is a significant relationship between level of education and the perception of the NPF as an element of the criminal Justice system".

Responses	Perception of the NPF as element of the Criminal Justice system		Spearman (Rho) = $1 - \frac{6\sum D^2}{N(N^2-1)}$ = 0.127
	Oppressive	Corrective	
primary Incomplete	21	0	Table value Rho at df 9 at significant level 0.05 = 0.70
Secondary Incomplete	13	1	
Primary complete	18	0	
Secondary complete	11	3	
Coll./Polyt. Incomplete	24	0	
Coll./Polut. complete	6	0	
University incomplete	3	0	
University complete	9	0	
Quranic scholar	30	0	
None	125	0	

TABLE 4:58: LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND PERCEPTION OF THE COURT/JUDICIAL SYSTEM AS AN ELEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Ho: "There is no relationship between level of education and perception of the court as element of the criminal justice system".

Ha: "There is a significant relationship between level of education and the perception of the court as an element of the criminal Justice system".

Responses	Perception of the Court/Judicial system as an element of the Criminal Justice system		Spearman (Rho) = $1 - \frac{6\sum D^2}{N(N^2-1)}$ = 0.727 Table value Rho at df 9 at significant level 0.05 = 0.70
	Oppressive	Corrective	
primary Incomplete	21	0	
Secondary Incomplete	13	0	
Primary complete	18	0	
Secondary complete	11	0	
Coll./Polyt. Incomplete	24	0	
Coll./Polut. complete	6	0	
University incomplete	3	0	
University complete	9	0	
Quranic scholar	30	0	
None	125	0	

TABLE 4:59: LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND PERCEPTION OF THE NPS AS AN ELEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Ho: "There is no relationship between level of education and perception of the NPS as element of the criminal justice system".

Ha: "There is a significant relationship between level of education and the perception of the NPS as an element of the criminal Justice system".

Responses	Perception of the NPS as element of the Criminal Justice system		Spearman (Rho) = $1 - \frac{6\sum D^2}{N(N^2-1)}$ = 0.147
	Oppressive	Corrective	
primary Incomplete	21	0	Table value Rho at df 9 at significant level 0.05 = 0.70
Secondary Incomplete	13	0	
Primary complete	18	4	
Secondary complete	14	0	
Coll./Polyt. Incomplete	26	0	
Coll./Polut. complete	8	1	
University incomplete	3	0	
University complete	7	0	
Quranic scholar	28	0	
None	127	0	

Table 4:57 shows that after using the Spearman (Rho) statistical hypothesis testing technique it was found that the table value of 0.70 at df 9 at significant level 0.05 is greater than our calculated value of 0.127. And thus we accept our null hypothesis and reject the alternative hypothesis, and conclude that "There is no relationship between level of education of respondents and their perception of the Nigerian Police an element of the Criminal Justice system".

Table 4:58 revealed that the table value of 0.70 at df 9 at significant level 0.05 is less than the calculated value of 0.727 using the Spearman (Rho) statistical hypothesis testing technique. This suggest that we reject the null hypothesis and accept our alternative hypothesis. Thus "there is a significant relationship between level of education and perception of the Court/Judicial system as an element of the Criminal Justice system".

Table 4:59 revealed that the table value of 0.70 at df 9 at significant level 0.05 is greater than the calculated value of 0.147 using the Spearman (Rho) statistical hypothesis testing technique. This suggest that we accept our null hypotheses and reject the alternative hypothesis and conclude thus: "There is no relationship between level of education and perception of Nigerian Prison service as an element of the criminal justice system".

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

DISCUSSION

The criminal justice system in any society reflects the socio-economic system in operation. Thus, the criminal justice system in a capitalist societies is reflection of the capitalist mode of production. The criminal justice system in Nigeria also reflects the dependent capitalist mode of production operated by the country. As a dependent capitalist economy Nigeria's socio-economic and political lives are to some extent determined by the advanced capitalist world. Such a dependent relationship has a historical root as far as the slave trade, colonialism to neocolonialism. It is quite agreeable that the most laudable voice so far in the world is the voice of the advanced capitalist economies despite the fact that they are few countries in relation to the rest of the world. This assertion is rightly confirmed by the Marxian position that he who controls the means of production equally controls the faculty of mental production. Those of us here are therefore at the receiving end while the chain of command is from the far centre. Nigeria is therefore one of the productive and supportive centres for the sustenance of global capitalism.

The bedrock for the development of capitalism can be traced to the pre-colonial slave trade which formed the basis of the capital that led to industrial revolution. It was industrial revolution (1750-1850) that brought about the emergence of capitalism. As capitalism advanced in Europe the desire for raw materials prompted the call for colonialism. The aim

of colonialism is economic exploitation, political subjugation and cultural domination. The secret behind the Britain's colonization of Nigeria was purely to facilitate the exploitation of resources particularly raw-materials to feed their industries at Europe. The colonialists came with an idea of imposing repressive structures such as the modern criminal justice system.

The whole aim of the criminal justice procedure then was to suppress and repress indigenes to serve the interest of the whiteman (Tamumo 1970:1-2). This exploitative tendencies rightly pointed out above continued after independence. The criminal justice system observable at present is a colonial carry over. As such the criminal justice system presently perceived as oppressive and exploitative by the general public (see table 4:51- Table 4:59).

Furthermore table 4:14 confirmed that 93.5% of the respondents maintain that Nigeria Police Force is operating in the interest of the rich/influential members of the society. Table 4:26 also confirmed that 91.9% of the respondents maintain that the judicial system operates to serve the interest of the rich/influential, and table 4:32 confirmed that 59.3% of the respondents maintain that Nigeria Prison Service is operating to serve the interest of the rich/influential. Above therefore reflected the fact that he who controls the means of production equally dominates other aspects of life. The rich/influentials are the dominant members of the society who benefit from dependent capitalism and therefore the criminal justice system is equally reflecting their interest. They are the representative of the colonialists who are otherwise called the internal collaborators.

As shown by table 4:15, 93.5% of the respondents maintain that the Nigeria Police Force operates to serve the interest of the few elites because they are corrupt. This is confirmed by the Femi Olufokunbi's position thus:

The police take the head in corruption, particularly the shameless type of bribe giving and taking. It is a notorious fact known to both the low and the high that bribery and corruption are so widespread and of daily occurrence that it is the rule rather than an exception, and it is better assumed that no citizens can obtain justice from the police except by bribery. It is not matter that you are innocent or that you are the complainant to the police. You must have to give something to a Nigerian Police Officer, otherwise, a complainant may end up being the suspect to be charged to court. An innocent man could be beaten and tortured until he confess to crime he is suspected of, even though the constitution says he is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved (section 33(5) of 1979 republic constitution) (Olufokunbi, 1986:123-130).

