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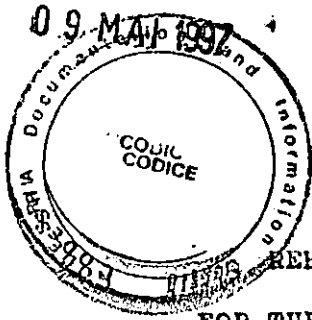
**EZEUGWU, Hyginus
Chukwuka**

**UNIVERSITE OF NIGERIA
NSUKKA**

**Rehabilitation Programme for the Socially Deviant
Adults: A Case Study of Nsukka Prisons**

NOVEMBER 1995





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REHABILITATION PROGRAMME
FOR THE SOCIALLY DEVIANT ADULTS

A CASE STUDY OF NSUKKA PRISONS

A PROJECT PRESENTED TO THE SUB-DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
FACULTY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES,
UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS IN PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION (M.P.A.) MAJORING IN PERSONNEL
MANAGEMENT.

BY

EZUGWU, HYGINUS CHUKWUKA
PG/MPA/92/13932

NOVEMBER 1995.

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APPROVAL PAGE

UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA

SUB-DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THE PROJECT

REPORT BY

EZUGWU, HYGINUS CHUKWUKA
PG/MPA/92/13932

ENTITLED:

REHABILITATION PROGRAMME FOR THE
SOCIALY DEVIANT ADULTS IN NSUKKA PRISONS IS WORTHY
OF ACCEPTANCE IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR MASTERS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Afweke

THESIS SUPERVISOR

DR. AFOKA NWAKEKE

25/08/96

DATE

DR. EMEZIE

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

31/01/97

DATE

PROF. E.A. IKOIWAK

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

31/01/97

DATE

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated with love and respect to my parents, Mr. and Mrs. B.U. Ezugwu, my brothers Obinna and Chukwuemeka, and my sisters Ogechukwu, Chinonyelum, Ukamaka, Uchechi and Chika.

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ABSTRACT

The need to rehabilitate socially deviant adults has always been one of the major concerns of social workers and government agencies involved in the social welfare programmes. This work is therefore designed to examine and evaluate the administration of rehabilitation programme for the socially deviant adults of Nsukka prisons of Enugu State. The researcher through the effective deployment of the necessary tools for data collection amassed enough data that enabled him to come to the relevant findings about the topic.

The prison administrators through the effective integration of the interest and personal opinion of the inmates worked out adequate rehabilitation programme for the prison inmates. Unfortunately due to financial constraints and administrative lapses this programme is found to be less functional.

The researcher considers the introduction of more programmes that are relevant to the previous job experiences of the prisoners very vital if meaningful and lasting rehabilitation exercise is intended. This programme should be welded into an enabling environment with adequate social structures for effective vocational training. A sustainable rehabilitation programme is a mirage if the programme is not sufficiently funded and launched on adequately qualified manpower base.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The rehabilitation programmes for socially deviant adults especially in the prison require thorough and purposeful study.

Most deviant adults manifest their needs and problems on three distinct levels which are in constant interaction with one another. The most salient features of their social situation are that some are homeless, unattached, unemployed, unemployable and are mostly found in prison and police custody. Their ability to support themselves is seriously unpaired.

The issue, therefore is for imprisonment to be corrective or deterrent rather than punitive in nature to give the inmates opportunities to remold and reform themselves into useful citizens after serving their terms.

Unfortunately, the state of Nigerian prisons is so dehumanizing to the extent that epidemic of various diseases invades the prison walls, sometimes killing many of them without much concern from prison officials. The death of four of the second Republic Governors, shortly after their release from incarceration in Nigerian prisons, emphasized the situation within the cells.

A one time Minister of Justice, Prince Bola Ajibola disclosed that over 5,300 prison inmates have been set free throughout the federation. He claimed that the action was an eloquent testimony of human right posture of the federal government. If this is the best way to rehabilitate and reintegrate prison inmates into the society,

the impact would be devastating to the Nigerian populace.

The society does not look at an ex-prisoner as one who deserves complete integration into the main stream of the society. The government on the other hand, does not see an ex-prisoner as one with a right to equal job opportunities except/on state pardon. With respect to the issue of decongestion of prisons, Akpan (1994:41) observed:

This sudden freedom posed new challenges for the detainees. They were ill, looked like moving skeletons, had no job, no money and no homes. They took to the streets, begging for a living. Around bus stops and railway lines in Lagos, the sickly sight of the released detainees was familiar. Most gripping was their state of health, or rather the absence of it. How could anybody be that ill and emaciated and yet alive?

People's comments and indignations are directed towards the inhuman condition of Nigerian prisons where more than 2,000 people die annually from diseases and neglect.

In actual fact, there is an existence of rehabilitation programmes in Nigerian prisons, some of these programmes include vocational training programmes, literacy education programmes, religious and mural instruction programmes, and punishment. These programmes are geared towards reforming the prison inmates to be better and more useful citizens in the society.

On the other hand, these programmes have not assumed a full scale activity in the prisons, hence there are so many problems obstructing the actualization of the goals of the rehabilitation arrangement.

One of the problems that the author of this work encountered was an acute shortage of current literature regarding rehabilitation in Nigeria and especially prison reforms.

To make matters worse, the people who are supposed to know much about rehabilitation programmes - The staff of Zonal Prisons Office at Enugu are lacking in both knowledge and library materials and hardly were prepared to divulge information regarding their work. Anyadike (1993) seemed to have foreseen this problem when he said inter-alia, "There are no enabling laws guiding research to make it straight-forward due to undue bureaucracy in a system that has poor information storage facility and retrieval system."

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The attitude of the society towards the socially deviant is appalling. Instead of minimizing the damaging impact of the deviants experience, they are again made prisoners of the society by being treated as outcasts.

Apparently, government has little or no plans for the discharged social deviants; the private sector also is unwilling to consider discharged convicts for employment.

Some ex-prisoners return to jail because the environment outside in which the prison remains the same and perhaps, worse than it was. They return to jail more hardened. This helps to swell prison cells.

The first ^{timers} / are lumped together in the same ward with hardened criminals, therefore creating room for direct contacts, resulting in continuation of the former category of prisoners.

In addressing this problems, the study will seek answers to the following research questions.

Does the character of the programme have any impact on the success of the rehabilitation programme for the socially deviant adults?

Is inadequacy of fund and infrastructural facilities responsible for failure of rehabilitation programmes for prisoners and other socially deviant adults?

Does the relationship among staff and prison inmates have any effect on the rehabilitation programme?

Does the attitude of the prison inmates have any effect on the success of the rehabilitation programme?

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of this study are:

To find out the role of management of prison in the rehabilitation of the socially deviants.

To examine the character of the programmes initiated and implemented towards the full reformation and rehabilitation of the deviant adults.

To examine the impact of the relationship among members of staff and prison inmates in relation to the rehabilitation process.

To make meaningful suggestion on the provision of adequate facilities and proper arrangement to facilitate resettlement of the dis-



charged inmates of the prisons.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study will be important for the following reasons:-

It would contribute to the improvement in the management process of the prisons by exposing the underlying problems bedeviling them.

It would also make suggestions on how to improve the social conditions of prison inmates.

The work hopes to give researchers a vivid background knowledge about rehabilitation programmes in the Nigerian prisons.

Furthermore, the study will make meaningful suggestions on the more effective ways of ensuring genuine social rehabilitation of prisoners and ex-prisoners. This has important implication for relevant public policies.

1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

There is significant relationship between the success of the rehabilitation of the socially deviant adults and the character of the programmes initiated by the prison management.

There is a significant relationship between the failure of the programme and the management's inability to procure funds and infrastructural facilities for the completion of the programme.

There is a significant relationship between the co-operation among members of the staff and the prison inmates on the one hand, and the success of the rehabilitation process on the other.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study limits itself to the staff and convicted inmates of Nsukka prison in Enugu state. Attempt would not be made to cover all the inmates of the prison. It excludes any inmates of the prison who is not serving a definite prison sentence. It therefore implies that those who are awaiting trial are not covered in this study.

Political prisoners who are serving in the prison are also excluded. This is because they are allowed the least period of time outside their cells and, therefore, cannot be involved in any rehabilitation and reformation programme.

Those who are mentally deranged or who have one mental problem or the other are excluded from this study for the fact that accessibility to this group of prisoners is highly censored. The prisoners themselves are very dangerous and, therefore, are not allowed to come out of their cells and mix up with other prisoners.

1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Functional Literacy: The ability to read, write and calculate, and use those skills so acquired in solving our everyday problems.

Prison: A prison is a building in which offenders are kept locked up; a place where a person is shut up against his will.

Encyclopaedia Americana states that a prison, traditionally defined, is a place in which wrong doers are confined as punishment after conviction. The encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, defines prison as a place where persons whose liberty have been curtailed by

law, are confined to assure the successful administration of justice or the application of penal treatment.

Imprisonment: Imprisonment is a system of legally confining, restraining or holding offenders in captivity, especially within an enclosure or a building for the purpose of serving prison sentences. The act of imprisonment involves deprivation of such rights as freedom of movement, freedom of association, freedom of speech, freedom to pursue private economic interest, autonomy and free-will.

Reformation: Reformation is a kind of change which involves the act of getting already deformed character into the acceptable norms of the society. It therefore implies that the individual who is undergoing the processes of reformation has already gone bad and that attempt is being made to sieve the undesirable character out of him, and to instil in him the accepted behaviour of the society. It is the attempt to reconstruct and improve upon the behaviour of the individual through external forces.

Rehabilitation: It is an organized activity tended to develop some degree of homogeneity in the attitude and value of prisoners. To bring back somebody who is physically disabled or delinquent, to a normal life by special treatment. The National Council on Rehabilitation (1944: 6) defined rehabilitation as a process seeking to achieve "restoration of the handicapped to the fullest physical, mental, social, vocational and economic usefulness of which they are capable."

Re-integration: It is the process of re-accepting a discharged prisoner into the community after he or she has been reformed from criminal life.

Socially Deviant Adult: He or she is that individual who is above 18 years and who negated from the norms, values, rules, laws and regulations guiding the society. Being an adult, he or she is liable to whatever offence or deviant act committed. The defiant acts range from fighting, stealing, bribery, to senior offences like armed robbery and murder. Once the individual is caught and convicted, he automatically becomes a prisoner.

Vocational Training: This involves the acquisition of skills which the prisoners receive in prison on various trades such as carpentry, tailoring, welding, weaving, blacksmithing and carving. The vocational training aims at preparing the prisoners to become professional tradesmen on their discharge.

1.8 LITERATURE REVIEW

Hornby (1974:662) defined prison as a building in which wrongdoers are kept locked up; place where a person is shut up against his will. Becker (1966:269) emphasised that it is a deprivation of liberty; for inmates are more motivated to regain their liberty than they are to change their personality or values. Cosman (1993:352) stated that the purposes of legal punishment can be divided into two groups, according to whether their underlying goal is the protection of society against crime, or retribution. The first group, according to him, can be subdivided into two: individual crime prevention and general crime prevention. Individual prevention is thought to be achieved through

the rehabilitation, deterrence or incapacitation of the offender while general prevention is thought to be achieved through deterrent or other effects of punishment on others. He further observed that the group which has the underlying goal of retribution, and which is a mixture of vengeance and scapegoating, can also be subdivided into two, depending on how the degree of punishment is determined, whether based mainly on the harmfulness of the offence or on the moral guilt of the offender.

Syke (1958:78) observed that "life in prison is painful experience for prisoners and it is so perceived by them. He further stated that the prison deprives the prisoners of their liberty, material possession, hetero-sexual relationship, personal autonomy and personal security.

According to Barnes (1972:170), imprisonment has both demoralising and disintegrating consequences on the prisoners. He stated that the most serious social liability inherent in the prison system is its forwarding disintegration of personality of those committed to its confines.

Cosman (1993:352) holds the view that "in practice, legal punishment is defended on both grounds, the protection of society and retribution, even though the first cannot be supported by empirical evidence but only by an appeal to an unfounded common sense belief in its effectiveness, and the second cannot be based on any enlightened system of moral thought but only on anger and the emotional desire for revenge." He supported this view by quoting Rene Gerard (1977:24) who writes

that centuries can pass before men realize that there is no real difference between their principle of justice and the concept of revenge.

Davies (1974:105) holds the view that imprisonment disrupts a man's home-life and also takes him out of his own social community. He maintains that imprisonment destroys temporarily and sometimes permanently damages a prisoner's capacity for economic survival. He further observed that, the situation so described often takes place when an ex-convict's chance of favourable competition with others is extensively blurred by the stigmatisation sequel to his imprisonment.

