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**THE CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMME ON
RECIDIVISM AMONG INMATES: A CASE OF OKE-KURA
PRISON, KWARA STATE, NIGERIA**



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Abstrak

Kurang perhatian diberikan terhadap kebimbangan yang disuarakan berhubung peningkatan kadar ulang lakuan jenayah (residivisme) di penjara di Nigeria. Penting untuk difikirkan cara terbaik untuk melaksanakan program pemulihan pembetulan serta orientasi pemulihan yang lebih baik untuk penempatan semula bekas banduan dalam masyarakat. Kajian berbentuk kaedah campuran ini berhasrat untuk meneroka program pemulihan pembetulan di penjara Oke Kura, Nigeria. Temu bual secara mendalam telah dikendalikan dengan sepuluh orang informan yang terdiri daripada kakitangan penjara Oke Kura di negeri Kwara, Nigeria. Sejumlah 242 orang banduan mengambil bahagian dalam tinjauan soal selidik yang dilakukan. Kutipan data melibatkan kaedah persampelan bertujuan yang berbantuan soal selidik. Data temu bual dianalisis secara bertema dengan menggunakan struktur data berkod. Dapatan kuantitatif pula dianalisis secara deskriptif dengan menggunakan Model Persamaan Kuasa Dua Terkecil Separa untuk menentukan faktor yang menyebabkan berlakunya residivisme. Hasil dapatan kuantitatif memperlihatkan bahawa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara program pemulihan pembetulan dengan kadar residivisme banduan. Selain itu, dapatan kualitatif menunjukkan bahawa terhadap isu yang mempengaruhi keberkesanan program pemulihan pembetulan seperti persepsi kakitangan penjara dan banduan dalam penglibatan mereka dengan program pemulihan. Kajian ini menyumbang secara signifikan kepada pendekatan baharu dengan menyediakan perspektif yang menyeluruh tentang cara pemulihan mempengaruhi residivisme secara langsung dan tidak langsung. Kajian turut mengetengahkan langkah penyelesaian yang boleh dilaksanakan. Kajian merumuskan bahawa faktor struktur seperti kitaran pemulihan, program reka bentuk, jenis program, dan cara pelaksanaan merupakan penyebab kepada masalah residivisme yang tidak dapat dibendung dalam kalangan banduan. Oleh hal yang demikian, kajian ini mengemukakan model yang boleh memandu usaha untuk memahami pemulihan dan merangka strategi penyelesaian bagi memastikan pemulihan yang berkesan.

Kata kunci: Program pemulihan, residivisme (ulang lakuan jenayah), Pembetulan, Banduan, Penjara

Abstract

The apprehension for high rates of recidivism within Nigerian prisons received inadequate attention. It is pertinent to consider how best to practice correctional rehabilitation programmes. It is imperative to have a better orientation of rehabilitation for re-integration of inmate into the society. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore the correctional rehabilitation programme to reduced inmates recidivism in Oke Kura Prison. The study used a mixed-method design. The study explored the correctional rehabilitation programme. The in-depth interview conducted with ten Informants, who are staffs from Oke-Kura prison, Kwara State, Nigeria were dominantly used meanwhile 242 inmates participated in the survey, purposive sampling procedure with the aid of questionnaires for data collection. The interview data was analyzed thematically with the coded data structure, while the quantitative findings was descriptively done by using analysis and results of Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modeling in determining the forces which shape the cause of recidivism. The results of the quantitative showed that there is a significant relationship between correctional rehabilitation programmes with the rate of inmate's recidivism. In addition, the qualitative study found that there are issues affecting the effectiveness of correctional rehabilitation programme such as perception of prison staffs and inmates in participation in rehabilitation programmes are the main protagonists in the correctional rehabilitation programmes. The study has significantly contributed a new angles to the overall perspectives of how rehabilitation have been directly and indirectly influencing the recidivism. In addition the possible solutions have been proposed. The study concludes that structural factors (Rehabilitation cycles, Designing Programmes, Types of programmes and How to be accomplished) are the reasons for the intractable recidivism among inmates. For effective rehabilitation therefore, the study proposed a model to guide the rehabilitation pathways understanding and solution strategies.

Keywords: Rehabilitation Programme, Recidivism, Correctional, Inmates, Prison

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*This thesis is dedicated to **Abba Father**, the most wonderful, the most glorious, the most precious for His mercies and kindness towards me and my family,*

And to

*My Wife **Mrs. Mercy Muyiwa Aliyu** and children: **Emmanuel Ayomikun Aliyu** and **Oreoluwa Eyinoluwa Aliyu** for their sacrifices, love and prayers.*

Song:

Aka Aka Ya (The arm of the Lord)

Aka Jehovah n'eme mma (The arm of the Lord does great things)

Olu ebube ya (The display of His splendor)

Nke na eruari n'ebem no (I see all around me)

Isi iyi nke ndu (The stream of life)

Nke na dighi ata'ta (That never runs dry)

Aka aka ya (The arm of the Lord)

Aka Jehovah n'eme mma (The arm of His strength does great things)

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List of Abbreviations

CMV	Common Method Variance
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
EIR	Economy of Inmate Requirement
ER	Empowerment Requirement
GED	General Education Development
IER	Inmate Empowerment problem of Recidivism Requirement
NDLEA	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
NPF	Nigeria Police Force
NPS	Nigerian Prisons Service
PLS	Partial Least Squares
PLS-SEM	Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modeling
PRP	Preventive or Incapacitation Related Problem
RR	Rehabilitation Requirement
TI	Transparency International
UN:	United Nation
UUM	Universiti Utara Malaysia

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Education provides public protection and rehabilitation of inmate that is the all-inclusive range of correctional education services. The provision of this service for inmates has been supported with several virtuous reasons. The significance of systematic arrangement of correctional rehabilitation programme has long been understood by criminologists and which has taken on a new prominence. Correctional rehabilitation programme is “one of the most dynamic and significant return services of the inmate to the society” (Gaes, 2008).

Correction programme is believed by many experts to be the most challenging and frustrating component of criminal justice (Hall & Killackey, 2008). There are the challenges of managing the inmates daily as well as the frustrations of inevitable mismanagement at attempting to accomplish multiple goals. New challenges present themselves every day. In a very real sense, employees in a correctional education programme are doing time the same as the inmates are doing time. It's easy to conduct a trial and sentence somebody; what's difficult is what to do with them after they're sentenced. Everything in corrections programme is done on a large scale because there is never-ending flow of inmates. Hall & Killackey, (2008) stated that, the managing thought behind prison correctional education is that once prison detainees learn particular abilities they are most likely going to partake in accommodating money related activities. With respect to detainees, preparing is seen as more than the typical appreciation of socialization or instructing and learning. The criticalness of direction in the prison setting is considerably broader than this ordinary thought. It can

be describe that reality as the advancement, change or develop a man. When it is maintain that, having to discern different contexts and personal growth and change.

It was believed that correction education is the most challenging aspect of criminal justice (National Institute of Education, 2014). Managing the inmates on daily basis faces many challenges and also the frustration of in line with the rising emphasis on the correctional education in mismanagement in the course to achieve several goals. Clear, Reisig, and Cole, (2012) affirmed that new challenges arise on daily basis. Employees work with the inmates from time to time in every aspect of the correctional education programme. Conducting trial or sentencing someone is an easy task but what to be done after they are sentenced is a challenging aspect of criminal justice. All aspects of correction education programme is conducted on a large scale because the flow of inmates is never ended.

In Nigeria the continuity of rehabilitation experience of inmates is a necessity during transfer of prison inmates from one prison to the other. At this point, the rights of all men and women recognized by the United Nations enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (2009) to education are not taken into consideration in the Nigerian prison system. The sensitization and training of prison teachers in the country must be a long-term aim of educators both within the prison system and in Nigerian society. The roles of the prison has been emphasized by the early colonial studies but quiet on the correctional educational roles of the modern day prison (Cuizon, 2009).

There is likewise provision of vocational and technical training, vocational education increments essentially the tough reinsertion into the job market (Lois, Bozick, Stelle, Saunders and Miles, 2013), further more numerous people arrived the prison with

restricted proficient experience. The trust of having the capacity to land a tolerable position once discharged is a key consider motivating people to join such professional preparing. Since the inception of the prison service in Nigeria, there have been little systematic educational provisions for inmates due to limited resource allocation. Early colonial studies have emphasized the custodial functions of the prison while silent on correctional functions of the modern prison, professional and specialized preparing misses the mark concerning genuine necessities and desires because of constrained subsidizing. In Nigeria step by step starts to get consideration, proficiency training is seen as helping ex-wrongdoers create positive social abilities (Ogundipe, 2006). Along these lines with a specific end goal to enhance the Nigerian prison correctional education, there is a pressing need to get late UN Standard Minimum Treatment for the Offenders embraced.

In December 2015, the General Assembly embraced its point of interest determination entitled "United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)". The reference was included not just in acknowledgement of South Africa's significant support to the modification procedure, additionally to respect the late President of South Africa and his legacy, who was in prisoned for 27 years in detainment facilities over a span of his battle for majority rule government and the advancement of a culture of peace. In like manner, the General Assembly likewise chose to amplify the extent of Nelson Mandela International Day (18 July) to be additionally used with a specific end goal to advance sympathetic jail states of detainment, to bring issues to light about detainees being a persistent piece of humanity and to appreciate the labor of prison staff as a public administration with specific significance.

From the discussion in the background of the study it is obvious that prison correctional rehabilitation programme is a necessity because its provision will make the prison a continuous informal place of learning instead of “a school of crime”. Dambazau (2007) stated that, many people including young and old, have been arrested and imprisoned; some for life and others for a specific period of time. As a result, some who have completed their terms are ready to be released back into the society. A Prison is a restorative institution where offenders or wrongdoing committers or those anticipating trials, are safely kept and given some kind of re-orientation while in repression to set them up for re-reconciliation into the bigger society on discharge.

The Nigerian Prison Service has several programs aimed at rehabilitation of convicts. These include the Prisons Adult Remedial Educational Program (AREP) which enables illiterates access adult education; woodworking, cabinet, metal, tailoring, electrical and electronic workshops; and farm centers-12 mechanized centers, one hundred and twenty three agricultural projects all over the nation which help train prisoners in agriculture, servicing and maintaining of agro machines; and cottage industries such as soap making industries and Aluminum Industry in the northern part (Orakwe, 2014). Over one thousand (1000) inmates are on vocational skills acquisition programs and two hundred and forty five (245) passed various trade tests in different vocations.

Clearly, the prison service is making concerted efforts to deliver on its mandate. Nevertheless, critics argue that these measures are not fully effective in the prisons: that the workshops have welding machines that do not work, computers that do not function, and tye and dye workshops that are not in use. Further, it is alleged that the

Nigerian Prison Service (NPS) often fails to ensure prisoners registered for School Certificate Exams and Universities Tertiary & Matriculation Exams (UTME) sit for these examinations (Shajobi-Ibikunle, 2014). Like any of human endeavor, the various programmes put in place by the Nigeria Prison Service to re-socialize those incarcerated under their care have not been without constraints. These have made the realization of service goals of rehabilitation almost impossible to attain, which tends to lend credence to the belief in some quarters that the Nigerian Prison Service is a crime manufacturing haven, and not a correctional institution.

Funds are not adequately provided to the Nigerian Prison Service for the procurement of tools, machinery and other correctional materials, for the reformatory programmes which are being carried out in the prisons. As a result of this, most of the times the inmates are idle. An idle mind, they say is the devil's workshop. Another problem or challenge may be that of manpower disposition and training. Few years ago, there has been a dearth of qualified manpower in Nigeria prisons workshops, cottage industries and farms, which constitute a great hindrance to correctional programmes.

In addition, the recent downsizing has swept away the experienced technical manpower which has created a vacuum in the training and reformation of the prison inmates. Even the existing staffs that are remaining lack the required training to impart skills to the inmates in our various prisons. The resultant effect of this is the reduction in the capacity to generate revenue for government through the prison industry and level of skill acquisition among the inmates.

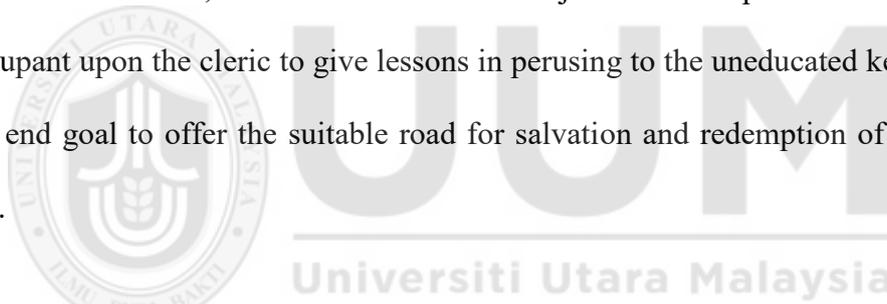
Basically, correctional program consist of two types: (a) vocational training and (b) literacy development. Vocational training courses is to acquire skills such as appliance repair, welding, tailoring that are transferrable into workplace. Literacy developments

courses are traditionally based classroom courses that centers on the improvement of reading and mathematical skills (Wandell, Dougherty, Ben-Shachar, Deutsch, & Tsang, 2008). Hence through prison correctional rehabilitation programme which entails the increase of cognitive skills on changes in the behaviour can reduce criminal activities and enhance participants to be conscious of a criminality-free life by partaking in correctional prison rehabilitation programmes. The correctional facilities in prison rehabilitation programs if give attention would increase literacy.

According to Danner (2002), increased rehabilitation programme attainment generally is associated with increased income, even among those with relatively low cognitive skills. Increased income is associated with a decreased incidence of crime. This can be explained because people choose between committing crimes and pursuing employment in the labor market. The risks associated with committing crimes are larger when having a job pays more, or getting a job is easier. As a result, choosing to commit a crime is a less attractive option to those who could earn more money with a legal job. An increase in an individual's educational attainment is therefore likely to be associated with increased earnings, which is in turn associated with a decreased level of criminal activity.

Prison correctional rehabilitation programme provides opportunities for inmates to learn "pro-social norms" through the provision of an enclave expelled from the "criminal subculture" dominating among prisoners (Ogundipe, 2006). The inmates can familiarize with norms and law-abiding citizens through interaction with educators while the feeling of alienation that inmates tend to experience while in prison. (Oreh, 2006). This helps inmates to easily secure job after release, hence, it reduces their likelihood of returning to crime.

According to Haigler, Harlow, Connor and Campbell (1994), the first correctional rehabilitation programme in prison was religious and was given through direct religious instruction and also in a roundabout way through confinement and constrained reflection. Prison instruction started when the prison unlocked, and was a consequence of crime committed upon convictions. Burnell, (2013), expresses that, solitary confinement prompted constrained human contact for prisoners. Pastors/Imam were essential contacted for prisoners and they would visit cell[s] amid the night to talk about readings from the Holy Books, the Pastor/Imam by need was the primary prison instructor on the rehabilitation or correctional process. In the event that a prisoner couldn't read the Holy Books he could neither examine its lessons nor reflect upon his errant life, which was a definitive objective of the prison. It was in this way occupant upon the cleric to give lessons in perusing to the uneducated keeping in mind the end goal to offer the suitable road for salvation and redemption of their soul and life.



Danner (2002) opined that in today's world education is viewed as the best strategy for freeing people from misuse, deadness, unemployment, vulnerability and poverty. In pursuing this noble aim of emancipation, the constitutions of countries should make provision for educating all citizens including prison inmates or so-called 'law breakers'. Education and training for prison inmates is thus currently gaining currency in many democratic countries. In most countries, including South Africa, prison education is not only seen as a constitutional right but also a foundation stone for rehabilitation.

According to Aboki, (2006) in the Nigeria setting it is seen as judgment abilities discovering that much wrongdoing submitted is enlivened by destitution as an

eventual outcome of the nonappearance of pertinent aptitudes and data for vocation. Prison correctional rehabilitation programme therefore seeks to equip prison inmates with knowledge and skills that may assist them to reintegrate into their respective communities and to find employment or create self-employment, and in this way to prevent future crimes. Although prison education may not be the panacea to crime, the general assumption is that once prison inmates are equipped with the basic knowledge and relevant skills most of them could engage in self-employment activities instead of criminal activities. As the saying goes ‘the devil finds work for the idle’. The guiding notion behind prison education is that once prison inmates learn specific skills they are likely to engage in useful socio-economic activities. In the context of prisoners, education is seen as more than the ordinary understanding of socialization or teaching and learning (Ogundipe, 2006).

The meaning of education in the prison context is much wider than this common notion. We can describe this reality as the growth, change or development of a person. When we maintain that we have to discern different contexts and personal growth and change. Correctional rehabilitation programme in prison ought to be viewed as a way to vocation skills, improved citizenship and desired welfare rather over a simple ability required for employment. Oreh (2006) asserted that non-formal innovative method should be used. Every prisoners should have access to prison education as a lifelong learning as it provides inmates with another opportunity to learn. It is trusted that when completely propelled to share in the prison training program, the prison detainees will leave the prison preferred and more enabled over when they came in. The researcher will now go on to the next stage statement of the problem of the study.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

According to the United Nation (UN, 2009), one of the basic principles for the handling of inmates is provision of correctional/rehabilitation programme for prisoners so that they can be integrated into the educational system and become employable after serving sentence. From previous researches, some educationists such as Ogunjide (2006), Oreh (2006) and Cuizon (2009) confirmed that there has been a lot of unrest in societies as a result of various crimes such as burglary, robbery, rape, domestic violence, fraud, kidnapping, assassinations and many more. It is discovered that the rate of crime in our society (Nigeria) is on the high increase due to the fact that most inmates after the completion of their tenure, gets back to the society without been equipped in the prison with what can help them earn a livelihood. According to Abati (2009) crime is one of the human security issues going up against humankind across the world. Nations have hooked to contain the rising occurrence of homicide, armed robbery, and kidnap, drug trafficking, sex trafficking, illegal gun running and many others.

With the data presented by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2011 reported that murders internationally were assessed at 467,000 and additional than a third (36%) was evaluated to only happened in Africa, while 31% in Americas, 27% is noted in Asia countries, 5% is recorded in Europe and in the tropical Pacific region 1% was recorded. As the report clearly stated, financial emergency; nourishment instability; expansion; and feeble or restricted control of law are variables that drive crime. Be that as it may, the drivers of crime are not confined to the previously mentioned causative components. South Africa and Nigeria have recorded high occurrences of vicious and peaceful violations lately (Olanrewaju, 1994).

Remarkable in such manner are the rising episodes of outfitted burglary, death, and payment driven capturing, which are currently attacking the nation like a tidal wave and spreading an atmosphere of fears and nerves about open safety. The upsurge of crime has been continuous as Nigeria has been on the worldwide crime map since 1980s (Ogundipe, 2006). These throes of crime for quite a long time are traceable to destitution, poor parental childhood, and ravenousness among the adolescent; get the rich brisk mindset, deficient crime control model of national security among others. Occasions of recent years demonstrate that the spate of crime has expected a weakening extent and requires the mediation of strategy producers in such manner. According to Osawe (2015), crime depicts the failure of the government to give a safe environment for lives, properties and the lead of economic drill considering the disturbing increment in criminal exercises in Nigeria, for example, outfitted burglary, psychological warfare, and other related crimes.

Report on crime in Nigeria (2016) National Bureau of Statistics 2013 – 2015 report and supported (2006-2011) by Nigeria Watch Database noticed that the second fundamental driver of brutality is crime. This is intensely gathered in the South, particularly in very populated zones like Lagos and Port Harcourt. However, the Middle Belt is not resistant from outfitted theft and banditry, particularly in Plateau State, which records higher crime rates. These measurements on the pattern and examples of brutal and on-fierce crimes are troubling and need dire consideration from a multi-dimensional approach by partners included hostile to crime campaign. The table in appendix 12 (a & b) Appendix 12 (a & b) shows that there has been a lot of unrest in societies as a result of various crimes such as burglary, robbery, rape, domestic violence, fraud, kidnapping, assassinations and many more. It is discovered that the rate of crime in our society (Nigeria) is on the high increase due to the fact that

most inmates after the completion of their tenure, gets back to the society without been equipped in the prison with what can help them earn a livelihood. In general 8516 cases were recorded in 3, 840 fatal events between June 2006 and September 2015. Armed robbery contributed around half of the general crime fatalities, bolstered by cultism (28%), fraud, kidnapping, assassinations (8%), burglary (7%), rape (5%) and domestic violence (2%). Lagos, Rivers, Ogun, Benue and Imo states were accounted for as the most influenced states in connection to deadly violations while Gombe, Kebbi, Plateau, Niger and Taraba states recorded the least fatalities. With this measurements, one can contend of more crime fatalities in the Southern part of Nigeria than in the North part.

In line with the above data presented above, it will be pertinent to consider how best the practice of correctional programs can be systematically carried out. So as to have a better orientation in a form of rehabilitation for re-integration back to the society and then the ex-offender can be useful again to themselves, their family, community in which they belong and the general society at large.

In accordance with this standard, since the commencement of the prison service in Kwara State, there have been next to zero orderly correctional rehabilitation for prisoners because of restricted asset designation and defilement, this was against the foundation and development of the prison has supported by different statutes from the provincial time frame to the present-day. Among these are the Ordinance of Prisons of 1916; Nigeria laws of (1948 and 1958) and the Decree of Prison No. 9 of 1972. Government's White Paper of 1971 portrayed the mechanisms of the prison functions to include: mind, investigation, treatment, get ready and reclamation of kept blameworthy gatherings, (Enuku, 1998). The Duties of Nigerian Prison Service Staff's

Manual recorded an extra bound, period of advantages for the assembly through properties of the prison and organizations. Correspondingly, the pioneer statute of 1916 and the Nigeria laws of 1948 and 1958 recognized the limit of the jail to join the ensured guardianship of a detainee. A close-by examination of common and post-outskirts laws seem to complement the custodial components of the jail while calm on therapeutic components of the exploiting superiority in the prison.

In understanding of the accumulative prominences over restorative instruction in many nations, this examination concentrates on the need to adapt the Nigerian correctional prison framework through instructive arrangements. This, is accepted and it will assist the ex-wrongdoer with developing a community capacities and a superior comprehension of their lives and the general public. This approach is energized by Pronouncement of the United Nations on the right of the inmate to be educated, work, wellbeing managements and culture, and five received resolutions at the 1990 gathering of the United Nations.

Thus the quality of correctional education services given to these inmates is of great importance, in Oke Kura prison, there is provision of prison education programme under the prison act. However, the lack of social workers who in turn will help in promoting the programme for effective actualisation of the inmate's ambitions. Thus the prison rehabilitation is not really effective and because it's not made compulsory, inmates only participate at their own will. There is therefore the need for effective prison rehabilitation programme to educate these inmates on how they can make use of their knowledge, skills and competence to reinstate them back to the society positively.

The strategy for rehabilitation, reintegration and empowerment of prisoners into society, prison authority has not made rehabilitation programme compulsory and interesting for all incarcerated persons. The study would help in filling the literature gap in support for the correctional/rehabilitation programme. It will be of relevance to government, non-governmental organizations and other research institutions. It provides a qualitative and quantitative data bank on the correctional or rehabilitation of prisoners in engaged in the correctional rehabilitation programme for the empowerment of in-mates in the Oke Kura Prison, Kwara State. Moreover, policy makers would be informed about issues that could be addressed to improve correctional prison activities. Furthermore, the study would be helpful to researchers wishing to undertake related or similar research on the prison education in general.

This exploration of correctional/rehabilitation prison programme will figure out which parts of restorative programs would be of immersed profitable to the prisoners with respect to reintegration them back to society. This exploration study affect social change on the prisoner by revealing human management's delivery of a portion of the correctional rehabilitation programme for the needs of the detainees, it would enhanced an incredible esteem service oriented to the inmates and the correctional rehabilitation provider of the prison programme framework to help in highlighting programs more adjusted to the necessities of the detainees.

The rate of recidivism in Nigeria has reduced according to the National Bureau of Statistics 2013 – 2015 report (see Appendix 12c). However, all the laws and decrees backing correctional rehabilitation programmes, it still receives limited funding and attention or political will; therefore, the aim of this study would be to explore the rehabilitation programmes in the prison. It is pertinent to consider how to best the

practice of correctional education programmes can be carried out. So as to have a better orientation in a form of rehabilitation for re-integration back to the society and then the ex-offender can be useful again. Hence, the research would investigate the type of education offered to the inmates, the most effective and efficient deterrence in the educational rehabilitation of prisoners and evaluate the level of improvement of this correctional rehabilitation programme on the inmates in Oke Kura Kwara State, Nigeria.

1.3 Theoretical Framework

This section presents a review of rehabilitation and self-efficacy theories associated with correctional rehabilitation programme.

1.3.1 Underpinning Theory

In this section two of the literature review, the researcher discusses the theory of rehabilitation, the theory of self-efficacy and theory of preventive or incapacitation, the triangle theory depicts that the two others theories support the main theory which is rehabilitation theory.

1.3.2 Rehabilitation theory

Gendreau (1996) and Crewe (2011), stated that the rehabilitation theory of discipline picked up domination over the span of the twentieth century up to the present time. The pattern everywhere throughout the world is by all accounts one of developing accentuation on the recovery, transformation of the criminal guilty party. Both restorative representatives and prison reformers loan their expert voices to the developing call for perfect of recovery and adjustment instead of discipline all things considered. Under the rehabilitative hypothesis of discipline, the vital component or center is treatment. Treatment in the feeling of working with the person in a manner

that he will be capable after a drawn out program of preparing or treatment alleged to make an agreeable conformity to ordinary way of life once he is discharged from authority guardianship.



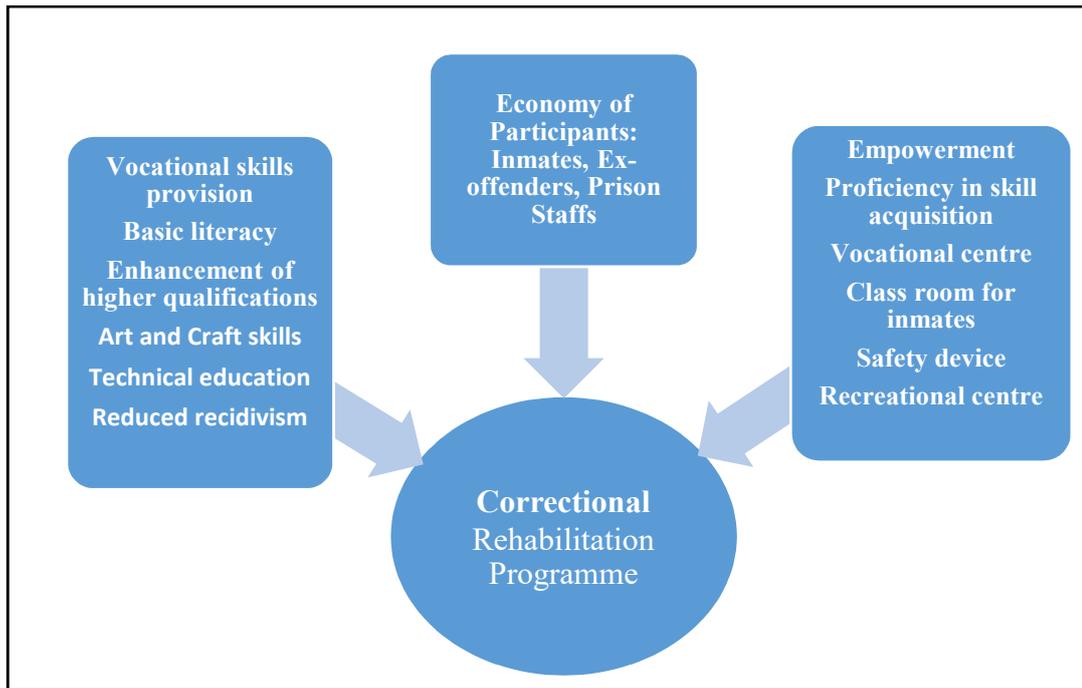


Figure 1.1. Theoretical Framework Diagram

Regarding the rehabilitative theory, discipline preferably ought to be individualized and ought to deliver the impact of advancing the ethical training of the person(s) being rebuffed. Discipline, here play a positive capacity and is advocated on the ground that it encourages the coveted good harm in the criminal. While this perspective of penitentiaries as focuses of recovery was prominent amid the early improvement of the current prison framework, it is not generally held any longer and has for the most part been supplanted by hypotheses of discouragement, debilitation and requital. In any case, this is not bolstered by experimental proof and by and by prisoner facilities have a tendency to be ineffectual at enhancing the lives of generally prisoners (Ademola, 2011).

1.3.3 The self-efficacy theory

Bandura (2012) stated that, caregivers work as the early role models in a child's life. Youngsters gain knowledge of conduct from perceiving, duplicating, and replicating the caregiver's response to countless circumstances (Ormrod, 1999; Vygotsky, 1978).

Caregivers exhibit to children that they are social beings and prepare them to exist in a domain outside of their residence (Vygotsky, 1978). As the child has more interfaces with the domain outside his/her dwelling, their conduct and thoughtful of the outside world upsurges (Bandura, 2012). In most circumstances, the early caregivers are mothers and fathers who explain to their youngsters in what way to act through displaying (Bandura, 2012).

Children additionally learn behavior from external sources, similar to improved loved ones, buddies, and academics. Bandura (2012) argued that radio and television personalities have an inspiration on children's public conduct. These outside sources have an influence on the child's rational and conduct as they progress and improve (Bandura, 2012). The opinions and philosophies of what is right and incorrect and satisfactory and not suitable are established at this time (Bandura, 2012). Children adopt philosophies about society and different entities corresponding to college as good (Bandura, 2012).

Bandura's (2000) self-efficacy theory is an extension of the social learning theory. The self-efficacy theory is used to explain a man or woman potential to overcome life's barriers (Bandura, 2012). By persevering in problematic times, children overcome daily difficulties (Bandura, 2000; 2012). Being self-efficient is a significant part of reaching individual goals, which children achieve with inspiration and support provided by caregivers (Bandura, 2012). An offender, for instance, may reach self-efficiency through contact with others who have overcome difficulties. In distinction, the reduction in self-efficiency occurs when the offender surrounds him or herself with individuals who fail (Bandura, 2012).

The social learning theory and self-efficacy theory build upon one yet another. Incarcerated offenders especially have interaction with other offenders. Many of these offenders have a bleak outlook on lifestyles centered on their present occasions. Correctional education applications provide an opportunity for offenders to come back into contact with constructive contributors while finding out expertise that is valuable sooner or later (Jensen & Reed, 2006).

Proponents of the theory argued that children learn conduct through their interactions with others (Bandura, 2012; Erikson, 1968; Walker, Pressick-Kilborn, Arnold & Sainsbury, 2004). An individual's setting, biological, and cultural influences impact his or her behavior, more commonly referred to as nature vs. nurture (Bandura, 2000; Erikson, 1968; Ormrod, 1999). This theory is similar to the social learning theory, which states that behavior is learned through watching others (Bandura, 2012). The link between these theories and this study is that past experiences and resiliency during difficult times may have an impact on motivation, participation, and success in correctional education programs. Literature review includes further discussion regarding these possible links between the theories and the decision to participate in correctional rehabilitation programs. Therefore, the external sources are important for offender participation and success in correctional rehabilitation programs.

1.3.4 Preventive or incapacitation theory

The preventive or incapacitated theory views punishment as a means of keeping away the criminal offender from the society by locking him away in prison confinement. This means that punishment takes the form of prison incarceration, and the objective is to prevent the criminal from further harassment of society (Becker, Cunningham-Rathner, & Kaplan, 1986). Punishment under preventive theory serves the function of

protecting society by preventing or incapacitating the criminal from carrying on with his criminal activities. The adoption of preventive punishment is justified on the sole ground that society remains safe as long as the criminal remains locked away in solitary confinement. This will stop the act of terrorizing the general public.

1.3.5 The Influence of correctional rehabilitation programme and the empowerment of the ex-inmates.

The first theoretical linkage in this research framework represents the rehabilitation programme that has a direct influence on the inmates. Based on previous literature, a modest change in empowerment, proficiency in skill acquisition, knowledge could produce considerable performance changes as well as impact individuals' sureness, resolve, and obligation to achieve decision-making job (Davis, 2011; Frank and Brandstatter, 2002; Gollwitzer, 1990). This research postulates two hypotheses as follow:

Hypothesis 1: Is there a positive significant relationship between correctional rehabilitation programme and the empowerment of the inmates.

Hypothesis 2: Is there a positive significant relationship between experiences of re-offenders and correctional rehabilitation programs.

Hypothesis 3: Is there a positive significant relationship between economic (inmates and ex-offenders) and rehabilitation processes assessment.

1.3.6 The Influence of Inmates Empowerment Related Problem of Recidivism of the inmates

The empowerment programme model as a recurring action and reflection process that “enables people to learn from their collective attempts at change and to become more deeply involved to surmount the cultural, social, or historic barriers” in their communities Wallerstein and Bernstein (1988). Empowerment, as Freire

conceptualized it in 1998, involves much more than simply improving self-esteem or self-efficacy” but aspires for greater systematic change (Bergsma, 2004). Based on the above discussion, this study asserts that there is a significant relationship between inmate’s empowerment and recidivism of inmates. On the basis of this reasoning, the formulated direct hypothesis is:

Hypothesis 4: Is there a positive significant relationship between Rehabilitation (inmates and ex-offenders), and preventive or incapacitation related problem representation.

Hypothesis 5: Is there a positive significant relationship between Empowered (inmates and ex-offenders), and inmates recidivism.