Corrupt practice is actually observable throughout the principal agencies of the criminal justice system. It is agreeable that corruption is the order of the day because of the dependent capitalism in operation by the country. Here the state is operated as the major source of individuals means of capital accumulation. This is confirmed by Abdulmuminu Sa'ad as thus:

Clearly then the turning of the state into a primary source of capital accumulation, appears to account for the existence of corruption amongst the public servants in Nigeria. Corruption may be most outrageous at the top-level of the public service, but in general the occurrence of corruption in Nigeria cut across all levels of the public service. The pervasiveness of corruption as a result of turning the state into a main source of private accumulation, has at least two main effect on law, justice and state in Nigeria. First, the Nigerian law enforcement and judicial personnel, as socio-cultural units of Nigerian society, can hardly remain immune to corruption. In fact, police reputation for bribery and corruption is well known in Nigeria (Sa'ad 1989:19).

From the above it is conclusive that corruption is a daylight activity among the majority of the personnel of the criminal justice system. However, such category of persons are hardly called to book as often as other offenders. For instance table 4:39 revealed that none of the 100 inmates interviewed in the course of the research was convicted for corruption related offense. Furthermore, out of the 300 prisoners surveyed by Sa'ad, 1988 in former Gongola State only two (2) were in the prison for corruption related offences.

As observed by Femi Olufokunbi, the law is more strict in dealing with corruption in judicial capacity. Section 115(2) of the penal code (the equivalence of section 98 of the criminal code for the south as amended by section 1(1) of criminal justice (miscellaneous provision) Act No.48 1966) publishes receipt of gratification while acting in a judicial capacity or as police officer with fourteen (14) years imprisonment. On the other hand offerer or giver of the gratification, as well as anybody who profits by corruption in judicial process receives three (3) years and one year (1) imprisonment under sections 118 and 121 of the penal code respectively. The strictness of the law on it, has however, not succeeded in curbing corruption particularly among the lower level of participants in the administration of justice (Odekunle 1986:124).

Similarly Odekunle (1978:91-92) observed thus:

Even if crimes by the powerful are discovered, the probability of arrest, prosecution, conviction or imprisonment is rather low. The benefit of the doubt is given to those with wealth and prestige while money is available to them to hire well connected and influential lawyers, to bribe character witnesses, and to pay, if convicted - since they are usually given the alternative of a fine.

From all of the above it is clear that the criminal justice system operates corruptly. This corrupt practice perpetuate crime and criminality in the country. Corruption itself is a crime but most corrupt personnel escape conviction as a result of some systemic perpetual corruption. Such an apparent corruption in Nigeria is an inherent problem which can best be understood within the context of the dependent capitalism. In the situation the state is regarded as the major source for the accumulation of private property at all cost. Civil service is therefore taken by majority as means not only to serve but predominantly as a means for personnel to enrich themselves. Bribery and corruption is the easiest means among others for one to enrich himself especially within the criminal justice system.

Table 4:21 revealed that 95 % of the respondents maintain that poor are brutalised and embarrassed in the course of arrest by the police. Furthermore table 4:40 revealed that 71 % of the inmates were embarrassed and brutalised in the course of their arrest by police.

This is indeed a violation of the fundamental rights. Accordingly all the Nigerian constitutions (i.e. the 1960, 1963, 1979 and 1989) since independence on 1st October, 1960 contain the provision on fundamental rights (Sa'ad 1995). The chapters on fundamental rights in all the four constitutions were derived substantially from that of the European convention for the protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Thus, as in the European convention, all the human rights provisions in the 1960 and subsequent constitutions, can be subdivided into fundamental rights and fundamental freedoms. Under the fundamental rights, the Nigerian constitutions since 1960 have consistently guaranteed the following; the right to life, the right to personal liberty, the right to fair hearing, and the right to private and family life. Under fundamental freedoms, the following are

guaranteed; freedom from inhuman treatment, from slavery and from forced labour, freedom from discrimination, freedom from deprivation of property without compensation, freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of expression, freedom of residence and movement, and freedom of peaceful assembly and association (Sa'ad 1995: 152:153)

In practice however, it has been revealed that whether or not fundamental rights are effectively protected under a constitutional democracy depend largely on the justice system. Unfortunately, the justice system in Nigeria, particularly at the pre-trial stage of the criminal justice process, has always failed to live up to its responsibilities (Sa'ad, 1995).

As rightly observed by Sa'ad one of the criticisms being labelled against our criminal justice system relates to the use of "force" in executing arrest and in restraining the arrested persons. The only section of the Northern Nigeria Criminal Procedure Codes (NNCPC) which deals with the use of force when executing an arrest state that:

If a person liable to arrest resists the endeavour to arrest, the person authorised to arrest him may use all means necessary to effect the arrest (NNCPC) 1963; S.31, See also S.261 of CPC 1960).

It is very clear therefore, force should not be used in arresting somebody who does not resist an arrest. Similarly the arrested person shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape (Sa'ad 1995).

This particular provision is violated by the police as rightly revealed by table 4:40 (71% of respondents were brutalised and embarrassed in the course of arrest). And table 4:41 revealed that 85% of the respondents (inmates) were severely beaten up in the course of police investigation in police station. Table 4:22 further confirmed the above position.

In this case of 98.8% of the respondents maintain that police threaten the arrested poor accused to confess guilty (e.g. through severe torture). Table 4:23 revealed that 81.5% of the respondents maintain that it is not fair to remand/detain accused in police cells considering congestion and related implications. All the above are apparent and often violation of the constitutionally defined human rights and fundamental freedom.

Similarly the fundamental rights and freedoms violated by the police is equally violated by the remaining agencies of the criminal justice system (the court and prison). Table 4:26 revealed that 91.9% of the respondents maintain that the court operates in the interest of the rich/influential members of the society. This is a violation of the aspect of the fundamental rights and freedom stipulating "freedom from discrimination" Table 4:28 further revealed that there is bias treatment in the interpretation of law against individuals of different classes. 50% maintain this assertion, while 43.5% did not give any response. In table 4:29, 88.9% of the respondents maintain that it is not fair to remand/detain accused in the court cells considering congestion and related implications, however short the period of stay. In the course of the research I actually observed the court cell, and of course it is conclusive that the cell was small roughly believed to be not more than 6 by 6 feet, inside which I saw elements of faeces parked to one side right inside the cell. This is indeed inhuman and quite dangerous to the health of detainees.

In case of the prison table 4:38 revealed that 83% of the respondents maintain that prison cells serve as a training ground for further crime and criminality and therefore is an abuse of the rehabilitative role of the NPS. Furthermore table 4:37 revealed that 91.8% of the respondents are of the opinion that Nigerian Prison Service is a failure in its

rehabilitative function. This shows that the rehabilitative function of the Nigerian Prison Service is defeated altogether. In the particular prison of this study, rehabilitative facilities are virtually absent and almost all inmates are doing nothing. Prison is therefore ordinarily a centre of confining convicts and awaiting trials. Inmates can hardly get resocialised or rehabilitated. I was able to see few inmates who are making cap which according to them is their personal effort. Most of the prison officials approached on this issue attributed the problem to underfunding by government. This is quite unfortunate. In the course of this research all the inmates have no uniform, the beddings in their cells were not actually enough. Majority of the inmates claimed that they are almost virtually responsible for catering for medication prior to the research time, but confessed that as at now they are provided with some drugs by the PTF (Petroleum (Special) Trust Fund).