Clammer (1964:511) draws attention to the fact that through the mechanism of imprisonment those who are incarcerated are "stigmatised by the broad society." Nweke (1985:14) holds the view that there is no doubt that prisoners are stigmatised by mere process of imprisonment. This fact can be buttressed by the fact that both private and public employers of labour abhor offering employment to ex-convicts. The law prohibits the employment of ex-convicts in the public sector. Employers of labour have the impression that ex-convicts are people of questionable character.

Nweke did not agree with the idea that ex-convicts are people of questionable character, he stated that the possibility of sending an innocent person into the prison is not ruled out. He further observed that it is not unlikely that mere chance occurrence can send an innocent citizen into the prison, and here in Nigeria, one has to pay exorbitantly to "buy" one's justice.

It is the belief of Cavan (1955:400-401) that imprisonment itself constitutes the punishment". He further stated that prisoners are conceived as being wicked and sinful and that it is because of this that it is thought important to make certain that they could not escape from their imprisonment.

Barnes (1972:172-173) argues that the 'key to the defects, abuses and cruelties of the present (prison) system is to be found in the fact that, whatever, the pretense, the actual purpose of imprisonment is not reformation but punishment." It is his contention that if imprisonment is not meant to punish the prisoners, a better institution with better administration could have been designed for the benefit of prisoners. He also holds that imprisonment, in imposing artificial confinement on the convicts is regarded as a new and sufficient method of punishment which would do away with the necessity of flogging, mutilation and the like, adding that with the exception of overt mutilation, almost every form of corporal punishment known to the pre-prison days is brought over into the prison system as a method of enforcing prison discipline.

In his own view, Aghalibe (1982:86) said that "the prisoners, having been proved by the court to have violated the criminal law of Nigeria, were (and still are) committed to various terms of imprisonment as punishment for their acts."

It is the view of Akinyemi (Sunday Tribune, January 13, 1985:5) that the prison is meant to serve both punitive and reformatory functions.

Nonetheless, Cavan (1955:435) states categorically that imprisonment is not only to punish but to meet the human needs of the prisoners and to restore them to conventional ways of living, and that it is because of this fact that prisons have been built and elaborate programmes developed.

Nweke views imprisonment as a punitive institution designed to visit the iniquities of the criminals on their heads. He further observed that if any reformation of character is achieved in prison, it is done through chance occurrence. From time immemorial, human society gear its efforts towards ridding the society of the existence of criminals, and severe punishment often accompanied such efforts.

Commenting on the economic impact of imprisonment, Danmole (1968: 142) maintained that "within prison institution are reservoirs of wealth-human capital - whose productive capacity is withdrawn from the economic activity of the-nation." He also stated that even though the prison system intends to punish individuals for infringing on the accepted code of behaviour, in accomplishing this assignment, it imposes a heavy economic loss on the society as a whole, by depriving her the employment of some part of her most important resources, the human capital. This loss or economic burden, according to him, has two aspects. The first is the disruption of the structure of production and the level of output by drawing resources from free market, and the second is the deterioration of these resources, since human capital, when it is idle because of unemployment, deteriorates. Putting his own view, Abrahamson

(1952:215) said that after a series of thorough investigation, a group of individuals came to the astonishing result that nine offenders had cost the state of New York about seventy-five thousand dollars. In Nigeria according to the information supplied by the then Internal Affairs Minister, Mohammed Magoro, a colossal sum of seventy million Naira (N70,000.000) is required to feed the nation's 50,000 prisoners yearly (Times International, January 14th-20th, 1985, p. 7). However, the New Encyclopaedia Britannica (1980 Vol. 14, p. 1097) argues that "the social and economic costs of isolating the criminal from the society are less than those of the crimes he might have committed if he might have been left free."

The prison community is one of the areas that attract the attention of penologists. It is for this reason that Clemmer (1964:511-512) describes the prisoner's world as a "confused world... It is dominated and it submits. Its own community is without a well established social structure." Clemmer also asserted that in the prison, recognised values produce a myriad of conflicting attitudes, adding that there are no definite communal objectives. He also maintained that there is no consensus for a common goal in the prison. It was his contention that the conflict pervade the prison community in that the prisoners conflict among themselves as much as they conflict with the officials of the prison.

Nweke observed that the prison community has areas of achievements. He maintained that the prison community is not merely conflict laden than the free community. He further stated that the ability of the Nigerian

prisoners to have a definite communal objective and consensus was brought to light when, on February 9, 1984 at Kirikiri Maximum Security prison, the inmates united themselves and started rioting and demanded for equal treatments as the political prisoners whom, they claimed, were given preferential treatments, (National Concord, February 10, 1984, p. 16). In any case, there is no doubt that the prison community may not be able to form a well established social structure. Clemmer also asserted that prison community is fraught with trickery and dishonesty which overshadow sympathy and co-operation. He concluded that the co-operation that exists among the prisoners is purely symbolic in character, adding that social controls are only partially effective. He looked at the prison community as an atomised one where every inmate is concerned with himself only. He further described the community as a world of "I", "me" and "mine", rather than "our", "theirs" and "his". He concluded that the inmates of the prison community are thwarted, unhappy, yearning, resigned, bitter, hating and revengeful.

Abrahamsen (1952:208) in expressing his utter disgust over prison dismisses it as an "inhuman institution", contending that it would be difficult to imagine anyone subjecting a dumb beast to the labour, beating and filth under which those prisoners are forced to exist.

Nweke (1985:25) in contrast views with both Clemmer and Abrahamsen observed that only people with old ideas about prison would claim that there is no co-operation among the inmates. He further maintained that prisoners do co-operate among themselves, have group interest at heart and are not all that subjected to inhuman treatment.

Becker (1966:269-279) stated that "a characteristic feature of the prison as a social system is that it is designed to fulfil a multiplicity of goals, and there is likely to be a conflict among them." The views of Becker should not be reasonably controverted because the prison actually performs multiple functions, most outstanding of which are to instil maximum discipline on the prisoners, to maintain tight security over the prisoners and to reform them. A crucial question one may ask is, how is it possible for a prisoner who is under maximum form of discipline and security to be reformed?

B) REHABILITATION IN PRISON

The citizen who negates the norms, values, laws and regulations guiding the society is a deviant. Being an adult, he or she is held responsible for his or her actions in society. Wilkins (1976:111) stated that the behaviour which is different from, or conflicts with, the standards which are accepted as normal within a group or society system is referred to as deviant behaviour. She further confirmed that much attention has been paid to the possibility of reintegrating deviant individuals into society, and to making them into conforming members of it.

In connection with reformation of the deviants within the prison walls, Reckless (1967:207) holds the view that "the medical, academic, vocational, recreational and religious programmes (in the prison) have a rehabilitative potential. They can improve a prisoner's health, skill and interest."

However, he pointed out that it is doubtful whether those programmes have a very wide-spread rehabilitative effect on prisoners who are hard to reach in a large, impersonal situation, adding that many prisoners do not want to be reached by constructive programmes. Reckless view is sharply contrasted by Davies' (1974:107) who maintains that "... Most men's experience of prison work confuses rather than facilitates the process of rehabilitation". He contends that even where full-scale work and training are provided, it is known that only minute proportion of the inmates will proceed on discharge in a similar form of activity with a view of utilising their inside experience.

In the same view, Barnes (1972:170) maintains that "theoretically a prison may be an excellent institution for the reformation of the criminals, but in the light of its practical methods and actual operations, it is doubtful if anything more ineffective or vicious could be devised as a method of protecting society from the degradation of the anti-social classes". Barnes further contends that both punishment and reformation of criminals cannot be twins, in that two of them cannot be taken care of in one institution. For him, it is either that the prisoners are punished in the prison or that they are formed in the prison.

Wheeler (1966:270) holds the view that "so long as imprisonment involves deprivation of freedom and free movement, to that extent apparently, it can never be completely therapeutic. He adds that in so far as the chief fact about imprisonment is that it is a deprivation of liberty, inmates are more motivated to regain their liberty than they are to change their personality or values.

Expressing his complete pessimism and utter lack of faith in prison as an institution for reformation and rehabilitation, Abrahamsen (1952:209) asserts that when an individual commits a crime and is imprisoned, he is only suspended; he will seldomly attain any change of attitude, neither will he be rehabilitated. On his discharge, he is still the same person as he was before he went in; and sometimes more of a menace to the society than the time he went into the prison.

McCorkle (1962:108) contends that "the welfare of the individual inmates ... does not importantly depend on how much education, recreation and consultation he received but rather depends on how he manages to live and relate with other inmates who constitute his crucial and only meaningful world." He also adds that it is what the prisoner experiences in the prison, how he attains satisfaction from it and how he avoids the dangers in it, and how he at least survives that determine his adjustment and decides whether he would emerge from prison with an intact or shattered integrity.

Cavan (1962:125) observed that for possible reduction in crime, there should be an increase in rehabilitative and reformatory measures. Carlson (1973:397) suggested that the educational level of the recidivists and ex-convicts should be improved. He is of the opinion that increase in educational level would improve the ex-convicts vocational possibilities, which in turn, will deter their motive in committing crimes.

Wilkins (1973:113) concluded that considerable progress is being made in increasing our understanding of deviant behaviour, but our knowledge is still too limited for us to be able to deal satisfactorily with all the problems it creates in the society, and it is not always practicable at present to make use of such knowledge as we do possess in the retraining of deviants.

The researcher is of the view that it would be very difficult for rehabilitation to be achieved successfully in the prison walls. Firstly, the prisons are usually authoritarian, bureaucratic organisations pre-occupied with considerations of security and inclined to recognize their punitive goal as dominant. The result is that rehabilitation programme does not usually have the support and care it needs in order to succeed. Consequently, most rehabilitation programmes, although they should be of fundamental concern, are in practice rarely more than a marginal and mediocre activity at best. The manifestations are obvious: low expectations, poor educational achievement, lack of fund and infrastructural facilities, weak curricula and so on. Secondly, the existence of a prison culture in both large and small penal institution is well-known. Studies indicate that it arises from the various pains of imprisonment which the prisoner experiences. Mathiesan (1990:43) reports as follows:-

The basic deprivation of liberty itself, the deprivation of goods and services, the deprivation of security in relation to other inmates, are so painful that they create a need for defence. That

defensive need is met through the establishment of the prisoners' community with its particular norms and values. Life in the prisoners' community does not remove the pain, but at least it alleviates or moderates it. A common culture protects against the pressures from the environment.

The police, courts and prisons generate and intensify a sense of rejection on the part of prisoners as members of the society. The prisoners' reply to the rejection is to reject those who rejected them.

These conditions, in the researcher's view, work against the success of any rehabilitative programme.

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CHAPTER TWO

2.1 EXISTING REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES IN NSUKKA PRISONS

Rehabilitation programme in Nigerian prisons is not a new phenomenon. The programme has been in existence since the establishment of the welfare services of the prison department.

Nsukka prison is one of the Nigerian prisons that try to provide its inmates with programmes and activities through which they would acquire skills, knowledge and attitude associated for their becoming good and reliable individuals in the community. The programmes that are provided for the reformation and rehabilitation of the deviant inmates include the following:-

punishment:

Different types of punishment are applied in Nsukka prison as reformatory measures. As a form of punishment, prisoners are deprived of goods and services. Their cells are devoid of furniture and uncared for. Their beds have no mattresses. Instead of their clothes, they are provided with prison uniforms which constantly remind them of their low status as prisoners. They are not provided with food of their choice nor are they provided with drinks and cigarettes which some of them have been used to. The inmates are cut off from their families, relatives and friends.

Unlike the prisoners in many Latin-American countries, who enjoy the privilege of "conjugal visits" inmates of Nsukka prison do not enjoy similar privilege. They also suffer loss of autonomy since they have to

conform to a series of rules and commands designed to control their behaviour. They are subjected to a routine which forces them to eat, sleep, work and play at the time set down by the prison authorities. They are also subjected to punishment like hard labour, eg. grass cutting, fetching of water, fetching of firewood, etc.

Vocational Courses:

Nsukka prison, as part of its rehabilitation and reformation programmes, engage prison inmates to learn one vocational skill or the other. The governing principle for prison's vocational training is clearly spelt out in a ministerial order of 12th May, 1959 which states as follows:-

Prisoners should as far as possible be employed on the work of a vocational value. Their work should teach them skills, or increase their existing skills, so as to enhance their production and earning power on release.