1.4 Conceptual Framework

Empowerment is not just a belief; it is a technique that oversees the way we connect with individuals. It is likewise a strategy which mirrors the estimations of human dignity, regard for development of awareness and the uprightness of connections. Freire's thoughts regarding improvement education created out of his effort with Brazilian illiterate laborers in the 1950s (Freire, 2002). Freire supported for an instructive ordeal that differentiated conventional what he called 'managing an account' instructional method "whereby educators 'open understudies' heads to the fortunes of edified learning' (DasGupta, Fornari, Geer, Hahn, Kumar and Lee, 2006).

Hence, Freire’s model of educational improvement consolidates three main themes: that the voice and knowledge of the citizen should be tended towards the improvement of their educational training; that discourse between nationals prompts basic cognizance of underlying drivers to public issues that projects ground in the strengthening training prototypical "form aptitudes, certainty, and open doors for individual and aggregate activity" (Delp, Brown & Domenzain, 2005). Fundamentally,

a "Freirean class welcomes students to contemplate topic, conventions, the learning procedure itself, and their general public" (DasGupta et al., 2006). Freire's education for empowerment prototypical allows citizens to develop a subjective nature rather than objective in their multifaceted public live activities by taking steps to enhance social action against social problems in the societies.

Improvement is identified with the standards, values and beliefs of a general public; as such, improvement can be uncovered diversely in various social orders. There may be some broad term in explaining the concept of improvement/ empowerment base on qualities and definition within the academic societies, however, the usage of the concepts among individuals and organizations are different. It is worthy of importance that Freire model and the other supported models are of the opinion that no one is has an encompass of all the knowledge, therefore, the method of investment in education especially in the prison should be changed in order to achieve effective and efficient prison educational system. Hence, this indicates the importance of the idea behind punishment.

There are two essential types of correctional educational programmes skilled preparing and proficiency improvement. Professional instructional classes concentrate on the obtaining of aptitudes that are straightforwardly transferable to a working environment, for example, apparatus repair, welding, fitting, and presentation of another protest. Proficiency advancement courses are firmly in light of the conventional classroom demonstrate focused on the change of perusing and math abilities. Prison training can decrease future criminal action through the effect of expanded subjective aptitudes on changes in conduct and members can figure out how

to carry on with a crime free life by partaking in instruction courses (MacKenzie, 2006).

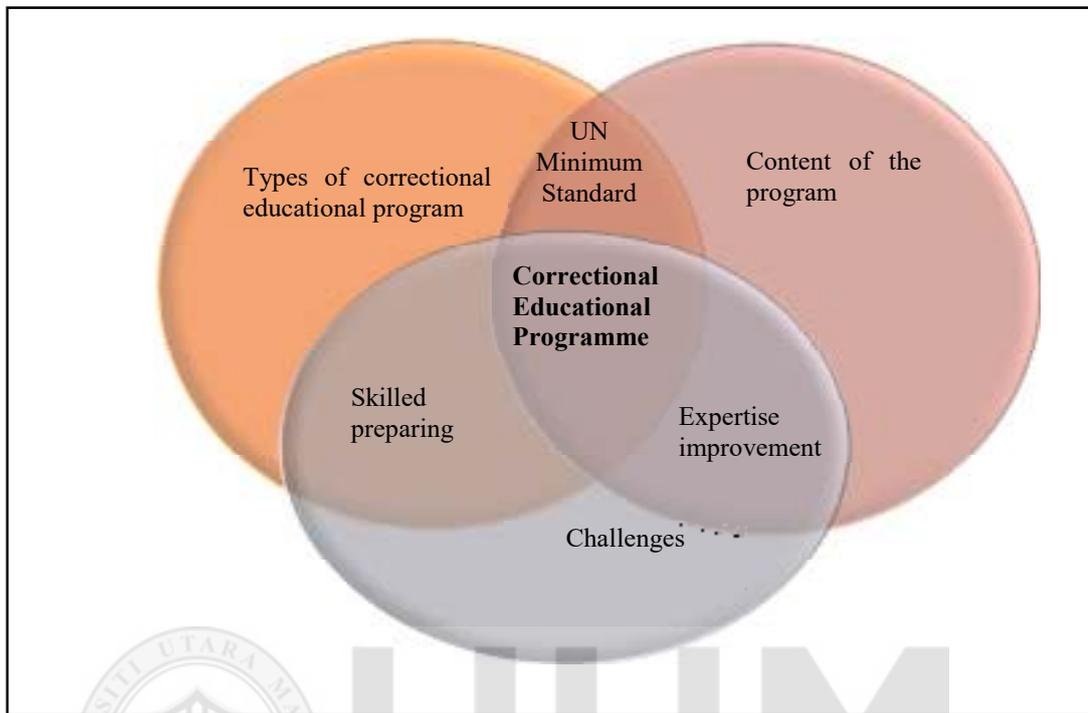


Figure 1.2. Conceptual Framework Diagram

Prison correctional education programs allow detainees to learn "ace social models" by giving an enclave ousted from the "criminal subculture" overpowering among detainees. Working together with educators can adjust detainees with the models and trusts that not too bad nationals watch while in like manner decreasing the conclusion "offense that detainees tend to experience while in prison (Petersilia, 2003)." The subsequent change in social aptitudes can make it less demanding for prisoners to discover and hold work upon discharge, which thusly diminishes their probability of re-culpable or coming back to crime.

1.5 Research Questions

To completely understand the correctional/rehabilitation Programme experience from the prison staffs and the prisoner student's perspective, the researcher sought to

determine the following as a result of this study in view of the ongoing phenomenon, these pertinent questions are considered:

- i. To what extent do correctional rehabilitation programmes and prisoner recidivism in Oke Kura Prison, Kwara State Nigeria related?
- ii. Do the experiences of inmate and ex-offenders and correctional rehabilitation programs collaborated?
- iii. What are the perception of prison staffs on the impact of correctional rehabilitation programs on post release employment?
- iv. What are the issues affecting the effectiveness of correctional rehabilitation prison programmes in Kwara State Nigeria?
- v. What are the challenges faced by inmates in the process of participating in correctional rehabilitation programme in Oke Kura prison?

1.6 Research Objectives

The principal objective of this study is to explore the correctional educational programmes provided in Oke- Kura prison. Specifically, this study seeks to

- i. To determine the relationship between correctional rehabilitation programmes and prisoner recidivism in Oke Kura Prison, Kwara State Nigeria
- ii. To determine the influence correctional rehabilitation programs on the experiences of inmate and ex-offenders.
- iii. To identify the perception of prison staffs on the impact on of correctional rehabilitation programs on post release employment
- iv. To examine the issues affecting the effectiveness of correctional rehabilitation prison programmes in Kwara State Nigeria
- v. To examine the challenges faced by inmates in the process of participating in correctional rehabilitation programme in Oke Kura prison

1.7 Limitations and Delimitations

Understanding the possible limitations to this study is imperative because the success of any correctional rehabilitation in prison is on the basis of the findings of this study would be as strong as knowing its weakest points. So, though the findings of this study is generally positive, generalising the findings of this study should be taken with caution because of the sample size of the respondents and the sampling techniques used for this study compared to the general population of the study in Oke Kura prison, Kwara State, Nigeria. For instance, most respondents are selected by intermediaries assisting the researcher at fieldwork. This selection could have been based on their familiarity with the respondents or personal inclinations of the respondents to participate. This method was condone because within the challenging context of accessing respondents for this study, insisting for greater numbers of sample size and more „representative“ data especially from people dealing with emotive issues (such as victims) would have been insensitive, unethical and unattainable.

According to Patton (2003), a limitation is an aspect of the study that the researcher has no control over, but has a negative impact on the study. Consequently, several limitations may exist in this study that maybe worthy of mention. The number of participants limited the study. However, the methodology to be use does not call for a large sample (Patton, 2003). The goal of the research may not to generalize the findings of the sample population to that of a larger population of ex-offenders who may participate in the correctional rehabilitation programs. As Patton (2003) suggested, no rule exists for sample size when using qualitative research

Moreover, the qualitative findings presented in this study are based on an interpretative analysis of opinions of a small number of respondents who have not actually experienced rehabilitation programme. Therefore their responses could have been speculative rather than factual and so more research should aim to establish whether the concerns presented here apply more generally and in practice, so as to test implementation and the effectiveness of rehabilitation programme in the prison. It is also entirely possible that the findings presented in this study reflect the interests of the researcher as much as the interests of the respondents, due both to the set of questions in the questionnaires and the interpretations put on the resulting discussion. The questions in the questionnaires that initiated responses from the respondents were clearly informed by the researcher's knowledge of the existing debates in rehabilitation programme literatures cited in this study. However, there are good reasons to believe that the findings of this study reflect the respondents own true opinions.

Oke Kura prison was selected for it is one of the maximum security prison accommodate 651 prisoners. The prison sits on 2,000 units of farmland in the Ilorin Kwara State Nigeria. NPS, (2017) expressed that more than one portion of the prisoner populace is serving a lifelong incarceration, while more than 40 percent of the prisoners have been sentenced on various offenses, such as robbery, burglary, rape, domestic violence, fraud, kidnapping, assassinations and others. As indicated by the statement of purpose, it is the establishment's duty to teach the prisoners and give chances to help the prisoners in the end getting to be gainful individuals for society in the after serving their term.

There are a few limitations to this study that warrant mentioning. Time constraints and sample selection were issues that could not be controlled for. First, the researcher was unable to spend more than one hour with each prisoner. This was due to the researcher schedules. Additionally, a member of the prison staff, a gentleman from the classification department, had to escort the researcher everywhere he went. Thus, staff and participant availability was limited. Time constraints limited maybe another issue, the time the researcher will spend with each participant may be limited. The time constraints may be due to the busy work and permission by prison authority and prison schedule of the participants. It was overcome by continuous and persistent visit to the prison.

Sample selection was also a limitation of the study. The researcher was unable to select participants from a list of eligible prisoner. Instead, they officers supplied a list of eligibility criteria and prison administration selected the participants based upon this criteria. To decrease the effect of this limitation, I used a purposeful random selection process to get the 190 prisoners for this study from the list of 300 eligible participants as identified by prison administration.

While delimitation of the purpose of this study will be to measure the effectiveness of correctional rehabilitation programme, nor to represent the experiences of all, the inmates, ex-offenders and the prison staffs who participated in correctional rehabilitation programs. Only the experiences of the participants may be represented. This study may not include individuals retained outside of transitional homes, individuals without access to the questionnaires, and individuals who may not respond to the request for participation in the survey.

1.8 Significance of the Study

The concept of correctional rehabilitation programme in the prison provides opportunity for acquisition of specific skills and knowledge. Those who attain these skills and knowledge maybe paid or be self-employed, they become wage earners and become more and more reliable and contributing as citizens if they were fully engaged. They become assets, rather than liabilities and defendants on the general public. In this way, evaluating prison rehabilitation has substantial social value to the inmate life, in that it will answer the most of the social ills in the society. This will make the social workers in charge of prison rehabilitation to have a redefine ways of carrying out their rehabilitation programme and be more professional since people have inherent desire to be loved, cherished, cared for, feel comfortable and free without molestation. To realize these needs, one has to be able to meet many of their needs.

1.8.1 Theoretical Contributions

The issue of involvement of rehabilitation has been researched by many scholars in and outside Nigeria however; the influence of rehabilitation on inmate behaviours has not received adequate attention. In view of this, the study is significant theoretically because Nigeria is worst affected by crime at both micro and macro levels and any intellectual work on how to understand the conjecturers and consequence is valuable. Crime can be anticipated, prevented and stopped if there is a better understanding of what stimulates people's behaviour. The findings of this research swells up rich contribution to knowledge because literature on rehabilitation and recidivism in Nigeria are in short supply. Already, Onwuzuruigbo (2010) has eminent that production of knowledge on crime was constrained by a combination of Nigeria government intolerant attitudes towards research on conflicts. Also, this study

strengthens the application of statement and conflict theories in the understanding of criminal behaviours of the general public.

1.8.2 Methodological Contribution

Also, this study contributes to knowledge by filling a methodological gap in the study of rehabilitation programme in Nigerian prison services. According to Onwuzuruigbo (2010) most of the research is to explore the correctional educational programme for rehabilitation of the inmate who are incarcerated and their unheard perspective regarding correctional education programs re-convey them back to the society. This study would be of assistances in satisfying the literature gap in reference to the inmate standpoint and expectation of correctional/rehabilitation educational programs to proffer solution. In this research work, the researcher will archive ex-wrongdoer saw effect of the remedial training programs with respect to work and recidivism. The instrument are infrequently tested, especially in Africa, despite it widely acceptance (Lynch & McGoldrick, 2012). Similarly, McMahon and Chow-White (2011) disclose that not until recent times, a small number of crime researcher's operationalized instrument for empirical research. The exploration will be advantageous in figuring out which parts of restorative training programs the prisoners see as valuable with respect to reintegration into the group and increasing reasonable work. The exploration may illuminate new projects intended to help prisoners amid instructive program that will restore and reintegrate them into society.

This exploration will affect social change on the detainee by illuminating human administrations conveyance of a portion of the remedial instruction needs of the detainees. The examination attracts thoughtfulness regarding regions of restorative instruction needing assessment. Likewise, open understanding into the correctional

educational program, this may improve society's perspectives in regards to the recovery of the prisoners that will be affected. This data will be of an incredible esteem to managers and program executives in the prison instruction framework to help in highlighting programs more adjusted to the requirements of the detainees.

Hence, the research would investigate the type of education offered to the inmates, the most effective and efficient deterrence in the educational rehabilitation of prisoners and evaluate the level of improvement of this education programme on the inmates. Therefore, this study addressed this gap and contributed to research method by applying the instrument for Nigerian prison services and in Oke Kura prison Kwara State, Nigeria.

1.8.3 Practical Contributions

In practical terms, it is imperative for policymakers to be aware of how rehabilitation programme should be developed among the inmates and ex-offenders groups (Quinn, et al., 2013). In that case, the exploration of inmate rehabilitation through education programme will provide inmates the opportunity to give feedback on the efficiency and structure of the programmes in the prison. Findings from this evaluation will enable the programme administrators to adjust or improve any aspects of the programme to enhance the authority mandate in meeting the needs of the inmates. The purpose of this research would be to gain the standpoint of the inmates concerning prison educational programmes. The researcher would focus on programmes that includes; vocational training, basic adult education, literacy education, correctional education, and counselling. The study would be of great relevance to government, non-governmental organizations and other research institutions. It will provide a

qualitative data bank on the Prison Education for the empowerment of inmates in Oke Kura Prison, Kwara State.

Lastly, the study is helpful to researchers wishing to undertake related or similar research on the topic. It is obvious that this study is of great importance to the body of knowledge, the law makers, the state government, the prison administration, the inmates and the Federal government of Nigeria at large. Generally, this work serves as an impact towards the ongoing search for new means of managing inmates' rehabilitation in Kwara and Nigeria.

1.9 Definition of Terms

Within the criminal impartiality (justice) or correctional/rehabilitation educational systems there are various terms with related meanings. The terms may be slightly diverse in usage or in importance grounded on the state or context in which they are used. The definitions are provided for the following terms:

a. Correctional Rehabilitation: This denotes to a wide variety of programs that is obtainable to men and women in prison authority under rehabilitation administration. The sorts of activities range from central capacities get ready to try and school and expert setting up that give the aptitudes critical to people to obtain work or enhance their life upon discharge (Oreh, 2006). West (2011), stated that, educational classes or training within the punitive establishment where someone is incarcerated. However, in this work it is refer to as any form of programme given to the inmates to change their mind from crime and make them better and ready to be re-integrated back to the society.

b. Empowerment: trusts on the likelihood that giving agents abilities, resources, control, chance, incentive, additionally thinking of them as accountable and in charge

of after effects of their trainings, will add to their wellness and satisfaction, Cuizon, (2009), uncovered that detainees who attended classes while in prison, either professional preparing or classes at secondary school or primary school level, are more loath to do an inversion to prison inside the underlying some years of release. Danner (2002) opined that in today's world education is seen as the best means of emancipating people from abuse, ignorance, unemployment, vulnerability and poverty as a process of increasing the capacity of individuals or groups to make choice and to transform their spiritual, political, social, educational, gender, or economic strength. In social work, empowerment from a viable approach of asset arranged mediation. In the field of citizenship education and democratic education, empowerment is seen as an instrument to increase the responsibility of any citizen.

Ex-offender: A person sentenced to time served for the commission of a crime and completed the jail term is referred to as ex-offender, when they are released from prison while this may be a legal definition and used widely even among advocacy groups.

c. Exploration: The systematic objective evaluation of an on-going or completed program, its arrangement, utilization and results. The fact of the matter is to choose the relevance and fulfillment of targets, headway capability, suitability, impact and supportability (Aminu, 2008). The way toward recording, as a rule in quantifiable terms, learning, abilities, dispositions, and convictions. It is usually used to indicate to all exercises instructors use to help understudies learn and to gage understudy advance. (Oreh, 2006). For the purpose of this study it is the process of examining the education programmes provided to the inmate while they were in prison.

d. Inmate: A prisoner, otherwise called an inmate is a man who is denied of freedom without wanting to. This can be by repression, bondage, or by persuasive limitation.

The term applies especially to those on trial or serving a prison sentence in a prison (Aboki, 2006). Aminu (2008), also stated that, it refers to a person of adult age 18 years by Nigerian standard that is convicted by a court of law and brought into an official institution called prison. West, (2011) stated that, a person condemned to serve term for the crime he/she committed. In this study it refers to a person (s) who is incarcerated for an offence committed and serving a term in a place called prison.

e. Recidivism: return to a prison institution as a result of commission of an additional criminal offense or violation of conditions of parole.

f. Vocational programme: Is that part of tertiary programme and preparing which gives authorize preparing in occupation related and specialized aptitudes. It covers countless and ventures like exchanges and office work, retail, friendliness and innovation (West, 2011). Programs concentrated on preparing grown-ups to play out a particular errand in readiness for playing out that assignment on an occupation site. In this work it is the hand work that prepare an individuals to work in an exchange of a life of crime formally engaged in, as an expert, or in reinforce parts in any vocations be it welding, carpentry, etc.

1.10 Chapter Summary

Prison correctional rehabilitation programme has a long history of rehabilitating, correcting, re-orienting inmates in some ways. The elimination of the availability of prison programme or not providing it to the incarcerated will increase crime in the society. There ought to be assets accessible for the creation, usage, and support of prison instruction programs. Chapter Two contains survey of the literary works chose in support of the hypothetical structure, concentrates additionally from chose nations

and procedure; the audit incorporates a discourse of prison instruction and crevices in the exploration to legitimize the requirement in this study.



CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter will review scholarly works relating to prison education and its programmes. This study focuses on the evaluation of prison education and improvement of the inmate in Oke Kura prison yard. This literature review will first evaluate prison education programme, it is organized under the following sub-headings: historical background of prison, characteristics of inmates in Nigeria, conceptual framework, philosophy of punishment, and prison education programmes in some selected developed and developing society, challenges of prison education, research gap and finally the summary of the literature review.

2.2 Historical Background of Prison

The Poor Law of 1601 in England, assigned obligation regarding the poor to areas (nearby respectful government). These areas manufactured workhouses to utilize the poor on a productive premise. This ended up being a troublesome thing to fulfill and amid the 18th century workhouses deteriorated into blended containers (spots to store things), where each kind of individual was dumped. The Poor Law Amendment of 1834, institutionalized the arrangement of poor alleviation all through Britain. Gatherings of wards joined into unions, which got to be in charge of the workhouses (Englander, 2013). This law gave that no help could be given to the physically fit in their own homes and that all who expected to get help expected to live in the workhouses. Conditions in these workhouses were especially unforgiving and spoiling with a particular ultimate objective to debilitate the poor from relying upon range offer assistance. These conditions improved in the later 19th century and by the essential

part of the 20th century social-welfare organizations and the administration handicap structure supplanted workhouses all things considered.

Indebted individuals' Prison was a spot where they removed people who couldn't pay their charges or rental etc. These spots were generally workhouses where they would make potato sacks, wicker holder and diverse mass-conveyed things. These are fundamentally the same as the ones in the Charles Dickens novel Oliver Twist. An account holder's Prison could likewise be a little Prison house taking after a little house or shed (Lankenau, (2001). This would be a spot for account holders and their families to stay in for a short sentence. Typically, if an account holder had family, then they would go with him in Prison. Vagrants would likewise be put into workhouses if halfway houses were full or basically non-existent, similar to the case in Oliver Twist. A portion of the more acclaimed workhouses are Brid well in Britain and Maison de Force in Belgium.

2.2.1 Prison in the 1850's

Distinctive nations detained borrowers, reprobate adolescents, minor misdemeanants and criminals. Correctional facilities were for the most part dull, stuffed and smirched. An extensive variety of detainees were assembled together with no division of men and women, the energetic and the old, the sentenced and the un-arraigned, or the typical and the insane (Byrne, 2005). Poor people conditions were portrayed in point of interest by Charles Dickens, in his book "Incredible Expectations". The depiction is from his own involvement in indebted individuals' Prison as a person.

2.2.2 Prison Reform in the 1860's

In the mid 1860's Prisons were changed. In a few Prison facilities the cooking was fantastic, far superior to in most standard hotels. It appeared that the convicts were all around sustained, as well as nourished too or far and away superior to some non-criminal Londoners. Sustenance is not by any means the only region where English convicts appeared to obviously better than non-convicts. The convicts got exercise, had consistent propensities, adequate nourishing, were more beneficial than the normal populace and didn't need to stress over keeping a vocation (Baker & O'malley, 2008). Once per week, each man had an incredible shower. The bedding was great, the entire building was warm and each corner was altogether ventilated. It gave tutoring to the culprits. They were likewise permitted to get books from a great library in the Prison. It appeared to be more profitable for an Englishman to carry out a crime, accordingly be sentenced to Prison, where he could acquire better sustenance, showers and great warm cabin, than if he were battling in the city of London.

2.2.3 Prisons Today

Today, Prison facilities range from insignificant security penitentiaries and adolescent lobbies, to most extreme security Prisons and mental establishments. A standout amongst the most sorted out and additionally most well-known Prison framework is that of the United States. Be that as it may, most Prisons in the U.S. are confronting the danger of congestion (Godoy, 2005). Before the end of 1988, the quantity of sentenced culprits achieved an aggregate in abundance of 628,000, the biggest sum ever to be detained. Packing in penitentiaries is not just an issue in the states however. Truth be told, the Don correctional facility of Toronto, Ontario was debilitated by congestion in the relatively recent past, along these lines bringing on Prison riots. Until the eighteenth century, the most widely recognized types of discipline were

execution and outcast (expulsion i.e. from one's nation). These days there are numerous options, for example, fines and probation. The administration doesn't kill you for taking an apple, notwithstanding, at one time they most likely would have. It just demonstrates that times change!

2.2.4 Imprisonment

The possibility of Prison as a type of discipline for crimes is moderately new. Until the late eighteenth century, prisons were utilized as obliged individuals' prison facilities (Zedner, 2006). They detained borrowers who couldn't pay off their banks, alongside whatever remains of their family. The Prison facilities likewise held individuals holding up to be attempted and the indicted anticipating their sentences (demise or transportation) to be put into impact.

2.2.5 The Historical Evolution of Prison in Nigeria

The evolution of the Nigerian prison can be traced back to the pre-colonial and early-colonial periods (Musa, 1990). Imprisonment used as a punishment for the offender is not a new approach used by the pre-colonial societies in Africa. Citing Nigeria as an example, there are different legitimate methods used by different societies to punish the deviant members of their communities. Several prisons rose among the ethnic groups in Nigeria, among them are the Ogonis in Yoruba land, Awedas in Edo or Binis, Fulanis in the Northern part of Nigeria and which share similar prison institution with the Tivs and Igbos. The Blue Boks of Lagos shows that prison or place of confinement exists at Faji in Lagos which usually saw the prisoners confined to a specific locations and used mainly as cleaners in the main street, (Musa, 1990). This place of confinement for prisoners was however being referred to as the goal between

1873 and 1900 and its staff were referred to as the “Gang Drivers” due to the job nature which involved employing prisoners.

According to Orakwe, (2016) Lagos began the practices of an organized prison after the British Government assumed administration office in 1861. This witnessed the commission of Freeman in 1862 to constitute and appoint judges and necessary prison officers (Bolu-Steve, & Ambali, (2009). Following this, the operation of a court was initialized and at least one judge, was appointed to preside over cases of the court as a prerequisite to establish prison operation. Subsequently a 300 capacity prison was established at Broad Street in 1872 its ordinance did not come into force until 1876. The prison system in Nigeria followed that of the British administration and this expanded as more prison were subsequently built as a necessity to complement the British administration in Nigeria.

Orakwe, (2016) stated that as at 1991, the establishment of prison has expanded and controlled by the Police Department in Calabar, Asaba, Benin City, Sapele and Degema. Following the successful amalgamation of the Northern and the Southern protectorate in Nigeria by Lord Lugard in 1914, the prison Regulation was made in 1917 as a positive move directed at establishing a standard uniform towards a positive administration of the prison. This regulation includes the appointment of the director of the prison and the other officials charged with the responsibilities of the Prison Management and services such as the prison standing orders, discipline, clothing of the staff of the prison and the prisoners (Binswanger, Merrill, Krueger, White, Booth, & Elmore, 2010). The Prison in the south, following the British Administration model were categorized into three: a convict prison for convict with more than two years sentences; a provincial prison for convicts with less than two years prison term; and a divisional prison for convict serving a shorter prison term of less than six months.

In terms of administration, the entire management, control and the supervision of the prison is vested in the director. While the convicts and the provincial prisons were governed by the senior prison officers, the divisional prisons were put under the control of the administration officers to enhance the convenience of prison management (Jakobson, 2015). Even though the administration of the prison ceased to be under the police department in the Southern Nigeria in 1920, the Northern Nigerian runs a totally different prison administration. The prison day to day activities were operated under the authority of the local level, supervised by the Chief Warden or “Yari” (as called by the Hausas) under the administrative control of the District officers or provincial secretaries in the region. Musa (1990) stated the above history from the traditional prison perspective.

However, according to Orakwe (2016), the modern prison service in Nigeria originated in 1861, at the point when the western-sort of prison was theoretically settled. Lagos is presented as a province in 1861 to signify the commencement of the connotation of prescribed process for organization. At this point, the pioneer government was accused of the capacity of securing legitimate exchange, guarantee the advantage of British dealers furthermore guarantee the evangelistic exercises. To this end, in 1861, the acting statutory head of the area called Lagos and who was then a detectable British merchant in Lagos built up a Police Force of about 25 policemen.

This was followed in 1863 by the establishment of four courts in Lagos, Police Court to decide irrelevant civil quarrel, a criminal court to attempt the more genuine cases, a slave court to attempt cases rising up out of the endeavor to nullify the trade slaves and a business court to determine difference between the sellers and purchasers (Luna, 2005). The working of these courts and the police in that regional setting on a very

basic level infers that prison was relied upon for the framework to varnish. Moreover, it was not long in beholding 1872, the prison in Broad Street was set up with a veiled prisoner point of confinement of 300.

In Niger Delta, the relationship between the people of an area and the British traders had before then been harmonized by extraordinary courts of shippers reinforced by the British Navy especially afterward John Beecroft was named as a representative in 1849. The necessity for shipper court was stressed by the way that most conflicts between the traders and local people were in the standard business (Pryles, 2006). Disregarding the way that prison was affirmed in Bonny starting now, next to no is thought about its substance and limit.

However, the people who later kicked against the British rule were regularly ousted as happened by King Jaja of Opobo with King Dappa of Bonny land. Be that as it may, the foundation of the British protectorate and ceaseless interruption of the British into the region towards the end of the nineteenth century has made the need and the foundation of the criminal equity framework a need. Subsequently, detainment facilities were set up in a few areas like Degema, Benin, Calabar, Jebba, Ibadan, Lokoja, Onitsha and Sapele by 1910, (Musa, 1990). Along these lines, Nigeria was in the long run brought under the British beliefs after the East, West and North protectorate presentation in the year 1906. However, the bound together Nigerian prison did not start therefore if that, assuming this is the case, it would have contradicted the official strategy of the province in which reserve and power were required for extension.

Despite that, the design of the colonial prison at this stage did not include the reformation of the convicts. The punitive approach from which mandates could be looked for correctional organization was not in presence then. Instead, prisoners were mainly used for the jobs of the colonial administration and public works. As a result, the recruitment of the trained officers of the prison was not needed. Thus, the staff needed for the colonial prison had to be trained and developed and the prison duties had to be performed by the police. Hence, the ex-service men were subsequently recruited to perform the job of the prison officers times went on, (Pryles, 2006). The coordination of the local prison varies from one prison to the other and they are characterized by poor running of the administration such as disorganization, callousness and exploitation.

However, in as much as the interest of the colonial administration was served such as ensuring order and law, tax collection and provision of works. The prison was purposely established to serve as punishment to the offenders or individuals who oppose the colonial administration and curbing the individuals who might intend to cause trouble for the colonial administration.

The regulation of the prison was established in 1917 to endorse affirmation, guard, treatment and characterization methodology and additionally staffing, consuming less calories and dress organizations for the penitentiaries. These strategies were confined in one to a great degree of an expansive intelligence. They were not furnished to a specific sort of behavior of detainees (Hairston, 2003). Or maybe, they address just systems of control of the people who were by then in jail. Moreover, the prisoners were compelled in submission to the people who remained prosecuted or imprisoned in guardianship by the British-persuaded criminal courts of most high or zones. Those

incarcerated or sentenced by Native courts were referred to the Native's Authority detainment facilities. The jail bearing in like manner perceived Awaiting Trials, sentenced prisoners and even required the convict arrangement to be initiate in each of the jails. Be that as it may, the confined utilization of this common standard to the national prison though the district power of the prison went their own specific way successfully incapacitated the proximity of a national prison target presentation with respect to detainee treatment, (Pryles, 2006).

The circumstance continues until the year 1934 that any vital effort was ready to bring comparative transformation into the service rendered in the prison. This happened when Colonel V. L. Mabb was named Prison's Director by Sir Donald Cameron the then Governor. Notwithstanding the way army officer perception of what detainment accommodations should be. Moreover, proceeded to give a valiant exertion. He appeared to have focused his thought on was the inclined strategy of a united prison structure for the entire country but the plan failed (Connell, 2014). In any case, the development of the substantive prisons' director supervisor and inspector controls over the Authority of Native Prisons who now controls the Northern part. It was furthermore in the midst of his residency that the Prisons Warders welfare Board was made (Telisinghe, Charalambous, Topp, Herce, Hoffmann, Barron, & Beyrer, 2016).

His endeavors efforts were directed towards his succession by Dolan R. H. (1946 – 55). Mr. Dolan stood as the substantial organized jail officer and when he expected obligations in Nigeria, he initial had affluence of suggestion in prison association in both Britain and the settlements. In spite of the way that an arrangement for the presentation of expert preparing in all the nation prisons had been unveiled in 1917 and it failed alongside in Lokoja and Kaduna penitentiaries somewhere it was

occupied in 1926, by year 1949 Mr. Dolan reintroduced fundamental part of a reformatory conduct in Nigeria. He in this manner made it obligatory of the portrayal of detainees in all jails and proceeded to familiarize visits by relations with detainees.

He in like manner exhibited great and adult direction classes to be dealt with by capable Clerics and educators in preparing for religious act. Programs for amusement and unwinding of prisoners were also presented amid his residency and in addition, the arrangement of a relationship for the consideration and restoration of released prisoners (Lawrence-Lightfoot, 2008). Be that as it may, most importantly, he started a project for the development and extension of considerably greater convict prisons to upgrade the correct arrangement and convenience of prisoners.

Furthermore, he was pivotal to the development of manpower. He was contributory in the building up of the Training School in the Enugu Prison in 1947. He moreover observed the plan of trained female prison officer to accept responsibility of the feminine wings of the jails and he commonly strived to upgrade the welfare situations of the prison (staff) officer was made to look towards the health of officers and if there is an outbreak office disease in the prison can be curtailed without spreading and contacted by the officers (Coker, McKee, Atun, Dimitrova, Dodonova, Kuznetsov, & Drobniowski, 2006). Additionally, he made the game plan a walk facilitate in 1948, for the foundation of the four penitentiaries in Lagos and changed over portion of the Port-Harcourt penitentiaries for the accommodation and handling of youths. Following five (5) years he was to accumulate an open prison in Kakuri - Kaduna to manage initial liable gatherings who had done such infringement as crime and murder, who have been sentenced to 15 years or more term. The thinking was to give them at any rate essential horticultural preparing to upgrade their beneficial usage upon

discharge. Actually, the tenure of Dolan's spoke to a high opinion of Nigeria prisons service in advancement of the service rendered.

2.2.6 Nigerian prison

The prison services in Nigeria was high marked by the eradication of the Native Authority prison in 1968 (Funteh, 2015). Subsequently, Nigerian prison services started as an amalgamated existence. Prior to this period, the Northern detainment facilities were for the most part being regulated by the Inspector General of Police who was ex-officio and Prisons Director from the northern part. On a comparative note, the detainment facilities in the south were exclusively the duties of the Director of Prison. As an aftermath of that, it was accounted for by the Gobir the Native Authority was thusly drop compelling from April, 1968. All things considered, because of the impact of the common war hampering on the country, the organization white paper on the reworking of the detainment facilities was discharged in 1971 (Musa, 1990). This was in this way followed in 1972 by Decree No.9 of 1972 which highlighted the objectives, goal, and parts of the Nigeria Prison Services. The Nigerian Prison Service has several programs aimed at rehabilitation of convicts. These include the Prisons Adult Remedial Educational Program (AREP) which enables illiterates access adult education; woodwork, cabinet, metal, tailoring, electrical and electronic workshops; and farm centers-12 mechanized centers, one hundred and twenty three agricultural projects all over the nation which help train prisoners in husbandry, servicing and maintaining of agro machines; and cottage industries such as soap making industries and Aluminum Industry in the northern part (Orakwe, 2016). Over one thousand (1000) inmates are on vocational skills acquisition programs and two hundred and forty five (245) passed various trade tests in different vocations. Subsequently, prison was accused of the part of dealing with those legitimately care, perceiving purposes behind

their direct and retraining them to end up important nationals of Nigeria.