Generally from above analyses the criminal justice system is conclusively a failure in its discharge of duties. Majority of the personnel in operation are corrupt, there is often violation of the fundamental human rights of Nigerian citizens. And above all they are just like the colonial setting apparently bias in their dispensation of justice in favour of the rich/influentials.

Three hypotheses were tested with each of the elements of the criminal justice system and found as follow:

"There is no relationship between marital status and perception of the NPF as an element of the criminal justice system".

"There is no relationship between marital status and perception of the court/judicial system as an element of criminal justice system".

"There is a significant relationship between marital status and perception of the NPS as an element of criminal justice system".

"There is no relationship between income and perception of the NPF as an element of the criminal justice system"

"There is a significant relationship between income and perception of the court/judicial system as an element of the criminal justice system"

"There is a significant relationship between income and perception of the NPS as an element of the criminal justice system"

"There is no relationship between level of Education and the perception of the NPF as an element of the criminal justice system"

"There is a significant relationship between level of Education and the perception of the court/judicial system as an element of the criminal justice system"

"There is no relationship between level of Education and the perception of the NPS as an element of the criminal justice system"

RECOMMENDATION

The major objective of the criminal justice system in summary is the control and prevention of crime in our society. Nevertheless, this particular essence has been jeopardised both in principles and practice. There is serious problem(s) that appears to be obstacles inherent in the system both in content and form. The central issue in the whole process is law and its enforcement. In the forefront of this is the Nigeria Police Force charged with the responsibility of apprehending, investigating, charging and prosecuting offenders in our society. This role is a challenging one considering who they should apprehend, how and why?, what is the law and its essence in society. From my observation in the course of the research Nigeria Police Force has fallen victim of seen as actually problem than solution from the eyes of the civil society. They are more often than not accused of been corrupt in the course of discharging their duties and therefore not objective.

The function of the court/judiciary is to some extent influenced by the activities of the police. It is agreeable that most cases reported to the police ends up in the police station without actually being charged to the court. The Nigeria Police Force actually determine to a great extend which case should be taken to court or not; though there are direct complaints to court. The preliminary investigation at the pretrial counts a lot in the process of adjudication, moreso when the prosecutor is a policeman. The court is charged with the role of interpreting the law. The court equally has problems both in principles and practiced in its dispensation of justice. Here also the nature of the law, its essence, how and why it should be enforced is quite a problem; and therefore it must have some impact on the judiciary. The court is equally more often than not being accused of corruption and substantive injustice.

The role of the Nigerian Prison Service is actually to determine the antisocial behaviour of convicts so as to reform and rehabilitate them. It's equally serve as a custodian of persons suspected to have committed an offense as awaiting trials. The realisation of the set objective of the Nigerian Prison Service is to some extent influenced by the court, because it is responsibility of the court to actually trace and convict actual offenders charged by the police beyond reasonable doubt. If a wrong person is convicted by the court under whatever influence, the prison will actually find it very difficult to understand such victim, and therefore whatever measure taken in the name of rehabilitation and reform is actually addressed to wrong person and thus the whole essence will be jeopardised. Moreso the Nigerian Prison Service is equally more often than not accused of being solely punitive than rehabilitative. There is actually discrimination even in the prison between political detainees and common prisoners. And even prison officials are sometime accused of being corrupt.

To see a smooth operation of the criminal justice system in Nigeria and its perception for the better by the public there is need for the eradication of corruption. For possible realisation of the above, the following short-term and long-term recommendations are made.

Short-term

Agriculture should be our highest priority. As a matter of fact about 70% of the population are farmers, yet we cannot boast of producing enough to feed our population. Internal agricultural researches should be initiated and intensified to aim at enhancing productivity within our limited resources. Farmers should be given freehand to contribute their quotas on matters affecting them and therefore should not be at the receiving end. This will definitely curtail rural-urban drift that may result in crime and its allies.

Government's priority to agriculture may motivate many to engage in agricultural activities. Many civil servants may decide to go into farming than to resort to corruption. This is so because their agricultural activities will definitely supplement their income.

Education should equally be given utmost priority. Education (formal) should be free and compulsory or at least affordable by common man. Government should ensure prompt and frequent supply of all necessary facilities for education. However, the nature of education should suit the context of the limited available resources at our disposal. Education should reflect internal development of Nigeria as a nation and humanity at large.

The existing Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Associations should be empowered of the rights and privileges of members of the public, particularly about general roles of the criminal justice system, to work towards mobilization of the community as a whole. This mobilization shall be done through organization of workshops/conferences jointly by the NGOs and the Criminal Justice Institutions.

There shall be free and fair interaction between the operatives of the criminal justice system and the general public through establishment of Public Relation Office. By this they can make the public conscious of their positive impacts. This will go along way in changing the negative perception of the criminal justice system positive by members of the public.

Operatives of the criminal justice system should be dominated by people who have basic education (graduates of university degree) and should have a substantive training on human relation and society. This may help actually in filling some of the loopholes that may be contributed by the personnel. Government should ensure the provision of all necessary facilities for the operation of the justice system successfully. The whole system should reflect internal development and service to humanity.

Long-term

Above recommendations may hardly be put to use within the context of the present dependent capitalist economy. The operation of the criminal justice system and the rate and trend of crime and criminality cannot be divorced from the political economy of the country in operation. The implementation of the above which is shouldered with the responsibility is preserved as almost the major source for individuals capital accumulation. At the moment most of our millionaires are top bureaucrats, contractors, smugglers and their associates who must have betrayed the civil society in one way or the other. Civil service is almost now a venture, many people join the service as a means to loot public treasuries, oppress and repress the civil society.

The only solution that will be lasting is the transformation of the socio-economy which can only come through consciousness. As consciousness is in order the key to development is at hand. Considering development to mean freedom and collective utilization of natural resources aim at improvement of the standard of living of the members of society continuously, this creates conducive atmosphere for collective understanding of common societal problem. Crimes, criminality, corruption and the general problems inherent in the criminal justice system will certainly be eradicated or at least reduced to tolerable level, and in the same vein the public perception of the criminal justice system will equally change.

CONCLUSION

The modern day criminal justice system has long been in existence since the colonial era. However, it has undergone some relative transformation both in principle and practice.. Such a change is never a total change and therefore the present day criminal justice system is arguable as colonial carry over both in form and content. This presentation is therefore an analysis of the public perception of the criminal justice system in the area of the study. Ones perception of any phenomenon(a) is actually determined by number of variables, central to all is the interaction between the perceiver and the perceived under whatever condition.