Thus for the above reason, the skilled and unskilled are compelled to learn at least a trade. The deviants are interviewed to find out their previous occupation, their area of specialization and interests before they are assigned to a vocational trade. Emphasis is laid on reformatting the prisoners to become skillful and useful citizens on discharge from prison.

Nsukka prisons offer courses on carpentry work, tailoring, blacksmithing, masonry and painting. These trades have their separate workshops. The carpentry workshop comprises : sign-writing, carving,

and furniture making. The tailoring workshop is responsible for the sewing of uniforms for staff and prison inmates. The black-smithing workshop comprises the manufacturing of hand bangles, neck laces and finger rings.

The workshops are not well equipped with tools and there are few professional trade instructors. Thus, the idea of vocational education and consequent reformation and rehabilitation aimed at is being defeated.

These workshops are co-ordinated and supervised by some Assistant Inspectors of Prisons. Only prisoners serving long term sentences are engaged in the prison work and vocational training, since those serving short term will not have enough time to learn a trade. Most of them serve under six months. Prisoners serving short term sentences are engaged in work such as sanitation of the compound, office and kitchen boys and also work outside the prison for some government establishments or private individuals who apply to the prison department for their services.

The prison inmates could be allowed to take professional examination like the City and Guilds if they are skillfully qualified to do so. The prison department recommend to private companies those discharged inmates who.. they feel would be useful to the companies. According to Higman: (1991) The work a man is required to do in the prison should not only accustom him to good industrial habits, but should also help him to earn a living from his trade on discharge.

Thus for the above reason, re-learning is involved when it becomes obvious that success in life can be achieved through non-criminal ways, that is, it could bring about reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners.

The prison has also acres of land for massive food production, poultry and piggery schemes. Various kinds of food stuff are produced. These include yams, cassava, maize etc. The crops harvested in the prison farms are consumed by the prisoners themselves. Any of the products sold provides revenue for the prisoners.

The pressing problem affecting the vocational training programme is the inability of the administration to procure enough fund and materials for the successful implementation of the programme. The inmates do not have enough material for practice not to talk of producing large quantities of useful house hold goods which could be exhibited and sold to the public.

Educational Training:

Nsukka prison, in its educational rehabilitation programmes operate both literacy and post literacy classes. According to Oyedeji (1980:37) literacy education is the acquisition of skill of reading, writing and calculation. He stated that a literate person demonstrates these skills in a language that is intelligible to other persons. Fasokun (1980:55) inferred that the Declaration of Persepolis in 1975 on the other hand identified literacy not just as the process of learning the skills of reading, writing and arithmetic, but as a contribution to the liberation

of man and to his full development.

Thus for the above reasons, illiterate inmates who are anxious to learn are offered elementary education, mainly reading, writing and arithmetic. The literacy programme which consists of six classes and which runs during the evening operates just like the formal primary school system (form 1 to form 6).

Instructors are drawn from the staff who are qualified to teach especially those who have National Certificate of Education (N.C.E.) and teachers Grade II Certificate (T.C. II). The authority also finds it convenient to make use of convicted inmates who happen to be undergraduate and graduate students from institutions of higher learning before their conviction. Students from Department of Adult Education and Department of Social works who are usually on industrial attachment assist in the education of the inmates.

The inmates when they graduate from the programme are allowed to take first School Leaving Certificate.

The literacy programme is motivating and so successful that some inmates promised that they would proceed to a higher level in their educational carrier when they are discharged.

Malcolm X in his autobiography by Haley (1968) portrayed his experience, with the following declaration:

I do not think anybody ever got more out of going to prison than I did. In fact, prison enabled me to study far more intensively than I would have if my life had gone differently and if I had gone to college.

Spiritual and Moral Education:

Nsukka prison provides for spiritual and religious welfare of the prisoners. Religious services are conducted on Sundays and Fridays for the spiritual well-being of christians and muslims respectively. Moral or religious teachings as well as pastoral work are very important in the reformation of prisoners. This has had some effects on some prisoners.

According to Rev. Father Omeje, "The prison inmates do repent, pray to God for forgiveness and even preach to their fellow inmates in the prison walls." The moral instruction he believes, makes the prison inmates to change for the better and also enable them to overcome the burden of slow passage of time and might lead the inmates to evolve positive and constructive thinking about life and society in general.

Social activities are arranged to enable prisoners^{to} learn to live together in cordial atmosphere, and to bring them in contact with the world around them. Every prisoner has a say in his welfare.

Recreational activities such as ludo game, draught playing, football, are used as recreational outlets. They are used as ways of occupying time and to prevent the accumulation of unrest and resentment occasioned by idleness.

Parole and Probation:

The classic difference between probation and parole is that generally probation is a correctional programme used before a criminal law violator is institutionalized while parole is a similar correctional

programme used after a person is released from an institution.

Parole has been defined as a type of leniency. Ajibola (1989:54) observed that the rationale for parole is quite simple: each criminal law violator should have a carefully planned, highly individualized programmes, if he is to successfully return to life outside the correctional institution.

Probation is a procedure by which courts suspend the sentence of an offender (especially first offenders) for a specific period under the supervision of a probation officer. Instead of being sent to a prison, the offender is allowed to remain in the community.

Counselling:

This is less intensive and conductors do very little interpretation. But all who conduct groups counselling need to be trained, both in theory and practice. They ought to have their own staff groups where problems can be discussed as well as their own reaction to them.

Where everyone is involved in a group, a therapeutic community of becomes possible. This type/treatment is used intensively in Credon Psychiatric Prison and also in Holloway (in London). This type of treatment is not available in Nsukka prison, this is due to the fact that there are no mental inmates in the prison.

2.2 REHABILITATION OF PRISONERS AND THE LARGER SOCIETY

Voluntary organisations made up of private and humanitarian associations, like the Nigerian Association for Prisoners Welfare whose aims and objectives include the rehabilitation of prisoners on discharge,

donate money to the discharged prisoners, supply materials and tools, supply second hand clothing materials, etc, which the discharged prisoners can make use of, in readjusting to the condition they find themselves in the wider society.

Although they are rendering these aids, the impact is not felt. It is like a "drop of water in the ocean" and not very regular. The reason is that our people are yet to develop humanitarian consciousness to an appreciable degree as regards helping ex-prisoners.

Some of the inmates have been to the prison before, learnt a trade, but on discharge, could not get employment and also lacked funds to establish on their own after their discharge.

Further, the success of the training given to prisoners would be determined by their ability to gain employment after they have been discharged from the prison otherwise, failure could lead to recidivism. It is suggested that the government should go further than that by removing the clause in the statute which prohibits ex-convicts from being employed in any government establishment because this particular clause is contradictory to the much vaunted slogan of reformation and rehabilitation as the aims of imprisonment.

2.3 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STAFF AND INMATES

Prison staff are always in constant interaction with the inmates. This relationship is very essential for the prisoners custody, treatment, and welfare.

Conflict may arise in the sense ^{that} while it is the duty of the staff to ensure the custody of prisoners, the prisoners see custody as sordid

and punitive measures. The prisoners see the role of the staff as an attempt to keep them perpetually locked, counted and controlled. The prisoners complain of being kept in cells that are not properly ventilated nor cared for; they are deprived of their liberty, autonomy, heterosexual relationship, goods and services, by the prison authority.

As a result of the treatments and complaint from both the staff and the prison inmates the inmates find it difficult to appreciate the efforts of prison officials towards their reformation and rehabilitation. Based on this fact, the relationship appears antagonistic, especially where the prisoner is few weeks old in the prison. But when the inmate starts observing that warders are not direct enemies as such, some degree of cordial relationship are then established and he automatically starts to express his problems freely to the prison staff and to respond more to rehabilitation and reformation programmes and activities.

As a result of this awareness, the deviant starts rendering voluntary services such as helping to keep the surroundings of the staff quarters clean, fetching water for staff, mending their uniforms, and helping them on their personal farms. The staff reward these kind of services by giving the prisoners money, food and packet of cigarette.

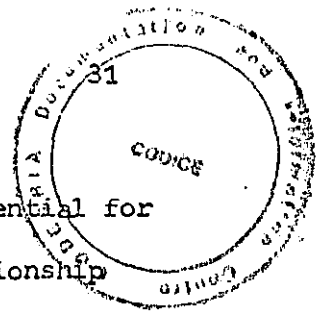
Ajobola observed that "occasionally, the relationship between staff and inmates degenerate into open verbal confrontations and insults." Treats on officer's life are made by the inmates. On this note therefore, the prison staff requires his skill as a prison warder and his knowledge in human relations management to control the situation.

2.4 RELATIONSHIP AMONG INMATES

The interaction among the prison inmates is very essential for rehabilitation process. The existence of a cordial relationship among the prisoners indicate that a change is about to take place or that a change is taking place. McCorkle (1962:108) contends that "the welfare of the individual inmates ... does not importantly depend on how much education, recreation, and consultation he receives but rather depends on how he manages to live and relate with other inmates who constitute his crucial and only meaningful world." He also adds that it is what the prisoner experiences in the prison, how he attains satisfaction from it and how he avoids the dangers in it and how he at last survives that determine his adjustment and decides whether he will emerge from prison with an intact or shattered integrity. It is not surprising therefore that inmates form highly integrated groups in which sentiments, morale, and solidarity exist.

According to Ajibola, informal inmate groups develop in the prison because:-

- i) Inmates are isolated from the society.
- ii) Institutionalization generates common problems of adjustment; social rejection, pervasive and rigid social control and loss of liberty, autonomy, respect, affection, hetero-sexual relations, and security. He further observed that because the problems often require the co-operation of other inmates for solution, strong pressure for collective response are built up.



Cliques and gangs develop in various ways in Nsukka prisons. They develop through belonging to the same work group, performing the same task and sharing common jokes at work place. They could also be developed through having a common interest in one vocational trade or the other. There is also the tendency for prisoners who belong to the same locality, ethnic group or state to form an informal group. These observations could be easily identified when the prison inmates are at work, learning or during recreation.

2.5 ADMINISTRATION IN THE PRISONS

The organizational hierarchy of the prisons consists of several layers of authority from the Controller General of Prisons, Deputy Controller General, Assistant Controller, Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Senior Prison Assistants, Prison Assistants and ends with Prison Attendants. This system of authority which is known as "the line organisation" represents a basic division in the work structure of the prison organization. These authorities as stated by Ajiboye, is based on:

1. Traditional laid down rules and regulations of the prison, or state authority also comes through the natural division of labour.
2. Qualification, knowledge and expertise which make some one to be with a super-ordinate or sub-ordinate.
3. The manipulation of incentives and the giving of reward.

With the exception of the top and bottom layers of the prisons hierarchy, everyone has a boss and is in turn/^aboss over others. He has a more or less definite authority and is responsible to some one who wants it.

The Nigerian prison system (1968) stipulates that the prison's senior staff performs, supervisory, decision and policy making functions. In Nsukka prison, there are 158 uniformed prison staff.