From the previously mentioned, clearly securing authority is the first and the principle part of the penitentiaries, it likewise distinguished change and recovery as the unequivocally extreme objective of the prison service. Along these lines, prison organization gets to be streamlined with a specific end goal to accomplish this part. Until this present period, this administration had yet been overseen by a solitary chief and notwithstanding the part of the chief, three noteworthy offices or divisions (specialized, inspectorate and welfare) are currently performing diverse parts towards the execution of this projects and the accomplishment of the objectives. Every unit of this division under the tutelage of the agent chief has the thought in accordance with the stipulations of the Decree 9 of 1972, which determined the need for the specific unit that is in charge of dealing with the prison service (Schein, 2010).

The obligation of the specialized division is exclusive of the general organization and strategic arrangement notwithstanding regulating the homesteads and enterprises. The inspectorate division directs the preparation, enrollment and the improvement of the prison representatives, while the welfare division was accused of the implementation of the prison procedures and the rehabilitation of the inmates (Wormith, Althouse, Simpson, Reitzel, Fagan, & Morgan, 2007). In addition, the welfare is also responsible for the medical needs of the inmates and serve as a liaising officer between the prison and the non-governmental humanitarian organizations assisting the government in rehabilitating the prisoners.

2.2.7 Administrative Structure of the Nigeria Prison Service

According to Ugwuoke, & Ifeanyichukwu, (2015) the Nigeria prison service as presently constituted has six directorates each headed by a Deputy Controller-General of prisons. Eight zonal commands were also established, each having an Assistant Controller-General of prisons heading each. The six directorates were created in order to decentralize the functions of the prisons service with a view to ensure productivity, capacity building, speed and efficiency in term service delivery.

The prison services in Nigeria was high set apart by the destruction of the Native Authority prison in 1968. Consequently, Nigerian Prison Services began as an amalgamated presence. Prior to this period, the Northern jails were, by and large, being regulated by the Inspector General of Police also the prison's director. On a comparable note, the jails in the south were exclusively the duties of the Director of Prison. As an aftermath of that, it was accounted for by the Gobir the Native Authority was thusly drop compelling from April, 1968. In that capacity, because of the impact of the common war hampering on the country, the organization white paper on the adjustment of the penitentiaries was discharged in 1971 (Gregory, 2006). This was along these lines followed in 1972 by Decree No.9 of 1972 which highlighted the objectives, target, and parts of the Nigeria Prison Services. Consequently, prison was accused of the part of dealing with that legitimately authority, perceiving explanations behind their lead and retraining them to end up profitable natives of Nigeria

From the previously mentioned, clearly securing guardianship is the first and the fundamental part of the jails, it likewise distinguished change and recovery as the unequivocally extreme objective of the prison service. Along these lines, prison organization gets to be streamlined keeping in mind the end goal to accomplish this

part. Until this present period, this administration had yet been overseen by a solitary chief and notwithstanding the part of the chief, three noteworthy offices or divisions (specialized, inspectorate and welfare) are currently performing diverse parts towards the execution of this projects and the accomplishment of the objectives. Every unit of this division under the tutelage of the representative executive has the thought in accordance with the stipulations of the Decree 9 of 1972, which determined the need for the particular unit that is in charge of dealing with the prison service, (Abiama & Etowa, 2017).

The obligation of the specialized division is exclusive of the general organization and calculated arrangement notwithstanding managing the homesteads and enterprises. The inspectorate division manages the preparation, enlistment and the improvement of the prison workers, while the welfare division was accused of the implementation of the prison arrange and the restoration of the detainees (Istiqomah, 2011). Furthermore, the welfare is likewise in charge of the restorative needs of the detainees and serve as a liaising officer between the prison and the non-legislative compassionate associations helping the legislature in restoring the detainees.

2.3 Characteristics of Inmate in Nigeria

Every prisoner has his own family, employment history and educational background prior to imprisonment. This history is unique to every prisoner and may not contain all elements mentioned above. However, it has been shown by researchers there are some background characteristics that are common to prisoners.

The prisoners' attributes in Nigeria is an individual characteristic which makes him or her distinctive or one of a kind as an individual identity can't be overemphasized

(Zamble, & Porporino, 2013). However, the topic of identity could be thought and assessed on different estimations, yet a typical purpose of the deal from different research works is that no two people can be totally indistinguishable. Identity is a mix of qualities that make a man emerge. Holmes, (2008), expressed that identity is the mental qualities of a man that are general, holding on, specific, consolidated and utilitarian. It is moreover as stated by Jennings, Mitchell & Hannah, (2015) as the individual's characteristic outlines of considering, feeling and acting. The character is the aggregate of individual qualities and route in which a man demonstration which strikingly impacts his or her acknowledgment, motivation and direct in various conditions (Lepper, & Greene, 2015).

Identity attributes are continuing and predictable over an assortment of circumstance. Attributes are considered to impact a man to act absolutely. Pollitt, (2006) expressed that, qualities as the watched measurable relationship among bits of conduct. Identity-characteristics are unmistakable part of the character that is shown in the comprehensive scope of critical social and individual fulfillment. Aside from identity qualities, the scientists attempted to connection wrongdoing and culpability with age if whether age impacts criminal conduct. Saaty, (2008) affirms this in his work that the broadly cited measurements with respect to the time of criminal depend on information acquired from those captured. Individuals who are more youthful than the overall public perpetrate most wrongdoings by and large, the primary adolescent court contact for male on genuine and brutal adolescent guilty parties happens at 14.6, albeit, minor conduct issue start at age 7, while tolerably major issues start at 9.5 and genuine reprobate offenses at age 11.9 (Meissner, and Brigham, 2001).

To further qualities this point Meissner and Brigham, (2001) contended that forcefulness and early brutal conduct at age 13 of some young men in schools likewise rehashed with vicious wrongdoing for the most part at ages 13-33. Additionally expressed the early occurrences of viciousness are anticipating of later savage conduct. Nonetheless, Tenibiaje (2006) in his examination of the importance of age and bodywork of Nigerians to criminal conduct was the conclusion that time of detainees has no noteworthy impact on criminal conduct. Clearly, age impacts the criminal conduct of individuals when they are inadequately situated.

Over the previous years, as indicated by Butod (2009) the female prisoner populace was said to have created at a quicker rate than guys and ladies are currently detained at a higher rate for medication-related violations than men. Tenibiaje (2011) additionally expressed, the upward pattern in wrongdoing rate in Nigeria is not restricted to male culpability but rather both male and female, which has been on the upsurge in most recent time. In many social orders as expressed by Bajpai and Bajpai (2000) in the prior and exhibit day, ladies have been viewed as sub-par, latent, delicate, reliant, nurturing, ordinary and momentous in local than their male partner. So also, some decade back, wrongdoings were thought to be essentially a male marvel however as ladies progressively join the standard of the general public, but partake in wrongdoing has developed fundamentally everywhere throughout the world.

Determined by Butod (2009), do female detainees have distinctive requirements to male convicts and would it be a good idea for them to accordingly be dealt with contrarily? He confirmed that despite the fact that people are all essentially the same as far as organic viewpoints, they have diverse elements which make them unique in relation to each other. Physically, the men are more grounded, speedier, taller, and

heavier and have more incline bulk than ladies. Ladies are constructed littler than men with milder and more delicate body parts and are weaker in undertakings requiring quality.

A few scholars proposed by Butod (2009) have subscribed to the possibility that criminal ladies are more "manly" than well-behaved ladies in the general public. The theory stressed that ladies freedom is emphatically connected with an ascent of vicious wrongdoing among ladies. There are numerous inquiries that are being asked whether there is the interface between identity qualities, sex and time of prisoners. Moreover, researchers, for example, Enuke (1998), Obi (1998) and Ogundipe (2006) stressed some different qualities that are regular among the detainees in Nigeria. In the first place, the amount of the nation's remedial preparing program generally has a low rate of training, and a high rate of auxiliary school drop outs. Besides, an expensive part of these detainees experiences issues to learn. The nonappearance of preparing makes it hard to understand work applications, authoritative reports, and different messages in a true marvel (Grinnell & Unrau, 2015). Describe detainees, the prior foundation of training as an inescapable history of the negative educational experiences by the prisoners (Fein, Lehner & Vossekuil, 2006; Frankl, 2014).

This insufficiency in the instructive capacity of the detainees has prompted to further detainment among the detainees. Family associations are moreover part of the characteristics of the prison learners. The enlightening, work, and criminal histories of the family all impact the detainee understudies feelings about socialization, the essentialness of school, compositions and detainment (Austin & Hardyman, 2004). Marcus, (2012) depicts the detainees she educates as cemented by their before family histories: the researchers use the term hardened gangsters in light of the way that an

extensive bit of these men have generally not had a considerable amount of a pre-adulthood or standard family life. Most were in the city at an early age and expected to raise them. Various detainee understudies are the posterity of detainees themselves, or they have close relatives who are detained (Johnson & Christensen, 2004). In this way, negative associations with family are regular among the detainees' understudies. Poor Skills with respect to occupations attitudes and employment records are shared experiences of most detainee understudies (Rubin, Gunaratna, & Jerard, 2011). Nonappearance of work quality is a solid pointer of wrongdoing, and most detainee understudies have not held a stable job before their detainment (Austin & Hardyman, 2004). Various detainee understudies confer offense with a particular ultimate objective to pick up remuneration for their families and which prompts detainment.

Moreover on the normal for the detainee understudy is the historical backdrop of the detainee on substance mishandle. Despite the fact that, the center of this examination is not tended towards substance mishandle, it is, however, another pointer of detainees' criminal exercises (Austin and Hardyman, 2004; Pelissier, Masquelet, Bareille, Pelissier, & Amedee, 2004; Rubin, Gunaratna, & Jerard, 2011). Irrespective of the substance taken by the prisoners, an illegal drugs or narcotics has a high potential to distract men from their job and further cause disobedience of law. Prison students are more likely to be prevent making any positive change while serving prison terms. Hence, prisoner student could be prevented from successfully completing his educational program in a situation where substance abuse program/treatment is not made available to the inmates.

There is a high impact of the family, education and employment histories on a prisoner's student decision while imprisoned. These previous experience of the prisoner can deter his success. Background characteristics are educational involvement through which a prisoner student must be willing and motivated to attend classes or/and seek treatment while imprisoned. This motivation of the prison student must be tended towards making a positive changes for a life free of crime.

2.4 Prison Rehabilitation System

Education can be considered as the transfer of the values and gathered information of a general public. In this regards, it can be compared to socialization or enculturalization as regarded by the social scientists. As social orders develop more perplexing, be that as it may, the amount of information to be gone on starting with one era then onto the next turns out to be more than any one individual can know; and consequently there must advance more particular and productive method for social transmission (Gellner, & Breuilly, 2008). The result is formal instruction the school and the pro called the teacher. Schools become more institutionalized as there increased in the complexity of the society. However, there increases the indirect relationship between educational experience and the daily life phenomenon. As such, there is a reduced evidenced of learning in the daily life activities and vague practices with more out of context learning. Prison education also known as correctional rehabilitation are a type of professional training provided to prisoners while they are imprisoned.

Usually, this correctional rehabilitation is a part of programmes organized for the rehabilitation of the inmates and which is useful in helping to prepare the inmates to be useful in the societies. Prison programme can be provided from various sources; such as within the prison or from the outside sources such as professional schools,

colleges and/or universities. Researches have shown that, apart from helping the prisoners, an entire societies can as well benefit from the prison education (Eggleston, 2001). In addition to the vocational and academic training given to the prisoners, moral training are also provided Christian and Islamic scholars. This is aimed at inculcating the virtue and the knowledge of God into the inmates. All these put together help the inmates to fit back into the societies.

The reformatories in the United State adopted the features of the Irish system in the late 19th century in treating the youth and the first offenders. The segregation and separation of the prisoners for individualized treatment, professional education and industrial employment and unspecified sentences towards a better character of the prisoners were advocated by the reformatory leaders. The reformatory philosophy of the Irish was gradually introduced into the US prison system and this further impacted the European prison practices. Thus, resulting into the Borstal system of rehabilitation of the young offenders in the 19th century. The English reformatory system established in 1902 was designed for the youth between the age of 16 and 21 was named after an ex-convict and was first commissioned by Sir Alex Paterson in 1922. There are about 50 young offenders contained in each institution with the staff of the house containing a master and mistress. Training is demanding, in view of an entire day's hard and intriguing work. There are professional instructional classes, provided either in the Borstal or the local technical colleges on six hours a week of evening training classes. The time of training, represented by the advancement of the prisoner through an evaluation framework, midpoints around 15 months. On discharge, the prisoner goes under the supervision of the Central Aftercare Association and might be reviewed for further preparing if needs arise (Downey, 2009).

Researches have revealed that prison education participants, employment and work programs have less recidivism (a propensity to backslide into a past condition or method of conduct) rates 20-60 percent lower than those of non-members (Ewulu, 2002). However, encouragement for these projects is quickly decreasing. On the off chance that the pattern proceeds with, prisoner facilities are liable to wind up just packed holding cells which discharge prisoners without options and devices and aptitudes to apply for employments, and get to be genuine individuals from the group. This pattern is more probably to ensure these prisoners becomes re-offenders and comes back to prisons or returned back to crime and punishment life.

The significance of Prison Education cannot be exaggerated. Education is an "ideal for all" and for guilty parties it is pivotal (Bhargava, 2000). Wrongdoers are a to a great degree defenseless member of the society; they are likely to incline to the malingered or been rejected from attending school and would probably have left school deprived of any capabilities or abilities. Regularly they need to utilize time conveniently yet cannot take up with classroom situation and the correctional education in prison (where it existed) concentrates upon essential of life and attitudes, this may remain unsuitable for their level. Orakwe, (2014) stated that, there is a need in this manner to guarantee they have entry to great instruction, particularly Open Distance Learning (ODL), where conceivable.

This will empower them to build up the certainty and abilities to increase significant work on discharge and exposed them to entryways which they know nothing about that existed before hand. Prisons are worked as a foundation to control the rate of crime in the general public furthermore change the prisoners. One of the functions of the Nigeria Prisons Service is to reform and rehabilitate them with the aim of

reintegrating them back to the society as useful citizens, thereby turning them away from a life of crime and dropping the level of criminality in our society. In view of this, open distance learning establishments such as National Open University of Nigeria has ever since 2009 engaging in provision correctional educational programme among inmates.

This rehabilitation programme is popularly known as (Life Repossession Pre-Release Enablement Programme) as popularly known as Onesimu's project. The project is a project of the Prison Fellowship of Nigeria (PFN) and it is aimed at empowering inmates whose stay in the prison was short less than one year (Odumosu, Olaniyi, & Alonge, 2009). The aim is to properly prepare these about to be released inmates for life after prison. The correctional programme comprises the following: rehabilitation, psychotherapy, vocational skills achievement and intellectual studies, for the period of eighteen (18) months beginning from six (6) months earlier to their release from penitentiary to twelve (12) months after been released.

According to Denise, (2013), there are three purposes served by the correctional education, firstly, it enhances the opportunities of the inmate to get employed after being released by enriching the inmate's knowledge and skills, secondly, it increases the ability of the inmate to have more responsible thought and thirdly, it reduces the chances of the inmate to return to prison through the enhancement of their ability to get employed and make informed decisions. The main aim of the correctional education program is a change in the characters of the inmates (Denise, 2013), thus, it enhances the ability of the inmates to be more self-sufficient and enable them to be reintegrated back into the societies (Denise, 2013: 16).

The study of Fabelo (2002) emphasized the association between the educational achievement and 11% reduction in the rate of recidivism within the period of two years. A more eminent diminishment of recidivism was seen among nonreader property offenders who figured out how to peruse or got to be educated, 37% decrease among people more youthful than 35 and a 55% lessening among people more established than 35. The concentrate likewise found that prisoners that left the organization with a more elevated amount of instructive accomplishment had a 31% rate of work and earned about \$2,442 more every year than prisoners who worked underneath a fourth grade level (Fabelo, 2002).

According to Denise, (2013) there is a positive association between education within and after prison, prison environments the behavioural characteristics of the inmates, and what the inmates becomes after release. The data obtained from the study conducted by the Bedford Hills Correctional Facility (BHCF), using a participant observation technique and interview of 65 inmates, 20 former participants of correctional program indicated that BHCF environment has impact on the participants of the correctional program as women who participated in the programs would likely not disobey regulation and are more likely to avoid troubles. Conclusively, the study found that it costs more to imprison and not educate the inmates. Hence, the findings of the BHCF's college recommends the education of the inmates towards transforming the inmates life's and reduce crime within the entire society (Denise, 2013).

Hence, in order to increase the chances of the inmates to get employed in the society, providing them with education and reducing their rate of returning to crime are pointed out as the best way. The findings of the interview held with the District administrator of the Nevada correctional offices provide a support for educating

inmates (Denise, 2013). A cost efficient method used by the Nevada's correctional budget was to reduce the recidivism and which thereby reduced the population of the inmates and further save more \$1.2 billion which could have been the cost incurred to construct more correctional centers (Denise, 2013: 17).

The sample of the population includes the discharged prisoners between 1999 and 2000 from the Hustonville Correctional Center in West Virginia. Data collection was done using the electronic document audits of prisoners that had finished a vocational training or their GED while confined and contrasted with the recidivism rates of the individuals who did not partake in the vocational programme. Distinct measurements was used for organizing and summarising the data. The findings of the study revealed a rate of recidivism of 8.75% for those inmates that completed the vocational program, while a rate of 6.75% was found for those who participated and completed the GED and the vocational training. However, a rate of 26% was found for those that did not either participate or complete the program. Thus, evidence was found from the findings of the study that prison education program have impacts in reducing recidivism among inmates that utilized the advantage of the program (Denise, 2013).

2.4.1 Scope of Prison Rehabilitation

Kelly (2015) stated that, rehabilitation may be regarded as the transfer of values and knowledge gathered from the society. As such, social scientists regards to education as socialization or enculturation. As the complexity of a society increases, the amount of knowledge to be passed from generation to the other becomes more than what an individual can know. Therefore, a more efficient and effective means of transmitting knowledge must be developed. Partridge, (2014) affirm that, society becomes more perpetually intricate and schools becomes standardized, instructive experience turns

out to be less specifically identified with day by day life, less a matter of appearing and learning with regards to the workaday world, and, increasingly a matter of refining, telling, and learning things outside the realm of relevance

Prison correctional rehabilitation programme provided to prisoners while imprisoned might be in the form of vocational or academic instruction. These programmes can be provided to inmates as a rehabilitation programme or from the outside sources by vocational schools, colleges and universities. The programme is schedule to help the prisoners and I was shown by previous studies that the program can as well benefit the entire community as a whole (Eggleston, 2001:22). Besides the vocational training provided to the inmates, moral training through preaching from both the Christian and Muslim scholars are also benefited by the inmates. The reason for the moral training is to inculcate the knowledge and virtue of God into the inmates to enhance their acceptance back into the societies after release.

Sir Walter Crofton, the director of the Irish prison in the Mid-19th century developed an additional refinement in the mark system. The prisoners in the Irish system has to go through three stages of confinement before they are released back into the societies. The first stage of the imprisonment has to be served in isolation, after which the inmates are assigned to work as a group in projects and the final six months or more of their prison life will be spent in an intermediate prison where they will be guarded by unarmed guard and with less supervision to enhance them demonstrate their ability to shoulder responsibilities and fitness for release. The release however depends on the continued good character of the criminal and which they can be returned to prison if needs be (Downey, 2009).

2.4.2 Criticism of Prison Rehabilitation Programs

Several studies conducted on evaluation of correctional rehabilitation programmes has their validity on the rehabilitation of prisoner has provided to the inmates. While previous researches shows an association between prison education program and reduction of recidivism among inmates. Methodological limitation have been identified with the studies in relations to the definition of recidivism, bias in selection of sample and inaccuracy in the analysis of the collected data (Denise, 2013, p. 22).

Among the first critics of the effectiveness of prison education, Robert Martison in 1970s reviewed 231 studies published work between 1945 and 1967 on prison education and concluded that the rehabilitation effort published between this periods had no appreciable effect on recidivism (Denise, 2013). This study became widely known as the “nothing works description” (Ubah, 2002; Demuth, & Wade, 2007). The consequence of this study became noticeable as the number of federal prisons who have enrolled in post-secondary education has saturated at 12% and thereafter reduced dramatically (Wright, 2001). The conclusion of Martison that nothing works in educating prisoners further affected the prison programs. Thus, fueling the shift from the rehabilitation model to the punitive model (Wade, 2007).

Hence, the result of Martison was embraced by the critics of rehabilitation to push towards the philosophy of correction and the practices that highlight incapacitation (Denise, 2013). Even though it was asserted in the study that there is no meaningful effect of prison education programs, however, it was acknowledge in the current time that prison education has effect on the prisoners but the methodological flaws of the validity of the prison education studies were criticized.

Hence, the rate of recidivism was analyzed as the main means in assessing the effect of prison education programs because of its transparency ability to reveal how money is spent in executing the correctional system (Wade, 2007). Empirical evidences in the aspects of rehabilitation programs are as well provided by recidivism to the policy makers who are in support of the effectiveness of the rehabilitation program (Wade, 2007). However, the studies on recidivism are criticized by scholars due to inconsistencies which affects the accuracy of the conclusions of recidivism studies (Denise, 2013). The definitions of recidivism is complex and which contains disagreements over a period of time. Recidivism were measured by scholars using a period of three years while some other scholars measured over a period of 5 years whereas it I was measured by some other scholars using the life time of the prisoners (Denise, 2013). It was argued by Ubah (2002) that prison education are not definitive but indicative that the participation of the prisoners in the correctional education reduces recidivism in a considerable manner.

In addition to the criticism presented by scholars on prison education, the problems of sample of the studies on prison education program is another limitation of the previous studies. It is believed by scholars that selection bias of the study samples diminishes the validity of the previously conducted studies on prison education (Denise, 2013). The participants were selected based on their voluntary participations, however, these participants are those prisoners that have already decided not to return to crime and the linkage between prison education and success is understood by these sample (Denise, 2013). Thus, self-selection becomes important as it answers the question whether recidivism is reduces as a result of prisoners' actual participation or motivation of the prisoners to participate in the education programs (Ubah, 2002). However, there is a failure of some studies to identify clearly between those prisoners that completes and

those that do not complete base on their inability to define the control group of the study. Hence, the question whether there is a difference of recidivism rate between the two groups exists becomes important (Denise, 2013).

The data utilized was also criticized for the analysis of the acts of prison education programs. The extensive literature review to ABE (adult basic education), GED (general education development), vocational, and colleges of education programs offered in prison revealed deficiencies in the statistical analysis of the data (Wade, 2007). The validity of the data analysis was also questioned as secondary data or inaccurate data were utilized for statistical analysis by most data (Wade, 2007). As cited by Ubah (2002), the limitation of studies on prison education programs has only been able to establish a statistical relationship between prison education programmes and reduction rate of recidivism but failed to identify the causal pattern of such relationship.

2.4.3 Prison Rehabilitation System in some selected developed countries

The penitentiary concept was developed by the Quakers of Pennsylvania in the era of colonization of America in 1790 (Kiecolt-Glaser, & Glaser, 1995). The Prison at the Walnut was a modern prison created to punish and imprison the American offenders (McKenna, Warburton, & Winwood, 1993). The prisoners that are literate were encouraged to read Bible or Quran to redeem the lost souls as n visitors except the religious counselors or preachers were given entrance into the prisons in the sixteenth century. The lengths of the sentences were determined by the Prison in accordance to the serenity of the prisoners. The prisoners sentenced for small crimes were allowed to stay in the halls of the prison where the authority allowed the inmate to partake in craft works (usually shoemaking and tailoring). While the prisoners with bigger offenses

are confined in a solitary cell with the motive of allowing them to pounce on their offenses and eventually repent. This technique was ineffective in handling criminals, as such; serious prisoners were assigned work and teaching on religious and ethical issues. Hence, the initial aim of the prison was to reform the offenders into repentant (Kiecolt-Glaser, & Glaser, 1995).

The Pennsylvania system was used by the officials of the Western European in Imprisonment established by Quakers, this system requires that prisoners are separated from day till night (Bourtchuladze, Frenguelli, Blendy, Cioffi, Schutz, & Silva, 1994). In this system, moral/ethical education from a chaplain/Imam are given to the detainees from cell to cell and also spiritual guidance from the Bible and Quran are provided to the prisoners as well (Bourtchuladze, et al, 1994). The Pennsylvania system failed to work because of its economic unfeasibility as the Auburn system with its industries of mass production. A third system of prison began in New York in 1876, this was regarded as reformatory, named after Elmira for the tenacity of prisoner's imprisonment and improvement. This prison system laid more emphasis on academic and training of the prisoners in vocational skills. The superintendent of the institution in 1878, Zebulon Brockway, engaged professors from the Elmira Women's College and the Michigan State Regular School develop the prison school (Gehring, 1997).

Several progressions courses include; general geography, physical geography, moral/ethical education, history and economics were taught in the reformatory school. Another professor, N.A Wells joined the prison in 1883 and taught the prisoners who are interested in the current courses manufacturing (Gehring, 1997). The concept of parole was first employed in the prison, the term was derived from the Australian and

the Irish permit to leave. The reformatory further established a model parole to reinforce the prison's capacity in rehabilitation (Puga, Feldt, Alvarez, Henning, Apai, Coarer, & Stecklum, 2006). The board of the institution and official were able to grant marks based on unspecified sentencing and received good behaviour and prisoners' participation in the available prison programs. Though, prisoners will still be under the monitoring of the prison via the help of police officers then volunteers for the following six (6) months but will gain freedom once they earn enough marks. Hence, the concept of probation was brought about in the 19th century, defined as the release of the prisoner from the confinement/imprisonment under the institutional condition (Kiecolt-Glaser, Marucha, Mercado, Malarkey, & Glaser, 1995).

The school week of the Maryland was extended to four evenings with the assistance of the graduate students of the Johns Hopkins University in 1928. The assistant warden of the U.S. Maritime Prison in New Hampshire, Austin MacCormick built up the American Prison Association's Standing Committee on Education in 1930, which was later viewed as the Correctional Education Association). The first full time correctional educational program was developed in 1932 by the State University System of Wisconsin. The publication of the organization was also founded by MacCormick, The Journal of Correctional Education, in 1937 (Gehring, 1997). The institution of college courses within the prison, as opposed to the correspondence courses, was recommended by George Killinger, a member of the American prison Congress in 1940. The establishment of the Environmental Deprivation Scale towards reducing recidivism in prison was as a result of McKee's work (Gehring, 1997). Adult Basic Education program was also established by the U.S office of Education. The implementation of the program was initiated by Dr. T.A. Ryan of the University of Hawaii and later spread all through the country. Project New-gate was the most

ambitious program of the college funded under the supervision of the office of Economic Opportunity (Bourtchuladze, et al, 1994).

This program created five colleges with the point of making a sentiment being in the school among the prisoners and still detained. Detainees were permitted to live separated from the overall public and forego allocated prison work keeping in mind the end goal to take an interest in the program. A prisoner discharged from the prison before the culmination of his program will be provided with a financial support by the government to continue the project while being released from the prison. According to researchers, this method is worthy of replication based on three measures which revealed that project was able to reduce recidivism, achieve stability and realize life goals.

According to Bourtchuladze, et al, (1994), rehabilitation and learning is best facilitated when colleges and prisons to be built together on university campuses. This idea was attempted with a little long-term success. However, they asserted that, 1) students and inmates would be separated from the entire campus population, 2) the overcrowding of the prison population would be reduced, and 3) the state owned space of the campuses would be utilized for low cost of operations. Hence, additional option has been provided for funding of prison administrator and legislator in charge of correctional education by the proposed cost-effective prison by Bourtchuladze, et al, (1994). This same affirmation applies to restorative instruction for grown-ups with low rates of proficiency commitment to criminal conduct when preparing and business openings are not accessible (Rogers-Adkinson, Melloy, Stuart, Fletcher, & Rinaldi, 2008). Accordingly, grown-ups must be prepared and get to be educated to vie for occupation in the general public upon their discharge.

2.4.4 Prison Rehabilitation System in some selected Africa Regions

The link between rehabilitation and incarceration in most nations means that changes can be focused to address this endless loop. "Lost Priorities" finds that in numerous urban areas, a couple battling neighborhoods overburden prison spending plans. A changed criminal equity framework, alongside a reestablished concentrate on training, would profit this area colossally, and create quick investment funds for the nation. Over-imprisonment is an issue that can speak to judgment skills reformers and spending birds of prey of any political alliance (Ryan, 2003). Policymakers ought to have the capacity to propose sentencing change without dread of being named delicate on crime. Mandatory least sentences for peaceful medication offenses have demonstrated ineffectual charge. Open cash would be better put resources into treatment programs that permit sedate abusers to do without prison, or work toward early discharge, as a reward for handling their addictions. Thus, the programs give a chance to early discharge furthermore propel prisoners to win a training, which at last diminishes recidivism. At last, parole ought to be more achievable, yet prisoners ought to stay responsible.

2.4.4.1 Ghana Prison Rehabilitation System

The current prisons system took its foundations from the casual strategy for prisoner in the frontier time by the British. By 1841, the framework was formalized when the British Governor sentenced more than 91 individuals into prison at the Cape Coast Castle. The main prisoner facilities in the then Gold Coast was in this manner situated in the strongholds which served both as exchanging focuses and in addition managerial seats of the region. In 1860 the Colonial Government set up the Prisons Ordinance and was declared in 1876 which brought forth the Prisons Department in the Gold Coast. In 1920 the primary Inspector General of Prisons was designated.

From that point the center of the framework changed from retributive to reformatory. Since the last part of the twentieth Century, the Service has worked diligently to grasp advanced ideas of prisoner going for remedial treatment of guilty parties and their re-combination into society. The Service got to be known by its present name after autonomy. As of now the Ghana Prisons Service is comprised of 45 establishments applied over the ten regulatory areas of Ghana.

The Ghana Prisons Service as an extra of the Criminal Justice Administration in Ghana adds to the upkeep of interior security and open wellbeing, and additionally the support of a proficient, empathetic and reformatory punitive framework worked inside the laws of Ghana. We have faith in mankind, backbone and uprightness while helping in the social re-combination of ex-convicts into society (Ghana Prisons Service).

2.4.4.2 South Africa Prison Rehabilitation System

The department of correctional education services is not mainly responsible for protection of individuals ready for circulation in the society, or to see into the enforcement of the punishment meted out by the court of law. The office most extreme duty is to rectify the culpable conduct of individual in a protected and safe environment to improve the help of restoration and dodge recidivism (Ford, & Blaustein, 2013). Conveyance of critical administrations to wrongdoers incorporates revision of unethical conduct and human advancement accomplishes recovery. Human development is different from correction of offending behaviours but these two are linked responsibilities. The intervention of change attitudes and behaviour helps the achievement of rehabilitation. The outcome needed is rehabilitation and the social values promotion. Engaging the offenders at all level such as social, physical, moral and mental is the best process of facilitating rehabilitation within the environmental department (Chopra, Lawn, Sanders, Barron, Karim, Bradshaw, & Tollman, 2009).

It was stated that if provided with the relevant opportunities and resources, every individual is capable of change transformation. The outcome of rehabilitation process is a combination of the improvement of criminal behaviour, human progress and the advancement of social responsibilities and morals. The outcome needed is that involving both the departmental responsibilities of the government and national social values. Rehabilitation henceforth be viewed as not only a strategy put in place to check crime but also as integrating and encouraging phenomenon.

- a. social obligation;
- b. social equity;
- c. active support in vote based exercises;
- d. empowerment with life-aptitudes and different abilities; and
- e. a commitment to improving South Africa a place to live in

Organized effort must be readily available to ensure that offenders are rehabilitated. The correctional service is a vital proactive, ongoing and receptive intercession in the consolation and requirement of intrinsically acknowledged qualities. In that capacity the presentation of a code of morals for wrongdoers tackles genuine importance and will have two limits. A first limit of the code of ethics for blameworthy gatherings can be to inform them with respect to what the Department expects of them in a therapeutic circumstance. A second and correspondingly imperative limit could be to make wrongdoers aware of what society anticipates that they will learn through the recuperation methodology and to come back to society once their administrations have been finished.

2.4.4.3 Nigeria Prison Rehabilitation System

The Nigerian Prison Service has a few projects directed towards the rehabilitation of convicts. These incorporate the Prisons Adult Remedial Educational Program (AREP)

which empowers uneducated people access grown-up instruction; woodwork, bureau, metal, customizing, electrical and electronic workshops; and ranch focuses 12 automated focuses, one hundred and twenty three agrarian activities everywhere throughout the country which prepare prisoners in farming, adjusting and keeping up of agro machines; and cabin commercial ventures, for example, cleanser making businesses and Aluminum Industry in the northern part (Orakwe, 2016). More than one thousand (1000) prisoners are on professional aptitudes procurement projects and two hundred and forty five (245) breezed through different exchange tests in various livelihoods. Plainly, the prison service is striving at coordinated endeavors to convey on its order.