The research cut across the perception of the general public; the inmates, the operatives of the criminal justice system (police, court and prison officials). In the research report the oppressive and repressive nature of the criminal justice system as perceived by the respondents and as theoretically analysed by scholars were revealed. The corrupt and the bias nature of the system equally as above was revealed. Moreso, the violation of the fundamental human rights in the criminal justice process was equally revealed. At last the nature of the operation/administration of the criminal justice system was related to the political economy of the country in operation. Nigeria operates dependent capitalism where the state is the major means through which members of the society accumulate private property. We then recommended based on our discussion viable solution in short term as well as long term.

Though the state is theoretically neutral and equally the criminal justice system, the operatives of the criminal justice system in neo-colonial Nigeria are greatly perceived by the public as inclined to the service of the few rich/influential members of the society. Such perception may hardly ruled out since the predominant victims of crime and criminality together with those who are rounded up in the process by the criminal justice system are predominantly members of the lower class (underprivileged). the public perception of the criminal Justice system can be positive only when there is fundamental transformation of the system in operation. so long as we operate in the dependent capitalism operatives of the criminal justice system are predominantly conditioned to be handicapped, and thus majority may be pushed to the wall to go corrupt, to favour a segment for personal aggrandisement and fear victimization by the system. With such crises in the system public perception of it will remain negative for long.

Above all its conclusive that the criminal justice system of any society is a reflection of the political economy of that society, and therefore its perception can equally be understood within the same content.

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APPENDIX I

Interview schedule for members of the general public

Section: A

Socio-Economic and Demographic structure

1. Sex 1 = Male
 2 = Female
2. Age 1 = 18 - 25 years
 2 = 26 - 32 "
 3 = 33 - 39 "
 4 = 40 - 46 "
 5 = above 46 years
3. Place of Birth _____
4. Local government of Origin: _____
5. State of Origin: _____
6. Present resident
 1 = Rural (villages)
 2 = Urban (Bama town)
7. Ethnic Background
 1. Kanuri
 2. Shuwa Arab
 3. Fulani
 4. Others (specify): _____
8. Religion (IF any)
 1. Islam 2. Christianity
 3. Traditional 4. Non-believer
 5. Others (specify) _____
9. Marital status
 1. Single 2. Married
10. Number of children/dependents
 1 = 1 - 5
 2 = 6 - 10
 3 = more than 10
11. Educational Background
 1. Primary Incomplete 2. Secondary Incomplete
 3. Primary complete 4. Secondary complete
 5. College/Polytechnic Incomplete

- 6. College/Polytechnic complete
- 7. University Incomplete
- 8. University complete
- 9. Quranic scholar
- 10. Others (specify): _____

12. Occupation

- 1. Farmer 2. Civil servant
- 3. Businessman 4. Others (specify): _____

13. Income per annum: _____

14. Do you have a fixed asset(s) / property(s)

- 1. Yes 2. No

15. If 'yes' specify the assets: _____

16. Please estimate the value of the property(s): _____

Section B = Public Perception about Police

17. Do you know an organisation called the Nigeria Police Force (NPF).

- 1. Yes 2. No

18. Do you have any idea about the history of the emergence of the Nigerian Police Force (NPF)?

- 1. Yes 2. No

19. Please comment about the history (Briefly)

20. If you agree that the NPF was a Colonial Creation to facilitate exploitation of resources by colonialists, What is your comment about the NPF presently

21. What do you think are the legal functions of the NPF?

22. Do you think the NPF achieves these legal functions you mentioned above?

- 1. Yes 2. No

23. If 'No' Why?

24. In whose interest do you think the NPF is operating

1. The rich/influential
2. The poor/subordinate
3. Entire members of the public
4. Others (specify)

25. If you agree that the Police operates to serve the interest of the few elites (rich/influential), Why?

26. Do you think Police observe laid down procedures in the discharge of their duties?

1. Yes
2. No

27. Do you agree that there is often bias treatment in the procedure of arresting accused individuals of the different classes?

1. Yes
2. No

28. Do you agree that the rich/influential members of the society are hardly arrested by the Police?

1. Yes
2. No

29. If 'Yes' Why?

1. Because they offer bribes to the arresting officer
2. Because in most cases the crimes they commit are organised ones which involves the police a partners.
3. Because their efforts are frustrated by their superiors from experience.
4. The police in-charge are not ready to discharge their duties of arrest personally
5. Others (specify): _____

30. Do you agree that in case the rich/influential is arrested, he is treated as Very Important Personality (VIP) and in most cases bend the law to set him free giving bribe?

1. Yes
2. No

31. Are you of the opinion that the poor is brutalised and embarrassed by the police in the course of arrest?

1. Yes
2. No

32. Do you agree that the police threaten the arrested poor accused to confess guilty (e.g. through severe torture)?

1. Yes 2. No

33. What is your general observation about the police cell?

34. Do you think it is fair to remand/detain accused in the police cells considering its congestion and its related implications?

1. Yes 2. No

35. Do you agree with the contention that "Police cells serve as a training ground for further crime and criminality"?

1. Yes 2. No

36. If 'Yes' Why?

1. All the detained are confined to the same cell that create conduciveness for interaction and learning from each other.
2. Cells serve as centre for development of subcultural groups of offenders.
3. Criminals know each other in the cell and become long lasting friends.
4. Others (specify): _____

37. If you think the NPF is a failure in its discharge of duties (arrest, Investigation and prosecution) what do you think is (are) the alternative solution?

Section C = Public perception about Court/Judiciary

38. Do you know an organisation called the Court?

1. Yes 2. No

39. Do you have any idea about the history of the emergence of the court in the country?

1. Yes 2. No

40. Please comment about the history (Briefly)

41. If you agree that the modern Court/Judiciary was a Colonial creation to facilitate exploitation of resources by Colonialist, what is your comment about the Nigeria's Judiciary system (Court) now?

42. What do you think are the legal functions of the judiciary system Court?

43. Do you think the Court achieve their legal functions?

1. Yes 2. No

44. If 'No' Why

45. In whose interest do you think the Court/Judiciary is operating

1. The rich/influential
2. The poor/subordinate
3. Entire Public
4. Others (specify): _____

46. If you agree that the Courts operate to serve the interest of the few ruling elites Why?

47. Do you agree that it is capitalism (larger wealth in the hands of few and dominated the rest) that is responsible for the bias operation of the court?

1. Yes 2. No

48. Do you think Court/Judicial officials observe laid down procedures in their discharge of duties?

1. Yes 2. No

49. Do you agree that there is often bias treatment in the interpretation of law against accused individuals of different classes.