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Table 2.1 ORGANISATIONAL CHART SHOWING SPAN OF CONTROL IN THE NIGERIAN PRISONS

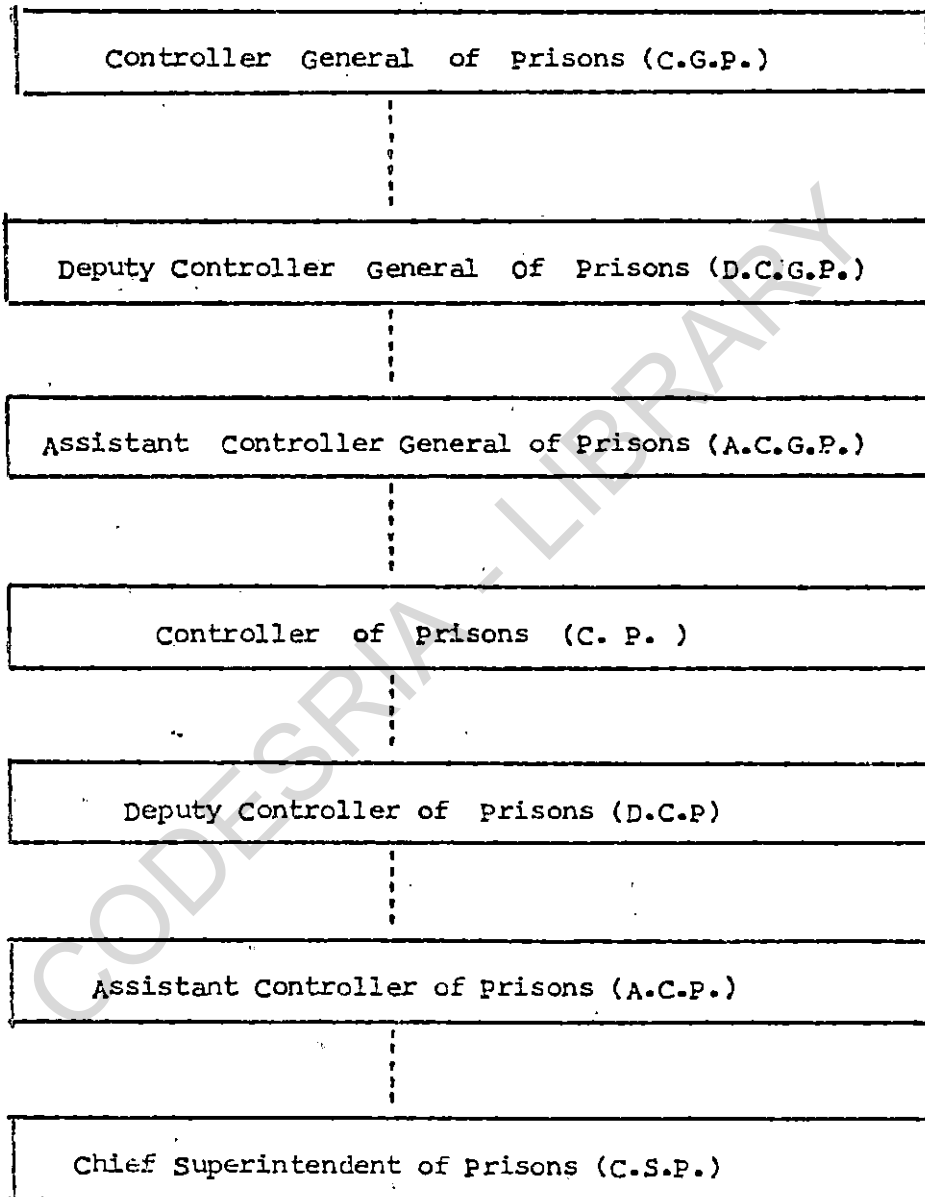
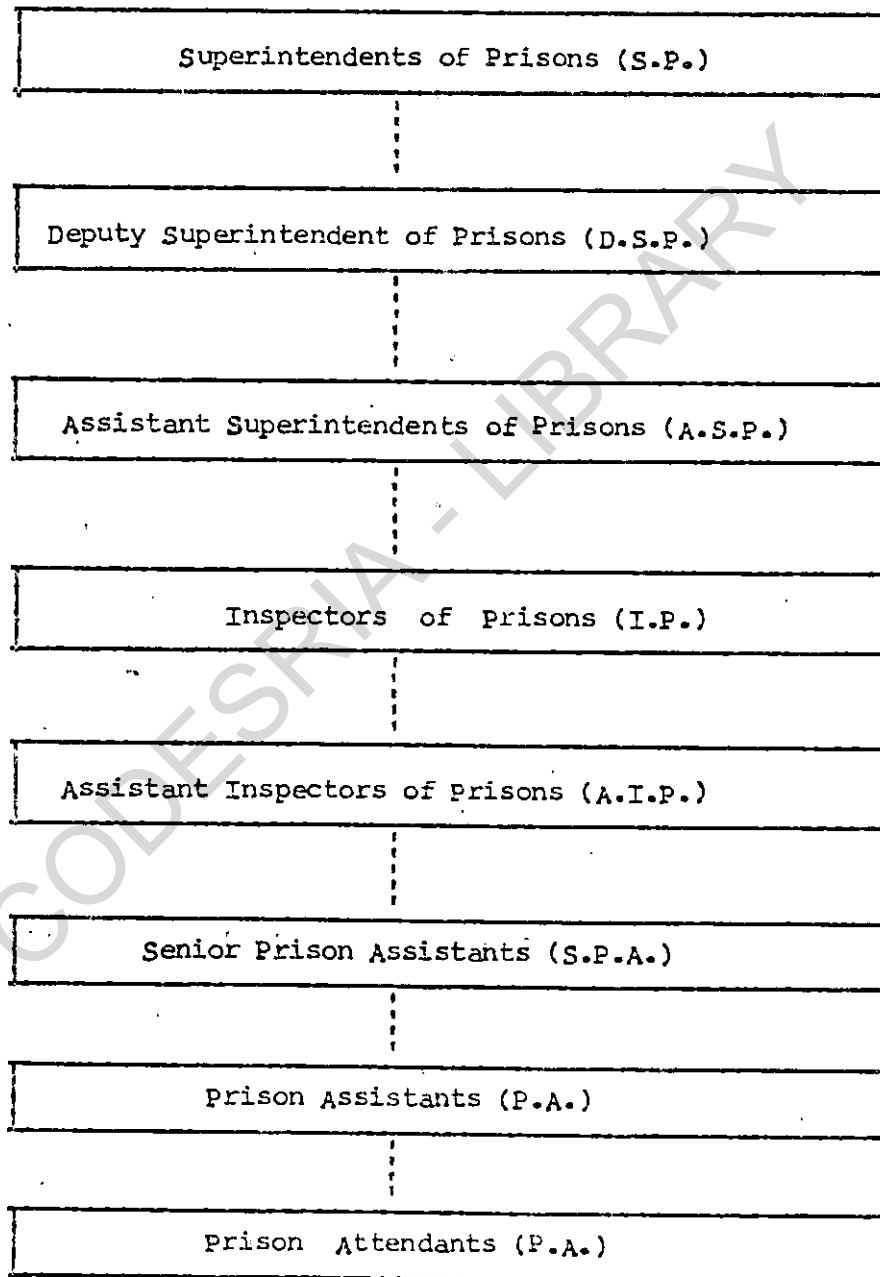


Table 2.2 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - SHOWING SPAN OF CONTROL IN NSUKKA PRISON



The Controller General of Prisons (C.G.P.)

The Controller General of Prisons (C.G.P.) is the overall head of the prison services in Nigeria. The responsibility of conducting the affairs of the prisons rests on him. He is in-charge of administration, management of staff, and the training of all prison staff. He is answerable to the Head of State, in other words, all the prison problems are sent directly through him to the Head of State.

The Deputy Controller General of Prisons (D.C.G.P.)

The Deputy Controller Generals are in charge of the different prison directorates in the federation. Some of these directorates are the medical directorates, the finance and supply, manpower development and training, Agriculture, pension and gratuity, legal matters, works, etc. In carrying out their duties, they are directly responsible to the Controller General of Prisons. Most of the directorates are manned by professionals in their different fields.

The Assistant Controller General (A.C.G.)

The Assistant Controller Generals man and administer the different zones in the country. There are eight zones and each zone is administered by an Assistant Controller General. Zone A has its headquarters at Minna, zone B at Lagos, zone C at Ibadan, zone D at Bauchi, zone E at Owerri, zone F at Brinin Kebbi, zone G at Benin and Zone H at Markurdi.

In this zonal offices, there are other senior officers like the Controller, Deputy Controller and other ranks. These zones see to the

day to day running of the activities in the states within the zone. The Assistant Controller Generals report to Abuja.

Zone E which has its headquarters at Owerri controls the following states: Enugu, Imo, Cross River, Abia, Rivers and Akwa Ibom.

Controllers of Prisons (C.P.)

There are 31 controllers of prisons in charge of the states of the federation. Each state is headed by a controller. There are other controllers at the Abuja Territory. They are officers that are in charge of state administration. They see to the day to day running of the prisons in their states. They discipline staff and inmates, they inspect the prisons at intervals, solve the problems of staff and inmates, supervise staff salaries and allowances within the state.

The Deputy Controller is the immediate Assistant to Controller. The Controller delegates power to the Deputies, in helping in the administration of prisons.

The Assistant Controller of Prisons also assist the Controller of prisons in carrying out their duties in various states.

The Chief Superintendent of Prisons (C.S.P.)

The Chief Superintendent is one of the most senior officers and heads of the establishment. On him rest the greater responsibility of conducting the affairs of the prison. He is charged with administration, management of staff, the training of staff etc. The prison staff are sub-ordinate to him.

In a convict prison, every prisoner who is confined in the prison is placed under the legal custody of the Chief Superintendent, when a prisoner has been sentenced to death, he surrenders the legal custody of the condemned criminal at the time stipulated for his execution.

According to the prison Order, (1988), the Chief Superintendent of prisons is required to keep and detain all persons duly committed to his custody by any court, judge, magistrate, justice of peace or other authority lawfully exercising jurisdiction. It is the duty of the Chief Superintendent to report to the Assistant Controller of prisons, if a prisoner is insane or critically sick. Elias (1968:47) observed that it is the Assistant Controller of prisons that appoints a medical practitioner to test the sanity of the prisoner or his physical health.

In the case of dangerous and hardened criminals, the Chief Superintendent provide special security measures for the prisoners. If for instance such a prisoner is undergoing treatment in a hospital, the Chief Superintendent could place him under armed police guards. The guards are given full power and authority to do all things necessary to prevent him from escaping.

In the case of mental illness, the Chief Superintendent may place him under the care of a psychiatrist. With regards to the prisoner's regulations which deal with the question of admission and discharge of prisoners, checks the documents, certifies that the prisoner is the actual person named in the warrant paper and that the crime sentence, date of conviction and other essential information are correctly recorded.

The Chief Superintendent, should have the records of every prisoner under his charge, particulars involving those who have served previous jail terms, the formal prisons where they served, the length of jail sentences, their mental and physical health, attempted escapes, escapes from prison, their attitudes towards prison discipline, the crimes they have committed should all be properly recorded and kept.

It is also the responsibility of the Chief Superintendent to ensure that a prisoner is discharged on his due date, check the computation of a prisoners sentence and sign his signature on the warrant papers and discharge diary.

Elias (1968:67) observed that when it comes to releasing of an expatriate prisoner, or for repatriation before his sentence has expired, he must write an application through the Director of prisons to the Head of State for sanction to release the prisoner.

The Chief Superintendent ensures that every prisoner received into the prison from the court is brought before him within 24 hours after his reception. He checks the papers brought with him from court, signs them and gives any duplicate copy to the escort accordingly.

The Superintendents of Prison (S.P.)

The Chief Superintendent could delegate the superintendents of prison to perform certain functions on his behalf. The superintendent of prison is next in command to the Chief Superintendents, he takes charge of the affairs of the prison when the Chief Superintendent is on leave or away for sometime. In Nsukka prison, during the time of the research,

the highest officer in the hierarchy is the Superintendent of prisons. He therefore performs all the duties expected of a Chief Superintendent. He takes disciplinary action against any junior staff or prisoner who has gone contrary to them. Where the superintendent considers a prisoner to be a hardened criminal, special measures could be taken for security purposes. Such a prisoner could be placed under close guards or surveillance or in a special cell.

The reception board of the prison, comprising the Superintendents, the Assistant Superintendents, Senior Inspectors, the Welfare section, the medical and social workers is headed by the superintendent himself. He can co-opt any member of the staff to the board. He reads out the list of the inmate belongings from "the property book" or "Form 40" and obtains the prisoner's approval to the correctness of the list.

Deputy Superintendents of Prison (D.S.P.)

The functions of Deputy Superintendent according to the prison rules and functions includes supervision of labour, administrative duties, and supervision of junior staff. He settles minor disputes among the prison warders and delegates certain tasks to the junior staff. He also organizes working shifts and pick on some senior prisons assistants to be in-charge of prisoners for outside labour. Some complaints about prisoner's offences are brought to the Deputy Superintendent of Prisons, for example, when any prisoner deliberately decides to absent himself from work or commits any offence, such complaints may be brought to the Deputy Superintendent, who could in effect take

disciplinary action against the offender. He also handles matters of enquiry and the reception of visitors.

Inspectors of Prisons (I.P.)

There are 21 inspectors of which the most senior is the officer in-charge. Other inspectors assist the Chief Inspector in running the administration of the prison. Different duties are shared among inspectors and they serve as supervisors. Some of these duties are:

visits, admissions and discharges.

Staff and inmates matters.

Gate supervisions etc.

The inspectors act as intermediaries between the superintendent and the prisoners. In performing these functions, the inspectors are always principled, for example, they are capable of taking firm decisions in the course of their duty; they are well acquainted with the prisons rules and regulation they are dedicated to their duties and performs such functions with professional pride.