All things considered, critics contend that these measures are not completely effective in the prison: that there are non-functioning welding machines in the workshops of the prison, computers that don't work, and tye and color workshops that are not being used. Further, it is charged that the NPS regularly neglects to ensure that prisoner's prisoners enrolled for School Certificate Exams and Universities Tertiary and Matriculation Exams (UTME) sit for these examinations (Orakwe, 2016).

Like any of human endeavor, the various programmes put in place by the Nigeria Prison Service to re-socialize those incarcerated under their care have not been without constraints. These have made the realization of service goals of rehabilitation almost impossible to attain, which tends to lend credence to the belief in some quarters that the Nigerian Prison Service is a crime manufacturing haven, and not a correctional institution. Ebiwolate (2010) stated that funds are not adequately provided to the Nigerian Prison Service for the procurement of tools, machinery and other correctional materials, for the reformative programmes which are being carried out in the prisons.

As a result of this, most of the times the inmates are idle. An idle mind, they say is the devil's workshop. Another problem or challenge may be that of manpower disposition and training. Few years ago, there has been a dearth of qualified manpower in Nigeria prisons workshops, cottage industries and farms, which constitute a great hindrance to correctional programmes.

In addition, the recent downsizing has swept away the experienced technical manpower which has created a vacuum in the training and reformation of the prison inmates. Even the existing staffs that are remaining lack the required training to impart skills to the inmates in our various prisons. The resultant effect of this is the reduction in the capacity to generate revenue for government through the prison industry and level of skill acquisition among the inmates.

2.4.5 Designing Prison Rehabilitation Programmes

The importance of prison rehabilitation cannot be overstressed. Correctional rehabilitation programme is a "right for all" and for inmate it is fundamental. Inmates are exceptionally defenseless stratum of society; they are significantly more prone to have malingered or been excluded from school because of one reason or the other and more are probably going to have left school without any capabilities as the case perhaps (Pratt, & Eriksson, 2014). Regularly they need to utilize time conveniently yet can't take an interest in the classroom environment and the standard instruction in prison (where it exists) concentrates on fundamental and life attitudes and may not be proper for their level or what they sought to be. Be that as it may, there is a need to guarantee they have entry to appropriate training, particularly Open Distance Learning (ODL), offer by National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN). This will permit them to build up the confidence and attitudes to increase important work upon discharge and

to open entryways which they never knew existed they were detained (Ofoegbu, 2009). Detainment facilities are manufactured mostly as an organization to control the rate of wrongdoing in the general public furthermore change the detainees.

In the Freire strengthening instruction show, the instructor goes about as a guide as opposed to a specialist. Thus learning is made more of a responsibility of the learner which makes them fully involve in the learning activities and it serves as a stimulant to their interest in the learning activities (Mikulec, & Miller, 2012). This theory is used for this paper for the fact that the inmates are seen as an adult learners, who have different aspirations and desires, thus their self-interest needs to be put into consideration for them to fully participate in the prison programme designed for their empowerment after been freed.

One of the functions of the Nigeria Prisons Service is to rehabilitate the inmates from the issues of anti-social or criminal behavior of inmates/convicts and to change and rehabilitate them with the aim of reintegrating them back to the society as useful citizens, thereby turning them away from a life of crime and society; they are significantly more prone to have malingered or been excluded from school because of one reason or the other and more are probably going to have left school without any capabilities as the case perhaps (Bottoms, & Tankebe, 2012). Frequently they need to utilize time helpfully, however, can't partake in the classroom environment and the standard training in prison(where it exists) concentrates on fundamental and life attitudes and may not be fitting for their level or what they coveted to be. Nonetheless, there is a need to guarantee they have entry to appropriate instruction, particularly Open Distance Learning (ODL), offer by National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN). This will permit them to build up the confidence and attitudes to increase

significant work upon discharge and to open entryways which they never knew existed they were imprisoned. Jails are assembled for the most part as a foundation to control the rate of wrongdoing in the general public furthermore, change the detainees.

In order to reduce the number of hoodlums on the street the government came up with this perspective, open and separation learning establishments like the National Open University of Nigeria has since 2009 been guidelines that give access to learning among detainees. This Education program is prevalently known as (Life Recovery Pre-Release Empowerment Program). The is a venture set up by Prison Fellowship of Nigeria (PFN) and the point is to engage detainees whose stay in the prison was short or short of what one year. The point is to appropriately set up these going to be discharged detainees for life after prison (Van Olphen, Eliason Freudenberg, & Barnes, 2009). The preparation program incorporates; treatment, advising, professional abilities procurement, and subjective studies, for the length of eighteen months beginning from six months before discharge from prison to twelve months after release are strengthening training model, the educator goes about as a guide as opposed to a specialist.

2.4.6 Challenges of Prison Rehabilitation Programme

Like any of human endeavor, the various programmes put in place by the Nigeria Prison Service to re-socialize those imprisoned under their care have not been without restraints (Muriithi, 2007). These have made the realization of service goals of rehabilitation almost impossible to accomplish, which tends to lend credibility to the belief in some quarters that the Nigerian Prison Service is a crime industrialized haven, rather than correctional institution.

Funds are not adequately provided to the Nigerian Prison Service for the procurement of tools, machinery and other correctional materials and where it is provided no one can give account of what it was spent on. The reformatory programmes which are being carried out in the prisons. As a result of this, most of the times the inmates are idle. An idle mind, they say is the devil's workshop. Another challenge may be that of manpower disposition and training (Asen, 2015). Few years ago, there has been a shortage of qualified manpower in Nigeria prisons workshops, cottage industries and farms, which constitute a great hindrance to correctional educational programmes. Moreover, the recent trimming has swept away the experienced technical manpower which has created a vacuum in the training and reformation of the prison inmates. Even the existing staffs that are remaining lack the required training to impart skills to the inmates in our various prisons. The subsequent effect of this is the reduction in the ability to generate revenue for government through the prison industry and level of skill acquisition among the inmates.

2.4.7 Administrative Structure of the Nigeria Prison Service

The Nigeria prison service as presently constituted has six directorates each headed by a Deputy Controller-General of prisons. Eight zonal commands were also established, each having an Assistant Controller-General of prisons heading each. The six directorates were created in order to decentralize the functions of the prisons service with a view to ensure productivity, capacity building, speed and efficiency.

All activities regarding inmate training and productivity are guided, administered and coordinated by the Directorate of Inmates Training and Productivity. Operations of the various prisons industries, workshops, farms and market gardens, throughout the federation are controlled by the directorate (ITP). The Training and Productivity of inmates while incarcerated, the empowerment of the inmate for a better life after

serving term is the ultimate which is the focus of this work, it depends largely on the educational programme delivered by the directorate of ITP (Altbach, & Knight, 2007).



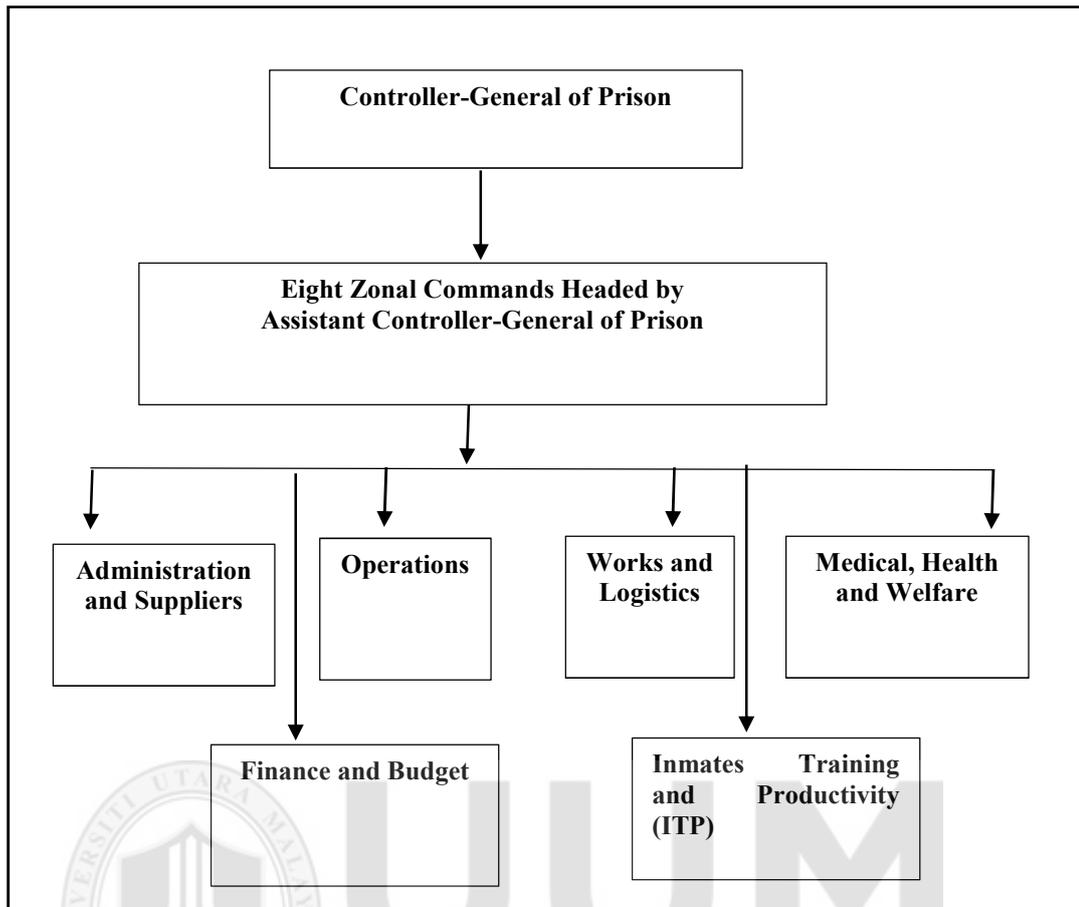


Figure 2.1. Organisational chart of Nigerian Prison Service

Source: Nigerian Prison service, (2016).

However, it is pertinent to ask what we mean by training and development. Is it the same thing as education? Then we asked again, is training also the same as development? These are important questions because answering them will have important suggestion for the way training and development of people in various institutions especially inmates in custody will come within reach. Throughout this work the following interpretation will be applied since each of the three types of learning activity is concerned, in varying degrees with attainment of knowledge, understanding, skills and approaches. But generally, many depend on schools, colleges and universities to provide the majority of the educational activities in our society.

The educational department of the prison is one of the vital institutions that require proper repositioning in order to positively impact on the lives of the inmates towards the realization of these objectives. The purpose of classifying the anti-social behaviors of inmates, the rehabilitation and reformation of such citizens and their eventual restoration back to the society they originally blunder against can only be better accomplished if determinations of both the government and the general public are proportionally connected. The educational service as the support of social reengineering has consequently be seen as valuable to tap the invaluable potentials within the private sector for easy actualization this vision, under the program “Public Private Partnership maybe the best solution (Uplekar, Pathania, & Raviglione, 2001).” This will surely strengthened the effort of Nigerian Prisons education programme in ensuring the good training and development of inmates that will lead to their empowerment.

Rehabilitation programme in Oke Kura prison Kwara state Nigeria should a positive impact on rehabilitation of inmate if proper attention is given. Nigeria prison educational system which is implemented on paper can benefit the inmates. If it can be practice five years with full implementation on the part of Government and its agencies. The systematically carried out educational programme will see more inmates living their lives outside the prison wall with good job that will empower them. Self-reliance on ex-offender could strengthen the family ties which may have been broken or may have a fragile connection owing to incarceration effect (Dixon, 2016).

Through the implementation of the prison education programme, serving time of the inmates is never a waste of time. The period of incarceration allows inmates to get education and prepare themselves with skills and knowledge that perhaps they could

not get when they were in the society for lack of financial support or any other reasons. Effective rehabilitation of the inmates will make them to become productive citizens who are capable of working to stimulate the economy and decrease social problems (Robinson, 2008). The safety of the community will be better assured since ex-offenders have been successfully rehabilitated and able to face any challenge that life throws at them.

Looking at the present situation education system in the prison, this study will be timely. It will be able to provide solution to unemployment that lead people to crime and if this educational programme is systematized according to the present needs of inmates and the general public.

2.4.8 Corruption in the Nigerian Prison Service (NPS)

A prospering pay for occupations uproar has been discovered inside the Nigerian Prisons Service that has left subordinate division officer frustrated and is by and basically responsible for irregular breakdowns, mass encroachment of prison principles and bearings, coercion of detainees and relatives and drug overseeing right inside prison dividers (Dike, 2005). Insiders said the senior powers indecently "offer" openings for work for aggregates, for instance, N1m, N700, 000 and N350, 000, N400,000 to restless unemployed degree holders, higher national diploma holders and school confirmation holders separately through irregular backhanded get to selection works out (Farmer, 2004).

Work positions purportedly being sold fuse assistant superintendent of prisons, ASP, inspector of prisons and prisons assistants, PA, which was said to unfavorably impact upgrading and progression of serving officers. It was learnt that exhibiting of high-ranking officers on man complicated positions in penitentiaries the country over was

also affected by how much money the arranged officers would pay and not by authenticity, a practice that was said has contaminated most of the Deputy-Comptrollers of Prisons, DCPs, Chief Warders and Yard specialists who man prison yards and has achieved the low-quality sustenance being served to detainees, reckless extortion of money from detainees, poor support of workplaces and gross misuse of prison principles. All around, it was said that the powerless and insensible detainees are made to pay for the upkeep of electric machines and boreholes just to recoup the cash officers had paid as impacts before postings (Palanithurai, & Ramesh, 2008). The Controller-General of Prisons, Lessen, is being upbraided for the rot professedly executed in the structure. Wanton pollution was seen to be unpreventable in the system running from maladministration to poor welfare program execution, careless extortion, capricious progression and postings of staff between others.

A couple of officers who conversed with our writer affirmed that those in the programme since 2009 with school statement as prisons right hand and, and anticipated that would be progressed toward the end of predictably breaks even in the wake of getting their first degrees for quite a while successively, remained neither progressed nor redesigned yet subjected to course of action of pointless headway meets as an issue of custom (Frankel, 2004). Other strong insider sources uncovered that they are not being paid pay rates tantamount with other equivalent affiliations like, Immigrations, Customs and Nigeria Security and Civil Defense corps, yet, low-ranking officers are imperiled to pay conclusions and non-portion of rewards consistently.

A segment of the low-ranking officers, who autonomously tended to this everyday paper under conditions of unrecognizability clearly, lamented that regardless of the

way that the lesser workers are the rule workforce of the organization, they are being smothered, minimized, dismissed and abandoned. Denov, & Maclure, (2006). "We are not being paid as formally dressed officers like our sister affiliations, our progressions don't come as and when due. We observe routinely, discoveries from our compensation month to month. The steady remedial office's breaks and fits of commotion we association in jails yards are an aftereffect of the recklessness we persevere, we hold the keys to the cells, work the commonplace detainee offices rules and nobody come to work merrily because of the way we are being manhandled. We know the common commitments of prison officers yet they lay the whole blame to mental fighting and hordes without finding the fundamental drivers (Goldenberg, & Shapiro, 2013).

It was collected that various detainees who are envisioning trial or detained for honest to goodness offenses like prepared robbery, catching, murder, Indian hemp and human trafficking among others are found right inside the prison yards, smoking and trading Indian hemp with the scheme of the prisons officers responsible for the yards (Angela, 1996). Most upsetting is the criminal trap between some degenerate detainee offices officers and lawyers who hoodwink detainees and their people or watchmen of contract wholes of money for shield applications. Distinctive sorts of bribe to be the guard in the yard are stated portion of N50, N100 and N300 to prison guards before they would allow detainees to walk or practice inside the fringe of the prison yard.

Prison staffs, guardians, partners and diverse relatives of detainees are made to part with N400 on each visit before they would be allowed to see or offer support to their treasured ones. Detainees pay money to get resting pads and are tirelessly irritated and dehumanized (Shin, 2005). They are served low-quality support even mutts can't eat",

one source said. Part of the issue is to learn needs to do with blockage, which puts weight on the structure. Unpredictable visits to a couple of prisons the country over, for instance, Abia, Imo, Ebonyi, and Anambra have comparative staggering information of maladministration and neck-significant corruption. Besides, relative cases, they went to detainee offices house a bigger number of detainees more than their capacities. For instance, Umuahia detainment facilities in Abia State was worked for 500 detainees yet it keeps around 1,000 as at the time our journalist passed by. Attempts to get the NPS scramble toward contribution of the charges were not viable. Regardless, the Abia State Comptroller of Prison, Mrs. Nnenna Kalu, in a meeting with Sunday Mirror, however, kept each one of the charges from securing intimidation and maladministration shaking the structure. She said the detainee offices were being kept running in perspective of surviving gauges spelled out by the organization.

2.4.9 Rehabilitation of the inmates in Kwara State

Since the origin of the prison in Nigeria, there have been almost no methodical instructive arrangements for prisoners because of restricted asset distribution (Effeh, 2005). Early provincial studies have accentuated the defensive elements of the prison by and large while noiseless on restorative training and professional instruction that express the elements of the cutting edge prison. In perspective of the expanding accentuation on restorative instruction or professional in most European nations and North America, the requirement for prison training in Nigeria step by step starts to get consideration in a few states like Akwa Ibom, Plateau and the preferences. Proficiency instruction or professional training is seen as helping ex-wrongdoers create positive social aptitudes that will make them solid and independent. In this way, for a better improvement of prisons in Nigerian, the basic needs most be provided as prescribed by

the 1990 UN general assembly called Minimum Standard for the Treatment of Criminals (Eggleston, 2001).

The Plain course in prison is key since its design will make the prisoner get the opportunity to be better than they were when convicted, Prison should be of dependable and easygoing amendable instead of schools of misdemeanor. Rehabilitation in prison should be seen not as straightforward attitudes only for careers yet rather as an approach to individual engagement, rehabilitated citizenship for a better wealth. Education that are giving in prison in non-formal and the strategies should be flexible (Oreh, 2006). Detainee offices preparing is in like manner a piece of profound established acknowledging which each adult whether "free" or "bound" should be fit the bill for. Prisons preparing should give another open door making sense of how to the detainees. It is trusted that when the prisoners are completely inspired to share in the prison instruction program, they will leave the prison preferable and more enabled over when they came in.

Regardless, according to this rule, since the commencement of the prison upgrading in Kwara, there have been little or no correctional rehabilitation programme plans for detainees in view of compelled resource allocation and corruption was another block against the creation and improvement of the jail has upheld by various rulings from the common place time period to the present (Okpo, 2014). Among these are 1916 Prisons Ordinance, (1948 and 1958) Nigeria Laws and Decree No. 9 of 1972 for the functionality of the Prison. In 1971 White Paper of Government on the components of the prison management to include: protection, examination, reform, planning and improvement of incarcerated are the responsibility of the prison administrator. The Nigerian duties manual for the prison service staff was recorded in supplementary

perimeter, time to benefit the lawmaking body through prison farms and endeavors. Basically, the 1916 pioneer law and the 1948 and 1958 Nigeria Laws recognized the perimeter of the jail to accommodate or serve as custody of the detainee (Sullivan, & Kymlicka, 2007). A head-to-head inspection of wilderness and post-pioneer laws seem to underline the protective mechanisms of the prison while silence on therapeutic mechanisms of the present day prison.

In the context of the covering climax on remedial service in some countries like Malaysia, this examination concentrations on needs to adjust the prison structure in Nigerian by suitable informational actions. With the assumption that it will be of assistance to the ex-offender with creating community acceptability and a prevalent perception of inmates lives and the overall population in which they are returning to (Rippentrop, Altmaier, Chen, Found, & Keffala, 2005). In the context of the fringe method for enlightening ventures, and the barbarous conditions in Oke Kura penitentiaries there is a critical prerequisite for a dynamic approach to manage reformatory association by a method for preparing and other socio-social philosophies. For instance, this tactic is reinvigorated by Declaration of United Nations the benefit to organizing, supervising, creating wealth, culture and working on the inmates, in 1990 United Nations, these five resolutions gave a bust to prison system.

2.5 Philosophy of Punishment

According to Roger (2012), the importance and priority of vengeance seems to have never been conspicuous in dealing with crimes that occur within the society. The method used in rendering harmless the criminal soon passes into punishment as removal of the deteriorating section of the punishment. First of all, the culprit is cast out and following some other processes that has been laid down, the wickedness in the

culprit is also cast out. This idea of punishment was dominant in the period when the society began to settle into practicing centralized authority. The idea of the King peace had already evolved during this period (Koenig, King, & Carson, 2012). The preservation of the “public peace” remains the explanation available for punishment today. In addition, Plato also provided justification for punishment basically on the ground that the criminal is made a better example and deter the others from crime through a severe chastening. Prior to Plato, the unwise theory of the ancient Greeks regarded that a particular justice requires a punishment literally “in Kind”. Hence, whoever commits arson will be burnt to death and whoever killed with a stone should be stoned to death in return.

According to Alexander (1922) philosophy of punishment affirmed that the solution to a problem might be an existing challenge to an organization whose prouder objectives are so readily disenchanted by human frailties in a situation where defense is needed for a continuous discussion of a punishment. In a period when a common crime is presented to be waived for judgment, an additional consideration of a more closely allied issue should not be deprived of a popular appeal. This follows the fundamental questions whose appropriate response has preoccupied the thought of researchers, jurists and criminologists. What basic rules should be used in determining the good manner? Who the ultimate aim of punishment should be, either the society or the criminal, why should the party involved be punished at all? Punishment is defined in a modern situation as the “pain, suffering, loss and confinement or other penalty that is inflicted on someone for an offence by the authority to which the criminal is exposed”. Nevertheless, such explanation does not satisfy the motive or tenets of punishment, thus, this exhibits the flaws in the definition of punishment in terms of excluding the cause and purpose (Holmes Jr, 2009).

The concept of deterrence by example is not only been justified by experience, but exactness of justice point of view, it indicates whether the criminal should be punished in excess of his crime or merely for the benefit of protecting the potential individual who may want to commit such a crime. This martyrs every punished criminal. Thus, there should not be any second-hand compensation for the potential criminals as these reasons have changed many communities in the treatment of their criminal and in which the punishments for crimes have varied across societies. The drive of retribution requested death or obliteration; countering requested a discipline "in kind"; pay required fulfillment related to the will of the injured party or as per an altered scale (Katz, 2003). Considered as an obstacle, the family or society reliably made expansive utilization of the open door for open presentation. Considered in the light of an infringement of the sovereign's will, the open door and motivating force for broad open presentation and dissatisfaction was completely improved.

Since such intentions remaining solitary outfit an unsound premise of discipline and are simply subjective, it is found that their dubious direction has driven men forward and backward between the extremes of boorish physical torments and of disgraceful introduction in general society squares; between the savageries of the Spanish Inquisition and the just embarrassing rigours of the ducking stool. These strategies have germs of levelheaded discipline, yet the very many-sided quality and the irregularity of their application recommend wrong speculations.

It is stated in the work of Alexander (1922), so far in the modern day of the eighteenth century, Becerra, a student of sociology noted in the advance theory of treatment of the criminals should be determined by the committed crime not the nature of the criminal. Thus, the exactness of justice is being confused for the uniformity of

punishment. The examination of whether people are solely free from the popular misconception is meant to be discussed later. The punishment for all felonies based on the common is death. The crime nature determines the attached punishment. When the people begin to respect the law as a justice to people's right. This developed into breaches of law and which necessarily must be punished. The law kicked against the act; hence, it attracts punishment. The act would not be repeated by the criminal and others would be prevented by the fear of receiving similar punishment for the offence.

According to Alice & Allen, (2013), in their work focus on the fundamental legal dilemma that the legacy of injustice characteristically create the novel commencement of the prison was a spot where the individuals who threat society might be limited, as well as where planned disciplines might be supplemented by that cognizance of embarrassment and atonement which are the bases of genuine contrition. "Never again is proportionate discipline to be distributed to the criminal measure; however the tragic criminal is to be carried out to the charge of the officers of the state as a kind of penitential ward to be controlled so far as important to shield people in general from intermittent appearances of the criminal inclinations with the coincidental cautioning to other people who might be criminally disposed or enticed, at the same time, if conceivable, to be improved, cured of his culpability, lastly discharged, an ordinary man and a restored resident." Punishment in that capacity simply is no particular for crime.

The main conceivable defense for physical discipline is its quality as an obstruction; along these lines the apprehension of discipline is of far more noteworthy reasonable worth than the discipline itself. In New Jersey, one of the last states to hold the whipping-post, the reports demonstrated questions with regards to the commonsense adequacy of whipping as hindering reiteration. The measurements appeared in one

punitive foundation an extraordinary number of men who had been whipped twice, three and even seven times. However, in South Carolina prior to the nullification of the whipping, that area has been reliably overlooked from the agenda by the thieves.

Besides, the talk of Alexander (1922) about the modern philanthropy has raised asylums with totally open entryways where delicate hands priest to stricken bodies and brains, and hurting wounds are washed with thoughtful tears. However, aside in the shadows there are different gatherings clustered inside dividers where steel-banished entryways are perpetually shut and the faint light that channels through banned casements uncovers men stricken in character and ethically infected (Rademacher, Lengyel, Cutrell, & Whitted, 2001). What's more, according to their guardians are flashes of disdain, and men draw beside them with turned away head. The cutting edge Samaritan, as he makes clean the dwelling, fighting ailment, and lifting up the fallen starts to look with delicacy and rational sensitivity upon those hit with immorality and epidemic. Recuperating the body doubtful to the society in the event that it is therefore to be reestablished to hearty criminality.

The advocates of the death punishment urge is as the "capital punishment" for the gravest crimes. It is contended that a man's life is his most important ownership and to deny him of it - is to correct the severest discipline conceivable. The reality is therefore underscored. However hanging, as a physical teach just, needs countless torments guaranteed by the rack or the whipping-post. There are various teaches more genuine. Hanging is judicially claimed not to be "merciless and remarkable teach." Many a loathsome setback of the Spanish Inquisition would have favored hanging as a sweet offer assistance (Sarat, 2001). The quality as a notice has relentlessly been more than balance by the declining effect of limitless consideration. In case open executions

are ruining it must take after that private executions can't be safeguarded as a worthwhile viable, in light of the way that the very enthusiasm for insurance is an attestation that if such execution applies any effect at all it must degenerate or unequivocally risky.

An attempt to legitimize it just upon the presentation of earlier favor gathers the fundamentally questionable secure of a present day lover. The foundation of an Administrative Board, or body prepared to make expert investigation of and report upon the individual criminal, both grown-up and adolescent. We require no more visually impaired ourselves by the savage assumption that the court or the ruler is qualified to make a psycho-examination of the individual guilty party (Widom, & White, 1997).

It has somewhere else been recommended that discipline being an additional legal capacity, the responsibility of the court is only to decide blame. A more judicious treatment of those in restriction. This includes more clean quarters, helpful work, direction and improvement. A correctional facility is just a spot for the confinement of a "humble territory" of the state. It is only the advert of conduct. It is not the treatment itself any more than is the specialist's office. There are various crimes which are associated particularly and causally with physical and great surrender. In these the physical and all the more crime are interlaced. Sane treatment is essential. Criminal women must be considered as showing an outstanding and exceptional issue. No treatment or discipline can be considered excessively extreme the end of which is the assurance of the criminal against herself and of society against physical or ethical infection.

2.5.1 Theories of punishment

There are number of disciplines one or a greater amount of which support the organization and routine of reformatory approach in any general public. These went from existentialist hypothesis traditional hypothesis to Marxist cum basic speculations of discipline (Carlsmith, Darley, & Robinson, 2002). A hypothesis of discipline basically catches the essential goals and avocations of discipline and also supplies the directing method of reasoning by which the Criminal Justice System (CJS) manages a settled criminal. For our present purposes, the hypothetical talk will be restricted to a brief examination of the conventional traditional speculations of discipline, to be specific, the retributive, discouragement, rehabilitative and preventive hypotheses of discipline. This is on account of for the minute these going hypotheses caught the rationality of discipline and imprisonment in cutting edge Nigeria social orders.

2.5.2 Retribution theory of punishment

Theory of retribution looks to correct vengeance upon culprits by hurting them in return for damages brought about to their casualties. This hypothesis don't really concentrate on regardless of whether a specific discipline benefits the group, yet are more worried with guaranteeing that the discipline causes an adequate level of hopelessness for the prisoner in extent to the apparent earnestness of their crimes. This hypothesis is based upon a conviction that some sort of good adjust will be accomplished by paying back the prisoner for the wrongs they have conferred (Hammersley, & Atkinson, 2007; Garvey, 2008). With regards to requital promoter of hypothesis propelled, the view that if we somehow happened to expel the retributive reaction from our response to the criminal, the mark criminal would stop to have the significance generally connected with it. Subsequently, retributivist theory contend

that undeniably, it is the wrathful, retaliatory reaction of society that offers intending to the mark "criminal".

The crucial component in retributive theory of discipline are three creases: (a) The way that an individual has carried out a crime give enough ground or motivation to his discipline (b) that the torment dispensed on the criminal must be in offense perpetrated and (c) that discipline is seen as an end in itself instead of as a necessary chore.

2.5.3 Deterrence theory of punishment

The deterrence model was created inside the outlook of traditional school of criminology in the eighteenth and mid nineteenth hundreds of years. The hypothesis asserts that by sentencing culprits to a great degree brutal punishments, other individuals who may consider criminal exercises will be so panicked of the results that they will pick not to perpetrate violations out of dread. Discouragement hypothesis contends that prevention from crime is accomplished through the dread of burden of discipline (Becker, & Wetzell, 2006). It asserts that potential guilty parties in the carrying out, or for sure a wrongdoer who has as of now been rebuffed will abstain from perpetrating crime in future when they recall that discipline will follow in results. These incorporate the states of celerity, adequate seriousness of discipline and assurance of dread and discipline. Without these three conditions, there is the probability of prevention disappointment.

2.5.4 Rehabilitation theory of punishment

Gendreau, (1996); Crewe, (2011). Stated that the rehabilitation theory of discipline picked up domination over the span of the twentieth century up to the present time. The pattern everywhere throughout the world is by all accounts one of developing accentuation on the recovery, transformation of the criminal guilty party. Both

restorative representatives and prison reformers loan their expert voices to the developing call for perfect of recovery and adjustment instead of discipline all things considered. Under the rehabilitative hypothesis of discipline, the vital component or center is treatment. Treatment in the feeling of working with the person in a manner that he will be capable after a drawn out program of preparing or treatment alleged to make an agreeable conformity to ordinary way of life once he is discharged from authority guardianship.

Regarding the rehabilitative hypothesis, discipline preferably ought to be individualized and ought to deliver the impact of advancing the ethical training of the person(s) being rebuffed. Discipline, here play a positive capacity and is advocated on the ground that it encourages the coveted good harm in the criminal. While this perspective of penitentiaries as focuses of recovery was prominent amid the early improvement of the current prison framework, it is not generally held any longer and has for the most part been supplanted by hypotheses of discouragement, debilitation and requital.

In any case, this is not bolstered by experimental proof and by and by prisoner facilities have a tendency to be ineffectual at enhancing the lives of generally prisoners (As Rothman, Moore, Singer, Nguyen, Mannino, & Milunsky, 1995). Call attention to, it is difficult to prepare for flexibility in a pen.

2.5.5 Preventive or incapacitation theory of punishment

The preventive or incapacitated theory of punishment views punishment as a means of keeping away the criminal offender from the society by locking him away in custodial confinement. This means that punishment takes the form of prison incarceration, and the objective is to prevent the criminal from further victimization of society (Becker,

Cunningham-Rathner, & Kaplan, 1986). Punishment under preventive theory serves the function of protecting society by preventing or incapacitating the criminal from carrying on with his criminal activities. The adoption of preventive punishment is justified on the sole ground that society remains safe as long as the criminal remains locked away in solitary confinement.

2.5.6 Theoretical exploration of punishment and incarceration in Nigeria

To begin with the theoretical exploration of punishment and prisoner in Nigeria, it will be correlated to know quickly the recorded managing of discipline and prisoner in Nigeria. Dissimilar to the authentic states of discipline and prisoner in the propelled social orders of Europe, running from the primitive age, the center and current types of discipline and imprisonment, the circumstance is not diverse with Nigeria. In Nigeria, the source of prisoner goes back to pre-frontier period. Accessible records demonstrated that different customary social orders in Nigeria had different types of prison before their contact with Europe in the main decade of the second 50% of nineteenth century. Among the Yoruba, Ogboni house served as a kind of prison for the Edo State the Ewedo building served for keeping those to be sold, as well as those guilty parties who must be secured for once in a while (Awe, 1960). In Tiv arrive, there indicated an attention to prisoner. In this group, wrongdoers were required to agree to a sentence of prisoner as a confirmation of blame.

It is additionally on record that in 1908 Sir Frederick Lugard recorded the presence of penitentiaries among the Fulani ethnics who utilized them both for imprisoning guilty parties and for locking without end censured people. Among the Ibos, firmly manufactured darkrooms or houses were developed by groups, towns, and intense people in the public arena with the end goal of limiting guilty parties and prisoners. (Igbo, 2006:85). Along these lines, the idea of prisoner in Nigeria went before the

entry of British colonialists in Nigeria. What came at their heel was the particular presentation of the British type of prison framework. The principal prison in Nigeria, the expansive road prison Lagos was set up in 1872 by the British pilgrim organization in Nigeria. As a province of Lagos amplified its range of prominence into the neighboring regions more British type of prison association were set up in the land. By 1900 a significant number of the settlements along the Southern coastline and the hinterland regulated by the British had prisons built up among them. By 1915 there were upwards of forty two prisoner facilities in the entire of Lagos state and southern Nigeria regions. Igbo (2006:85).