1. Yes 2. No

50. Do you have the opinion that rich/influential members of the society are hardly convicted by the Court?

1. Yes 2. Yes

51. If yes Why?
1. They offer bribes to the judicial officers
 2. They can afford to hire well connected lawyers to influence decision in their favour.
 3. All of the above
 4. Others (specify): _____
52. Do you agree that the rich/influential defendants are treated as Very Important Personalities (VIP) and in most cases bend the law to set him free offering bribe?
1. Yes
 2. No
53. Are you of the opinion that poor are badly treated in the course of prosecution and conviction?
1. Yes
 2. No
54. Do you agree that the court/judicial officials threaten poor defendants to confess guilty (e.g. by using implicative legal jargons which may be strange to defendants)?
1. Yes
 2. No
55. What is your general observation about the temporary court cells?
- _____
- _____
- _____
56. Do you think it is fair to remand/detain defendants in the court cells considering its related implications or matter shortest the period of stay in?
1. Yes
 2. No
57. Do you agree with the contention that a court cells serve as a training ground for further crime and criminality?
1. Yes
 2. No
58. If 'Yes' Why?
1. All the detained are confined into the same cell that create conduciveness for interaction and learning from each other.
 2. Cells serve as centre for development of subcultural groups of offenders.
 3. Criminals know each other in the cells and become long lasting friends.
 4. Other (specify): _____
59. If you think the court is a failure in its discharge of duties (i.e. interpretation of law) what do you think is (are) the alternative(s) solution:
- _____
- _____
- _____

Section D = Public Perception about the Prison

60. Do you know an organization called the Nigerian Prison Service (NPS)
1. Yes 2. No
61. Do you have any idea about the history of the emergence of the Nigerian Prison Service (NPS)?
1. Yes 2. No
62. Please comment about the history (Briefly)?

63. If you agree that the NPS was a Colonial creation to facilitate exploitation of resources by Colonialist, what is your comment about the NPS presently?

64. What do you think are the legal functions of the NPS?

65. Do you think the NPS achieve their legal functions?
1. Yes 2. No
66. If 'No' Why?

67. In whose interest do you think the NPS is operating?
1. The rich/influential
2. The poor/subordinate
3. Entire public
4. Others (specify): _____
68. If you agree that the NPS operates to serve the interest of the few elites, why?

69. Do you agree that it is Capitalism that is responsible for the bias operation of the Prison?
1. Yes 2. No

70. Do you think NPS observe laid down procedures in their conduct of the duties.
1. Yes 2. No
71. Do you agree that there is often bias treatment in the course of remanding awaiting trials and rehabilitation of convicted offenders?
1. Yes 2. No
72. Do you have the opinion that the rich/influential inmates are hardly exposed to hard labour or to some degrading activities (e.g. fetching water, cooking, washing prison officials clothes/utensils etc)?
1. Yes 2. No
73. If 'yes' Why?
1. Because they can offer bribes to the NPS officials
2. Because they have intimate relationship with the superior NPS officials
3. All of the above.
4. Others (specify): _____
74. Do you agree that the rich/influential inmates are treated as very important personalities (VIP) and in most cases bend the law to set them free before their actual prison terms after giving bribe?
1. Yes 2. No
75. Are you of the opinion that poor are badly treated in the course of serving jail terms?
1. Yes 2. No
76. Do you agree that the prison officials threaten poor inmates to submit to their wills (e.g. exploitation) by using physical sanctions such as flogging, mutilation and confinement to single cell etc?
1. Yes 2. No
77. What is your general observation about the rehabilitative function of prison?

78. Do you think it is fair to confine inmates in the prison cells considering its congestion and other related implications?
1. Yes 2. No
79. Do you agree with the contention that Prison cells serve as a training ground for further crime and criminality and therefore is an abuse of the rehabilitative role of the NPS?
1. Yes 2. No
80. If you think the prison is a failure to achieve its set objectives (rehabilitation and resocialization) what do you think is (are) the alternative(s) solution?

APPENDIX 2

Self - Administered Questionnaire for staff of Nigerian Police Force

Section A = socio - economic and Demographic structure

1. Sex 1 = Male
 2 = Female
2. Age 1 = 18 - 25 years
 2 = 26 - 32 "
 3 = 33 - 39 "
 4 = 40 - 46 "
 5 = above 46 years
3. Place of Birth _____
4. Local government of Origin: _____
5. State of Origin: _____
6. Present resident
 1 = Rural (villages)
 2 = Urban (Town)
7. Ethnic Background
 1. Kanuri
 2. Shuwa Arab
 3. Fulani
 4. Others (specify): _____
8. Religion (IF any)
 1. Islam 2. Christianity
 3. Traditional 4. Non-believer
 5. Others (specify) _____
9. Marital status
 1. Single 2. Married
10. Number of children/dependents: _____
11. Educational Background
 1. Primary Incomplete
 2. Secondary Incomplete
 3. Primary complete
 4. Secondary complete
 5. College/Polytechnic Incomplete
 6. College/Polytechnic complete

- 7. University Incomplete
- 8. University complete
- 9. Quranic scholar
- 10. Others (specify): _____
- 12. Rank/position/Grade Level: _____
- 13. Salary per annum (pls. Total take home pay): _____
- 14. Do you have fixed asset(s) property(s)
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
- 15. If 'Yes' specify the assets(s): _____
- 16. Please estimate the value of the property(s): _____
- 17. Is your salaries enough to sustain you and your family?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No.

Section B = Organization structure and Background

- 18. Do you have any idea about the historical emergence of the Nigerian Police Force (NPF)?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
- 19. Please comment about the history (briefly)

- 20. If you agree that the NPF was colonial creation to facilitate exploitation of resources by colonialists, what is your comment about the organization presently?

- 21. How do you assess the relationship between the junior and the senior police officers?
 - 1. Cordial
 - 2. Not cordial
- 22. Do you think institution is structurally well-organised
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
- 23. Do you have enough necessary facilities to enable you discharge your duties?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
- 24. If you think there is no discipline in the system, why?
 - 1. Because everybody is corrupt in the system
 - 2. Officers are not well trained
 - 3. Others (specify)

25. If you have no enough facilities to discharge your duties how do you cope off?
1. Complainants must pay for the facilities
 2. Accused must pay for the facilities
 3. All of the above
 4. Others (specify): _____

Section C = Organizational functions

26. What do you think are the legal functions of the NPF?

27. Do you think the NPF achieve these legal functions?

28. If "No" who

29. In whose interest do you think the NPF is operating?

1. The rich/influential
2. The poor/subordinate
3. Entire members of public
4. Others (specify) _____

30. If you agree that the police operates to serve the interest of the few elites (the rich/influentials) Why?

31. Do you agree that it is capitalism that is responsible for the bias operation of the police?

1. Yes
2. No

32. Do you think police observe laid down procedures in their conduct of duties?

1. Yes
2. No

Section D = Police - Public relationship

33. Do you agree that there is often bias treatment in the procedure of accused individuals of different classes?

1. Yes
2. No

34. Do you have the opinion that rich/influential members of the society are hardly arrested by the police?
1. Yes 2. No
35. If yes Why?

36. Do you agree that in case the rich/influential is arrested he is treated as Very Important Personality (VIP) and in most cases bend the law by the police to set him free after collecting bribe?
1. Yes 2. No
37. Are you of the opinion that poor are brutalised and embarrassed by the police in the course of arrest?
1. Yes 2. No
38. Do you agree that police threat arrested poor accused to confess guilty (e.g. through severe torture)?
1. Yes 2. No
39. What is your general observation about police cell?