In the absence of the superintendent or any other senior officer, the senior inspector assumes control of the whole establishment until the superintendent or the senior officer returns to duty. He is always available for escort duties, inspect junior staff on parade every morning before they resume duty, brief them on the functions they have to perform for the day. He has to be present when prisoners are admitted or discharged, keeps record of the prisoners and ensure that those not suitable for outside work are assigned to duties within the

prison yard. He makes sure that security measures are maintained, that is, he checks the rods, iron bars and other security devices in the prison and give reports. He also checks from the warders in-charge of different work groups if the number of prisoners is correct, after an outside labour. He supervises the work in the kitchen and examines the relations and the quality of food. He ensures that the food is of good quality and that all prisoners awaiting trial receive every article that they are entitled to. He provides stationery and other essential articles needed by the prison, unserviceable goods are sent back to the stores for checking by the survey board of the prison. The senior inspector undertakes night visits to the prison, at least once in a week between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Assistant Inspectors of Prisons (A.I.P.)

The Assistant inspectors are sixty one and are responsible for the reception service. They handle official inquiries especially matters related to visits, performs certain clerical duties, handle the prison registers and visitors book. They keep record of the number of prisoners leaving the prison for outside labour or for treatment.

Senior Prison Assistants, Prison Assistants, Corporals and Prison Attendants

Their duties include the custody and treatment of convicted prisoners under their care. They teach them the rules and regulations of the prison as a way of reforming them, therefore it is their responsibility to teach the unskilled prisoners to acquire the necessary skill in any or the prison's workshops. Since the staff

exert a great deal of influence on the prisoners they are expected to show good example. Therefore an ideal staff is dedicated to his duties, is honest in his dealings, very punctual to office, is willing to be obey lawful commands given by a senior officer. He should be tactful in dealing with prisoners. Whenever they go for outside labour, they supervise and control the group of prisoners under their command, so that no prisoner escapes. When they come back from outside labour, they report and give account of the number of prisoners under their care.

They also exercise some restraints in certain situations when dealing with prisoners. They are not hostile to prisoners, instead, they are humane enough to identify themselves to the problems of prisoners and offer some help in accordance with the prison's regulations.

The staff, for effective rehabilitation to take place, should be fair and just in dealing with prisoners because they are very sensitive to harsh treatment. Therefore, the ways they are treated by the prisons staff could bring about negative or positive outcome in reformation and training of prisoners.

2.6 PROMOTION AND INCENTIVES

This refers to the vertical occupational mobility within the prison hierarchy. It is one of the major ways in which prison organization motivates its officials to increase their efficiency and dedication to duty. The primary criteria for promotion in the prison are: academic qualifications, long term service, expertise, efficiency etc. A staff for example, could be promoted after passing an external examination or in-service training tests.

The staff strength of the prison services indicate that there are more staff at the lower cadres than at the top. The occupational structure is pyramidal in shape, with very few positions at the top and many positions at the bottom. Therefore, one's chances of being promoted to a higher position is slim.

Prison staff are civil servants; but they have a different salary structure which is called the Unified Paramilitary Salary Structure (U.P.S.S.). Other incentives like transport allowance, housing allowance, meal subsidy, ^{and} torches are given to the staff.

Training of Staff:

The senior and junior staff of prisons attend in-service training courses. There are schools attended by senior staff and some attended by junior staff. These schools are: 1. Prison Staff College, Kaduna for senior staff, 2. Prison Training College, Kaduna for junior staff, 3. Prison Training School, Enugu for junior staff, ^{and} 4. Prison Training School Kirikiri, Apapa, Lagos for junior staff.

The prison staff also undergo other training course in different institutions and military locations in the country. eg. the A.S.C.O.N, Jaji and Kuru.

2.7 PRISONS RULES AND REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations are made to govern and direct the behaviour of its members. This is to sustain the bureaucratic set up of the prison structure. To enforce these rules and regulations, sanctions are imposed (both negative and positive sanctions). In other words,

the sanctions help to ensure conformity to the rules and regulations of the prison.

The prison therefore, has standing orders which are divided into three parts:

- a) Reception and Treatment of prisoners
- b) Organization and Control.
- c) Stores and Accounts.

These standing orders regulate the internal administration of the prisons and spell out the rules and regulations. For example, the opening standing orders require that every prisoner received into the prison from the court must be seen within 24 hours after his reception by the Superintendent and the medical officer or by persons acting on their behalf. They provide that no person may be admitted into the prison unless accompanied by a warrant of conviction or commitment.

The superintendent certifies that the prisoner is the exact person named in the warrant and also check if the crime, length of sentence, date of conviction, signatures and other relevant information are correctly entered.

On admission, prisoners must be searched by prison assistants and attendants, male or female depending on their sexes. The prisoners' belongings such as money, wrist watches, clothes, etc. must be taken from him (except non-criminal prisoners such as debtors, who may be allowed to retain some personal effects). The superintendent of the prison takes care of the retained articles taken from the prisoner.

Inventory of prisoner's registered prohibited articles are not allowed in the prison, such as drugs, hemp, alcoholic drinks or dangerous implements like knives. Smoking is not allowed in the prison, except in special cases granted by the prison authority. The prisoner is given treatment whenever he is sick. He is also allowed to take his bathe and have his hair cut.

The standing order 29 of the prison manual (1965) states that the clothes of a prisoner have to be washed, ironed and handed over to him on the eve of his discharge.

All prisoners, before they are transferred to another prison or discharged, must be examined by a medical officer. On his discharge, this clothes and other articles which the prisoner brought along with him on the day he was admitted must be returned to him.

A prisoner cannot on the grounds of misconduct while in prison, be detained beyond the term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced by a court, unless he has been brought again before the court and given a fresh sentence.

Before trial, unconvicted prisoners may be allowed to wear their clothes, except when such clothes could be tendered as exhibits in courts. Every convicted prisoner must be provided with complete prison uniform which he must wear at all times during the day.

The regulation further stated that every prisoner must be provided with suitable beddings and other articles the prison authority considers necessary.

The prison cells must be kept clean and prisoners must keep themselves clean too. A debtor or non-criminal prisoner could be allowed to receive at the appropriate visiting hours moderate quantities of food, wine, malt drinks, clothings, beddings from relatives, but are subject to examination by the prison authority.

The regulation also stipulates that sick prisoners should be admitted into a hospital or place meant for them. If a prisoner is very sick, the superintendent has to be informed without unnecessary delay. In such a situation, the prisoner has to be exempted from labour. No prisoner must be made to perform hard labour on Sundays, Christmas days, Good Fridays and some important public holidays except on rare occasions when his services are highly needed.

If a prisoner is insane or seriously ill or has contagious disease that could endanger the health of other inmates, the superintendent must (as soon as the medical officer informs him), make arrangement for relatives or friends to take care of him. There is no financial assistance / ^{and} issue of a travel warrant will ^{not} / _{be} permitted in such circumstances. With regard to the accommodation of prisoners, the prison's regulations, clearly states as follows:-

- a) Both male and female prisoners must be confined in separate sections of the prison yard.
- b) Prisoners awaiting trial must be kept apart from convicted prisoners.

- c) Juveniles under 16 years of age must be kept apart from adult prisoners.
- d) Debtors and other non-criminal prisoners must be kept apart from criminal prisoners. Every condemned criminal should be kept in a separate cell.

Prison officers (whether executive or subordinate staff) are bound to adhere strictly to all the rules and regulations of the prison and to carry out all the instructions. They have to obey commands given by a superior officer, maintain order and enforce discipline with justice and firmness. A prison officer must not strike a prisoner except in self-defence or in defence of someone else. Prison officers who are allowed to carry arms for security purposes must only use them when it becomes absolutely inevitable. But they should be used in such a way that they disable and not kill the person.

2.8 SANCTIONS AND STAFF ADJUDICATION

There are constant deviations from the prison's rules and regulations. Both inmates and staff are punished for going contrary to various regulations and rules. In Nsukka prison, some aspects of the regulations and rules exist only in theory.

For example, the standing order of the Nsukka prison stipulates that when a prisoner has been admitted, he should be provided with suitable beddings but the deplorable conditions of the cells are in sharp contrast to that regulation. Another is that the prisoners here are not well clothed; their clothes are torn and are in rags, some of them are using ordinary blankets alone.

On staff level, it is a punishable offence for an officer to absent himself from duty without cogent reasons and permission. Deliberate disobedience of any lawful command given by a senior officer is a serious offence. Also aiding and abetting of any offence like riots, strikes etc., are very serious offences that carry severe penalties. Misusing the prison's property, stealing or embezzling any government money or goods, acceptance of bribe from any member of staff or from prisoners, amount to serious violation of the prison's rules which carry severe penalties. Most cases here are handled by the superintendent and Assistant Superintendents of prison. Some of the punishments meted out to the warders could be, making the warder to work in a night shift for some days, reprimand, warning, etc. But in very serious offences the matters are referred to the state headquarters at Enugu.

As a form of positive sanction (reward), any warder of good conduct who has performed a meritorious service could be promoted to higher post. On retirement, he is granted full pension.

In many cases, prisoners were reported for malingering when they go for outside labour or for treatment in hospital. Other offences like assaulting fellow prisoners or a prison officer, receiving or being in possession of any article not allowed by the prison's regulation, such as hemp, drugs, dangerous implements etc. are serious offences. Others are escaping from the prison or attempting escape, fighting among prisoners or any physical attacks on warders or riots.

Punishments could take different forms depending on the gravity and type of offence the prisoner has committed. It could be meted out by the superintendents of prison, inspectors or even courts. When the offence is grievous such as the murder of a fellow prisoner or warder the prisoner's case is referred to the courts, where he is judged and fresh sentence passed on him. Other minor punishments are, fetching of fire-wood for the kitchen, fetching of water needed for other domestic use, some grass cutting etc.

2.9 CONDITIONS OF WORK

From the information given by staff of Nsukka prison, various working incentives are given to the staff.

According to the superintendent of prisons and some other junior staff interviewed, these incentives include leave bonus, housing accommodation, travelling allowance, in-service training and fairly good salaries. The prison staff are sent to Kaduna training school or Enugu prison training school for further training. On the contrary, most of the junior staff of the prison complained of low working incentives. They feel that the salaries of warders are not attractive.

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Many of the warders do not benefit from housing accommodation in the prison's staff quarters. Those who benefit from such accommodation facilities are prison officials from the rank of inspectors and above. Some of the prison staff feel that the nature of their job

is characterised by boredom. Some warders have the feeling of insecurity working with criminals, especially, when they are not allowed to carry arms. There are also prison officials who feel that the prison service does not command the respect it deserves from the public.

Nonetheless, there are recreational facilities for both junior and senior staff. At present, Nsukka prison has a staff club. Similarly, there are conditions under which members of staff could be discharged, dismissed and suspended from office. A member of staff who retires voluntarily from office after many years of service and has reached the age of 55 years, is entitled to pension.

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CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the design of the study comprising information on the population and sample, the instrument used, methods of data collection and techniques for data analysis.

3.1 AREA OF STUDY

This study was carried out at Nsukka in Nsukka Local Government area of Enugu state. The study made use of Nsukka prison only.

POPULATION

The population for this study consisted of all of the one hundred and fifty eight (158) members of staff and all the seventy two (72) convicted prison inmates, all of Nsukka prison. The total population was used for the study.

3.2 POPULATION AND SAMPLE SIZE

Since only one prison was used as a case study, the whole population of the staff and convicted inmates were used.

The members of staff include:-

Table 3.1 STAFF STRENGTH OF NSUKKA PRISON

Post	Population (Staff strength)
Superintendent	2
Deputy Superintendent	3
Assistant Superintendent I	5
Assistant Superintendent II	13
Inspectors	21
Assistant Inspectors	63
Senior Prisons Assistant	36
Prison Attendants	15
Total	158

Table 3.2 The population of Prisoners inmates include:

Literate inmates	56
Illiterate inmates	16
Total	72

3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN/INSTRUMENTS

The following methods of eliciting information were used for the study.

Primary Sources:

- a) Interview: personal interviews with prison administrators; the welfare officer, personnel officer, the literacy education instructors and the vocational training instructors were conducted.

This interview were to elicit information on the role and activities of the prison administrators in relation to the rehabilitation programme.

Some prison inmates were interviewed so as to ascertain the impact of the rehabilitation programme on them and how they relate with the prison staff.

Few ex-inmates were also interviewed to find out if they are actually utilizing the skills they acquired within the prison walls.