Having in this way been snared onto the world framework through colonization, the reformatory framework agent in Nigeria turned out to be presently subject to weights and improvement radiating from the western world. Punishment: Jerome Halls characterized discipline in six distinctive ways: "To begin with, discipline is a privation (malice, torment, and disvalue). Second, it is coercive. Third, it is dispensed in the state; it is "approved". Fourth, discipline presupposes rules, their infringement and a pretty much formal assurance of that, communicated in a judgment. Fifth, it is delivered upon a guilty party who has submitted damage, and this presupposes an arrangement of qualities by reference to which both the mischief and the discipline are morally critical. 6th, the degree or sort of discipline is in some safeguarded route identified with the commission of the damage, and exasperated or alleviated by reference to the identity of the guilty party, his thought processes and allurements"(Alex, Adigizi, & Aguye, (1970)).

These two last definitions are sufficiently wide in extension to incorporate the numerous structures and assortments which discipline expect today prison

environment. Incarceration based on (Reid 2000:64) is a type of punishment. Discipline has remained a chief instrumentality received by society to authorize its law. In pre-advanced society of antiquated history, discipline of different sorts and depictions were connected to the crooks of society exclusively as a retributive hit back against the out-cast who should have been paid back in his own particular coin, yet in present day times, the justification for supporting discipline have moved determinedly to reflect contemporary shrewdness concerning the motivational base of criminal conduct. The objective of discipline as supported in contemporary hypothesis and practice have in like manner changed to reflect this new progress in social logical learning with these progressions and defenses have gone ahead board new techniques for achieving the down to earth motivation behind discipline as settled upon by the criminal courts of retributive, obstacle, preventive, and reformatory sentence on criminal guilty parties. In embracing a retributive, obstruction, preventive or reformatory „method“, Criminal courts are by and by embodiment guided without a moment's delay by a retributivist reason, a hindrance reason, an avoidance reason or a reformatory reason in sentencing or else by a mix of these reasons all things considered.(Igbo, 2006:86).

Be that as it may, with the abrogation of local power prison in 1968, the resulting presentation of cutting edge prison framework in Nigeria laid more accentuation on the treatment of prisoners as opposed to seeing correctional facility term as discipline. In 1917, prison control was distributed to recommend affirmation, authority, treatment and arrangement techniques and additionally staffing, counting calories and dress administrations for the prisoner facilities. These procedures were restricted in one extremely broad sense. They were not outfitted towards a specific sort of treatment of prisoners. Or maybe they address just methodologies of control of the people who were by then in jail. Also, they were confined in application to the people who were

arraigned or reminded in care by criminal courts of the British-energized superior or basic sorts. Those reminded or arraigned by the nearby courts were sent to the neighborhood control detainment facilities (Johnson, Golub, Dunlap, Sifaneck, & McCabe, 2006). The prison bearing moreover perceived Awaiting Trial and prosecuted detainees and even stipulated the convict-characterization to be found in each kind of prison.

Be that as it may, the obliged use of this general direct to the nation prison while the nearby Authority prison when their own specific way feasibly smothered the nearness of a national prison detains presentation to the extent detainee treatment. It was not until 1934 that any vital attempt was made to bring relative modernization into the prison advantage. It was starting now that Colonel V. L. Mabb was named the head of prison by the then Governor Sir Donald Cameron. Regardless of the way that a military officer, Mabb had an understanding of what detainee offices should be. Besides, proceeded to give a valiant exertion. Nigeria prison advantage copyright. What he seems to have focused his thought on was the course of action of a bound together prison structure for the whole country yet he failed?

Be that as it may, he prevailed with regards to prolonging the substantive Director of prisons supervisor and inspector controls over the Native Authority Prison now winning in the North. It was in like manner in the midst of his residency that the prisons Warder's welfare Board were encircled. His effort was to be sustained by successor R. H. Dolan (1946 - 1955). Mr. Dolan was a prepared jail officer and when he acknowledged commitments in Nigeria he starting now had a plenitude of inclusion in prison association in both Britain and the states. Regardless of the way that an arrangement for the presentation of expert get ready in the National detainee offices

had was introduced in 1917 and it failed beside in Lokoja and Kaduna jails were it was the limit in 1926, Mr. Dolan reintroduces it in 1949 as the cardinal bit of reformatory treatment in Nigeria. He moreover made the gathering of detainee mandatory in all prisons and proceeded to familiarize visit by relations with detainee. He furthermore exhibits dynamic picking up the plan for whole deal first wrongdoers. He moreover traded the prison headquarter once in the past in Enugu to Lagos to empower close collaboration with another branch of the state. He in like manner exhibited great and adult direction classes to handle by capable ministers and instructors for both Christians and Islam preparing.

Programs for delight and loosening up of detainees were introduced in the midst of his residency and furthermore the course of action of a relationship for the upkeep and transformation of discharged detainees. Regardless, above all, he began a program for the advancement and augmentation of essentially more prominent convict prisons to overhaul the right gathering and comfort of detainees (Rossi, Lipsey, & Freeman, 2003). In the midst of this period, to detain detainees is no longer saw as train yet a strategy of recuperation in perspective of estimation of human life in the overall population. There had been a tremendous change in the organization since 1972. In the latest ten years no under 12 new satellite detainee offices and 3 prison built focuses have been manufactured. The aim is to modernize and make the enabling environment for an ideal treatment and planning of blameworthy gatherings. There is moreover doubtlessly the phenomenal prison change program of the national government in 1999 had a lot of impact on the structure of jail. All these were proposed for detainee recuperation and change so that the overall population should be a better place for a man than live in consistent conjunction. This is as per the theory of reclamation that

hopes to regard and re-orchestrated detainees rather than repels every one of them things considered.

Conclusively, the theoretical exploration of punishment and imprisonment in Nigeria has not yielded the fancied objectives. This is because of the way that by and by, most prisoners who have finished their correctional facility term advice of imprisonment turned out from prison into the general public and still perpetrate more crime, some had even adapted more methods on the best way to execute their criminal exercises amid their prison term. Prison which should be a rehabilitative and renewal focus has turnout to be a preparation ground for prisoners to advance figure out how to sustain violations in the general public. Corruption is likewise another variable that bothers our prison framework (Maruna, & Copes, 2005). For the prison to completely perform to it desire in Nigerian culture, government needs to as an issue of desperation put every one of the offices that are inadequate in prison so that the prison will perform up to desire in its obligation of prisoners restoration with the end goal of transformation of lawbreakers guilty party once more into the general public as non-offenders.

2.6 Research Gaps

The purpose of the research is to explore the correctional rehabilitation programme for the inmate who are incarcerated and their overlooked point of view with respect to correctional rehabilitation programme. The study would help in filling the literature gap in support for the correctional/rehabilitation programme. It will be of relevance to government, non-governmental organizations and other research institutions. It provides a qualitative and quantitative data bank on the correctional or rehabilitation of prisoners in engaged in the correctional educational programme for the empowerment of in-mates in the Oke Kura Prison, Kwara State. Moreover, policy

makers would be informed about issues that could be addressed to improve correctional prison education activities. Furthermore, the study would be helpful to researchers wishing to undertake related or similar research on the prison education in general. This exploration of correctional/rehabilitation prison educational programme will figure out which parts of restorative education programs would be of immersed profitable to the prisoners with respect to reintegration into them back the society.

Moreover, this exploration study will affect social change on the prisoner by revealing human management's delivery of a portion of the correctional education programme for the needs of the detainees, it would enhanced an incredible esteem service oriented to the inmates and the correctional educational provider of the prison education framework to help in highlighting programs more adjusted to the necessities of the detainees.

Lastly, this study aids in filling the gap in the literature in reference to the correctional rehabilitation programs. In this study, the researcher would documented ex-offender perceived impact of the correctional rehabilitation programs regarding employment and recidivism. The research will be beneficial in determining which aspects of correctional rehabilitation programs offenders perceive as beneficial regarding reintegration into the community and gaining suitable employment.

The research may inform an improvement or new programs designed to assist offenders during rehabilitation and reintegration into society. This research impacts social change by informing human services' delivery of some of the correctional rehabilitation needs of offenders.

In this research work attention would be drawn to areas of correctional rehabilitation in need of reevaluation. In addition, public insight into the correctional rehabilitation environment, which may enhance society's views regarding the rehabilitation of offenders, will be impacted. This information may be of value to policy maker, administrators and program directors in the criminal justice field to aid in highlighting programs more aligned with the needs of the inmates.

2.7 Chapter Summary

The chapter review literature related to the problem under investigation as viewed by different scholars. A number of concepts have been exhaustively discussed under conceptual framework. These include: historical background of prison, characteristics of inmates in Nigeria, conceptual framework, philosophy of punishment, and prison education programmes in some selected developed and developing society, challenges of prison rehabilitation, Research gap (uniqueness of the study) and finally the summary of the literature review. The conceptual framework discuss on prison correctional programme. Most researchers dwells on the study of prison rehabilitation and training of inmates without giving due regards to the level of empowerment of the inmates in such rehabilitation programme of specific uniqueness is the attempt made in this study to assess the level of improvement of inmates through correctional prison education programme which have been on for sometimes now.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on practical issues regarding methods and procedures in the light of the research objectives and the research questions the study seeks to address. This chapter is divided into ten major sections. Following the introduction, Section 3.2 and Section 3.3 discuss the research paradigm and research process of the study. Section 3.4 details out explanation on research design of the study. Information on rationale for the selected methods, study procedures, data collection and data analysis procedures are provided in Sections 3.5 to 3.7. Finally, in Section 3.8 to 3.10 there is a discussion on ethical considerations with respect to the design of the study and conclusion.

3.2 Mixed method approach

Mixed methods is the type in which a researcher or group of researchers combines components of qualitative and quantitative research approaches. For example, the use of qualitative and quantitative standpoints, data collection, data analysis, inference techniques for the general purposes of scope and deepness of understanding and confirmation (Johnson and Onwuegbuzie, 2004). In deciding on research design, this study follows Callanan, Benzing and Perri, (2006) that indicated that studying conflict topic may necessitate the use of mixed methods. According to Teddlie and Tashakkori (2009) mixed method is study in which the researcher embarks on the qualitative research paradigm for one stage of a research and the quantitative research paradigm for another stage of the study.

Therefore, the mixed method data collection strategies employed in this study are designed to combine elements of in-depth interview method and quantitative content analysis thereby serving as a valuable design for generating a comprehensive empirical data about rehabilitation programme. Mixed-method has demonstrated its efficiency in social sciences research (Creswell, 2003). Similarly, Morgan (1998) posits that combining qualitative and quantitative methods often enrich their strengths together in the same research study. In the same way, Creswell (2003), maintain that mixed method approaches always provide opportunities to use multiple sources of data from multiple approaches to gain more perceptions into the social world.

Arising from the alternatives for mixed methods agreed upon therefore, this study has decided to align with pragmatism standpoint which meet the need of the research. From the strengths of pragmatism, both the perspectives of inmate and ex-offender or social worker and the prison staff will be understood. Therefore, Pragmatism, a philosophy that emphasizes action, experimentation, and a concern with what “works” in human experience is most suitable in advancing the gaps identified by this study and which require broad investigation. According to Hanson et al., (2005), Creswell (2003), pragmatism has no loyalty to any particular system of philosophy but cut across all paradigms that focus on both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Previously, Tashakkori and Teddlie (2003) had already established that pragmatism is the best standard for mixed methods research having been a set of ideas articulated by many people. Pragmatism draws on many ideas including using “what works,” using diverse approaches, and valuing both objective and subjective knowledge (Creswell, 2003). Several scholars have also disclosed that pragmatism has gained considerable support as a stance for mixed methods (Johnson & Onwuegbuzie, 2004; Morgan, 2007). It is focused on ‘toward solving practical problems in the “real world”

(Yvonne, 2010) rather than on assumptions about the nature of knowledge. Justifying the suitability of the stance, Tashakkori and Teddlie (2003) claimed that at least 13 other prominent mixed methods researchers and scholars also believe that pragmatism is the best philosophical basis of mixed methods research. Premise on this, Hanson et al., (2005) concluded that for many mixed methods researchers, then, pragmatism has become the answer to the question of what is the best paradigm for mixed methods research.

Mostly, in every empirical research, the philosophical foundation rests upon the epistemology, ontology, and methodology (Cohen, Manion and Morrison, 2013). On the assumptions underpinning this study, according to Mertens (2007), pragmatism allows a researcher to view the topic from either or both points-of view regarding the influence or role of social actors and uses these to create a practical approach to research. This ontological assumption is thus indicates that reality is not neutral from this perspective but that different groups were influenced and have an influence on behaviour.

On the other hand, the epistemology assumption on which this study stands, the nature of knowledge and how it is produced is imperative. The pragmatism agrees that some basic reality exists of which knowledge of it is not entirely subjective but also through truth and meaning residing in them. Furthermore, the epistemological assumption that guided this work showed that the knowledge about the role that social worker and prison staffs play in rehabilitation programme and how the knowledge is produced is important. Based on this position, Corbetta (2003) stressed that epistemology is suitable with the behavioural study of social phenomena therefore, in this case, how

we might discover the knowledge of what constitutes the role of social worker and Prison staffs in the rehabilitation programme.

3.2.1 Research Paradigms

Thomas Kuhn within the early 1960s introduced the suggestion of paradigms. This idea is referred to as an ideologies, myths, theories, requirements, frames of reference, views, accredited tactics, norms and personal worth judgments that govern individuals pondering and motion (Gummersson, 2000). Correctional rehabilitation programme for the inmate who are incarcerated and their unheard perspective regarding correctional programmes. The ex-offender perceived impact of the correctional rehabilitation programme regarding employment and recidivism. The research will be beneficial in determining which aspects of correctional rehabilitation programme the inmates perceive as beneficial regarding reintegration into the community and gaining suitable employment. The positivism paradigm inform new correctional rehabilitation programme designed to assist inmates during programme that will rehabilitate and reintegrate them into society. Unquestionably, Creswell, (2003) ascribes to the truth that the design of a study gain knowledge of commences with the determination of a subject and study paradigm. Within the view of Guba and Lincoln (1989), a paradigm was a general set of beliefs or a set of assumptions members are inclined to make that finally serve as touchstones upon which one's activities are guided.

Consistent with Chisick (2008), any study that deserves recognize have got to be anchored within the scientific process and most exceptionally within the social science research. These scientific ways and principles practice to what's known as a quantitative study that's situated on positivism paradigm.

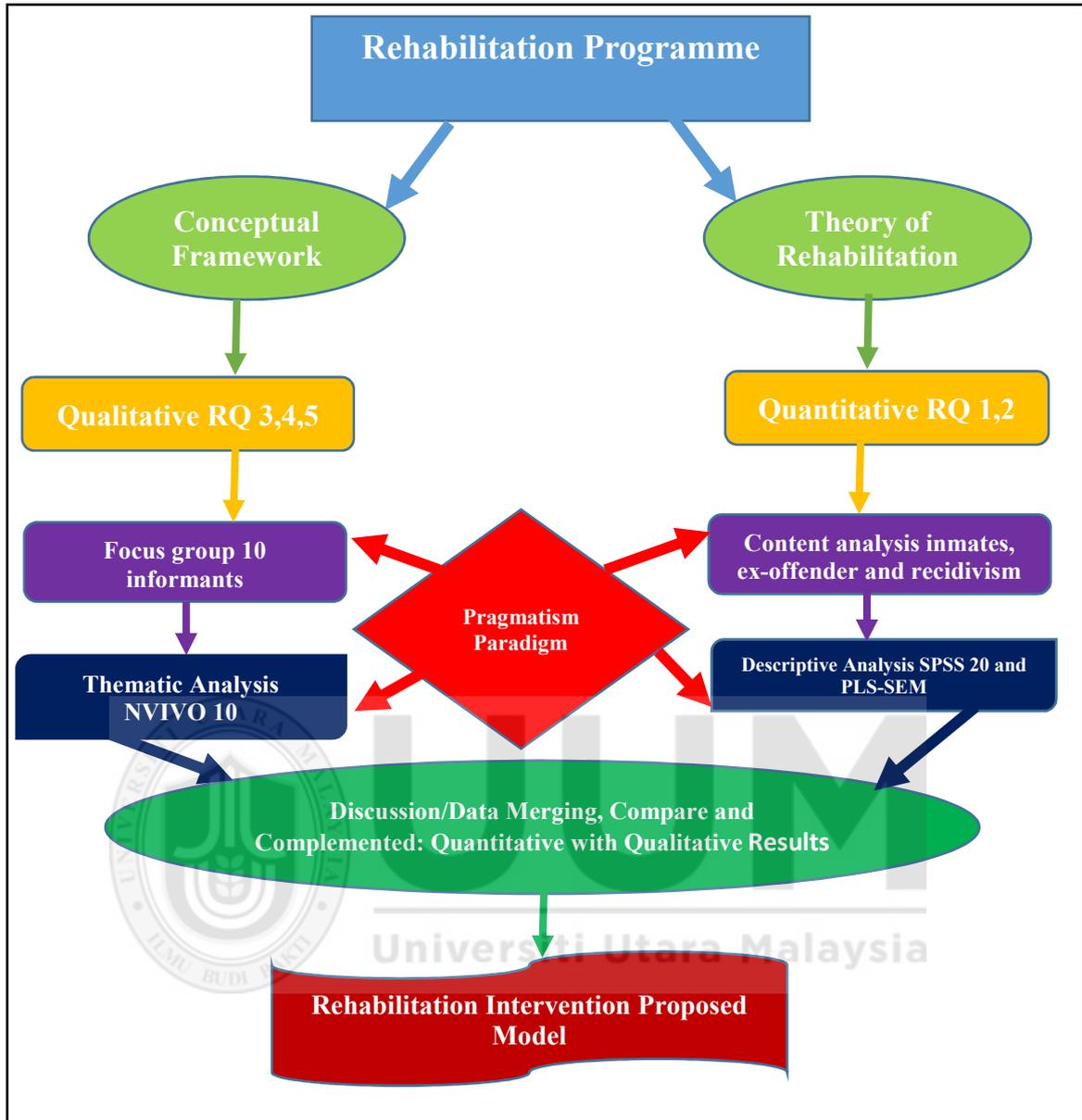


Figure 3.1. Mixed methods design flow

Nevertheless, an extra institution of thought argues in opposition to positivism paradigm in the feel that it is only a potent strategy when disorders are recognized and considered as details, objects or other measurable entities (Onwuegbuzie, 2002; Smith, 1983). This tuition of inspiration argument is mirrored on the concept that lots of the social science researchers deal with motion and behavior, which might be generated from inside the human intellect and, for this reason, needed to be interpreted via the members. Accordingly, the emergence of one other model identified and called a

constructivism mannequin (Guba & Lincoln, 2005). Consequently, social science researchers undertake what's known as a qualitative study that is headquartered on constructivism paradigm.

Constructivist principles are routed through the use of sociological perspectives such as phenomenology, grounded theory, narrative, ethnography, and case study (Hartini, 2012; Zaleha, 2012). Shank (2002) defines qualitative research as “a form of systematic empirical inquiry into meaning” while Denzin and Lincoln (2000) confirms that qualitative research involves an interpretive and naturalistic approach: “this means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or to interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them.”

As time passes by, both paradigms become general methods for adoption in social science research, especially by scholars who advocate “mixed methods” approaches (Creswell, 2012; Creswell & Clark, 2007; Creswell, 2003). While the mixed method or triangulation approach is being employed by the researchers, its application remains a subject for debate (Creswell & Tashakkori, 2007; Schultz & Hatch, 1996). Table 3.1 represents the key features of Quantitative and Qualitative paradigms.

Based on extant literature, quantitative researchers are more interested in finding answers to questions such as: “how many”, “how often?”, “to what extent?” Qualitative researchers, on the other hand, are interested in finding the answers to questions such as “how” - how are individuals affected by the events that happen around them, and “why” - why are employees behaving the way they do? (Hartini, 2012; Zaleha, 2012; Miles & Huberman, 1994).

Table 3.1

Key characteristics of Quantitative and Qualitative Paradigms

Characteristics	Quantitative	Qualitative
Focus of research	Quantity	Quality (nature, essence)
Philosophical roots	Positivism, logical empiricism	Phenomenology, symbolic interactionism
Associated phase	Experimental, statistical	empirical, Fieldwork, ethnographic, naturalistic, grounded, constructivist
Goal of investigation	Prediction, control, description, confirmation, hypothesis testing	Understanding, description, discovery, meaning, hypothesis generating
Design characteristics	Predetermined, structured	Flexible, evolving, emergent
Sample	Large, random, representative	Small, non-random, purposeful, theoretical
Data collection	Inanimate instrument (scale, tests, survey, questionnaires, computers)	Researcher as primary instrument, interviews, observations, documents
Mode of analysis	Deductive (by statistical methods)	Inductive (by researchers)
Findings	Precise, numerical	Comprehensive, wholestic, expansive, richly descriptive

Source: Adapted from Zaleha Othman (2012), Introduction to Qualitative Research, UUM Doctoral Training Programme, pp.29-30.

3.2.2 Justification for the choice of Positivist Paradigm

This research adopts the positivist ontology, empirical epistemology, and quantitative methodology. The most important purpose for this adoption rests on the truth that different positivist reports have been carried out on this field of forensic accounting and financial criminology by means of brilliant students. In step with Remenyi et al., (1998), a methodological framework could be derived from an overview of the central literature which supplies the researcher with a transparent expectation of how a specified phenomenon is prone to behave, from which a researcher formalizes a model or paradigm.

When it comes to task efficiency fraud danger evaluation experiences, giant numbers of the prior study (Wuerges, 2011; Chui, 2010; Davis, Farrel & Ogilby, 2010; Di-Gabrielle, 2008; Fritz & MacKinnon, 2007; Ramaswamy, 2005; 2007) applied the quantitative procedure. As a consequence, there's in existence giant physique of literature, identified variables and current theories to support the work undertaken in this study. In essence, this is taught as an alternative than exploring in an interpretive means sought to causal-predict, verify, aid or project the findings of different scholars in an exceptional research environment and context. For that reason, the quantitative paradigm is used in this study.

The second reason for using a quantitative method in this research, as opposed to a qualitative process, has to do with the reality nature of quantitative research, and with its unquestionable external validity, but scientific in analysis (De Vaus, 2011; Creswell, 2010; Zikmund, 2003), which signpost the bedrock of positivist research. In addition, that method is especially appropriate and relevant when the need to establish generalisations that hold over different circumstances arises as most social science oriented researchers make observations in various situations (De Vaus, 2011; Stake, 1995).

Another significant reason for the use of quantitative research for this study is based on the following parameters: (1) scientific - quantitative data lend themselves to different forms of statistical techniques; (2) confidence - as statistical tests of significance give researcher added credibility in its findings; (3) measurement - the analysis of quantitative data are based on measured quantities rather than impressions; (4) analysis of large quantitative data becomes easy and simple; and (5) presentation and communicating the findings to others (Denscombe, 2010).

The final reason for this study to use quantitative research concerns the potential audience. From hindsight, most of the prior research related to rehabilitation and correctional related issues employed quantitative approach (Kasum, 2010; Okunbor & Obaretin, 2010; Davis *et al.*, 2010; DiGabriele, 2008). It is, therefore, logic to assume that the participants (e.g. inmates, ex-offenders and staffs of the prisons) have tended to approach this topic from a quantitative perspective. Hence, it is appropriate to employ a quantitative approach for this research.

Even though, there are some criticisms towards the quantitative study approach, these are also highlighted by using Denscombe (2010) and include: (1) first-class of data; (2) technicity; (three) knowledge overload; and (four) quantitative analysis is not as scientifically purpose as it could seem on the surface. Consequently, the researcher acknowledges that every one of those could have an effect on the study rigor in terms of reliability, generalization, and validity to a degree.

3.2.3 Assumption of Quantitative and Qualitative Methodologies

Granting a selection has been made on the choice of paradigm for this be taught, there is a need to comply with up with various assumptions, which distinguish quantitative methodology from the qualitative methodology. These assumptions that act as directions for conducting this research are 1) ontological; 2) epistemological; three) axiological; 4) rhetorical, and 5) methodological. These assumptions are represented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2

Key Assumptions of Quantitative and Qualitative Methodologies

Assumption	Question	Quantitative	Qualitative
Ontological	What is the nature of reality?	Reality is objective and singular, apart from the researcher	Reality is subjective and multiple as seen by participants in a study
Epistemological	What is the relationship of the researcher to that researched	Researcher is independent from that being researched	Researcher interacts with that being researched
Axiological	What is the role of values?	Value free and unbiased.	Value laden and biased
Rhetorical	What is the language of research?	Formal. Based on set definitions. Impersonal voice and use of accepted quantitative words	Informal. Evolving decisions. Personal voice and accepted qualitative words
Methodological	What is the process of research?	Deductive process. Cause and effect. Static design-categories isolated before study. Context-free. Generalisations are leading to the prediction, explanation and understanding. Accurate and reliable through validity and reliability.	Inductive process. Mutual simultaneous shaping of factors. Emerging design-categories identified during the research process. Context-bound. Patterns, theories developed for understanding. Accurate and reliable through verification.

Source: Creswell (1994)

Within the 19th century, there was once definitely that quantitative investigations have been the regularly occurring research paradigm. As famous via Onwuegbuzie and Leech (2005), the quantitative proponents promoted research reviews that had been value-free, using rhetorical neutrality which resulted in discoveries of social laws, from which in time and context-free generalizations ensued. Following, on the standpoint of the ontological quantitative model is there is just one fact, objective truth that exists independent of the human notion (Sale, Lohfeld, & Brazil, 2002).

Moreover, the notion of the quantitative model proponents is that a social science inquiry should be function and contends the observer is exceptional from the entities which are subject to observations (Johnson & Onwuegbuzie, 2004). In step with Scott and Usher (1999), tactics utilized in quantitative methodology were predominantly mathematical, statistical and experimental, and used to manage, measure, manipulate, and predict social behavior by means of a gigantic pattern.

Positivism could be considered as studied philosophy that assumes the phenomena into consideration possesses stable reality, measurable from the outside with the aid of a goal observer (Guba & Lincoln, 2005). In a similar way, the ontological assumption is that the researcher views reality as function and out there within the discipline unbiased of the researcher. The assessment would be identified and measured objectively, and as for this be taught, a survey used to be utilized to satisfy that motive.

Based on the rhetorical assumption, the language used in this be taught is impersonal and formal in context. All of the principal constructs are well defined headquartered on approved definitions. With recognizing to the methodological assumption, the researcher adopted a quantitative process. The essential hindrance of this gain knowledge of is to increase generalizations that contribute to conception, procedure, and follow as well as supplying higher causal-prediction, rationalization and working out of the phenomena under study.

This learn adopts positivist, the empirical and quantitative approach established on three most important ideas. First, the researcher accepts that there are underlying legal guidelines and concepts which govern how things work in the world. The researcher plays a most important role to realize these legal guidelines and ideas above all with

the aid of now not relocating in the direction of the respondents. Second, once the laws and principles have been identified, the way forward is to document and describe the facts. Third and final, in analysing the data, well established and justified statistical techniques are used with the sole aim of countering speculations and biases.

3.2.4 Research Process

This study employs a research process which is common to all scientifically based investigations. According to Zikmund (2003), there are seven phases of the research process. These are: 1) location of the study; 2) population of the study; 3) sampling procedures; 4) data collection; 5) data analysis; 6) methodological rigor; formulating conclusions and preparing the report. Since phases of the research process are iterative, a phase of a new problem emerges thereafter, and the phases continue. Figure 3.1 represents the phases of the research process.



Figure 3.2. Key Phases of the Research Process

In this study, the research process commences with the literature review to identify the gaps in the literature for the purpose of stating the problem, and developing the

research questions. A review of relevant literature was carried out and stated in Chapter Two. Problem statement and research questions are also listed in Chapter One of this study.

By extension of the literature review, this study identifies the relevant underpinning theories, which serve as a platform towards the theoretical framework and hypothesis development. A full disclosure of the theoretical framework and the development of a justified hypothesis are reflected in Chapter one of this study. The next phase has to do with the planning research design for this study. In carrying out this task, the researcher needs to identify the relevant research paradigm as described in the earlier section 3.2 of this chapter. Having made a choice on the research model (that is, positivism), the researcher applied the appropriate research design (that is, cross-sectional design) for this study.

Following the planning of a sample phase, the next level of the phases of the research process is "gathering the data." In the first instance, a pilot study was carried out to assess the internal consistency reliability and validity of the study. As soon as the survey questionnaire passes the scrutiny of the panel of experts report, the finalised instrument was used to collect data from the sample of respondents (the inmates, ex-offenders and prison staffs).

In the processing and analysing the data phase of the research process, the data collected was analysed by using two types of software. The software includes IBM SPSS Version 20.0 for windows (descriptive analysis), Smart PLS-SEM Version 2.0 M3 (structural equation modelling) and NVivo for the qualitative part of the data analysis. It is necessary to state that the researcher confers with relevant theories and

literature for the purposes of making unequivocal interpretation, and simple and clear discussion based on the understanding of the findings.

3.3 Research Design

The cause of study design is to provide the imperative know-how on the study and likewise to hypothesize in a correct method (Hair, Black, cash, Samuel & web page, 2010; 2007). Additionally, research design is an avenue for the researcher to use a sequence of investigation to carry out knowledge variety (Babatunde, 2014). A study design is described as not best only a work plan which embraces what has to be finished to complete the task, but the work plan will flow from the assignments research design (De Vaus, 2011). The operate of study design is to provide credence to the proof got in order for the researcher to reply the study questions as unequivocally as feasible (De Vaus, 2011). As famous through Yin (1989), research design deals with logical drawback and no longer a logistical hindrance.

Research design in the quantitative study is labelled into 4 forms: (1) test, (2) case be trained, (three) longitudinal, and (4) move-sectional (De Vaus, 2011; Hair et al., 2007). There are a couple of approaches to carry out the quantitative study (Creswell, 2012; De Vaus, 2011; Sekaran & Bougie, 2010; Denscombe, 2010; Zikmund, 2003). Research approaches in social science research include (1) questionnaire, (2) observation, (3) interviews (structured or loosely structured), (four) evaluation of documents and (5) unobtrusive ways (De Vaus, 2011). The alternative of research system influences the way in which where the researcher makes practical issues involving time, access and sources of data (Denscombe, 2003; 1998). It's to be famous that one-of-a-kind research methods imply distinctive suppositions, capabilities, and different research practices.

To answer the exploration questions, the researcher would use a mixed research methodology. Greene, Caracelli, and Graham (1989) underlined the mixing of method and the unraveling of techniques and theory (i.e., standards) when they said, In their work, we characterized blended strategy plans as those that incorporate no less than one quantitative strategy (intended to gather numbers) and one subjective technique (intended to gather words), where neither kind of technique is inalienably connected to a specific request worldview, after ten years, the definition moved from blending two techniques to blending in all periods of the exploration procedure a methodological introduction (Tashakkori and Teddlie, 1998). Included inside this introduction would blend philosophical (i.e., perspective) positions, derivations, and the translations of results. Along these lines, they characterized blended strategies as the mix of "subjective and quantitative methodologies in the procedure of a study. The conceptual framework would form the foundation of the technique for the study.

3.4 Location of the Study

According to the NHRC (National Human Rights Commission) has alleged that 70%, of detainees in prisons in Nigeria are anticipating trial (awaiting trial). Okwa that however, prisons in six states were gone by in the last visit, an accumulation of reports from past visits polished by the commission of the present circumstance. "It was found that there were 244 prisons administrations spread across Nigeria as takes after: 7 Maximum Security Prisons, 30 Medium Security Prisons, 85 Satellite Prisons, 3 Borstal Training Institutions, 1 Prison Open Camp, 17 Farm Centres and 101 Convict Prisons established (NPS, 2017). (See appendix 11)

That the prisoner facilities have 268 vehicles serving different penitentiaries that serve 5022 courts in the 774 Local Government Areas. The aggregate prison populace in

Nigeria is 56,718, including 17,686 convicts (4,000 lifers; 1,612 censured convicts) and 39,032 Awaiting Trial Persons. Then, the number of inhabitants in the prison work force is put at 28,065. (The National Human Rights Commission, 2015). Oke Kura prison is a maximum security prison accommodate around 651 prisoners. The prison sits on 2,000 units of farmland in the Ilorin Kwara State Nigeria. NPS, (2017) expressed that more than one portion of the prisoner populace is serving a lifelong incarceration, while more than 40 percent of the prisoners have been sentenced on various offenses, such as robbery, burglary, rape, domestic violence, fraud, kidnapping, assassinations and others. As indicated by the statement of purpose, it is the establishment's duty to teach the prisoners and give chances to help the prisoners in the end getting to be gainful individuals for society in the after serving their term. The prisoner facilities activity plan is steady with this mission. The arrangement underscores prison instruction program yet advances a wide range of remedial training for its prisoners. The researcher picked Oke Kura as the site for the study because of the administrations and capacity of the prison, since it is the largest and maximum prison in the state that accommodate the male and female inmates with population of 651 prisoners. (NPS, 2017).

3.5 Population of the Study

Population can be defined as “the complete collection of the subject of interest to be studied in the research” (Cavana, Delahaye, & Sekaran, 2001). According to Hair, Black, Babin, Anderson and Tatham (2010), a research population consists of a group of data and information of which its properties are to be analyzed in a given study. The position of Cavana, Delahaye, and Sekaran (2001) is, however, supported by Hair, Black, Babin, Anderson and Tatham (2010). According to Sekaran and Bougie (2010),

the population refers to the entire group of people, events, or things of interest that the researcher wishes to investigate or make inferences based on sample statistics.