40. If you think police cell is not adequate in size and other facilities what measures have you taken to arrest the situation?

41. Is it true that complainant are to pay for facilities like papers, biros and case files before their complains are appropriately admitted?
1. Yes 2. No
42. If 'yes' what is the stand of the poor complainant who may not afford such facilities?

43. Do you think it is fair to remand/detain accused in the police cells considering its congestion and related implications?
1. Yes 2. No

44. Do you agree with the contention that "Police cells serve as a training ground for further crime and criminality"?

1. Yes 2. No

45. If 'yes' Why?

46. If you think the NPF is a failure in its discharge of duties, What do you think is (are) the alternative(s) solution?

47. What is your assessment about the relationship between the police and other agencies of the criminal justice system?

1. Cordial
2. Not cordial

48. Briefly comment your general perception of the criminal justice system?

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APPENDIX 3

Self - Administered Questionnaire for staff of Court

Section A = Socio - Economic and Demographic structure

1. Sex 1 = Male
 2 = Female
2. Age 1 = 18 - 25 years
 2 = 26 - 32 "
 3 = 33 - 39 "
 4 = 40 - 46 "
 5 = above 46 years
3. Place of Birth _____
4. Local Government of Origin: _____
5. State of Origin: _____
6. Present resident
 1 = Rural (villages)
 2 = Urban (Town)
7. Ethnic Background
 1. Kanuri
 2. Shuwa Arab
 3. Fulani
 4. Igbo
 5. Hausa
 6. Yoruba
 7. Others (specify): _____
8. Religion (IF any)
 1. Islam 2. Christianity
 3. Traditional 4. Non-believer
 5. Others (specify) _____
9. Marital status
 1. Single 2. Married
10. Number of children/dependents: _____
11. Educational Background
 1. Primary Incomplete
 2. Secondary Incomplete
 3. Primary complete

- 4. Secondary complete
- 5. College/Polytechnic Incomplete
- 6. College/Polytechnic complete
- 7. University Incomplete
- 8. University complete
- 9. Quranic scholar
- 10. Others (specify): _____

- 12. Rank/position/Grade Level: _____
- 13. Salary per annum (pls. Total take home pay): _____
- 14. Do you have fixed asset(s) property(s)
 - 1. Yes 2. No
- 15. If 'Yes' what are they?

- 16. Please estimate the value of the property(s): _____
- 17. Is your salaries enough to sustain you and your family?
 - 1. Yes 2. No.

Section B = Organization Structure & Background

- 18. Do you have idea about the history of the emergence of the court (Judiciary) system?
 - 1. Yes 2. No
- 19. Please comment about the history?

- 20. If you agree that the court was a Colonial Creation to facilitate exploitation of resources by Colonialist, what is your comment about the organization presently?

- 21. How do you assess the relationship between the judge and other junior staff of the court?
 - 1. Cordial 2. Not cordial
- 22. Do you think the court/Judiciary is structurally well-organised?
 - 1. Yes 2. No

23. Do you have enough necessary facilities to enable you discharge your duties?
 1. Yes
 2. No
24. If you think there is no discipline in the system, why?
 1. Because everybody is corrupt in the system
 2. Officers are not well-trained
 3. Others (specify) _____
25. If you have no enough facilities to discharge your duties how do you cope off?
 1. Defendants pay for it
 2. Litigants pay for it
 3. All of the above
 4. Others (specify) _____

Section C = Organization functions

26. What do you think are the legal functions of the court?

27. Do you think the court achieve these legal functions?
 1. Yes
 2. No
28. If 'No' Why?

29. In whose interest do you think the court is operating?
 1. The rich/influential
 2. The poor/subordinate
 3. Entire members of public
 4. Others (specify) _____
30. If you agree that the court operates to serve the interest of the few elites (rich/influential) why?

31. Do you agree that it is Capitalism that is responsible for the bias operation of the courts?
 1. Yes
 2. No
32. Do you think court observe laid down procedures in their conduct of duties?
 1. Yes
 2. No

Section D = Court - Public relationship

33. Do you agree that there is often bias treatment in the procedure of convicting accused individuals of different classes?

1. Yes 2. No

34. Do you agree that elites are hardly convicted because of their influence by the court?

1. Yes 2. No

35. If 'yes' Why?

36. Do you agree that rich accused are treated as Very Important Personality (VIP) and in most cases bend the law by the judge (court) to set him free after collecting bribe?

1. Yes 2. No

37. Are you of the opinion that poor are brutalised and embarrassed by the court officials in the course of prosecution and conviction?

1. Yes 2. No

38. Do you agree that court threaten poor accused individuals to confess guilty (e.g. through severe torture)?

1. Yes 2. No

39. What is your general observation about court cell?

40. If you think court cell is not adequate in size and other facilities what measures have you taken to arrest the situation?

41. Is it true that litigants are to pay for facilities like papers, biros and case files before their complains are appropriately admitted?

1. Yes 2. No

42. If 'yes' What is the stand of the poor litigants who may not afford such facilities?

43. Do you think it is fair to remand/detain accused in the court cells considering its congestion and related implications however shortest the period of stay?

1. Yes 2. No

44. Do you agree with the contention that court cells serve as a training ground for further crime and criminality?

1. Yes 2. No

45. If 'yes' why?

46. If you think the court is a failure in its discharge of duties, what do you think is (are) the alternative(s) solutions?

47. What is your assessment about the relationship between the court and other agencies (police & prison) of the criminal justice system?

48. Briefly comment about your general perception of the criminal justice system?

APPENDIX 4

Interview schedule for Prison - Inmates

Section A = Socio - Economic and Demographic Structure

1. Sex 1 = Male
 2 = Female
2. Age 1 = 18 - 25 years
 2 = 26 - 32 "
 3 = 33 - 39 "
 4 = 40 - 46 "
 5 = above 46 years
3. Place of Birth _____
4. Local Government of Origin: _____
5. State of Origin: _____
6. Present resident
 1 = Rural (villages)
 2 = Urban (Town)
7. Ethnic Background
 1. Kanuri
 2. Shuwa Arab
 3. Fulani
 4. Igbo
 5. Hausa
 6. Yoruba
 7. Others (specify): _____
8. Religion (IF any)
 1. Islam 2. Christianity
 3. Traditional 4. Non-believer
 5. Others (specify) _____
9. Marital status
 1. Single 2. Married
10. Number of children/dependents: _____
11. Educational Background
 1. Primary Incomplete
 2. Secondary Incomplete
 3. Primary complete

- 4. Secondary complete
- 5. College/Polytechnic Incomplete
- 6. College/Polytechnic complete
- 7. University Incomplete
- 8. University complete
- 9. Quranic scholar
- 10. Others (specify): _____

12. Occupation

- 1. Farmer
- 2. Civil servant
- 3. Businessman
- 4. Others (specify): _____

13. Income per annum: _____

14. Do you have fixed asset(s) property(s)

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

15. If 'Yes' please specify the assets

16. Please estimate the value of the property(s): _____

Section B = Prison Inmates perception about police

17. Do you have idea about the history of the emergence of the Nigerian Police Force (NPF)?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

18. Please comment about the history?

19. If you think that the NPF was a Colonial Creation to facilitate exploitation of resources by Colonialist, what is your comment about the NPF presently?