- b) Questionnaires:

Two sets of questionnaires were constructed, the first set which has a sample-size of one hundred and fifty eight (158) was meant for the prison staff, while the second set which has a sample size of seventy-two was meant for the inmates. This was the total population of the staff and convicted inmates of the prison.

The questionnaires ^{were} / to test the perception of the effectiveness of reformation and rehabilitation programmes in Nsukka prison.

The participants were educated on how to complete the questionnaire. The prison assistants and the welfare officer assisted in assigning the questionnaires to the prison inmates. Some of the very illiterate ones had the same questionnaires explained to them in vernacular and their responses filled in accordingly. This had to be done to ensure the collection of objective data from both the literate, and the illiterate prisoners. However, some of them were persuaded to fill the questionnaires.

The first set of questionnaires which was meant for the prison staff was simply distributed to members of staff who were on morning duty. The researcher had to wait for those on afternoon duty to resume before he distributed the rest of the questionnaires.

This decision to distribute two sets of questionnaires ^{were} / to compare information given by the prison inmates with that of the prison staff.

Observation:

Direct Observation: The following observations were made; the ways various functions are being performed by members of staff responsible for different duties, the ways prisoners were organised into work groups and supervised, the structures of physical facilities within the prison, ie. the various workshops, the library, the kitchen, the cells, etc.

Other observations were on how they were treated and how they were responding to treatment. Also observed were prison inmates at work, during recreation and during the literacy classes. All these were carried out through constant visits to the prison.

Secondary Sources:

Government Annual Publications, Prison Departmental Annual Reports, Text Books, News papers and Periodicals were used for the study.

3.4 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The questionnaires were personally distributed to both the staff and inmates of the prison with the assistance of the welfare officer and the prison assistants. The questionnaires were personally collected with the help of these officers too.

However, on the first set of questionnaires which was for the staff, 8 of them were not returned and 10 were badly filled, leaving the researcher with only 140 valid questionnaires. The second set of questionnaires which was for the inmates, 16 of them were badly filled, leaving the researcher with only 56 valid questionnaires.

3.5 TECHNIQUES FOR DATA ANALYSIS

Frequency distribution table and percentages were used in presenting the data collected in the field.

Chi-square test (χ^2) was used to analyse the data presented. The test was necessary to find out the significant relationships between the dependent and the independent variables highlighted.

Table 3.3 SAMPLE, RETURN AND PERCENTAGES

Sample	Total population	No. Returned	%
Prison inmates	72	56	77.78%
Prison Staff	158	140	88.61%

CHAPTER FOURPRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Imprisonment as a method of implementing punitive reaction to law-breaking scarcely occurred in earlier societies in the western world. Sutherland (1974:311) believes that though there were cases of imprisonment of criminals by the church authority in England about the 13th century, ^{it} may be because they were not allowed to use death penalty and also because they believed that withdrawal from association or public was rehabilitative.

In the 19th century imprisonment came to predominate all the penalties for crime. Its increase being associated with a reaction against the cruelty and ineffectiveness of capital and corporal punishments. The 19th century practices of imprisonment were intended to change the mentality of offenders while the early imprisonment in western countries aimed at imposing the duration of confinement most appropriate to deter others from committing crimes.

In 1900, the concept of imprisonment was punishment and reformation, but the concept later changed during the period of Lord Lugard (1912-1930) to include rehabilitation.

According to Ayandele, (1966:270), the period of Donald (1946-1955), was a great reform in the prison approach to the treatment of criminals; for Donald produced a ten-year development plan which was in line with the modern approach to penology. He stated that "law

breakers were now to be regarded not merely as offenders who must be punished but as individuals who must be rehabilitated and converted into non-deviant citizens.

Ajibola (1989:5) summarised the history of treatment of convicted criminals as a consequence of retribution, restraints, rehabilitation and re-integration.

This chapter is therefore set out to present and analyse the data collected in the course of the study for testing the research questions and the hypothesis as postulated in chapter one. Out of 72 questionnaires for the prison inmates which were distributed, 56 were returned giving a return rate of 77.78%. Further more out of the 158 questionnaires for the prison staff which were distributed, 140 were returned giving a return rate of 88.61%. All were used in the data analysis. The full working of the questionnaires can be seen in Appendix III and IV.

A) Analysis of Research Questions

Research Question 1

Does the character of the programme have any impact on the success of the rehabilitation and reformation programme for the socially deviant adults?

Table 4:1

Type of Programmes Prisoners Engage in (For Inmates)

Programmes	Respondents	Percentages
Carpentry	9	16.07%
Welding	-	-
Tailoring	10	17.86%
Literacy Education	16	28.57%
Weaving	-	-
Masonry	5	8.93%
Painting	5	8.93%
Sanitary	11	19.64%
Total	56	100%

Table 4:1 shows that 9 (16.07%) respondents engage in carpentry while 10(17.86%) respondents engage in tailoring. 16(28.57%) respondents engage in literacy education, while 5(8.93%) respondents engage in masonry. 5(8.93%) respondents engage in painting while 11(19.64%) respondents engage in sanitary operations. The table therefore shows that the rehabilitation programmes available at Nsukka prisons include carpentry, tailoring, literacy education, masonry, painting and sanitation programmes.

Table 4:2

Those who make the choice of Programme (For Inmates)

Those who choose	Respondents	Percentages
The prison authority	24	42.86%
Friends advice	4	7.14%
Personal choice	28	50.00%
Total	56	100%

Table 4.2 indicates that 24(42.86%) respondents engaged in the programme based on the prison authorities initiative while 4(7.14%) respondents engaged in the programme based on friends advice.. 28(50.00%) respondents chose the trade based on their own initiative.

Table 4.2 therefore shows that the interest and personal opinion of the inmates are considered before they engage in any programme.

Table 4:3

Consideration for Previous Job Experience (For Inmates)

Consideration	Respondents	percentages
Yes	40	71.43%
No	16	28.57%
Total	56	100%

Table 4:3 indicates that 40(71.43%) respondents stated that their previous job experiences were assigned to learn the trade while 16(28.57%) respondents stated that their previous occupation were not

considered. Table 4.3 therefore shows that the previous occupation of the inmates were considered before they were assigned to learn a trade.

Table 4:4

Inmates level of Interest on the Trade they are learning (For Inmates)

Interest	Respondents	Percentages
Yes	40	71.43%
No	16	28.57%
Total	56	100%

Table 4.4 seeks to find out whether the convicted social deviants of the prison are interested in the occupation they are learning. 40(71.43%) respondents stated that they are interested in the job they are learning and would want to continue with the job when they are discharged while 16(28.57%) respondents stated that they are not interested in the programme.

Table 4:4 therefore shows that most of the inmates appreciate the trade they are learning.

Research question 2:

Does the attitude of the prison inmates have any effect on the success of the rehabilitation programme?

Table 4:5

How the Inmates participate in the Programmes Provided (For Staff)

Participation	Respondents	Percentages
Very reluctantly	10	7.14%
Reluctantly	10	7.14%
Actively	80	57.14%
Very actively	40	28.58%
Total	140	100%

Table 4:5 indicates the feeling of members of staff towards the way inmates participate in the programme. 10(7.14%) respondents stated that inmates participate very reluctantly while 10(7.14%) respondents stated that inmates participate reluctantly. 80(57.14%) respondents stated that inmates participate actively in the programme while 40(28.58%) respondents are of the view that inmates participate very actively in the programme.

Table 4:5 therefore shows that the inmates are interested and therefore participate actively in the programme.

Table 4.6

Relationship Among the Inmates (For staff)

Level of Relationship	Respondents	Percentages
Not cordial	5	3.58%
Fairly cordial	15	10.71%
Cordial	50	35.71%
Very cordial	70	50%
Total	140	100%

Table 4:6 presents how the staff saw the relationship among the inmates. 5(3.58%) respondents stated that the relationship among the inmates was not cordial while 15(10.71%) respondents stated that the relationship was fairly cordial. 50(35.71%) respondents observed that the relationship was cordial while 70(50%) respondents stated that the relationship was very cordial.

Table 4:6 therefore indicates that the relationship among the inmates was very cordial.

Table 4:7

Existence of follow-up programmes for Discharged Inmates (For staff)

Follow-up	Respondents	Percentages
Yes	60	42.85%
No	80	57.15%
Total	140	100%

Table 4:7 seeks to find out if there is organised programme for discharged inmates. 60(42.85%) of the respondents stated that there is ⁱⁿexistence follow-up programme in Nsukka prison while 80(57.15%) of the respondents stated that follow-up programme does not exist.

Table 4:8

Type of follow-up Programmes (For staff)

Follow-ups	Respondents	Percentages
Visits	30	20.00%
Counselling	25	17.86%
Transport to go home	80	58.15%
Provision of machines	-	-
Literacy classes	5	3.57%
Total	140	100%

Table 4.8 shows the opinion of the staff on the type of follow-up programmes provided. 30(20.00%) respondents stated that visiting the discharged inmate is the follow-up programme while 25(17.86%) respondents state that counselling is the follow-up programme carried out for the discharged inmates. 80(58.15%) of the respondents are of the view that transport fare to go home is the only

follow-up programme while 5(3.57%) respondents stated that literacy classes are opened for discharged inmates as a follow-up programme.

The table above therefore indicate that, more than half of the respondents are of the view that transport fare is the only follow-up incentive given to the discharged prisoner.

Table 4.9

Rate of Utilization of Skills Acquired in the Prison Wall (For staff)

Rate of Utilization	Respondents	Percentages
Very few	91	65.00%
Few	40	28.57%
Many	9	6.43%
Very many	-	-
Total	140	100%

Table 4.8 shows to find out whether the ex-inmates are utilizing the skill they acquired during their incarceration in prison.

91(65.00%) of the respondents stated that very few ex-inmates utilize the skill they acquired in prison for their daily bread while 40(28.57%) respondents stated that only very few individuals utilize the skill. 9(6.43%) respondents stated that many ex-inmates utilize the skills they acquired in prison for their daily bread. Table

4.9 therefore indicates that the ex-inmates that utilize the skill they acquired in prison were very poor compared to the lot that engaged in the rehabilitation programmes when they were in prison.

Research Question 3

Is inadequacy of fund and infrastructural facilities responsible for failure of rehabilitation programmes for prisoners and other socially deviant adults?

Table 4.10

Materials for Practice (For Staff)

Enough Materials	Respondents	Percentages
Yes	15	10.71%
No	125	89.29%
Total	140	100%

Table 4.10 shows the level of materials available for prisoners to practice in Nsukka prison. 15(10.71%) respondents are of the opinion that there are enough materials for practice while 125(89.29%) stated that there are not enough materials for practice. The table above therefore indicates that the inmates do not have enough materials for practice.

Table 4.11

HOW THE WORKSHOPS ARE FINANCED (For Staff)

Workshops	Well	Fairly	Poorly	Not Financed	Total
Carpentry	-	20(14.29%)	120(85.71%)	-	140(100%)
Welding	-	-	15(10.71%)	125(89.29%)	"
Weaving	-	-	5(3.37%)	135(96.43%)	"
Tailoring	10(7.14%)	53(41.42%)	72(57.43%)	-	"
Literacy Education	68(48.57%)	40(28.57%)	32(22.86%)	-	"
Masonry	-	28(20%)	112(80%)	-	"
Painting	-	30(21.43%)	75(53.57%)	35(25%)	"

Table 4.11 shows how the workshops are financed. In the carpentry workshop, 20(14.29%) respondents stated that the carpentry workshop was fairly financed while 120(85.71%) stated that the carpentry workshop was poorly financed. In the welding workshop, 15(10.71%) respondents were of the view that the welding workshop was poorly financed while 125(89.29%) respondents were of the view that the welding workshop was not financed. In the weaving workshop, 5(3.57%) respondents stated that the workshop was poorly financed while 135(96.43%) respondents stated that the weaving workshop was not financed. In the tailoring workshop, 10(7.14%) claimed that the tailoring workshop was well financed, while 58(41.42%) respondents stated that the

tailoring workshop was fairly financed. 72(51.43%) respondents indicated that the tailoring workshop was ill financed. In the literacy education workshop, 68(48.57%) respondents stated that the workshop was well financed while 40(28.57%) respondents indicated that the workshop was fairly financed. 32(22.86%) respondents were of the view that literacy workshop was ill financed.

In the masonry workshop, 28(20%) respondents stated that the masonry workshop was fairly financed while 112(80%) respondents opined that the workshop was ill financed. In the painting workshop, 39(21.43%) respondents stated that the workshop was fairly financed, 75(53.57%) respondents showed that the workshop was ill financed while 35(25%) respondents opined that the painting workshop was not financed.