The population for the study is about 242 prisoners who comprises of the Inmates, Ex-offender and official of the Nigerian prison service in Oke Kura prison who has the responsibility of ensuring correctional rehabilitation programme is properly carried out. However, it is pertinent to note that the population of this proposed study consisted of both male and female of either directly or indirectly involved. The population of Oke Kura prisoners is 651. NPS, (2017) (see appendix 12a) the prison sits on 2,000 units of farmland in the Ilorin Kwara State Nigeria. (Ogundipe, 2006).

3.6 Sampling Procedures

Specifically, sampling is a process through which any group of representative elements or individuals are selected from a given population for the purpose of statistical analysis. Granting the importance of population to any research in social science, all the participant identify in Oke Kura prison Kwara State in Nigeria constitute the population of this study.

Previous research has shown that there are two types of sampling methods: (1) probability sampling - simple random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, cluster sampling, proportional versus disproportional sampling, multi-staged area sampling; and (2) non-probabilistic sampling convenience sampling, quota sampling, and snowball sampling (Creswell, 2010; Hair *et al.*, 2010; Sekaran & Bougie, 2010; Denscombe, 2010; Zikmund, 2003).

This subjective study would be utilized purposive sampling technique. As indicated by Patton (2002), intentional examining is the choice of cases rich with data that will improve the inquiries being concentrated on. The center of the information gathering

is on the effect of prison instruction concerning the potential accomplishment after been liberated from prison. The prisoners need to meet the accompanying controlling principles to be incorporated into the study. To start with, all members of this determination in the study must be a prisoner. Stratifying components were age, sexual orientation, and dialect.

A total of 242 participants would be selected as the sample of this study. The sample of the study would be drawn from the Prison where Prison rehabilitation activity is to be carried out. The sample size comprises both male and female inmates, Instructors/facilitators and the staff of the Prison. However, the selection of the sampled size was adequately guided by the Krejcie and Morgan's table of determining the sample size of a given population where by extension; a sample of 242 out of a population of about 651 would be considered appropriate and representative. (See appendix 14)

The population of this study therefore consists of a total number of two hundred and ten (242) participants i.e. one hundred and fifty (180) Inmates' participants, fifty (50) ex-offenders' participants, ten (12) Prison officials' participants. The summary of the population is presented below.

Table 3.3

The summary of the population of the study

Population type	Number	Source	Selected population
Inmates	651	NPS	180
ex-offenders	N/A	N/A	50
Prison officials	50	NPS	12
Total stratified random sampled number			242

Note: there is no adequate data on the ex-offender, the researcher decide to take 50 of Ex-offender to represent them.

However, it is pertinent to note that the population of this proposed study consisted of both male and female participants, also since there were no records of the number of the ex-offender, the researcher decided to use fifty (50) percent of the population.

The study went for utilizing 242 prisoners and authorities of the prison with their alternate points of view on the prison correctional educational program. Their encounters on the instructive arrangement among inmate in the prison, having the choice to share in the prison training which is most time called "remedial training" programs while imprisoned, and upon their discharged from the prison what would they be doing to improve their lives and make a daily living to be able take care of their needs and deter them from returning back to life of crime. The total number of 242 anticipate prisoners and prison staffs would be given an inside and out appraisal with different points of view of live (Patton, 2002). With interviews, the arrangement is manage the information to a phase where no new subjects developed in the process of conducting the research. According to Patton (2002), involvement happens when the new information does not present new data on the design of study. Contact would be made with every prisoner of the prison whom should be recognized by the scientist on getting to the prison subsequent to getting consent from the power. The points of interest of the study to comprise: (a) area, (b) period, (c) reason, (d) methodology, and (e) precautions measured to guarantee physical and passionate stability.

3.7 Data Collection

In cross-sectional design, there are various methods of data collection. These include (1) questionnaire, (2) focus group (semi-structured or loosely structured), (3) observation, (4) study of documents, and (5) unobtrusive techniques (De Vaus, 2011).

A questionnaire is “a pre-formulated written set of questions to which respondents record their answers, usually within rather closely defined alternatives” (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010). Previous research has shown that questionnaires can be administered personally, mailed to the respondents, or electronically distributed; each method of communication has its advantages and disadvantages with respect to ease, reach, time, cost, response rate and computer literacy (Babatunde, 2014; Sekaran & Bougie, 2010; Sekaran, 2003).

3.7.1 Research Instrument

Semi structure questionnaire, interview schedule and focus group discussion guide will be used without the need to contact the counselors unless the need emerges. The researcher would assign code to every prisoner to ensure their identity is protected. On arriving after a brief welcome and presentation, every prisoner was requested to supply the accompanying data: instructive level, age, and tribe. The meeting and utilization of poll would initiate instantly the stage is set for the work to start. The members would be prompted that they are not constrained to answer any of the inquiries they might be asked and whenever they may wish stop the meeting. Prior research has recognized three goals in questionnaire design. These include: (1) to write questions that convey the meaning of the enquiry exactly as the research intended; (2) to provide the correct manner in gaining information from respondents that are designed to generate the most accurate responses possible; and (3) to minimize the time burden on respondents in proportion to the analytical requirements of the survey (Biemer & Lyberg, 2003).

This study will use self-administered structured questionnaire which consists of eighty closed ended multiple choice questions. The instrument comprises sixty-one questions that relate to the five constructs of this study. In addition, there are nine questions for

demographic categorical variables. The mode of preparation of the questions is in English language. In Nigeria, the medium for official information is English language and; therefore, it is used in the survey instrument distributed to the respondents.

For this study, the survey questionnaire instruments comprise two parts of four sections. Part one is made up of eight demographic questions tailored specifically to secure information regarding the respondents organisation, position or title, gender, highest academic education, highest professional education, types of crime committed. Part two consists of five sections of seventy-two questions to measure Correctional programme provides, rehabilitation of inmate, empowerment, economy factors that make crime and criminality and recidivism high. Part three, A comprises eight questions to measure knowledge requirement of the prisons staffs for the focus group.

3.7.2 Process of data collection

This study used cross-sectional study design through the field study. Prior study under cross sectional design has shown that data are collected for a particular study at a time so as to meet the objectives of the study (Cavana *et al.*, 2001). In addition, this study adopted the use of cross sectional design because of its uniqueness in avoiding long time consumption as in the case of longitudinal design (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010).

Data collection process is an integral part of the research design. Data can be collected in a variety of ways, in different settings such as field or laboratory and from different sources - primary and secondary (De Vaus, 2011; Sekaran & Bougie, 2010). Primary data refer to information the researcher obtained at first hand on the variables of concern for the particular purpose of the study. Similarly, secondary data are indispensable for most Organisational research (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010; Creswell, 2010; Denscombe, 2007).

Previous research has shown that the field study process allows the researcher to have personal contact with the respondents, and thus, the interaction enhances the administration of the questionnaire as well as solving any grey areas arising from the study and research instruments (DeVaus, 2011; Sekaran & Bougie, 2010; Sekaran, 2003; Straub *et al.*, 2004). Every meeting where the member concurred would be recorded and field notes would be taken to report non-verbal communication and outward appearances. The meeting convention would be the same as eye to eye and with the end goal of the research work.

3.7.3 Data collection tools

The main data collection technique used by this study is a questionnaire. According to Sekaran and Bougie (2010) and Creswell (2010), this data collection technique that involves asking individuals specific behavioural questions are commonly used in social science research.

Similarly, the Awag Had Salleh Graduate School of Art and Sciences, Universiti Utara Malaysia upon a request will issue an introduction letter to the researcher for the purpose of data collection only. The letter certified the researcher and sought for support from the participating offices about the conduct of the study. The researcher would blend techniques as an examination approach, popular in the social, behavioral, and prosperity sciences, in which experts assemble, inspect, and join both quantitative and subjective data in a lone study or in an upheld long-term program of demand to address their examination questions. Coordinating mixed methodologies investigate incorporates assembling, looking at, and unraveling quantitative and subjective data in a singular study or in a movement of studies that investigate comparative concealed ponder.

As noted by Johnson and Onwuegbuzie (2004), its basis of demand consolidates the use of selection (or divulgence of cases), inference (testing of speculations and theories), and hijacking (uncovering and relying upon the best of a game plan of elucidations for appreciation one's results)." Because of its intelligent additionally, instinctual offer, giving an expansion between the subjective and quantitative perfect models, a growing number of examiners are utilizing mixed procedures research to endeavor their studies.

Mixed methods is an examination approach, conspicuous in the social, behavioral, and prosperity sciences, in which investigators accumulate, separate, and fuse both quantitative and subjective data in a single study or in an oversight long-term program of demand to address their investigation questions. Driving mixed systems investigate incorporates assembling, analyzing, and deciphering quantitative and subjective data in a singular study or in a movement of studies that look at comparable fundamental ponder.

The researcher used two research instruments for the collection of data relevant to this study, a semi structured questionnaire, interview schedule and Focus Group Discussion was used for data collection. The questionnaire was for inmates while the interview was for officials involved that are directly involved in correctional rehabilitation programme.

These are:

- i. Semi Structure Questionnaire for the inmates on the Correctional Rehabilitation Prison Programme

ii. Focus Group Discussion Guide for Officials of the Prison Rehabilitation Programme.



i. Questionnaire and Interview Schedule for the inmates of the Correctional Rehabilitation Prison Programme

The Questionnaire and Interview Schedule known as "Survey and Interview Schedule for the prisoners of the Prison Rehabilitation Program" concerns individual points of interest of the prisoner in Oke Kura Prison in segment A, B and the instructive exercises in area C. The utilization of the meeting is required by the way that more substantial data could be inspired from the prisoners and in much more prominent profundity. The poll would be 25 open finished explorations and the meeting agenda would comprise of some questions. (See appendix 1). It was developed based on the previous work read and gaps in the previous research.

ii. Focus Group Discussion Guide for officials of the Prison Education Programme

Focus Group Discussion sessions would be held with respondents, particularly the authorities specifically included with prison instructive projects, concerning certain fragile and touchy issues in the instructive program exercises. In studies it is expected that individuals know how they feel, yet in some cases they truly can't say. Now and again it takes listening to the assessments of others in a little and safe gathering setting before they frame considerations and conclusions. Center gatherings are very reasonable for those circumstances.

Focus groups can reveal/uncover an abundance of point by point data and profound knowledge into any proposed ponder. When it is very much done, a center gathering makes an empowering domain that comforts members permitting them to keenly answer addresses in their own words and add intending to their answers without been compelled to taking after a set down scripts. This Surveys is useful for gathering data about individuals' properties and dispositions yet in the event that you have to

comprehend things at a more profound level than the utilization of a center gathering is suitable, this is the fundamental reason the specialist quit for the center gathering in the region of his exploration work.

3.7.4 Administration of Research Instruments

The data was collected with the assistance of four research assistants from the department of community development, University of Ilorin. The four research assistants were trained in data collection procedures. The respondents were guaranteed that information generated from them will be kept highly confidential. The researcher conducted the Focus Group Discussion sessions by himself. One month interval was given to the research assistants to complete the questionnaire before collection.

3.8 Pilot Study

Pilot study refers to a small scale initial research carried out for the purposes of evaluating feasibility, cost, organisation and time as well as predicting the required or appropriate sample size meant to improve upon the study design prior to carrying out a full scale study (Hulley, 2007). Pilot study can be described as a process in which a researcher makes changes to an instrument based on feedback from a small number of individuals who complete and evaluate the instrument (Creswell, 2012).

The significance of a pilot study to a full scale study cannot be overemphasised. The reason being that a pilot study usually unveils drawbacks in the design of the proposed survey or procedure, which require the researcher's attention before committing time and resources to a large scale study (Doug *et al.*, 2006). In essence, a pilot study enhances the review on the survey questionnaire with respect to technicality, interpretation of questions and ambiguity avoidance (Hair *et al.*, 2006; Hunt *et al.*, 1982). Other benefits of the pilot study include (1) determination of validity and

reliability of items in the survey questionnaire; (2) evaluation of questions for better response; (3) evaluation of the respondents ability to supply the needed data; and (4) assessment of the adequacy of item wording, phrasing and the construction of questions for accurate and reliable results (Bambale, 2013).

The validity of the questionnaire means that the indicators or items measure the idea that they are supposed to do and not something else (De Vaus, 2011). Reliability, on the other hand, is defined as the degree to which the indicators or items consistently come up with the same measurement (De Vaus, 2011). Reliability of the questionnaire differs from validity in that it relates not to what should be measured, but instead to how it is measured (Hair, Black, Babin & Anderson, 2010).

For this study, the content validity of the instrument was tested before carrying out a pilot study. By content validity, it means the extent to which an instrument covers the meaning entrenched in a particular concept (Bambale, 2013; Babbie, 2004). Similarly, previous study described content validity to involve conducting consultation with a small number of possible respondents or panel of specialists for their opinion over the items, wordings and phrases exhibited in the survey questionnaire (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010; Hair *et al.*, 2007).

Consequently, a panel of twelve experts who are familiar with the constructs carried out a review of the original draft of the survey questionnaire for this study. The panel of experts' composition is represented in Table 3.4

Table 3.4

Panel of Experts Composition on Pilot Study

S/N	Expert	Title/Position	Academic/Professional Education	Experience (Years)
1	Rehabilitation	Managing Consultant: Rehab Consulting	B.Sc., M.Sc., PhD	12
2	Correctional	Managing Consultant: Safer society Consulting	B.Sc., M.Sc., PhD	15
3	Criminology	Director: Ministry of Justice	B.Sc., M.Sc., SAN	20
4	Prison	State Controller General	B.Sc., M.Ed.	24
5	Welfare	Department of inmate welfare	B.Sc.	14
6	Investigation and Prosecution	Deputy Commissioner of Police Investigation and Prosecution department	B.Sc., M.Sc.	20
7	Rehabilitation	Professor	ADPA, M.Ed., PhD	35
8	Law	Senior Advocate of Nigeria	B.Sc., M.Sc., PhD., SAN	20
9	Humanity	Human Activist	DEM, B.Ed., M.Sc., PhD,	18
10	Education	Professor	B.Sc., M.Sc., PhD	33
11	Advocacy	Senior Consultant	DEM, B.Sc., M.Sc.	18
12	Crime and Criminality	Senior Consultant	B.Sc., ML., PhD	21

Source: The Researcher

In addition, since the instruments upon which the five constructs that made up this study were adopted from previous studies conducted in developed countries, there was a need to reword or rephrase the items for clarity purposes. To buttress, four items of categorical variable (demographic information) were reworded and/or rephrased based on the advice of two professionals that carried out the review/comment on the questionnaire before the actual survey. These items were: (1) item 2 which states “what is your status/rank” is replaced by “Please indicate your status/rank”; (2) item 3 which read “What is your favorite’s correctional educational programme for the

inmates?” is replaced by 2 items: item 3 which read “What are your favorite’s correctional educational programme for the inmates?”

Similarly, one item on the continuous variables in Section A items 1 – 6 was dropped according to the advice from one of the experts, which examined the questionnaire as the item does not constitute an indicator for measurement. Having gone through the experts’ scrutiny of the instruments for this study and consequent upon the foundation that preceding studies have tested these instruments at different times and contexts, the instruments are considered to be adequate, robust and appropriate for this study. Specifically, knowledge requirement instruments have proved to be valid and reliable after being used at different times (Davis, Farrel & Ogilby, 2010).

Similarly, skills requirement instruments have been satisfactorily certified to be reliable and valid in different numbers of research conducted in the developed countries (DiGabrielle, 2008; Ramaswamy, 2007; 2005). More especially, mind-set prerequisite instruments have demonstrated signs of robustness and validity in different studies at different times (Falconer, 2012; Chui, 2010; Frank, 2010; Torelli & Kaikati, 2009; Boritz *et al.*, 2008; Dweck, 2006; Feder, 2000).

Prior literature confirms rehabilitation related problem representation instruments to be valid and reliable after being used at different times and contexts (Christ, 1993; Koonce, 1993; Pitz & Sachs, 1984; Mani & Johnson-Laird, 1982; Chi *et al.*, 1981; Greeno, 1977).

According to Malhotra (1999), a sample size purposely for a pilot study is smaller and most often consists of fifteen to thirty elements, subject to increase substantially depending on peculiarities. Twenty five survey questionnaires were distributed among

the prison staffs, inmate and ex-offender. The twenty-five questionnaires distributed among the respondents were between the recommended numbers of questionnaires by Malhotra (1999). The justification for this is to avoid low response rate. However, twenty four questionnaires were completed and returned, but on scrutiny only twenty two questionnaires were retained as usable, whilst two questionnaires were dropped for some explainable flaws. Therefore, the response rate of eight five (85) per cent was achieved.

The pilot study commenced in the month of February, 2017 and lasted till the second week of the same month; that is 2 weeks duration. In testing for reliability, this study adopted the internal consistency reliability test of Litwin (1995). The internal consistency reliability test is defined as “the extent to which indicators of a particular construct converge together and possess the capability of independent measurement of the same construct, and at the same time the items are correlated with each other.

This study employed the Cronbachs alpha coefficient (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010) and composite reliability (Hair *et al.*, 2014) as its internal consistency reliability measures. However, composite reliability (CR) for items or indicators and average variance extracted (AVE) for constructs are the most preferred measures of internal consistency reliability.

Specifically, they provide support for their inclusion in the path model due to the limitation inherent in the Cronbachs alpha as a measure of internal consistency reliability. For instance, Cronbachs alpha assumes that all indicators are equally reliable, (that is, all the indicators have equal outer loadings on the construct). However PLS-SEM prioritises the indicators according to their individual reliability. In addition, Cronbachs alpha is sensitive to the number of items in the scale and tends

to underestimate the internal consistency reliability (Hair, Hult, Ringle & Sarstedt, 2014). According to Mooi & Sarstedt (2011), an unreliable measure can never be valid as there are no means of distinguishing between the systematic error and random error.

Previous studies considered a reliability coefficient of 0.60 to 0.70 as acceptable in exploratory research, while, in more advanced stages of study, values between 0.70 and 0.90 can be regarded as satisfactory (Hair, Hult, Ringle & Sarstedt, 2014; Pallant, 2010; Tenenhaus *et al.*, 2005; Nunally & Bernstein, 1994). Previous research agreed that values above 0.90 (and > 0.95) are not desirable because they indicate that all the indicator variables are measuring the same phenomenon and are, therefore, unlikely to be a valid measure of the construct (Hayduk & Littvay, 2012; Rossiter, 2002; Drolet & Morrison, 2001). Table 3.5 demonstrated the results that all measures attained satisfactory reliability coefficient ranging from 0.70 to 0.90 for indicators or items internal consistency reliability.

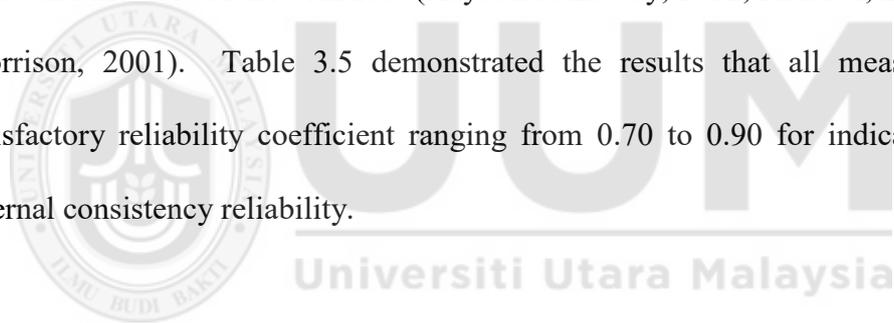


Table 3.5

Pilot study Reliability and Validity Test

S/N	Construct	No. of Items	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	AVE
1	Correctional rehabilitation programmes and prisoner recidivism	6	0.864	0.898	0.596
2	The experiences of re-offenders and correctional rehabilitation programs	5	0.832	0.881	0.599
3	the perception of prison staffs on the impact of correctional rehabilitation programs	9	0.885	0.909	0.5287
4	the issues affecting the effectiveness of correctional rehabilitation prison programmes	8	0.876	0.904	0.5452
5	The challenges faced by inmates in the process of participating in correctional rehabilitation programme	3	0.810	0.889	0.7291

Source: The Researcher

3.9 Data Analysis

The data analysis was carried out systematically in line with Creswell (2012) guidelines. However, specifically, thematic analysis was used to analyse the data, while NVIVO 10 software for qualitative data analysis was used to facilitate the process of storing, sorting, coding, analysis and preparation of graphical representation of data. The use of Nvivo speed up the analysis process, made it easier for the researcher to handle the many different codes, identified different relationships, and enabled diagrams of emerging findings and preparation of the research reports. After importing the transcribed interviews into Nvivo, every relevant segment was coded adopting two stages of open and axial coding and later organized into nodes which

portrayed the themes of the study. Coding is one of the noteworthy steps during qualitative analysis to bring together and make sense of transcribed data (Basit, 2003).

On the other hand when data collection for this study is done, descriptive and inferential statistics will be used as methods of data analysis. Specifically, this study used Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (IBM SPSS) for Windows Version 20.0 (Coakes, 2013; Pallant, 2010; Shammout, 2007; Zikmund, 2003) and PLS-SEM (SmartPLS) software Version 2.0 3M (Ringle *et al.*, 2004; 2005) in addition to PLS-Graph (Chin, 2003) in the analysis of the data.

Onwuegbuzie and Teddlie's (2003) blended techniques information examination prepare. For instance, for the blended research address for unmistakable research plans exhibited before, in particular, "What is the relationship between graduate understudies' levels of perusing appreciation and their impression of boundaries that keep them from perusing experimental research articles?," for every understudy, each eminent obstruction (i.e., nearness versus. nonappearance) could be associated with the comparing perusing cognizance score to yield a progression of point-biserial relationships. Onwuegbuzie and Teddlie allude to this as information relationship, which is the fourth step of their seven-stage blended techniques information systematic model.

3.9.1 Quantitative Data Analysis

Morgan (1998) prompted that the weighting in a study be founded on the quality of which information accumulation strategy (quantitative or subjective) is most appropriate to address the study's objectives or reason. The weighting is in this manner affected by the objectives, the exploration question(s), and the utilization of methods

from research customs, for example, quantitative exploratory outlines or subjective contextual investigation plans. In any case, it is not important to set these two ideal models against each other in a contending position. Besides, a few specialists trust that subjective and quantitative research can be successfully consolidated in similar research extend Strauss and Corbin, (1990); Patton, (1990). For instance, Russek and Weinberg (1993) assert that by utilizing both quantitative and subjective information, their investigation of innovation based materials for the basic classroom gave bits of knowledge that neither kind of examination could give alone. Down to earth contemplations additionally impact weighting (e.g., Creswell, 2003). For instance, it takes more assets to execute a study that gives meet weighting to the two strategies. In this way, with restricted assets, a specialist may organize one technique (quantitative or subjective) and give less assets to the auxiliary strategy (subjective or quantitative).

3.9.1.1 Constructs Operationalization: Rating Scales for the Response

For this study, the researcher employed rating scales for measuring latent constructs in social science research (Dawes, 2008; Churchill & Peter, 1984; Likert, 1932). The constructs in the study are to be measured as follows: (1) 5 point Likert scales for independent variables of rehabilitation programmes (very high level awareness, high level awareness, some awareness, little awareness and no awareness) with 5 being a positive response; (2) 5 point Likert scales for mediating variable of self-efficiency, skills acquisition and empowerment (strongly disagree, agree, undecided, disagree, and strongly agree) with 5 being a positive response; (3) 5 point Likert scales with 5 being a positive response for dependent variable of task performance social work (very often, often, sometimes, rarely and not at all,) with 5 being a positive response; (4) 5 point Likert scales with 5 being a positive response for independent variable of self-efficacy, empowerment and benefits (to a very large extent, to a large extent, to a

some extent, to a very little extent and not at all) with 5 being a positive response; and (5) 5 point Likert scales with 5 being a positive response for independent variable of self-efficacy, satisfaction encouragement and benefits (Very high level of awareness, high level of awareness, some awareness, little awareness and no awareness). The rating scale adopted is intended to get a response from the participants in the Oke Kura prison Kwara State, Nigeria, in the realization of the objectives of the study.

3.9.1.2 Descriptive Analysis

For this study, a descriptive analysis that is associated with the description of phenomena of interest (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010) was used in the analysis, interpretation and presentation. Specifically, descriptive analysis describes the characteristics of the sample, addresses specific research questions, and checks the variables for any violation of the assumptions underlying the statistical techniques in all the constructs were employed in this study (Coakes, 2013; Pallant, 2010). In this study, descriptive information is analysed statistically in terms of frequency of a particular aspect of interest, the average score, or measures of central tendency (mean, median and mode) and the range of variability (standard deviation).

In addition to the descriptive analysis, non-parametric statistical technique was used in this study. There are two types of statistical technique: parametric and non-parametric. The word “parametric” comes from “parameter,” or characteristics of the population. This statistical technique makes the assumption about the population from which the sample has been drawn (e.g. normality). The parametric tests include t-tests, and analysis of variance.

On the contrary, non-parametric statistical technique does not have such stringent requirements and does not make assumptions about normality of the population. Non-

parametric technique is ideal for use when data are to be measured on nominal (categorical) and ordinal (ranked) scales, but also very useful for very small samples. The non-parametric tests include chi-square for independence, Mann-Whitney U Test, Friedman test, Cochran's test, amongst others. Assumptions of non-parametric technique included random samples and independent observations, which are highly adopted in this study.

3.9.1.3 Partial Least Square (PLS-SEM) Technique: Structural Equation Modeling

PLS-SEM is an offshoot of the first generation statistical methods which dominated the research landscape through the 1980s. However, since the early 1990s, this second generation methods have expanded rapidly to the extent that they account for over fifty percent of statistical tools applied in the empirical research (Hair, Hult, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2014). As noted by Hair, Hult, Ringle and Sarstedt (2014), this second generation statistical method, as an emerging second generation tools, is referred to as partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM).

Prior literature has shown that there are two types of structural equation modelling, namely: (i) Covariance based SEM (CB-SEM), which is used to confirm or reject theories (that is, a set of the systematic relationship between multiple variables that can be tested empirically). On the contrary, (ii) Variance based SEM (PLS-SEM) also called "PLS Path Modelling" is primarily employed to develop theories in exploratory research. It is done by focusing on explaining the variance in the dependent variables when examining the model (Hair, Hult, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2013). Based on the features and objectives that distinguish these two methods of second generation statistical tools, CB-SEM and PLS-SEM (Hair *et al.*, 2012b), this study adopted PLS-SEM because the objective of applying structural equation modelling is theory

development and explanation of variance (prediction of target constructs). While the estimation procedure for PLS-SEM is an ordinary least squares (OLS) regression-based method, CB-SEM uses the maximum likelihood (ML) estimation procedure (Hair, Hult, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2014).

As noted by Chin (1998), "ML is theory-oriented that also emphasizes the transition from exploratory to confirmatory analysis. Whereas, PLS is primarily intended for causal-predictive analysis in situations of high complexity but low theoretical information." Based on the analyses of the previous studies (Hair *et al.*, 2014; Chin, 1998), rehabilitation, self-efficacy and empowerment of the inmates, ex-offenders and suitable working environment in the Nigerian prison service are best analysed with PLS-SEM. In addition, the mediating influence of correctional rehabilitation study cannot be flawed under PLS-SEM.

For this study, there are four significant features or issues considered before the adoption of PLS-SEM application. These are: (i) the data, (ii) model properties, (iii) the PLS-SEM algorithm, and (iv) model evaluation (Hair *et al.*, 2012a; Hair *et al.*, 2012b; Ringle, Sarstedt & Straub, 2012; Hair, Ringle & Sarstedt, 2011). These critical qualities are presented in Table 3.6

Table 3.6

Key Characteristics of PLS-SEM

Items	Description
	Data Characteristics
Sample Sizes	No identification issues with small sample sizes Generally achieves high levels of statistical power with small sample sizes Larger sample sizes increase the precision (i.e. consistency) of PLS-SEM estimations
Distribution	No distribution assumptions; PLS-SEM is a non-parametric method
Missing Values	Highly robust as long as missing values are below a reasonable level
Scale of Measurement	Works with metric data, quasi-metric (ordinal) scaled data, and binary coded variables (with certain restrictions) Some limitations when using categorical data to measure endogenous latent variables
	Model Characteristics
Number of items in each construct measurement model	Handles constructs measured with single and multi-item measures
Relationships between constructs and their indicators	Easily incorporates reflective and formative measurement models
Model complexity	Handles complex models with many structural model relations Large numbers of indicators are helpful in reducing the PLS-SEM bias
Model setup	No causal loops allowed in the structural model (only recursive models)
	Algorithm Properties
Objective	Minimises' the amount of unexplained variance (i.e. maximises the R^2 values)
Efficiency	Converges after a few iterations (even in situations with complex models and/or large sets of data) to the optimum solution; efficient algorithm
Construct scores	Estimated as linear combinations of their indicators Use for predictive purposes Can be used as input for subsequent analyses Not affected by data inaccuracies

Table 3.6 (*Continue*)

Items	Description
Parameter estimates	Structural model relationships are generally underestimated (PLS-SEM bias) Measurement model relationships are usually overestimated (PLS-SEM bias) Consistency at large High levels of statistical power
Model Evaluation Issues	
Evaluation of the overall model	No global goodness-of-fit criterion
Evaluation of the measurement models	Reflective measurement models: reliability and validity assessments by multiple criteria Formative measurement models: validity assessment, importance and relevance of indicator weights, indicator collinearity
Evaluation of the structural models	Collinearity among sets of constructs, significance of path coefficients, coefficient of determination (R^2), effect size (f^2), predictive relevance (Q^2 and q^2 effect size)
Additional analyses	Impact performance matrix analysis Mediating effects Hierarchical component models Multigroup analysis Uncovering and treating unobserved heterogeneity Measurement model invariance Moderating effects

Source: Adapted from Hair, Hult, Ringle, & Sarstedt (2014, p.16-17)

3.9.2 Qualitative Data Analysis

The data analysis was carried out systematically in line with Creswell (2012) guidelines. However, specifically, thematic analysis was used to analyse the data, while NVIVO 10 software for qualitative data analysis was used to facilitate the process of storing, sorting, coding, analysis and preparation of graphical representation of data. The use of Nvivo speed up the analysis process, made it easier for the researcher to handle the many different codes, identified different relationships, and enabled diagrams of emerging findings and preparation of the research reports. After

importing the transcribed interviews into Nvivo, every relevant segment was coded adopting two stages of open and axial coding and later organized into nodes which portrayed the themes of the study. Coding is one of the noteworthy steps during qualitative analysis to bring together and make sense of transcribed data (Basit, 2003).

At this first level which is open coding, all the different concepts and categories in the data, which formed the basic units of the analysis were identified. In other words, we segmented the data into first level concepts and second-level categories. After the process of open coding of the data, then axial coding techniques was followed. In this process, the researcher asked self-questions, matched and compared across the data. This action necessitated the need to change and drop some nodes as well as to embark on hierarchical arrangement of patterns. In axial coding, it was ensured that the codes and categories correctly represented the interviewees' responses. According to Gough and Scott (2000) it is important to go through these stages of coding which allowed for focusing on meanings in the research context as well as focus on other concerned which may be meaningful to the public.

Following this stage was then the reconsidering and rearranging of all the categories for final action otherwise referred to as selective coding. At this stage, the researcher read through the raw data again for statement that explained the concepts as well as the data that was contradictory. The coded data was finally structured whereby the nodes were grouped into themes, sub-themes and sub sub-themes. The thematic analysis finally generated one theme Rehabilitation Programmes in Oke Kura Prison and 3 sub-themes which are (1) issues affecting the effectiveness of correctional rehabilitation (2) perception of prison staffs on the impact on of correctional rehabilitation and (3) challenges faced by inmates in participating in correctional

rehabilitation. The main theme generated three sub-themes and 14 sub sub-themes. Based on the theme, sub-themes and sub sub-themes the research questions set for the study were answered with adequate supports from quotes from the Informants.

3.9.2.1 Rationale for Quantitative Content Analysis

This study employed quantitative content analysis to examine the research questions 3, 4 and 5. Quantitative content analysis collects data about media content such as topics or issues, volume of mentions, 'messages' determined by key words in context (KWIC), circulation of the media (audience reach) and frequency (Macnamara, 2005). Therefore quantitative content analysis was employed to ascertain the actual content of rehabilitation programme in the Nigerian prison services. It examined the extent and patterns of rehabilitation programme generally.

Content analysis is one of the most standard methods to scientifically examine empirical data about features and subliminal meanings, frames and goals of media texts and images (Pürer, 2003). Content analysis has four major merits: (i) it is an unobtrusive technique. (ii) It accepts unstructured material. (iii) It is context-sensitive thus able to process symbolic forms. (iv) It can cope with large volumes of data. On the basis of this, Kerlinger (2000) confirms that content analysis is most appropriate when one aims to examine and analyze communication contents in a systematic, objective and quantitative approach for the purpose of measuring variables.

Meanwhile, because it would be incomplete to rely on the inmates and ex-offenders view alone to conclude on the reason for recidivism, scholars (Freelon, 2010; Neuendorf, 2002) disclose that a combined approach involving use of content analysis with other method such as audience studies will be required. Also for the fact that

Media content analysis is a non-interfering research process that allows investigation of a wide range of data over a wide period to identify issues in contention and their likely meanings (Freelon, 2010). In-depth interview can be combined to aid our understanding of the part that mass media play in society and also to understand people's behaviours.