20. What do you think are the legal functions of NPF

21. Do you think the NPF achieve these legal functions?
 1. Yes 2. No
22. What is the offence that led to your imprisonment?
 1. Stealing 2. Robbery
 3. Armed robbery 4. Fighting
 5. Murder 6. Others (specify) _____
23. Did you encounter police arrest?
 1. Yes 2. No
24. Were you served with any warrant before arrest?
 1. Yes 2. No
25. Were you brutalised and embarrassed in the course of your arrest?
 1. Yes 2. No
26. In whose interest do you think the NPF is operating?
 1. The rich/influential
 2. The poor/subordinate
 3. Entire members of public
 4. Others (specify) _____
27. If you agree that the police operates to serve the interest of the few elites (rich/influential), Why?

28. Do you agree that is capitalism (few rich dominating majority poor) that is responsible for the bias operation of the police?
 1. Yes 2. No
29. How were you interrogated in the course of police Investigation int the police station?

30. Did you experience any threatening from police to compel you confess guilty of the allegation against you?
 1. Yes 2. No
31. What do you think was responsible for the threatening
 1. Because I am poor
 2. The complainant bribed to police
 3. Others (specify) _____

32. Can you then say that NPF observe laid down procedures in their conduct of duties?
1. Yes 2. No
33. Do you agree there is often bias treatment in the procedure of arresting accused individuals of different classed?
1. Yes 2. No
34. If 'yes' Why?

35. Do you agree that in case the rich/influential is arrested he/she is treated as Very Important Personality (VIP) and in most cases bend the law to set him/her free after giving bribe?
1. Yes 2. No
36. Do you further confirm that poor are brutalised and embarrassed by the police in the course of arrest?
1. Yes 2. No
37. Were you detained in the police cell?
1. Yes 2. No
38. If yes mention the period of detention _____
39. What was your experience in the police cell?

40. Do you think it is fair to remand/detain accused in the police cells considering its Congestion and its related Implications?
1. Yes 2. No
41. Do you agree with the contention that 'police cells serve as a training ground for further crime and criminality?
1. Yes 2. No
42. If 'yes' why?

43. If you think the NPF is a failure in its discharge of duties (arresting, investigation and prosecution) what do you think is (are) the solutions?

44. What is your assessment about the relationship between the NPF and other agencies of the criminal justice system?

Section C = Prison - Inmates perception about court

45. Do you have any idea about the history of the emergence of the court/judiciary?
1. Yes 2. No

46. Please comment about the history (briefly)

47. If you think that the court/judiciary was a Colonial creation to facilitate exploitation of human and natural resources by Colonialist, what is your comment about the Court/Judiciary

48. What do you think are the legal functions of the Courts?

49. Do you think the court achieve those legal functions?

1. Yes 2. No

50. Were you summoned to the Court or arrested by the Police?

1. Summoned to court 2. Arrested by police

51. If summoned to the Court, were you brutalised and embarrassed in the course of your summoning?

1. Yes 2. No

52. In whose interest do you think the Court is operating?

1. The rich/influential
2. The poor/subordinate
3. Entire members of the public
4. Others (specify) _____

53. If you agree that the courts operate to serve the interest of the few elites (rich/influential), Why?

54. Do you agree that it is Capitalism that is responsible for the bias operation of the court?

1. Yes 2. No

55. How were you interrogated in the course of Court's Investigation in the legal proceeding?

56. Were you threatened to confess guilty while not?

1. Yes 2. No

57. Were you granted on bail?

1. Yes 2. No

58. Did the court collect money in form of bribe before granted on bail?

1. Yes 2. No

59. Can you then say observe laid down procedures in their conduct of duties?

1. Yes 2. No

60. Do you agree that there is often bias treatment in the procedure of arresting accused individuals of different classes?

1. Yes 2. No

61. Do you have the opinion that rich/influential members of the society are hardly convicted by the court?

1. Yes 2. No

62. If 'yes' why?

63. Do you agree that the rich/influential defendants are treated as Very Important Personalities (VIP) and in most cases bend the law to set him/her free after giving bribe?

1. Yes 2. No

64. Are you of the opinion that poor are badly treated in the course of prosecution and conviction?

1. Yes 2. No

65. Do you further agree that the court/judicial officials threaten poor defendants to confess guilty (e.g. by using implicative legal jargons which may be strange to defendants)?

1. Yes 2. No

66. Were you detained in the court cell in the course of judicial interrogation?

1. Yes 2. No

67. If yes, what was your experience in the cell?

68. Do you think it is fair to remand/detain accused in the court cells considering its congestion and other related implications?

1. Yes 2. No

69. Do you agree with the contention that "Court cells serve as a training ground for further crime and criminality?"

1. Yes 2. No

70. If you have served awaiting trial before your conviction what was your experience in the period?

71. Did your detention in the prison as awaiting trial influenced the procedure and substance of your conviction?

1. Yes 2. No

72. If 'yes' How?

1. I was advised by other inmates to change my words
2. I was advised to confess guilty while not.
3. Others (specify) _____

73. If you think Court/Judicial system is a failure in their dispensation of justice what do you think is (are) the alternative(s) Solution?

Section D = Prison - Inmates Perception about the Prison

74. Do you have any idea about the history of the emergence of the Nigerian Prison System?
1. Yes 2. No
75. Please comment about the history

76. If you think that the NPS was a Colonial creation to facilitate exploitation of resources by Colonialists, what is your comment about the NPS Presently?

77. What do you are the legal functions of the NPS?

78. Do you think the NPS achieve those legal functions?
1. Yes 2. No
79. If 'yes' Why?

80. Is this your first imprisonment (conviction)?
1. Yes 2. No
81. If 'No' how many times have you been to prison altogether?
1. 2 times 2. 3 times 3. 4 times 4. 5 and above
82. Is your present offence convicted for, greater/grievous then the past ones
1. Yes 2. No
83. Do you think inmates harden their criminality in the course of finishing their prison terms than rehabilitation?
1. Yes 2. No
84. In whose interest do you think the NPS is operating?
1. The rich/influential
2. The poor/subordinate
3. Entire members of the public
4. Others (specify) _____