Table 4.10 indicate that the rehabilitation programme workshops in Nsukka prisons were ill financed and therefore ill equipped for an effective rehabilitation to take place.

Table 4.12

THE FINANCING OF THE REHABILITATION PROGRAMME (For Staff)

Financer	Responses	Percentages
The Federal Government	95	67.86%
The State Government	-	-
The Local Government	-	-
Voluntary Organization	25	17.86%
Philantropists	15	10.71%
Prison Officials	5	3.57%
Total	140	100%

Table 4.11 shows the various bodies financing the rehabilitation programme. 95(67.86%) respondents stated that the programme is financed by the federal government while 25(17.86%) respondents indicated that voluntary organizations finance the programme. 15(10.71%) respondents showed that philanthropist finance the rehabilitation programme while 5(3.57%) were of the view that prison officials finance the programme.

Table 4.13

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL FOR PRACTICE (For Inmates)

Materials	Respondents	Percentages
Yes	5	8.93
No	51	91.07
Total	56	100%

Table 4.13 tends to determine the adequacy of instructional material for practice by the inmates. 5(8.93%) respondents stated that there was enough material for practice while 51(91.07%) respondents were of the view that there was not enough material for practice.

Research Question 4

Does the relationship among staff and Prison inmates have any effect on the rehabilitation programme?

Table 4.14

CONDITION OF SERVICE IN THE PRISON (For staff)

Condition of Service	Respondents	Percentages
Unsatisfactory	50	35.72%
Fairly satisfactory	70	50.00%
Very satisfactory	5	3.57%
Satisfactory	15	10.71%
Total	140	100%

Table 4.14 indicates the condition of service in the prison. 50(35.72%) indicated that the condition of service was unsatisfactory while 70(50%) respondents were of the view that the condition of service was fairly satisfactory. 15(10.71%) respondents stated that the condition of service was satisfactory while 5(3.57%) respondents opined that the condition of service was very satisfactory. Table 4.14 therefore indicate that the condition of service in the prison was fairly satisfactory.

Table 4.15

RATE OF REPRIMAND FOR JUNIOR OFFICERS (For Staff)

Query	Respondents	Percentages
Yes	20	14.29%
No	120	85.71%
Total	140	100%

Table 4.15 shows the rate of erring among the staff. 20(14.29%) respondents confirmed that they have been reprimanded by their boss in the office while 120(85.71%) stated that they had never received query or reprimanded since they started work with the prisons.

Therefore, table 4.15 indicates that the staff are dedicated to duty.

Table 4.16

THE RATE OF FIGHTING AMONG THE INMATES (For staff)

Rate of Fighting	Respondents	Percentages
Do not	0	0%
Rarely	105	75%
Often	20	14.29%
Very often	15	10.71%
Total	140	100%

Table 4.16 shows that 105(75%) respondents stated that the inmates rarely fight among themselves while 20(14.29%) respondents stated that the inmates often fight among themselves. 15(10.71%) respondents stated that the inmates fight very often. The above table therefore, indicates that there was a cordial relationship among the inmates, since they rarely fight among themselves.

Table 4.17

LEVEL OF INTERACTION BETWEEN THE PRISON INMATES AND THE STAFF (For Staff)

Discuss Freely	Respondents	Percentages
Yes	102	72.86%
No	38	27.14%
Total	140	100%

Table 4.17 presents how freely the staff discuss with the inmates. 102(72.86%) respondents were of the view that the staff discuss freely with the inmates while 28(27.14%) respondents stated that they do not discuss freely with the inmates.

Table 4.17 therefore confirms that the relationship between the inmates and staff was cordial.

Table 4.18

LEVEL OF PUNISHMENT GIVEN TO THE PRISONERS
WHEN THEY COMMIT OFFENCE (For Staff)

Level of punishment	Respondents	Percentages
Not punished	0	0%
Rarely punished	20	14.29%
Often punished	80	57.14%
Very often punished	40	28.58%
Total	140	100%

Table 4.18 shows how often the inmates were punished when they commit offence. 20(14.29%) respondents were of the view that the inmates were rarely punished, 80(57.14%) respondents stated that the inmates were often punished while 40(28.57%) respondents observed that the inmates were very often punished. Table 4.18 therefore indicates that the inmates were punished any time they commit offence.

B) ANALYSIS OF HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis I

There is significant relationship between the success of the re-habilitation of the socially deviant adults and the character of the programme initiated by the prison management.

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i}$$

where

X^2 = chi-square 1° degree of freedom

o_i = observed frequency 5% level of significance

e_i = expected frequency

Decision rule: Reject H_0 if calculated value is less than table value, otherwise accept H_0 .

Question 16: Do you think that the prisoners will embark on the same work they are now learning when they are discharged. (a) Yes (b) No

Table 4.19

Response	o_i	e_i	$o_i - e_i$	$(o_i - e_i)^2$	$\frac{(o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i}$
Yes	30	70	-40	1600	22.86
No	110	70	40	1600	22.86
	140				45.72

Table value = 3.841

Calculated value = 45.72 = Accept H_0 .

Therefore, there is significant relationship between the success of the rehabilitation of the socially deviant adults and the character of the programme initiated by the prison management.

Hypothesis II

There is significant relationship between the failure of the programme and the managements inability to procure funds and infra-structural facilities for the completion of the programme.

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(oi - ei)^2}{ei}$$

where

X^2 = chi-square 1° Degree of freedom.

oi = observed frequency 5% level of significance

ei = expected frequency

Decision rule: Reject Ho if calculated value is less than table value, otherwise accept Ho.

Question II

It there enough instructional materials in the workshop for your practice?

Table 4.20 Yes No

Responses	oi	ei	oi - ei	$(oi - ei)^2$	$\frac{(oi - ei)^2}{ei}$
Yes	5	28	-23	529	18.89
No	51	28	23	529	18.89
	56				37.78

Table value = 3.841

Calculated value = 37.78 = Accept Ho.

Therefore, there is significant relationship between the failure of the programme and the managements inability to procure funds and infrastructural facilities for the completion of the programme.

Hypothesis III

There is significant relationship between the co-operation among members of the staff and the prison inmates, and the success of the rehabilitation process.

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i}$$

Where

X^2 = chi-square 1° Degree of freedom

o_i = observed frequency 5% level of significance

e_i = expected frequency

Decision rule: Reject Ho if calculated value is less than Table value, otherwise accept Ho.

Question 12: How would you rate the relationship between you and the prison inmates?

a) Cordial (b) Not cordial

Response	o_i	e_i	$o_i - e_i$	$(o_i - e_i)^2$	$\frac{(o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i}$
Cordial	80	70	+10	100	1.428
Not cordial	60	70	-10	100	1.428
	140				2.856

Table value = 3.841

Calculated value = 2.856 = Reject Ho.

Therefore, there is no significant relationship between the co-operation among members of staff and the prison inmates, and the success of the rehabilitation process.

4.2 DISCUSSION

The work aims at studying the administration of rehabilitation programme for the socially deviant adult in Nsukka prison. The findings of the study were interpreted on the basis of the analysis of data collected.

Based on table 4.1, it is evident that rehabilitation programmes available at Nsukka prisons include vocational training, literacy education and religious/moral instruction. This may have been so because the prime objective of the Nigerian prison services as stated in the Nigerian Year Book (1977-78:286) is not to punish offenders as such, but to rehabilitate and reform them so as to enable them to become non-deviants, useful citizens.

According to table 4.2, the administration considers the interest and opinion of the inmates before they were engaged in particular trade. Their previous job experiences were also considered before they are posted to learn a trade as indicated in the analysis of table 4.3 This is very important because, it helps to arouse the interest of the prisoners more than if they were introduced to programmes quite strange to them. Consideration for previous job experiences before inmates are assigned to learn a trade creates room for continuity and perfection on the job.

Based on the analysis of table 4.4, there was the indication that the inmates were interested in the job. This, therefore, implies that the contents of the programme have a laudable impact on its success as stipulated in research question one.

From the analysis of table 4.5, there is the implication that the inmates participate actively in the programme. This indicates that most convicted social deviants abide by the rules and regulation guiding the prison. The Welfare officers, interviewed, explained that the inmates carry out the instructions stipulated to them and also adapt to the conditions within the secluded environment.

There was also the existence of a very cordial relationship among the inmates. To confirm this finding, Ajibola (1989:56) observed that the inmates form themselves into gangs or groups. These groups, he confirmed, protect the interest of their fellow members. The cordial relationship that exist enable them to participate actively in the programmes that are provided for them.

Table 4.7 contains analysis data on the existence of follow-up programme for the discharged deviant. The findings indicated that follow up programme for the discharged inmates was not noticeable in the prison. Most of the respondents were of the view that the only incentive the administration gives to an ex-convict is the transport fare to go home. Akpan (1994:41) made this observation about the ex-inmates.

"They had no job, no money and no homes,
They took to the streets, begging for a
living".

This defines the faith of most inmates when they are discharged from prison. Most of the discharged inmates are frustrated because they are disillusioned about the society.

Furthermore, analysed data on table 4.9 disclosed that very few inmates utilize the skill they acquire in the prison. Even though the inmates participate actively in the programme and indicate interest to continue with the same trade when they are discharged, the inability of the prison administration to prepare a suitable follow-up programme for the discharged inmates makes those dreams and expectations false. As a result, there is the ability of the ex-inmates to be integrated fully into the society. Nweke (1985:30) observed that instead of minimizing the damaging impact of the deviant's experience, they are again made prisoners of the society as they are treated as out-casts.

One can infer from the analysis of table 4.5 that the attitude of the prison inmates have little effect on the success of rehabilitation as stated in research question two, since what determines the outcome is the rate of utilization of the knowledge, skill and attitude acquired in prison on the society.

The analysis of table 4.10 implies that the inmates do not have enough material for practice. This confirms Ajibola (1989:56) statement "the library is not equipped, there are no books, no chairs and tables; so the prisoners cannot make use of books for their studies." This is a major problem facing rehabilitation programme in Nsukka prison.

With regard to the workshops, table 4.10 indicates that the workshops in Nsukka prison were all financed and ill equipped. There were few industrial workshops and facilities in the prison for the training of prisoners. This gives the impression that the inmates may not perfect on the job before they are discharged and, since practice makes perfect, it would be difficult for the social deviants to continue with the trade they did not practice or learn very well when they were in incarceration. It could be observed that the reason why the inmates do not continue with the trade they acquired in the prison is because they did not perfect on the job before they were discharged. On the other hand, the prison administration does not have viable programmes or agenda for the discharged inmates.

The analysis of table 4.11 indicates that financing of the rehabilitation programme was fairly adequate and the federal

government does the funding of the programmes with little assistance from voluntary organisations and philanthropists. It is quite unfair that the public does not feel concerned with the plight of these prisoners. If the awareness is there, then the public will give willingly to the rehabilitation programmes. The federal government, no doubt, give large amount of money to prison institutions but, for the fact that prison management demands much money, people begin to doubt its probity. A retired military officer Col. John Shagaya in 1987 once asked whether "The huge sum of money pumped into our prisons for their reformation can be justified by what actually go on in the prisons."

The prison authority could through the mass media (radio, television, newspapers and magazines) create awareness on the plight of the convicted social deviants, so that assistance could be gotten from the public.

Based on the analysis of tables 4.10 to 4.13, one would therefore conclude that inadequacy of fund and infrastructural facilities could be responsible for failure of rehabilitation programme for the convicted inmates of the prison.

Research question four borders on whether the relationship among staff and prison inmates has any effect on the rehabilitation programme.

The analysis of table 4.14 to 4.18 seeks answers to the above question. From the findings, it is evident that there is a cordial relationship among the inmates and staff of the prison. The staff are dedicated to their duty and rarely receive query from their boss but the condition of service is not satisfactory. The inmates rarely fight among themselves but are punished anytime they commit offence.

One could therefore infer that there is a sense of objectivity in the administrative management of the prison. No stone is left unturned in maintaining discipline and ensuring that there is a conducive atmosphere for the inmates.

On the other hand, this has no impact on the success of the rehabilitation programme since the prison walls is a different environment from the society.

Mathiesen (1990) writes about prisoners experiences:

The basic deprivation of liberty itself, the deprivation of goods and services, the deprivation of heterosexual relations, the deprivation of autonomy and the deprivation of security in relation to other inmates are so painful that they create a need for defence. That defensive need is met through the establishment of the prisoners' community with its particular norms and values. Life in the prisoners' community does not remove the pain, but at least alleviates or moderates it.