3.9.2.2 Rationale for Qualitative Research

The purpose for using qualitative research method for this study is to explore the views, experiences, and behaviours of inmates and prison staffs on the rehabilitation of inmate's characters or behaviours. Qualitative methods, such as in-depth interviews, are believed to provide a deeper understanding of social phenomena than would be obtained from purely quantitative methods, such as questionnaires. As noted by Boyce and Neale (2006) in-depth interviews are useful when one wants comprehensive information about somebody's thoughts and behaviors.

Also Creswell, (2008) affirms that purpose of qualitative research is much more open-ended than in quantitative research. The researchers are expected to ask many questions from the interviewees that will help in acquiring more facts during the course of the discussions. In view of this, in-depth interview is most suitable for this study, more so that little is known and detail understandings are essential from ethnic group leaders on whether and how rehabilitation can mould the inmate life. In-depth interview is also particularly suitable for exploring conflict behaviours, a sensitive issue which bothers on deeds, conducts, attitudes.

3.10 Ethical Issues and Considerations

This study inflexibly observed to Universiti Utara Malaysia Thesis guideline research ethics (2014, p.7), the Nigerian Prison Service (NPS) 2016 Code of conduct, and

ethics and the researcher as distinguished by Sekaran and Bougie (2010). The Chambers Dictionary (Chambers, Emberley, & Chambers, 2011) defines ethics as “the science of morals that branch of philosophy that is concerned with human character and conduct, a system of morals or rules of behaviour, and a treatise on morals.”

Two major factors were constantly considered during this inquiry participant exploitation and the guidelines for the Universiti Utara Malaysia Thesis guideline research ethics (2014, p.7) describes the basic principles of institutional review boards as follows:

- The participant should always be able to make informed decisions,
- Withdrawal from the study without penalty should always be an option for the participant,
- Participant risks must be eliminated or significantly reduced,
- The benefits of participation should outweigh any risks, and
- The researcher must be qualified to conduct the study.

To address each of the principles, a thorough letter that preceded questionnaire (Appendix 1) was constructed and carefully explained to each participant.

Most importantly, having considered the use of cross-sectional design in this study, the issue of harm to respondents as a result of the intervention to avoid the potential ethical concerns may not be necessary since the design relies on existing variations rather than the introduction of the intervention. Similarly, it is an added advantage to the adopted cross-sectional design which seeks to avoid ethical issues prevalent to random allocation as in experimental and control group.

3.10.1 Methodological Rigor

Rigor in research is regularly thought about as the methods by which respectability

and capability are affirmed (Chris, 2007). That is a method for exhibiting the authenticity or soundness of the exploration procedure. Without meticulousness, it is contended, there is a peril that exploration may get to be anecdotal news coverage and subsequently useless as adding to teach (Chris, 2007). A considerable extent of established researcher's Supervisors examines quality with methodological thoroughness (Chris, 2007). Despite the fact that it just constitutes a little portion of the logical technique.

3.10.2 Trustworthiness

The researcher's ability to comport himself with dignity is vital to the study. Ability to demonstrate integrity and fairness and by placing others in his place cannot be over-emphasized especially with human respondents. In this study, the researcher demonstrates these traits and qualities before, during, and after the data collection processes. The analyst would fulfill dependability by consolidating the data got from the members both authorities and prisoners and scholarly composed amid the course work, administrators and instructors' remarks gave by the members particularly the prisoners.

Another technique used to build up reliability would part checking. This procedure included consummation at the finish of every meeting. While looking into the specialist's written by hand takes note of, the scientist would compose straightforwardly as every member word as heard and requested elucidation when it is not clear. At last, the scientist would guarantee all members that they would get an affirmation on the fruition of the study.

3.10.3 Authenticity

Authenticity would be tended to all through the full procedure of the examination work. In subjective research, truth esteem is normally acquired from the revelation of human encounters as they are lived and saw by sources (Thompson, 1995).

In this study, the preservation of authenticity of information acquired during the research obligations is maintained and to ensure its non-disclosure to third party except the researcher and the supervisor who have the need for the data collected and the results.

3.10.4 Insight

The study is to explore the rehabilitation in prison education programme in Oke Kura Prison, sited in the capital of Kwara State Nigeria. The specialist would attempt to build the value of the discoveries by diminishing the separation between the researcher and the sources, for example, by postponed contact with witnesses or broad times of discernment. Lincoln and Guba (1985) moved the highlight of fair-mindedness in subjective research from the authority to the data, so that instead of looking absence of predisposition of the operator, the nonpartisanship of the data was considered. They recommended that confirmability be the standard of lack of bias. This is accomplished when truth esteem and materialness are set up. The study would be exclusively limited to assessing the Prison Education projects, for example, fundamental proficiency, post proficiency, remedial instruction and professional preparing accommodated the strengthening of the prisoners in the Prison to get the realities effectively.

3.10.5 Reliability Vs Depth

Truth esteem is subject-arranged, not characterized from the earlier by the analyst (Sandelowski, 2003). Lincoln and Guba (1985) named this credibility. Most importantly, the underlying principle of informed consent which emerges from Howe

and Moses (1999) states it is up to research respondents to weigh the risks and benefits associated with participating in a research project and up to them to then decide whether to take part. The decision to adhere to this principle could be justifiable only when the respondents have been informed and understood what their involvement in the research entails (Howe & Moses, 1999).

For this study, the content validity of the instrument was tested before carrying out a pilot study. By content validity, it means the extent to which an instrument covers the meaning entrenched in a particular concept (Bambale, 2013; Babbie, 2004). Similarly, previous study described content validity to involve conducting consultation with a small number of possible respondents or panel of specialists for their opinion over the items, wordings and phrases exhibited in the survey questionnaire (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010; Hair *et al.*, 2007).

3.11 Chapter Summary

This chapter has chatted and justified the application of positivist ontology, empirical epistemology and quantitative and qualitative methodology for this study. It described the design, methods and techniques that will be used in this study. Specifically, this chapter discussed the research design, operational definition of variables, and measurement of variables, research equations, and population of the study, sampling procedures, unit of analysis, data collection and data analysis techniques.

In addition, this chapter discussed the instrument used for this study as well as the reliability and validity of the instrument. Similarly, the chapter addressed issues relating to the method of data analysis adopted for this study and the reasons for such action. The use of the mixed research method design was appropriate to explore the prison education programmes. An assessment of both quantitative and qualitative

approaches would be conducted; the interview method according to Creswell, (2013) is very appropriate in largely uneducated populations such as those in developing countries like Nigeria; who might not be able to pencil down their views on a given matter. More principally to this research work the likelihood that some inmates would be uneducated is very high and also the desire to include uneducated inmates to avoid sample bias. All interviews would take place in a designated room (private office). Coding would be used to protect the participants and the data collected from them.

Confidentiality would be given pertinent considerations by securing and storing all data in a secure and safe place. However, discussing the following shows the direction of this research work; research questions and study aims, research design, sampling procedures, population and sample, sampling technique, data gathering, data gathering techniques, research instrument, data analysis, ethical issues and considerations, methodological rigour, trustworthiness, authenticity, insight, reliability vs depth and summary. These items have shown the direction of the study, how it would be conducted and what is expected from the research work. Chapter four (4) would contain details about the findings from field work with references to the research questions in chapter one of this research work.

CHAPTER FOUR

STUDY ONE: CONTENT ANALYSIS FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, content analysis is facilitated to achieve Objective One and two of the research which was to investigate the level of the correctional rehabilitation programme on recidivism among inmates in Oke-Kura prison, Kwara state, Nigeria. This chapter explains the analysis conducted and in addition presents the empirical results to test the research hypotheses. This chapter consists of sixteen main sections that include the summary. First, section 4.1 deals with the introduction of the chapter. Second, sections 4.2 and 4.3 present an overview of data process and preliminary data analysis. Here, procedures used to purify the data are described. Third, sections 4.4 – 4.6 provide a detailed discussion on the analysis of survey response, common method bias and profile of respondents. Fourth, the next sections 4.7 – 4.9 provide an evaluation of PLS-SEM results, descriptive analysis of the constructs, and measurement scale on research variables.

Similarly and fifth, sections 4.10 and 4.11 provide a general description of the analysis and results of PLS-SEM reflective measurement models, which include the uni-dimensionality, reliability and validity of the constructs. Sixth, sections 4.12 present an overview of revised theoretical model and goodness of fit measure, present a report of the analysis and results of PLS-SEM structural model with reference to the hypotheses developed. Seventh, section 4.13 and 4.14 presents the summary of the hypotheses tested and empirically validated. Eighth, and final, section 4.14 and 4.16 provides a short chapter summary, thus concludes all the sixteen main sections of chapter four of this study.

4.2 An overview of Data Analysis

For this study, the IBM Statistical Package for Social Science (IBM SPSS Statistics) version 20.0 for windows was used to analyse the data in the first phase. According to Coakes (2013) and Zikmund (2003), this software is widely deployed for data analysis technique by many researchers. In this study, the software was used to prepare the data file, and to carry out data screening and transformation in the form of data entry, insertions and deletions of cases and variables, missing values and outliers, data re-coding and selection. Furthermore, the software was used to carry out descriptive analysis by computing the missing values, frequencies, means, standard deviations, and performing the non-response and common method variance tests.

Following the first phase, Partial least square-Structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) was employed to test the hypotheses (Chapter three) in this study. Structural equation modeling (SEM) is among the most useful advanced statistical analysis techniques that have emerged in the social science research in recent decades. It belongs to the class of multivariate techniques, which combine the aspects of factor analysis and regression. Thus, it enables the researcher to simultaneously examine relationships among measured variables and latent variables as well as between latent variables (Kline, 2005; Hair *et al.*, 1998).

Most specifically, it is not surprising that SEM has become one of the most prominent statistical analysis techniques because of the ever increasing importance of understanding latent phenomena such as attitudes, attributes, perceptions, or intentions as well as their impact on inmate performance measures (Hair *et al.*, 2014; Kline, 2005;

In the adoption of SEM as a statistical analysis technique, researchers are exposed to two main alternatives, CB-SEM (co-variance based SEM), and PLS-SEM (variance based partial least squares SEM). For the CB-SEM, the analysis is done predominantly through LISREL and AMOS software tools. On the other hand, PLS-SEM carries out analyses through SmartPLS and WarpPLS software tools. Previous study has shown that co-variance based SEM is best suited for theory testing and development while variance based SEM is best applied for causal-predictive analysis especially in the condition of high complexity and low theoretical information (Barclay, Higgins, & Thompson, 1995). Accordingly, Hair, Hult, Ringle and Sarstedt (2014) state that

“PLS-SEM has several advantages over CB-SEM in many situations commonly encountered in social sciences research. For example, when sample sizes are small, the data are non-normally distributed, or when complex models with many indicators and model relationships are estimated”.

Similarly, Hair, Sarstedt and Ringle (2011) argue that “if applied correctly, PLS-SEM can indeed be a silver bullet in many research situations”. More importantly, the premise of this research is geared towards causal-predictive analysis and less emphasis on theory development; therefore PLS-SEM is most appropriate. Specifically, since the method is exploratory in nature, the primary purpose of applying structural equation modeling is prediction and explanation of target constructs. As such, the conceptual model in this research could not be classified as theory development and non-prediction oriented modeling. Therefore, the variance based SEM (PLS-SEM) which uses available data to estimate the path relationships in the model with the objective of minimizing the error terms (that is, the residual variance) of the endogenous constructs is especially preferred and adopted by this study.

4.3 Preliminary Data Analysis

This stage in the process of data analysis for the study is vital to the researcher, therefore, the researcher follows that careful and adequately in planning of the data analysis stage noting its essential nature of arriving at a more acceptable and scientifically based result. The researcher consequently adopts a measure of a flow chart of the data analysis process as represented by Figure 4.1 to ensure accurate data analysis. Specifically, the data analysis process involves data preparation, editing and coding, data screening and transformation, data analysis by exploring descriptive statistics, and data analysis by modifying variables for further analysis as presented in subsections 4.3.1 to 4.3.3.

4.3.1 Data Screening and Transformation

In order not to ignore or avoid the assumption of psychometric properties prior to applying appropriate data analysis techniques, this study used a series of data screening approach which include detection and treatment of missing data, outliers, and linearity. The reason is to ensure that the chosen sample size has a direct impact on the choice of data analysis techniques and tests that are selected (Bryne, 2010). This study does not consider any distributional assumptions as PLS-SEM is non-parametric method of statistical analysis techniques (Hair *et al.*, 2013).

4.3.1.1 Missing data

Prior study has established that missing data constitutes a major concern to researchers and, therefore, has the capacity to affect negatively the results of any empirical study (Cavana *et al.*, 2001). Missing data occurs when there are one or more items of omissions in a survey. In this study, the screening of the data shows that there is a minimal amount of missing data (i.e. 5 items). According to Cohen and Cohen (1983)

missing data up to 10 per cent may not pose as a threat in the interpretation of the findings.

With regard to the treatment of missing data, the mean substitution method which is general (Schwab, 2005) and widely employed (Hair *et al.*, 1998) in social science research was adopted in this study. In essence, its use is based on valid responses which make the mean substitution the best single replacement of missing data. However, there are other methods of treating missing data such as expected maximisation (EM), and list-wise deletion (Graham *et al.*, 1997).

4.3.1.2 Outliers

Outliers are defined as any observations which are numerically distant if compared to the rest of the dataset (Abdullateef, 2011; Bryne, 2010). Previous studies on the detection of outliers have identified univariate (i.e. histograms, box-plots and standardised z-score) and multivariate (Mahalanobis D^2 distance) detection methods (Hair *et al.*, 2010; Hau & Marsh, 2004). One significant reason in favour of Mahalanobis method of treating outliers is in its effectiveness through the settings of some predetermined threshold that helps in defining whether a point could be categorised as outlier or not (Gerrit *et al.*, 2002).

Mahalanobis D^2 distance is generated for each case using IBM SPSS version 20.0 by clicking Analyse, Regression and linear. A dialogue box “linear regression” emerges. Click on Save. Following the click, a dialogue box appears. Click on Mahalanobis and Click Ok. Drag “id” (i.e. the newly created response number) to the dependent variable and all continuous variables to the independent variable dialogue box. Click Ok. Check the Data view for each case that is higher than the critical value obtained using the Chi square table at 0.001 based on the number of observed measured items.

This study identifies 26 out of the total of 216 respondents to be affected by the outliers' syndrome because their Mah₂ is greater than the threshold value seen in the Chi square table, which relates to the 61 measurement items in the independent variable of this study. All the items were subsequently deleted from the dataset. Consequent upon the treatment of outliers, the final regressions in this study consist of 190 samples in the dataset.

4.4 Analysis of Survey Response

4.4.1 Response Rate

Following the distribution of 400 questionnaires to randomly selected inmates in Oke Kura prison in Nigeria, a total of 216 questionnaires was completed and returned within a period of 8 weeks the exercise lasted (that is, February 20, 2017 to April 19, 2017). However, as shown in Table 4.1 of this study, a total of 190 questionnaires are deemed to be retained and used for the purposes of study.

Specifically, a total of 38 questionnaires were rejected and unusable. The questionnaires suffer rejection due to unanswered manifest variables from further analysis in this study because of their incompleteness and non-eligibility (double ticking of items). Out of the remaining 216 questionnaires, 26 were outliers (17 univariate and 9 multivariate outliers) and hence, suffer rejection. Previous studies confirm that the exclusion of such number of questionnaires is necessary as they do not represent the sample (Meyers *et al.*, 2006; Hair *et al.*, 1998). A summary of the response rate of the survey questionnaires is illustrated in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1
Response Rate of the Respondent

Questionnaire Distribution and Retention Item	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Distributed Questionnaires	400	100
Unreturned Questionnaires	146	43.1
Returned Questionnaires	254	56.9
Unusable returned Questionnaires (Incomplete & Double click)	38	5.1
Usable returned Questionnaires	216	51.8
Rejected Questionnaires – Outliers		6.4
17	26	
Univariate Outliers	9	
Retained Questionnaires usable for analysis	190	45.3

This total of 190 respondents reflects the sample for this study. It also gives an effective response rate of 85 percent and covers a broad range of inmates, ex-offender and official of the Nigerian prison service in Oke Kura prison. The rate of 85 per cent is considered adequate and sufficient for this research considering Sekaran's (2003), and Sekaran and Bougie's (2013; 2010) argument that response rate of 30 per cent is acceptable for surveys. More specifically, the current response rate is sufficient going by the previous studies suggestion that a sample size should be between 5 and 10 times the number of construct variables in the study (Hair *et al.*, 2010; Bartlett, Kotrilik, & Higgins, 2001).

Granting the number of construct variables is 5; a sample of 50 is sufficient for analysis. More importantly, PLS-SEM, which is the statistical analysis tools for this study, requires a minimum of only 30 responses (Chin, 1998b); thus a total of 190 response rate for this study is adequate and sufficient for analysis. According to Linus (2001), the range of general response rate suggested for social science research in

Nigeria falls between 40 to 50 percent, and therefore, 190 response rate (85%) for this study is higher than the standard set for response rate in Nigeria.

4.4.2 Analysis of Non-response Bias

According to Armstrong and Overton (1977), non-response bias underscores serious concern especially when dealing with surveys. Tse *et al.*, (2003) asserts that non-response bias could threaten the validity of the survey. Prior literature defines non-response bias as the mistake a researcher expects to make in the process of estimating a sample characteristic because some types of survey respondents are under-represented due to non-response (Bambale, 2013; Berg, 2002). As noted by Singer (2006) “there is no minimum response rate below which a survey estimate is necessarily biased and, conversely, no response rate above which it is never biased”. In essence, no matter how small the non-response, there is a possible bias; and this has to be investigated (Pearl & Fairley, 1985; Sheikh, 1981). So, there is a necessity to conduct the non-response bias analysis for this study.

For the analysis of non-response bias in this study, respondents were divided into two independent samples based on their response to survey questionnaires in relation to the main construct variables (rehabilitation, preventive or incapacitation related problem representation, empowerment of the ex-inmates and inmates empowerment related problem of recidivism of the inmates). Similarly, the researcher compares the responses of those who responded to the questionnaires distributed between February to March 2017 (early) and those who responded by April 2017 (late). In effect, those who responded to questionnaires by April 2013 are regarded as an integral sample of non-respondents to the early respondents of February 2017. Previous studies have shown that late respondents are often similar to non-respondents (Miller & Smith,

1983; Oppenheim, 1966). The descriptive statistics for early and late respondents is illustrated in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2

Descriptive Statistics for Early and Late respondents

Construct	Response	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error Mean	t	Sig.
Rehabilitation requirement _meanfinal	Early before March 2017	119	1.98	0.370	0.034	0.891	.402
	Late before April 2017	71	1.93	0.386	0.046	0.882	
Empowered requirement _meanfinal	Early before March 2017	119	3.58	0.589	0.054	-0.722	.434
	Late before April 2017	71	3.64	0.537	0.064	-0.739	
Economically requirement _meanfinal	Early before March 2017	119	2.57	0.374	0.034	-0.440	.128
	Late before April 2017	71	2.60	0.335	0.040	-0.453	
Inmate empowerment related problem of recidivism _meanfinal	Early before March 2017	119	3.08	0.551	0.050	-2.263	.000
	Late before April 2017	71	3.23	0.287	0.032	-2.648	
Preventive or incapacitation related problem _meanfinal	Early before March 2017	119	2.66	0.164	0.015	1.728	.059
	Late before April 2017	71	2.61	0.178	0.021	1.692	

Following the computation of the independent samples t-test for equality of means, the results show that the group mean and standard deviation for early responses and late responses are apparently not different. As represented in Table 4.3, there are some significant difference between early responses and late responses based on the items in the constructs. For example, the rehabilitation of inmate ($t = -3.264$, $p < 0.001$); empowerment ($t = -0.735$, $p < 0.463$); preventive or incapacitation related problem representation ($t = -4.898$, $p < 0.000$); economy of the ex-inmates ($t = -4.843$, $p <$

0.000); and inmates empowerment related problem of recidivism of the inmates ($t = -3.701$, $p < 0.000$). Thus, the results show that while these items are statistically different, the differences are quite small and insignificant to affect the overall results of the study. Table 4.2 summarises the independent samples t-test for equality of means of this study.

4.5 Common Method Bias

The measurement of the research constructs in this study is solely based on the perceptual judgement of a single individual, that is, the inmates are empowered economically, socially and morally, thus they are prepared for life outside the prison walls and that there is significant difference in the benefits derived by participants' inmates and the non-participants inmates of the prison rehabilitation programme. Podsakoff, MacKenzie, Lee and Podsakoff (2003) define common method bias as "variance that is attributable to the measurement method, rather than to the constructs the measure represent". This common method could be problematic to any research; hence, the researcher considers its effect on the present study.

This study has employed self-reported data from inmates, ex-offender and prison staffs Oke Kura prison Kwara state, Nigeria, which produces the potential for common method variance (CMV). Granting the fact that the predictor variables (preventive or incapacitation related problem, empowerment of the ex-inmates), and criterion variables (inmates empowerment related problem of recidivism of the inmates) are obtained from the same single source.

Table 4.3

Independent Samples T-Test for Equality of Means

		Independent Samples Test										
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances			t-test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper		
Rehabilitation	Equal variances assumed	2.236	.136	-3.264	326	.001	-.183	.056	-.293	-.073	Thi	
	Equal var. not assumed			-3.236	210.972	.001	-.183	.057	-.294	-.071	s	
Empowered	Equal variances assumed	.114	.736	-.735	326	.463	-.035	.047	-.128	.058	stu	
	Equal var. not assumed			-.702	191.425	.483	-.035	.049	-.132	.063	dy	
Economically	Equal variances assumed	1.039	.309	-4.843	326	.000	-.351	.072	-.493	-.208	ado	
	Equal var. not assumed			-4.744	204.465	.000	-.351	.074	-.497	-.205	pts	
Inmate empowerment related problem of recidivism	Equal variances assumed	4.109	.043	-3.701	326	.000	-.190	.051	-.291	-.089	pro	
	Equal var. not assumed			-3.624	204.226	.000	-.190	.052	-.294	-.087	ced	
Preventive or incapacitation related problem	Equal variances assumed	.402	.526	-4.898	326	.000	-.313	.064	-.439	-.188	ura	
	Equal var. not assumed			-4.795	204.012	.000	-.313	.065	-.442	-.185	l	

asures in the research process to address the concern of common method variance. These procedural and statistical measures are reversal of negatively worded variables, elimination of the item ambiguity, enhancing informed and voluntary consent, respecting respondents' anonymity and maintenance of confidentiality of information acquired, and Harman's single factor analysis as recommended by Podsakoff *et al.* (2003).

Harman's single factor analysis (Podsakoff & Organ, 1986) is used in this study being one of the most recognised techniques adopted by researchers to address common method variance concerns. The procedure entails the loading simultaneously all the constructs' variables into an exploratory factor analysis and examining the un-rotated factor solution to establish the number of factors that are necessary to account for the variance in the variables. In determining the existence of CMV, the primary assumption states that "if a substantial amount of CMV exists, the results of the factor analysis could either be a single factor, or that a single factor causes the majority of the covariance in the dependent and independent variables" (Podsakoff *et al.*, 2003).

Following, an un-rotated exploratory factor analysis of all the study items exhibited 7 component factors in total which explains 82.2 per cent of the variance. The result of the total variance extracted is presented in Table 4.4. Granting that a single factor solution did not emerge, and a general factor is not reflected for most of the variance, common method variance is not regarded as a significant threat in this research (Podsakoff & Organ, 1986).

Table 4.4
Summary of Factor Analysis for Common Method Bias

Component	Total Variance Explained					
	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	33.685	55.222	55.222	33.685	55.222	55.222
2	7.928	12.997	68.219	7.928	12.997	68.219
3	3.241	5.313	73.532	3.241	5.313	73.532
4	1.605	2.632	76.164	1.605	2.632	76.164
5	1.403	2.300	78.464	1.403	2.300	78.464
6	1.253	2.054	80.518	1.253	2.054	80.518
7	1.013	1.661	82.179	1.013	1.661	82.179
8	.849	1.392	83.572			
9	.810	1.328	84.900			
10	.758	1.242	86.142			
11	.680	1.115	87.257			
12	.614	1.007	88.264			

Table 4.4 (Continued)

13	.517	.848	89.113
14	.479	.785	89.898
15	.449	.736	90.634
16	.422	.693	91.327
17	.399	.654	91.980
18	.345	.566	92.546
19	.338	.553	93.100
20	.306	.502	93.601
21	.290	.475	94.077
22	.255	.419	94.495
23	.247	.405	94.901
24	.226	.371	95.272
25	.208	.341	95.613
26	.195	.319	95.932
27	.187	.306	96.238
28	.179	.293	96.531
29	.171	.280	96.810
30	.164	.269	97.079
31	.151	.248	97.327
32	.148	.242	97.570
33	.126	.207	97.777
34	.119	.194	97.971
35	.113	.186	98.157
36	.108	.178	98.335
37	.100	.163	98.498
38	.092	.151	98.649
39	.082	.135	98.784
40	.081	.133	98.917
41	.074	.122	99.039
42	.068	.111	99.150
43	.061	.100	99.250
44	.053	.087	99.337
45	.052	.085	99.422
46	.045	.074	99.496
47	.043	.070	99.566
48	.040	.066	99.632
49	.035	.057	99.689
50	.034	.056	99.744
51	.025	.041	99.786
52	.024	.039	99.824
53	.020	.033	99.858
54	.020	.032	99.890
55	.015	.025	99.915
56	.013	.021	99.936
57	.011	.019	99.955
58	.010	.017	99.972
59	.008	.013	99.985
60	.005	.009	99.993
61	.004	.007	100.000

4.6 Respondents' demographic profile

In this section, table 4.5 revealed prisoner' profile according to their gender, education status, crime committed, tenure and location as illustrated in Table 4.5. For clarity of

understanding this section of the study deals with the profile of respondents, the researcher presents the background information in actual figures and percentages for ease of interpretation.

Table 4.5
Respondents' demographic profile

	Demographic Profile/Item	No. of Respondents (N= 190)	Valid percentage (%)
1	Organisation: Nigerian Prison Services		
	Ex-offender	10	5.3
	Inmate	180	94.7
2	Position: Ex-offender	10	5.3
	Inmates	180	94.7
3	Gender: Male	135	67.4
	Female	55	32.6
4	Academic Education: Basic literacy	68	33.6
	Primary	48	24.1
	Secondary	40	21.3
	Diploma	22	12.8
	Degree	12	7.2
5	Professional Qualification: Carpentry	63	31.7
	Welder	55	29.3
	Tailor	44	22.9
	Bricklayer	12	7.6
	Others	16	8.5
6	Crime Investigation: burglary, Robbery, Rape, domestic violence, etc.		
	Yes	180	94.7
	No	10	5.3
7	Term to be served in prison		
	1-10 years	120	59.9
	11-20 years	55	31.5
	21- above years	15	8.6

The sample as represented in Table 4.5 comprises a total of 190 respondents comprises of inmates and ex-offenders. All the respondents are Nigerians. More than two-thirds of the respondents are male (67%) and the remaining (33%) are female. According to

Bambale (2013), the disparity in the gender structure in Nigeria may be linked to population structure where the proportion of male's respondents accounted for over 60 percent and the rest female.

The highest academic education attained by the respondents: Basic literacy 33.6%), Primary (24.1%), Secondary (21.3%), Diploma (12.8%) and First degree constitutes (7.2%). Seventy (70) percent of the respondents are Inmates. The capability structure of the respondents is significant to this study because this research is majorly centered on the mediating influence of rehabilitation/correction programme on inmates empowerment related problem of recidivism of the inmates in Nigerian prison services.

4.7 Assessing PLS-SEM Results

For this study, partial least square structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) is used to estimate the theoretical model, specifically developed software application SmartPLS 2.0 3M – next generation path modeling (Ringle, Christian, Wende, Sven, Will & Alexander, 2005; 2004). As noted by Hair *et al.* (2010), PLS-SEM lies on two significant multivariate statistical techniques, which also include factor analysis and multiple regressions. PLS-SEM focuses on the discrepancy between the observed (i.e. manifest variables) or approximated (i.e. latent variables) values of the dependent variables and the values predicted by the model in question. As a consequence, researchers using PLS-SEM rely on measures indicating the model's predictive capabilities to judge the model's quality. Specifically, the evaluation of the measurement and structural model results in PLS-SEM builds on a set of non-parametric evaluation criteria and uses procedures such as bootstrapping and blindfolding and algorithm. Consequently, PLS-SEM statistical analysis tool is used to

analyse the main, mediating, and differences in the group (the prison programme) results of this study.

4.7.1 Key PLS-SEM Process

Using PLS-SEM application in any social science research involves a two-step process. This process deals with a separate procedure for the assessments of the measurement models (reflective and formative) and the structural model. The PLS-SEM process is illustrated in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6

Systematic Evaluation Process of PLS-SEM Results

Evaluation of the Measurement Models	Evaluation of the Structural Model	Source: Hair, Hult, Ring & Sarstedt (2014). A primer on Partial Least Squares
Reflective Measurement Models (Mode A): Internal consistency (composite reliability) Indicator reliability Convergent validity (average variance extracted) Discriminant validity	Coefficient of determination (R^2) Predictive relevance (Q^2) Size and significance of path coefficients f^2 effect sizes q^2 effect sizes	
Formative Measurement Models (Mode B): Convergent validity Collinearity among indicators Significance and relevance of outer weights		

Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM), p.97

4.7.2 The Measurement Model

According to Hair *et al.* (2013), the measurement model represents the relationship between the constructs and their corresponding indicator variables (i.e. the outer models in PLS-SEM). The basis for determining these relationships is called “measurement theory”. There are two categories of the measurement model. These are reflective measurement model and formative measurement model.

The reflective measurement model (i.e. Mode A measurement in PLS-SEM) is based on classical test theory. This theory shows “measures represent the effects (or manifestations) of the underlying construct”. In essence, causality is from the construct to the measures. Reflective indicators can be viewed as a representative sample of all the items available within the conceptual domain of the construct. Similarly, indicators associated with a particular construct should be highly correlated with each other, individual items must be interchangeable, and any single item can be left without changing the meaning of the construct as long as the construct has sufficient reliability.

In contrast, formative measurement model (i.e. Mode B measurement in PLS-SEM) is based on the assumption that the indicators cause the construct. This type of a measurement model is also referred to as “being a formative index”. This means that the indicators are not interchangeable, and each indicator captures a specific aspect of the construct’s domain. In addition, the items determine the meaning of the construct, which implies that omitting an indicator potentially alters the nature of the construct (Diamantopoulos & Winklhofer, 2001).

The question that readily comes to mind is “when do we measure a construct reflectively or formatively?” The answer is based on the specification which depends on the construct conceptualisation and the objective of the study. In choosing the reflective measurement model, the decision must be founded on: 1) causal priority from the construct to the indicators (Diamantopoulos & Winklhofer, 2001); 2) the construct is a trait explaining the indicators (Fornell & Bookstein, 1982); 3) indicators represent consequences of the construct (Rossiter, 2002); 4) in case the assessment of

the trait changes, all items will change in a similar manner (Chin, 1998), and 5) the items are mutually interchangeable (Jarvis, MacKenzie & Podsakoff, 2003).

In contrast, these five guidelines are applicable to the formative measurement model (i.e. a reversal of all the guidelines in the reflective measurement model). These are: 1) causal priority from the indicators to the construct (Diamantopoulos & Winklhofer, 2001); 2) the construct is a combination of the indicators (Fornell & Bookstein, 1982); 3) indicators represent causes of the construct (Rossiter, 2002); 4) in case the assessment of the trait changes, all items will not change in a similar manner (Chin, 1998); and 5) the items are not mutually interchangeable (Jarvis, MacKenzie & Podsakoff, 2003). For this study, reflective measurement model is the choice for the analysis as “measures represent the effects (or manifestations) of the underlying construct”.

In PLS-SEM analysis, there are two major criteria, which are used to assess the measurement model or alternatively called “outer model” that include validity and reliability (Ramayah, Lee, 2011). Reliability test seeks to determine how consistent a measuring instrument measures the concept it is supposed to measure. Validity, on the other hand, seeks to find out how well the instrument measures a particular concept it is purposed to measure (Bambale, 2013; Sekaran & Bougie, 2013; 2010). The reflective outer model (reflective measurement model) is assessed as summarised in Table 4.6 of this study (Hair *et al.*, 2014; Fornell & Larcker, 1981). The structural model (i.e. inner model) is next to the reflective measurement model. The structural model is evaluated as summarised in Table 4.6 of this study (Hair *et al.*, 2014; Chin, 1998b; Barclay *et al.*, 1995).

As noted by Chin (2010), the old-fashioned parametric-based techniques for significance testing are not appropriate in PLS-SEM as its model does not follow distributional normality assumption of the observations in the procedure for estimating parameters. The bootstrap and the jackknife (algorithm) techniques are widely used for evaluating statistical significance in PLS-SEM analysis. While, the bootstrap technique represents a more accurate and exact calculation of measures (Mooney, 1996), the jack-knife technique saves resources and reduces execution time for large data sets (Chin, 2010).

The jack-knife technique is an algorithm of 300 maximum iterations with an initial weight of 1.0, and the hypothesis is tested by evaluating statistical significance of the path coefficients. This is mostly used to test internal consistency reliability that consists of Average variance extracted (AVE), Composite reliability (CR), Cronbachs Alpha, Communalities, Redundancy and R square. The bootstrap technique (Bontis *et al.*, 2007; Andrews & Buchinsky, 2002; Good, 2000; Chin, 1998b; Efron & Tibshirani, 1993; Rasmussen, 1988) is involved in the determination of the structural model that encompasses the inner loadings run on a parameter of 5000 sample and include the actual number of cases being studied (Chin, 2010). It is mostly used in the evaluation of the predictive power, effect size, and the importance of path coefficients as summarised in Table 4.6.