85. If you agree that the NPS operates to serve the interest of the few elites, why?
-
-
86. Do you agree that it is Capitalism that is responsible for the bias operation of the prison?
1. Yes 2. No
87. Do you think NPS observe laid down procedures in their conduct of duties.
1. Yes 2. No
88. Do you agree that there is often bias treatment of inmates by the prison officials?
1. Yes 2. No
89. Are you exposed to any form of hard labour in the prison?
1. Yes 2. No
90. If 'yes' what is the nature of the hard labour?
1. Farming
2. Fetching water
3. Sourcing for firewood
4. Cooking
5. Others (specify) _____
91. Do you agree that the rich/influential inmates are treated as Very Important Personalities (VIP) and in most cases bend the law to set them free before their actual Prison terms after giving bribe?
1. Yes 2. No
92. Do you experience any threatening from prison officials in order to submit yourself for exploitation (e.g. by using physical sanctions such as flogging, and confinement to single cell etc)?
1. Yes 2. No
93. Are you provided with enough facilities for rehabilitation?
1. Yes 2. No
94. If 'No' what are the activities you undergo as inmates?
-
-
95. Are you congested in the cells of the prison?
1. Yes 2. No
96. Do you think it is fair to confine inmates in the prison cells?
1. Yes 2. No

97. Do you pay/provide for facilities like beddings, clothing, medical bills etc. In the course of serving prison terms?
1. Yes 2. No
98. If 'yes' what is the stand of the poor inmates who may not afford such facilities?
1. Nobody cares about them
2. Relative carter for them
3. Others (specify) _____
99. How do you assess the general relationship between inmates and prison officials.
1. Cordial 2. Not cordial
100. Do you agree with the contention that prison cells serve as a training ground for further crime and criminality and therefore is an abuse of the rehabilitative role of the NPS.
1. Yes 2. No
101. If you think the prison is a failure to achieve its set objective(s) what do you think is (are) the alternative(s) solution?

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APPENDIX 5

Self-Administered Questionnaire for Staff of Nigerian Prison Service

Section A = Socio - Economic and Demographic Structure

1. Sex: 1. Male 2. Female
2. Age: 1. 18 - 25 years
2. 26 - 32
3. 33 - 39
4. 40 - 46
5. Above 46
3. Place of Birth: _____
4. Local Government of Origin: _____
5. State of Origin: _____
6. Ethnic background:
 1. Kanuri
 2. Shuwa Arab
 3. Fulani
 4. Igbo
 5. Hausa
 6. Yoruba
 7. Others (specify) _____
7. Present residence
 1. Rural (Village)
 2. Urban (Town)
8. Religion:
 1. Islam
 2. Christianity
 3. Traditional Believer
 4. Non - Believer
 5. Others (Specify) _____
9. Marital Status:
 1. Single
 2. Married
10. Number of Children/dependents _____
11. Educational Background
 1. Primary Incomplete
 2. Secondary incomplete
 3. Primary complete
 4. Secondary complete

5. College/Polytechnic incomplete.
 6. College/Polytechnic complete
 7. University Incomplete
 8. University complete
 9. Quranic Scholar
 10. Others (Specify) _____
12. Rank/Position/Grade Level _____
 13. Salary per annum (Plus total take home pay) _____
 14. Do you have a fixed asset(s)/Property(s)
 1. Yes
 2. No
 15. If yes what are they

 16. Please estimate the value of the property(s) _____
 17. Is your salaries enough to sustain you and your family
 1. Yes
 2. No

Section B = Organizational Structure and Background

18. Do you have any idea about the history of the emergence of the Nigerian Prison Service (NPS)
 1. Yes
 2. No
19. Please comment about the history (briefly)

20. If you agree that the court was a colonial creation to facilitate exploitation of resources by Colonialists, What is your comment about the organization presently?

21. How do you assess the relationship between the junior and the senior prison officers?
 1. Cordial
 2. Not cordial
22. Do you think the Nigerian Prison Service as an Institution is structurally well-organised?
 1. Yes
 2. No
23. Do you have enough necessary facilities to enable you discharge your duties?
 1. Yes
 2. No

24. If you think there is no discipline in the system, why?
 1. Because everybody is corrupt in the system
 2. Officers are not well-trained
 3. Others (specify) _____
25. If you have no enough facilities to discharge your duties how do you cope off?
 1. Inmates have to buy them
 2. Inmates relatives pay for it
 3. All of the above
 4. Others (specify) _____

Section C = Organizational functions

26. What do you think are the legal functions of the Nigerian prison Service (NPS)

27. Do you think the NPS achieves these legal functions?

1. Yes 2. No

28. If 'No' Why?

29. In whose interest do you think the NPS is operating?

1. The rich/influential
2. The poor/subordinate
3. Entire members of public
4. Others (Specify) _____

30. If you agree that the NPS operates to serve the interest of the few elites (rich/finfluential) Why?

31. Do you agree that it is capitalism that is responsible for the bias operation of the NPS?

1. Yes 2. No

32. Do you think NPS observe laid down procedures in their conduct of duties?

1. Yes 2. No

Section D = NPS - Public relationship

33. Do you agree that there is often bias treatment in the course of remanding awaiting trials and rehabilitation of convicted offenders?

1. Yes 2. No

34. Do you have the opinion that rich/influential members of the inmates are hardly exposed to hard labour or to some other degrading activities?

1. Yes 2. No

35. If 'yes' why

36. Do you agree that the rich/influential inmates are treated as very Important Personalities (VIP) and in most cases bend the law to set them free before their actual prison terms after giving bribe?

1. Yes 2. No

37. Are you of the opinion that poor are brutalised and embarrassed by the prison officials in the course of completing their prison terms?

1. Yes 2. No

38. Do you agree that NPS treat poor inmates to submit themselves for exploitation by using physical sanctions such as flogging, and confinement to single cell etc.

1. Yes 2. No

39. What is your general observation about the rehabilitative function of prison?

40. Do you think it is fair to confine inmate in the prison cells considering its congestion and its related implications?

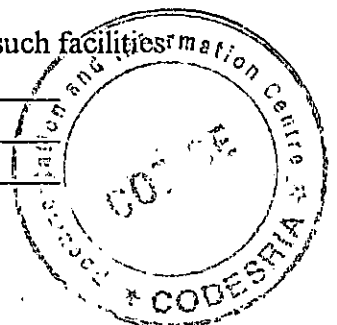
1. Yes 2. No

41. If 'yes', what measures have you taken to arrest the situation?

42. Is it time that inmates are to pay/provide for facilities like beddings, clothing, medical bills etc. in the course of their prison terms

1. Yes 2. No

43. If 'yes' what is the stand of the poor inmates who may not afford such facilities



44. Does the NPS provide with necessary facilities for rehabilitation and resocialization of offenders?

1. Yes 2. No

45. If 'No' how do you achieve the objectives of the rehabilitation and resocialization?

46. Do you agree with the contention that prison cells serve as a training ground for further crime and criminality and therefore is an abuse of the rehabilitative role of the NPS?

1. Yes 2. No

47. If 'yes' why?

48. If you think the NPS is a failure in its discharge of duties, what do you think is (are) the alternative(S) solution?

49. What is your assessment about the relationship between the NPS and other agencies (court and police) of the criminal justice system?

50. Briefly comment your general perception of the criminal justice system?