Common culture protects against the pressure from the environment.

From the analysis of hypothesis III, it was observed that there is no significant relationship between the co-operation among members of staff and the prison inmates, and the success of rehabilitation process.

To buttress the necessity of skill needed for an effective rehabilitation to take place, a ministerial order of 12th May, 1959 states:

Prisoners should as far as possible be employed on work of a vocational value. Their work should teach them skills, or increase their existing skills, so as to enhance their production and earning power on release.

On the issue of punishing a prisoner when he commits an offence as stated in table 4.18, Nweke (1989:20) observed that "punishment is a reformation measure. When a prisoner commits an offence, he is given punishment that would be commensurate with the offence he committed." Punishment in actual fact helps to deter others from committing similar offence.

With reference to the poor condition of service in the prisons, the management should encourage the staff by placing them on a special salary scheme, providing accommodation for them,

providing for the safety needs of the staff and providing in-service training for the prison staff. This would go a long way towards motivating the workers to perform their functions with utmost jurisdiction.

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CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

The findings of this work were summarised as follows:-

It was found from the various literatures reviewed that imprisonment should be corrective or deterrent rather than punitive in nature.

Reformation and rehabilitation programmes give the inmates opportunities to remould and reform themselves into useful citizens after serving their terms.

The rehabilitation programmes available at Nsukka prisons include carpentry, tailoring, masonry, painting, sanitary and literacy education.

The interest and personal opinion of the inmates were considered before they engage in a particular trade. The administrators also consider their previous occupation before they are assigned to learn a trade. This is to give room or perfection and continuity on the vocational skill inmates have already acquired.

The prison inmates appreciate the work they are learning. Eighty of the respondents representing 57.14 percent of prison staff believed that the prison inmates participate actively in the programmes provided.

Seventy of the respondents representing 50.00 percent of the staff were of the view that the relationship among the inmates of the prison was very cordial.

More than half of the respondents 53.37% percent of the staff were of the view that the prison authority gives only transport allowance to the ex-inmate as a follow-up programme.

The number of ex-inmates that utilize the skills they learnt in prison for their daily bread were very poor compared to the lot that engage in the rehabilitation programme when they were in prison.

The inmates do not have enough materials for practice. The rehabilitation workshops in Nsukka prison were ill financed and therefore equipped ill ~~for~~ for an effective rehabilitation to take place.

Ninety-five of the respondents representing 67.86 percent of the staff stated that the federal government finances the rehabilitation programmes.

The condition of service in the prisons was fairly satisfactory as stated by seventy of the respondents representing 50.00 percent of the staff.

The prison staff were dedicated to their duty, only twenty respondents representing 14.29 percent of the staff stated that they have received query or been reprimanded in the office in one way or the other.

There was cordial relationship among the inmates; rarely do they fight among themselves.

The interaction between the inmates and the staff was cordial as observed by 102 of the respondents representing 72.86 percent of the staff.

The inmates of Nsukka prisons were punished anytime they commit offence.

There is significant relationship between the success of the rehabilitation of the socially deviant adults and the character of the programme initiated by the prison management.

There is significant relationship between the failure of the programme and the managements inability to procure funds and infrastructural facilities for the completion of the programme.

There is no significant relationship between the co-operation among members of staff and the prison inmates, and the success of the rehabilitation process.

5.2 CONCLUSION

Based on the analysed hypothesis, one could infer from the findings that the problem of rehabilitation programmes borders on the character of the programmes initiated by the prison management, and the management inability to procure funds and infrastructural facilities for the completion of a viable rehabilitation programme.

On the other hand, whether the relationship between the staff and prison inmates is cordial or not, it has no effect on the success of rehabilitation programme. The success lies more on the acquisition of skill from the prison and the utilization of the skills acquired in the society.

The management should therefore liaise with the proper authority concerned towards the drawing up ^{of} suitable programmes which should include follow-up activities for an effective rehabilitation and re-integration.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

From the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:-

1. The prison administration should introduce more programmes that are relevant to the prisoners' previous job experiences.
2. The public should be made aware of the fact that their help is needed in the funding of the rehabilitation programmes.
3. Nigerian prisons should introduce follow-up programmes other than counselling and visits. Such other activities as buying tools ^{ex-prisoners} for and giving them grants, both by the federal government and voluntary organisation, so as to help them establish, should

be encouraged..

It is the duty of the prison administrators to create these awareness through the mass media.

4. The government should supply more beds, blankets, pillows and mattress : to prisons.

Most of the inmates sleep on the floor, while those with beds sleep without mattresses on them and also without pillows. Also clothes should be supplied to the inmates, since majority of prisoners in Nsukka prisons have no clothes to wear, they only tie blankets around their waists.

5. The social workers in prison should liaise with prisoners' relatives and encourage them to visit inmates. They should also be involved in the rehabilitation of the socially deviants.
6. More industrial workshops should be built in the prison, in order to make the inmates have variety of professions to choose from
7. Recreational facilities should be provided for prisoners, such as educational films and social gatherings, once in a week, where they can sing and dance to music, etc. They should also be allowed to listen to radio programmes.

All these will help to ameliorate the feelings of depression and parania brought about by being in prison.

8. The prison administration should improve the working conditions of the prison officials. The salary structure of the warders should be reviewed. More attention should also be given to the in-service training of warders and their promotional structure.

With significant improvement in the salary structure, promotional system and the general working condition of prison officers, more qualified professional people would be motivated to join the prison's service. With increased dedication, there would be greater efficiency and productivity.

9. The prison authority should liaise with the government and remove from the statute book the clause that bars ex-convicts from being employed in any government establishment. This particular clause contradicts the philosophy of imprisonment in Nigeria; reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners and makes the ex-convicts feel deeply rejected by the society.
10. Finally, the National Orientation Agency, and other public and welfare organisations should embark on enlightenment campaigning to educate members of the public on the importance of being accommodative and co-operative to ex-convicts so as to reduce the latter's feeling of societal rejection and its consequence of imminent recidivism.

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APPENDIX IINTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR PRISON STAFF

What is your rank?

When did you join the prison service?

How long have you served in Nsukka prison?

What is the present category of the Nsukka prison?

Give a history of this prison.

What is the present staff strength of the prison?

How are you people ranked hierarchically?

At present is the prison understaffed?

Has the prison any of the following specialists: Sociologist, Psychologist or Criminologist?

How does the prison recruit personnel into its services?

And what qualifications are required for promotion and placement?

What incentives are given to staff?

Has the prison inservice training for staff?

Under what circumstances could a member of staff be demoted, dismissed or retired from the service?

What is the present population of inmates in the prison?

What approaches are applied for the treatment of inmates?

What are the problems facing the prison?

How are these problems tackled by the prison authority?

What assistance is given to the discharged prisoner?

How co-operative is the government social agencies and individuals in helping to rehabilitate discharged prisoners?

What suggestions can you give for better organisation of the prison?

How are your duties or functions allocated to each staff?

Does the senior staff duty differ from the junior staff?

Has the prison special rules or laws?

What functions generally do you think the prison performs for the inmates and the public in general?

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APPENDIX IIINTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR INMATES

1. How old are you?
2. Are you married or single?
3. From what state are you?
4. What is the name of your town and local government?
5. Can you read and write?
6. What is your religion?
7. Where you previously worked?
8. If yes, what was your previous profession?
9. What was your income per month?
10. How long have you been in Nsukka prison?
11. What offence did you commit?
12. Have you ever served prison sentence before?
13. If yes, on what charge were you convicted?
14. On what offence are you convicted now?
15. Are you presently serving long or short term sentence?
16. Are you well fed?
17. What in your view are the general problems facing the inmates in the prison?
18. What are the attitudes of the person officials towards inmates problems?
19. Are the prison official harsh or friendly?
20. Are you presently undergoing any vocational training in the prison (yes No)

21. If yes what type of training?
22. What are your attitudes towards the prison officials?
23. What are your attitudes towards the society outside the prison in general?
24. What are your feelings towards the courts as well as the police?
25. What problems do you encounter in dealing with other inmates?
26. What are your attitudes towards the prison environment?
27. Are you enjoying in training you are receiving from the vocational instructors?
28. Would you continue with what you have learnt when you are discharged from the prison?

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APPENDIX IIIQUESTIONNAIRE FOR WARDERS

Department of PALG,
University of Nigeria,
Nsukka.

May 10, 1994

Please mark "v" in the box close to your choice where alternative choices are given.

Where alternative choices are not provided just fill in your answer in the space provided.

1. How many years are you?

(a) 25 - 29 years (b) 30 - 34 years

(c) 35 - 44 years (d) 45 - above

2. How long have you worked for this organization? _____

3. What is your designation or post in the organization?

4. How is the condition of service of the prisons?

(a) Unsatisfactory (b) Fairly satisfactory

(c) Satisfactory (d) Very satisfactory

5. How would you rate your relationship with your fellow staff?

(a) Not cordial (b) Fairly cordial

(c) cordial (d) very cordial

6. Have you ever received a query from your boss?

(a) Yes (b) No

7. If yes, how many times have you received query from your boss?

8. How did you react to those queries? _____

9. How often do you punish the inmates when they commit offences?
 (a) Not punished (b) Rarely (c) Often
 (d) Very often
10. Do you discuss freely with the inmates of the prisons?
 (a) Yes (b) No
11. Do they express their feelings to you?
 (a) Yes (b) No
12. How would you rate the relationship between you and the inmates?
 (a) Not cordial (b) Cordial
13. How often do they fight among themselves? (a) No fighting
 (b) Rarely (c) Often (d) Very often
14. What are the rehabilitation programmes you have in the prisons?
 (a) _____ (b) _____
 (c) _____ (d) _____
 (e) _____ (f) _____
15. How do the inmates participate in the programmes provided for them?
 (a) Very reluctantly (b) Reluctantly
 (c) Actively (d) Very actively
16. Do you think that the prisoners will embark on the same work they are now learning when they are discharged?
 (a) Yes (b) No
17. Having been in your position, for sometime now, estimate the number of ex-convicts who have utilized the skills they acquired in the prisons in solving their daily needs?

18. Do the inmates have enough materials for practice?

(a) Yes (b) No

19. How are these workshops financed?

Workshops	Well	Fairly	Ill	Not financed
Carpentry				
Welding				
Tailoring				
Weaving				
Literacy Ed.				
Masonry				
Painting				

20. Who finances the rehabilitation programmes?

(a) The federal government (b) The state government
 (c) The local government (d) Voluntary organisations

21. Do you provide a follow-up rehabilitation programme for discharged prisoners?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) Not always

22. If yes, what type of programme do you provide for the discharged prisoners?

APPENDIX IV

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE INMATES OF NSUKKA PRISON

Department of PALG,
University of Nigeria,
Nsukka.

May 10, 1994.

Please mark ' / - in the box close to your choice where alternative choices are given

Where alternative choices are not provided just write in your answer in the space provided.

1. How old are you?
 - (a) 18 - 25 years
 - (b) 26 - 33 years
 - (c) 34, - 41 years
 - (d) 42 and above
2. How long have you stayed in this place? _____
3. What is the name of the work you are learning/involved?
 - (a) Carpentry
 - (b) Welding
 - (c) Tailoring
 - (d) Literacy education
 - (e) Weaving
 - (f) Painting
 - (g) Masonery
 - (h) Sanitary
4. Have you been on this work since you came into this place?
 - (a) (Yes)
 - (b) No
5. Who chose this work for you
 - (a) The prison authority
 - (b) Friends advice
 - (c) I chose it myself
6. Were you doing this work before you came into this place?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
7. Did you have any skilled work/job before you were admitted into this place?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No

8. If your answer to number 7 is yes, which/what type was that?

9. Do you like the work you are learning?

(a) Yes (b) No

10. Would you like to continue doing this type of work when you are discharged?

(a) Yes (b) No

(c) Only if I have nothing else better to do

11. Is there enough instructional materials in the workshop for your practice?

(a) Yes (b) No

12. Do you discuss freely with the prison authority?

(a) Yes (b) No

13. How would you rate the relationship between you and your fellow inmates?

(a) Cordial (b) Very cordial

(c) Not cordial (d) Fairly cordial

14. How often do you fight among yourselves?

(a) Very often (b) Often (c) Do not fight

15. Do you like the warders?

(a) Yes (b) No

16. Do they solve your problems in the prison wall?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) Sometimes