4.8 Descriptive Analysis of the Constructs

In this study, the general statistical description of the constructs adopted is the descriptive analysis. The statistical values such as means, standard deviation, minimum and maximum of independent, mediating and dependent construct variables

were calculated. The constructs in this study were measured on a 5-point scale, and the results of the statistical values are shown in Table 4.7.



Table 4.7
Mean and Standard Deviation of a Variables

Variables	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
RR	190	1	5	3.945	0.756
ER	190	1	5	3.909	0.712
EIR	190	1	5	3.879	0.717
PRP	190	1	5	3.791	0.752
IER	190	1	5	3.825	0.778

The descriptive statistics of the Empowered, which reveals a mean value of 3.909, is the highest of the remaining four constructs' mean. In addition, the descriptive analysis shows that the economically has the lowest mean value of 3.879 in comparison with other independent construct variables. As presented in Table 4.7, Preventive or incapacitation related problem, which is the dependent variable, has a mean value of 3.791 as against the mediating variable of Inmate empowerment problem of recidivism representation that has a mean score of 3.825. Following the presentation of the descriptive analysis of the respondents and the respective constructs, the next section introduces the measurement scale of the research variables.

4.9 Measurement Scale of the Research Variables

This section of the research provides analysis of the measurement scale of the research variables. A measurement scale is described as “a tool with a predetermined number of close-ended responses that can be used to obtain an answer to the question” (Hair *et al.*, 2014). Cavana *et al.* (2001) define a scale as “a tool used to distinguish individuals in relation to differences of perception by using some selected variables”. There are four categories of measurement scales used in social science research, each representing a different level of measurement – nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio

(Bambale, 2013; Sekaran & Bougie, 2013; Hair *et al.*, 2010; Creswell, 2010; Zikmund, 2003).

Similarly, in consideration of treating Likert data on an interval scale, prior literature educates the researchers to be mindful of the need to develop multiple categories or choices in their scale, determine whether their data are normally distributed, and establish whether the distance between each value on the scale is equal (Creswell, 2010). If these criteria cannot be met (Creswell, 2010) recommends the treatment of Likert scale and scales like “extent of importance” or “degree of agreement” as ordinal scales for the purposes of data analysis.

In this study, the nominal, and ordinal measurement scales are used because PLS-SEM: the statistical analysis tool for this study does not require distributional normality data since it is a non-parametric technique (Hair *et al.*, 2013; Hair, *et al.*, 2010), and in addition are in conformity with other similar studies in social science research in Nigeria (Babatunde, 2014; Bambale, 2013). Table 4.8 presents the Coding of Variables used in this study.

Table 4.8
Coding of Variables

S/N	Variables	Code
1	Rehabilitation Requirement	RR
2	Empowerment Requirement	ER
3	Economy Requirement	EIR
4	Preventive or Incapacitation Related Problem	PRP
5	Inmate Empowerment problem of Recidivism Requirement	IER

4.10 Analysis and Results of PLS-SEM Measurement Models (Path Model Analysis)

This section considers a two stage modeling, which is to develop the reflective measurement model and to assess the structural model for this study in line with the recommendation of Anderson and Gerbing (1988). There are two major reasons for utilising this approach. The first reason is related to the fact that this approach has been popular and accepted by researchers in social sciences (Hair, *et al.*, 2006), and second, it has been applied in other similar studies in Nigeria (Ogundipe, 2006; Oreh, 2006; Cuizon, 2009; Okoye & Jugu, 2010; Okunbor & Obaretin, 2010; Kasum, 2010; Owojori & Asaolu, 2009).

In addition, PLS-SEM algorithm (PLS-SEM) is used throughout this study to carry out an analysis and evaluate the results of the measurement model, that is, path model analysis. All the constructs' measurements for this study were adopted from previous authors, and therefore, exploratory data analysis is not essential (Hair *et al.*, 2010). In this study, PLS-SEM algorithm is employed to determine the structure of all the constructs' variables. Specifically, the Rehabilitation construct is measured using the Davis, Farrell, and Ogilby (2010), and Ramaswamy's (2007; 2005) 7-item measurement; the empowerment construct is measured using Davis, Farrell, and Ogilby (2010) and DiGabrielle's (2008) 9-item measurement; and the Rehabilitation construct is also measured using the Chui (2010) and Mcleod's (2009) 25-item measurement.

Most importantly, Inmate empowerment problem of recidivism, the prison rehabilitation programme as affected with Preventive or Incapacitation Related Problem (PIRP) construct is measured using the Basadur, Basadur, and Licina (2013), Hester *et al.* (2012) and Basadur, Runco, and VEGAxY (2000) 9 -item measurement;

and the Preventive or incapacitation related problem is measured using the Dzmira (2014), Owens (2012) 4-item measurement. After the PLS-SEM algorithm, out of the original 61 items from the original 5 constructs of this study, and as depicted in Table 4.9 to 4.13, a total of 41 items and 5 constructs were retained for further analysis.

4.10.1 Assessment of the Uni-dimensionality

This study adopts the use of multiple items to measure each underlying path in each of the measurement models. According to Arbuckle (2005), if any items become redundant, the measurement model would need to be restated by simply removing the redundant items. This argument is also supported by previous literature (Hair *et al.*, 2006; Kline, 2005). The result of this removal is bound to achieve mean uni-dimensionality of the constructs (Anderson & Gerbing, 1988).

Prior literature by Anderson and Gerbing (1988) suggest an approach to be undertaken in order to achieve uni-dimensionality of the constructs in any social science study. First, the indicators must have outer loadings above the acceptable standard of 0.5, (Hair, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2011). Second, the indicators that have loadings above the threshold of 0.5, which their inclusion would have raised the Cronbach alpha and Composite reliability (CR) values above 0.90 (and definitely > 0.95) and AVE (above 0.70) are considered not desirable. Third, no indicator variables must measure the same phenomenon in order to be a valid measure of the construct (Rossiter, 2002) and avoid boosting error term correlations (Hayduk & Littvay, 2012; Drolet & Morrison, 2001).

In the next subsection, there is a discussion on the development of each measurement model. The evaluation of the uni-dimensionality of each of the construct: Rehabilitation (Inmates and Ex-offenders), Empowered (Inmates and Ex-offenders),

Inmate empowerment problem of recidivism, and Preventive or incapacitation related problem using PLS-SEM algorithm is presented in Table 4.9 to 4.13.

4.10.2 Rehabilitation (Inmates and Ex-offenders)

The first independent variable construct is Rehabilitation (Inmates and Ex-offenders). This construct was originally measured by Ogundipe (2006), Oreh (2006) and Cuizon (2009) and comprises 10 items. After the PLS-SEM algorithm, 10 items were retained for further analysis. Table 4.9 summarises the Rehabilitation (Inmates and Ex-offenders) items and their description.

The reasons adduced for the deletion of the manifest variables in the independent variable construct of Rehabilitation (Inmates and Ex-offenders) are twofold. Specifically, no items were deleted from the rehabilitation construct variables since outer loadings are below 0.5 (Hair, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2011) as demonstrated in Table 4.9. The remaining manifest variables (RR2, RR3, and RR4) recorded higher outer loadings ranging from 0.763 to 0.795. This shows that the meaning of the path model has been preserved by these indicators since no indicator is below 0.40 (Hair, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2011; Hair *et al.*, 2010, Sekaran & Bougie, 2010, Creswell, 2010).

Table 4.9

Rehabilitation (Inmates and Ex-offenders) items and their description

Original Item	Label Item	Decision
Basic Literacy Programme or Post Literacy Programme	RR1	
Carpentry and joinery or Tailoring/dress making/ Fashion design	RR2	
Vocational skills, Shoe making/ Leather works or Soap making	RR3	
Brick laying, Plumbing/Pipe fitting	RR4	
Air-condition and refrigeration repair and maintenance	RR5	
Electrical installation or Electronics	RR6	
Printing, Photography or Art/painting.	RR7	
Barbing/Carving	RR8	

Laundry work	RR9
Auto mechanical work/ Metal work (panel beating and painting)	RR10

4.10.3 Empowerment (Inmates and Ex-offenders)

Similarly, the second independent variable construct is Empowerment (Inmates and Ex-offenders). This construct was measured by Davis, Farrell, and Ogilby (2010) and DiGabrielle (2008) and consists of 8 items. Resulting from the PLS-SEM algorithm, 7 items were retained for further analysis, because they were significant and affect recidivism among inmates. Table 4.10 summarises the empowerment (inmates and ex-offenders) items and their description.

Table 4.10

Empowerment (Inmates and Ex-offenders) items and their description

Original Item	Label Item	Decision
Able to share the knowledge with fellow inmates in the same prison.	ER1	
Practice the new knowledge and skills in my daily endeavors while in prison.	ER2	
Having to take responsibility of feeding of the family members from the proceed of your handwork.	ER3	
Reading and writing skills enhanced by the provision of correctional educational programme.	SR4	
Identify problems faced and device local measures to solve them.	ER5	
New vocational skills attained while in prison.	ER6	
Enhancement of higher educational qualifications while in prison	ER7	deleted
Improvement/Proficiency in skill acquisition.	ER8	

The reasons adduced for the deletion of the manifest variable in the independent variable constructs of Empowered (Inmates and Ex-offenders) the indicator (ER) has outer loadings below the acceptable standard of 0.5 (Hair, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2011). But their inclusion increased the Cronbachs alpha and Composite reliability (CR) values above 0.90 (and definitely > 0.95) and AVE (above 0.70).

Consequently, only one item were deleted from the empowerment construct variables as demonstrated in Table 4.10. The retained manifest variables show that the meaning of the path model has been preserved by these indicators since no indicator is below 0.20 (Coakes, 2013; Hair, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2011; Hair *et al.*, 2010; Pallant, 2010).

4.10.4 Economy (Inmates and Ex-offenders)

Next to the empowerment construct, is the third independent variable construct of economically (Inmates and Ex-offenders). This construct was originally measured by Chui (2010) and McLeod (2009) and comprises 7 items. Specifically after the PLS-SEM algorithm, the 7 items were retained for further analysis. Table 4.11 summarises the economy (Inmates and Ex-offenders) items and their description.

Table 4.11
Economy (Inmates and Ex-offenders) items and their description

Original Item	Item Label	Decision
Government should open an account for the inmates in order to keep the proceed from their handwork while in prison so when they are out it will they will be economically stable	EIR1	
Inmates Training and Productivity Department should be more empowered in training of inmates for better economic empowerment	EIR2	
Works and logistics department should make inmate that has knowledge in mechanical work to repair prison vehicles.	EIR3	
Operations department should make inmates to carry out one project in the community with the assistant of the authority and get paid.	EIR4	
Administration and suppliers should be more proactive in carrying out their statutory function by marketing the inmates products.	EIR5	
An important skill requirement is unstructured problem solving - the ability to approach each situation (inherently unique)	EIR6	
Finance and budget should make adequate budget to take care of the educational needs of the inmates while in prison.	EIR7	

Specifically, no items were deleted from the economy construct variable as demonstrated in Table 4.11. The manifest variables (EIR1, EIR2, EIR3, EIR4 EIR5,

EIR6, and EIR7) recorded higher outer loadings ranging from 0.700 to 0.857 and were subsequently retained for further analysis. In addition, this shows that the meaning of the path model has been conserved by these indicators since no indicator is below 0.40 (Hair, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2011).

4.10.5 Preventive or incapacitation related problem

Following the independent variable construct economy (Inmates and Ex-offenders), variable construct of preventive or incapacitation related problem representation. This construct was originally measured by the Basadur's (2004), and consists of 10 items. Specifically after the PLS-SEM algorithm, all the 10 items were retained for further analysis. Table 4.12 summarises the preventive or incapacitation related problem representation items and their description.

Table 4.12
Preventive or Incapacitation Related Problem Representation items and their description

Original Item	Label Item	Decision
Having respect for inmates' rehabilitation needs		PRP1
Not being aggressive or arrogant towards inmates in the prison.		PRP2
Vocational skills provision for the inmates		PRP3
Basic literacy (education) for the inmates.		PRP4
Post literacy (education) for the inmates.		PRP5
Religious body (Christianity/Islam) participation in rehabilitation of inmates		PRP6
Provision of Economic, Social Empowerment for the inmates.		PRP7
Moral, Cultural and Political Empowerment for the inmates		PRP8
Attending to the inmates emotional challenges in the prison		PRP9
Rewarding excellent performance among the inmates to encourage others		PRP10

Specifically, no items were deleted from the Preventive or Incapacitation related problem representation construct variables as demonstrated in Table 4.12. The all

manifest variables recorded higher outer loadings ranging from 0.577 to 0.866 and were subsequently retained for further analysis in this research. In addition, this shows that the meaning of the path model has been well-preserved by these indicators since no indicator is below 0.40 (Hair, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2011; Pallant, 2010; Hair *et al.*, 2010).

4.10.6 Inmate Empowerment Problem of Recidivism

This subsection of this study presents the dependent variable construct of Inmate Empowerment Problem of Recidivism. This construct was originally measured by the Chui, (2010), Davis *et al.*, (2010), DiGabriele, (2008), and comprises 7 items. Specifically after the PLS-SEM algorithm, all the 7 items were retained for further analysis. Table 4.13 summarises the task performance Inmate Empowerment Problem of Recidivism indicators and their description.

Specifically, no one of the items is deleted from the Inmate Empowerment Problem of Recidivism construct variables as demonstrated in Table 4.13. The reason cited for the non-deletion of the indicators in the dependent variable construct of preventive or incapacitation related problem assessment is that all the indicators possess loadings above the threshold of 0.5, but their inclusion contributed positively to the Cronbachs alpha and Composite reliability (CR) values that are within the acceptable threshold standard for path model internal consistency reliability. (Sekaran & Bougie, 2013; Hair, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2011; Hair *et al.*, 2010).

The manifest variables, recorded higher outer loadings ranging from 0.651 to 0.854 and were subsequently retained for further analysis. In addition, this shows that the significance of the path model has been well-preserved by these indicators since no indicator is below 0.40 (Coakes, 2013; Hair, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2011; Pallant, 2010,

Hair *et al.*, 2010). Granting the presentation of the evaluation and results of path model analysis with the use of PLS-SEM algorithm for the respective constructs and their manifest variables, the next section of this study builds upon the foundation of the preceding section discourse by presenting the actual results of the constructs' reliability and validity.

Table 4.13

Inmate empowerment problem of recidivism items and their description

Original Item	Label Item Decision
Your choice of teaching the inmates is influenced by your passion to rehabilitate the inmates.	IER 1
The challenges of correctional rehabilitation programme are enormous and required urgent attention.	IER 2
Some time you feel like it is not possible to change the damage caused by crime in inmate's life.	IER 3
Happiness is experienced when you are able to make impactful change in inmates' life.	IER 4
Government should pay more attention to inmates rehabilitation and development for their re-entry into the society	IER5
The correctional/rehabilitation programme is under founded by the government	IER6
The is impactful to both inmates and the service providers (Social workers)	IER7

4.11 Reliability and Validity of the Constructs

Granting the achievement of the uni-dimensionality of the constructs in this study, the next phase has to deal with the evaluation of each of the constructs for reliability and validity measures (DeWulf, Odekerken-Schroder, & Iacobucci, 2001). In this study, reflective measurement models are assessed on their internal consistency reliability and validity. Reliability refers to the consistency of a measure. A measure is reliable (in the sense of test-retest reliability) when it produces consistent outcomes under consistent conditions. Whereas, validity, is in relation to the extent to which a construct's indicators jointly measure what they are supposed to measure.

Specifically, measures such as Composite reliability and Cronbachs alpha (as a means to assess the internal consistency reliability), convergent validity (individual indicator reliability and average variance extracted), and discriminant validity (Fornell-Larcker criterion and cross-loadings) are employed in this study (Hair *et al.*, 2014, p.97).

4.11.1 Internal Consistency Reliability

Internal consistency reliability is described as “a form of reliability used to evaluate the consistency of results across items on the same test. It determines whether the items measuring a construct are similar in their scores (that is, if the correlations between the items are large)” (Hair *et al.*, 2014; Hair *et al.*, 2010; Sekaran & Bougie, 2010; Litwin, 1995). Prior literature has proved Cronbach alpha and Composite reliability as criteria for internal consistency reliability, and this is adopted in the present study (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010; Hair *et al.*, 2010; Creswell, 2010). Cronbach alpha assumes that all indicators are equally reliable but PLS-SEM prioritises the indicators according to their individual reliability, hence the preference for composite reliability which takes into account the different outer loadings of the indicator variables.

As a convention, the composite reliability varies between 0 and 1 with higher values indicating higher levels of reliability. Specifically, composite reliability and Cronbachs alpha values of 0.60 to 0.70 are acceptable in exploratory research, while in more advanced stages of research, values between 0.70 and 0.90 are regarded as satisfactory (Nunally & Berstein, 1994), and values above 0.90 (and definitely > 0.95) are undesirable (Hair *et al.*, 2014; Hayduk & Littvay, 2012; Rossiter, 2002; Drolet & Morrison, 2001). In the determination for the reflective measurement models, the

estimates for the relationships between the reflective latent variables and their indicators (outer loadings) are crucial, and this is represented in Table 4.14.

In this study, based on the key factor loadings and cross loadings shown in Table 4.14, all outer loadings of the reflective constructs, PRP, RR, ER, EIR, and IER are well above the threshold value of 0.708 except PRP1 (0.597) that was retained, which if the item is deleted increases the composite reliability (CR) and AVE above the threshold value of 0.70 to 0.90 (and definitely > 0.95) and 0.70 respectively. The indicator, ER8 (outer loading: 0.501) has the smallest indicator reliability with a value of 0.251 (0.501^2), while the indicator PRP3 (outer loading: 0.866) has the highest indicator reliability with a value of 0.750 (0.866^2). Thus, all of the indicators for the five reflective constructs are well above the minimum acceptable level for outer loadings 0.5 (0.708^2). Similarly, the composite reliability (as in Table 4.15) values of 0.925 (PRP), 0.917 (RR), 0.881 (ER), 0.928 (EIR), and 0.913 (IER) illustrate that all the five reflective constructs have high levels of internal consistency reliability.

4.11.2 Convergent Validity

In this study and also in compliance with the convention, respective loadings and cross loadings are first to be evaluated for detection of problems with any particular items and for being criteria for establishing convergence validity (Bambale, 2013). In essence, the loadings and cross loadings of indicators in the respective constructs of this study is summarised and presented in Table 4.15.

Convergent validity refers to the extent to which a measure correlates positively with alternative measures of the same construct (Hair *et al.*, 2014; Sekaran & Bougie, 2010). In this study, convergent validity is established by considering the outer loadings of the indicators as well as the average variance extracted (AVE). It is

Table 4.14

Key Factor loadings and Cross loadings

important to state that higher outer loadings on a construct indicator are evident of association communalit y of indicators and is usually captured by

the construct. This characteristic is known as indicator reliability. Indicator reliability is the square of the standardized indicator's outer loading. This demonstrates how much of the variation in the item is explained by the construct, and this is sometimes refers to as the variance extracted from the item, that is, communality (item) (Sekaran & Bougie, 2013;

According to Hair, Hult, Ringle, and Sarstedt (2014), convergent validity builds on the AVE value as an evaluation criterion. In this study, the AVE values of PRP (0.557), RR (0.528), EIR (0.651), ER (0.520), and IER (0.603) are well above the minimum level of 0.50. Hence, the measures of the five reflective constructs have a high level of convergent validity.

	EIR	ER	IER	PRP	RR
EIR1	0.807	0.527	0.500	0.544	0.496
EIR2	0.855	0.517	0.498	0.546	0.523
EIR3	0.770	0.441	0.439	0.519	0.433
EIR4	0.857	0.471	0.552	0.565	0.463
EIR5	0.811	0.487	0.560	0.547	0.456
EIR6	0.835	0.526	0.569	0.610	0.447
EIR7	0.700	0.392	0.445	0.527	0.325
ER1	0.417	0.700	0.393	0.467	0.606
ER2	0.425	0.683	0.432	0.429	0.638
ER3	0.397	0.765	0.445	0.420	0.488
ER4	0.425	0.815	0.462	0.491	0.531
ER5	0.361	0.748	0.503	0.481	0.470
ER6	0.389	0.789	0.498	0.556	0.510
ER8	0.673	0.501	0.429	0.448	0.369
IER1	0.517	0.523	0.840	0.721	0.458
IER2	0.497	0.528	0.819	0.712	0.400
IER3	0.507	0.533	0.854	0.699	0.442
IER4	0.528	0.530	0.853	0.697	0.403
IER5	0.458	0.419	0.689	0.527	0.381
IER6	0.485	0.441	0.701	0.497	0.393
IER7	0.432	0.396	0.651	0.501	0.323
PRP1	0.701	0.476	0.514	0.597	0.365
PRP10	0.523	0.528	0.751	0.764	0.464
PRP2	0.506	0.478	0.592	0.811	0.400
PRP3	0.536	0.501	0.646	0.866	0.441
PRP4	0.521	0.516	0.651	0.847	0.432
PRP5	0.518	0.512	0.657	0.838	0.409
PRP6	0.597	0.525	0.640	0.762	0.390
PRP7	0.493	0.466	0.539	0.743	0.393
PRP8	0.329	0.424	0.448	0.602	0.292
PRP9	0.308	0.419	0.524	0.557	0.328
RR10	0.389	0.601	0.392	0.462	0.637
RR2	0.455	0.581	0.340	0.347	0.790
RR3	0.433	0.557	0.376	0.344	0.795
RR4	0.441	0.534	0.355	0.353	0.763
RR5	0.256	0.410	0.319	0.311	0.645
RR6	0.361	0.408	0.331	0.322	0.668
RR7	0.357	0.465	0.401	0.349	0.733
RR8	0.459	0.590	0.453	0.510	0.758
RR9	0.460	0.621	0.458	0.461	0.740
RR1	0.418	0.475	0.307	0.339	0.716

4.11.3 Discriminant Validity

Prior literature describes discriminant validity as the “extent to which a construct is truly distinct from other constructs by empirical standards (Hair *et al.*, 2010; Sekaran & Bougie, 2010, Creswell, 2010). By establishing discriminant validity means that the construct is unique and captures phenomena, which is not represented by other constructs in the reflective model.

Specifically, there are two measures of discriminant validity. First, examine the cross loadings of the indicators as in Table 4.16 by confirming an indicator’s outer loading on the associated construct is greater than all of its loadings on other constructs, that is, cross loadings (Hair, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2011). If there is any cross loadings that exceed the indicators’ outer loadings, this portends a discriminant validity problem. Considering Table 4.16 of this study, for example, the outer loadings of PRP3 (0.866), RR3 (0.795), EIR5 (0.857), ER4 (0.815), and IER3 (0.854) demonstrate greater loadings than all of their loadings on other constructs (that is, the cross loadings).

Second, compare the square root of the AVE values with the latent variable correlations. This implies that the square root of each construct’s AVE as a rule must be greater than its highest correlation with any other construct in accordance with the Fornell-Lacker (1981) criterion (Hair *et al.*, 2010; Sekaran & Bougie, 2010). The logic behind this conservative approach focuses on the idea that a construct shares more variance with its associated indicators than with any other construct. This principle as noted by Hair *et al.* (2014) applies only to reflective constructs. Table 4.16 illustrates the correlations and discriminant validity of this study.

Table 4.15

The Measurement Model Summary (Result for Reflective)

Latent Variable	Indicator	Loading	Indicator Reliability	Composite Reliability	AVE
Economy Requirement	EIR1	0.807	0.651	0.928	0.651
	EIR2	0.855	0.731		
	EIR3	0.770	0.593		
	EIR4	0.857	0.734		
	EIR5	0.811	0.658		
	EIR6	0.835	0.697		
	EIR7	0.700	0.490		
Empowerment Requirement	ER1	0.700	0.490	0.881	0.520
	ER2	0.683	0.466		
	ER3	0.765	0.585		
	ER4	0.815	0.664		
	ER5	0.748	0.560		
	ER6	0.789	0.623		
	ER8	0.501	0.251		
Inmate Empowerment Recidivism	IER1	0.840	0.706	0.913	0.603
	IER2	0.819	0.671		
	IER3	0.854	0.729		
	IER4	0.853	0.728		
	IER5	0.689	0.475		
	IER6	0.701	0.491		
	IER7	0.651	0.424		
Preventive/Incapacitation Related Problem	PRP1	0.597	0.356	0.925	0.557
	PRP10	0.764	0.584		
	PRP2	0.811	0.658		
	PRP3	0.866	0.750		
	PRP4	0.847	0.717		
	PRP5	0.838	0.702		
	PRP6	0.762	0.581		
	PRP7	0.743	0.552		
	PRP8	0.602	0.362		
	PRP9	0.557	0.310		
Rehabilitation Requirement	RR10	0.637	0.406	0.917	0.528
	RR2	0.790	0.624		
	RR3	0.795	0.632		
	RR4	0.763	0.582		
	RR5	0.645	0.416		
	RR6	0.668	0.446		
	RR7	0.733	0.537		
	RR8	0.758	0.575		
	RR9	0.740	0.548		
	RR1	0.716	0.513		

Table 4.16

Discriminant Validity (Fornell-Lacker Criterion)

	EIR	ER	IER	PRP	RR
EIR	0.807				
ER	0.599	0.721			
IER	0.631	0.624	0.777		
PRP	0.681	0.652	0.808	0.747	
RR	0.563	0.734	0.519	0.530	0.726

Note: Diagonals that displayed in bold represent the square average variance extracted (AVE) while the values, not in bold represent the correlations.

4.11.4 Summary of Results for Reflective Measurement Models

Granting the importance of the reflective measurement models evaluation criteria to this study, the researcher presents in Table 4.17 and Figure 4.2 the summaries of the results of the reflective measurement model assessment (in three decimal places) and the pictorial representation of the results of the study. Following the presentation of Table 4.17 and Figure 4.2, the researcher has demonstrated that all the models evaluation criteria have been met (i.e. conforms to the requirements of Table 4.6 Systematic Evaluation Process of PLS-SEM Results, subsection 4.7.1), thereby providing rigid support for the measures' reliability and validity in this study.

In the initial theoretical model, there are five constructs depicting the four exogenous variable constructs (i.e. empowered and economical: inmates and ex-offenders, inmates' empowerment problem of recidivism and preventive or incapacitation related problem representation), and one endogenous variable constructs (rehabilitation assessment). These five constructs comprise 42 indicators, out of which 1 indicator or manifest variables suffer deletions. The initial rehabilitation (inmates and ex-offenders) latent variable adapted from (Isiaka, 2016) of 10 indicators, all the indicators, were retained and used in this study. Specifically, in relation to the initial

empowered (inmates and ex-offenders) latent variable adapted from (Kalu, 2015) that consists of 8 indicators, only 7 indicators were retained and used in this study.

Table 4.17

The Measurement Model Summary (Result for Reflective)

Latent Variable	Indicator	Loading	Indicator Reliability	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	AVE	Discriminant Validity
Economy Requirement	EIR1	0.807	0.651	0.910	0.928	0.651	Yes
	EIR2	0.855	0.731				
	EIR3	0.770	0.593				
	EIR4	0.857	0.734				
	EIR5	0.811	0.658				
	EIR6	0.835	0.697				
	EIR7	0.700	0.490				
Empowerment Requirement	ER1	0.700	0.490	0.842	0.881	0.520	Yes
	ER2	0.683	0.466				
	ER3	0.765	0.585				
	ER4	0.815	0.664				
	ER5	0.748	0.560				
	ER6	0.789	0.623				
	ER8	0.501	0.251				
	IER1	0.840	0.706				
Inmate Empowerment Recidivism	IER2	0.819	0.671				
	IER3	0.854	0.729				
	IER4	0.853	0.728				
	IER5	0.689	0.475				
	IER6	0.701	0.491				
	IER7	0.651	0.424				
Preventive/Inc apacitation Related Problem	PRP1	0.597	0.356	0.908	0.925	0.557	Yes
	PRP10	0.764	0.584				
	PRP2	0.811	0.658				
	PRP3	0.866	0.750				
	PRP4	0.847	0.717				
	PRP5	0.838	0.702				
	PRP6	0.762	0.581				
	PRP7	0.743	0.552				
	PRP8	0.602	0.362				
	PRP9	0.557	0.310				
Rehabilitation Requirement	RR10	0.637	0.406	0.900	0.917	0.528	Yes
	RR2	0.790	0.624				
	RR3	0.795	0.632				
	RR4	0.763	0.582				
	RR5	0.645	0.416				
	RR6	0.668	0.446				
	RR7	0.733	0.537				
	RR8	0.758	0.575				
	RR9	0.740	0.548				
	RR1	0.716	0.513				

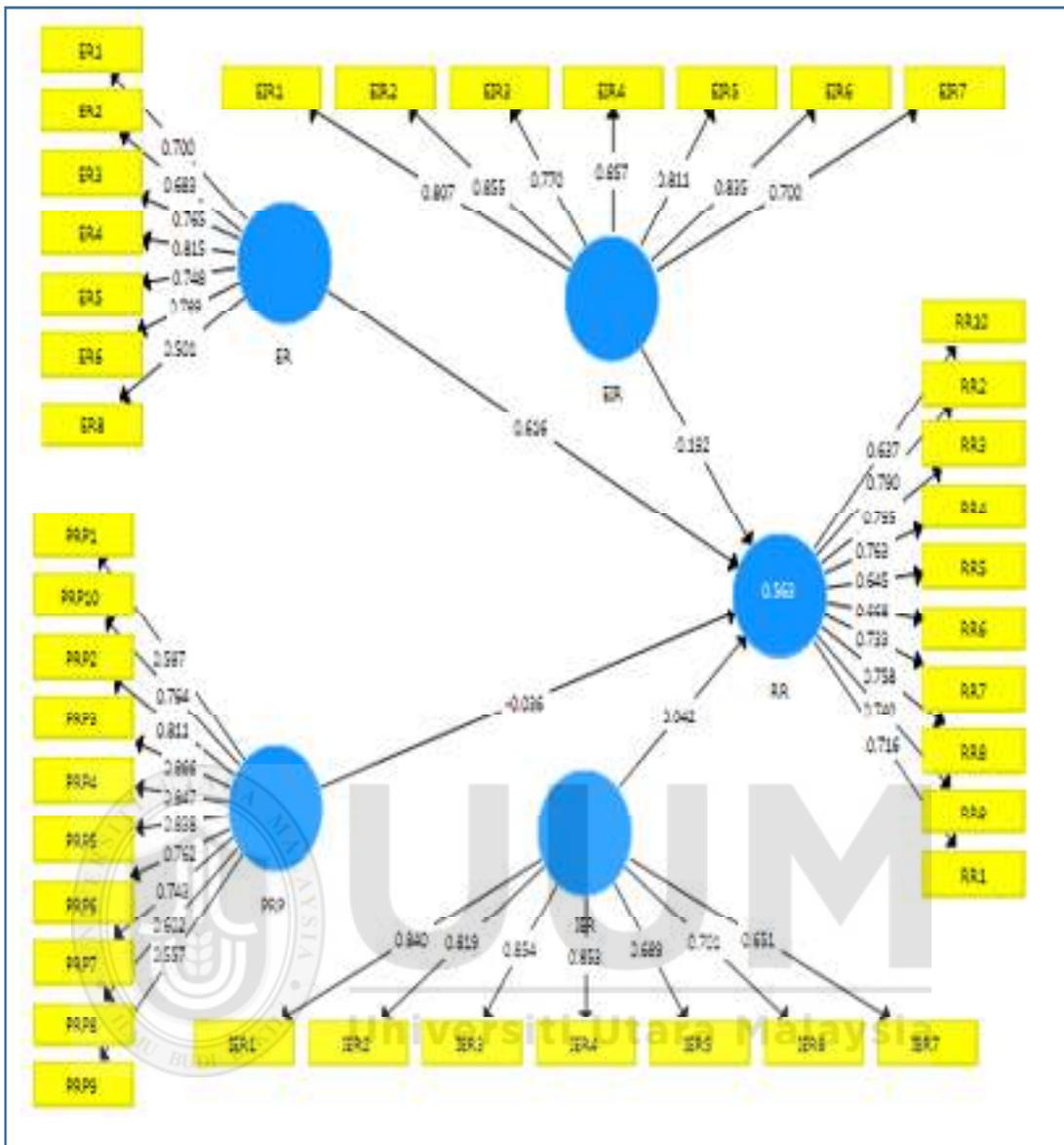


Figure 4.1. Results for the Reflective Measurement Model

Similarly, the economically (inmates and ex-offenders) latent variable adapted from Chui (2010) and McLeod (2009) of 7 items, all items were retained. More importantly, Preventive related problem representation which comprises 10 indicators adapted from (Adekunle, 2016), all indicators were retained and employed in this study. Similarly, the last dependent variable of task performance preventive or incapacitation assessment adapted from (Adekunle, 2016), that consists of 10 indicators were retained and used in this study.

By this revised theoretical model illustrated in Figure 4.2, there exists a first order constructs of rehabilitation (RR) inmates and ex-offenders, empowered (ER) inmates and ex-offenders, and economically (EIR) inmates and ex-offenders. In addition, RR is reflected with 10 indicators, ER has 7 indicators and EIR possesses 7 indicators. Similarly, preventive or incapacitation related problem representation (PRP) consists of 10 manifest variables and the last construct of inmates empowerment problem of recidivism assessment (IER) comprises 7 indicators. Thus, the revised theoretical model reflects three exogenous variables (RR, ER, and EIR) and two endogenous variables (PRP, and IER).

4.12 Analysis and Results of PLS-SEM Structural Model (Path Coefficient Analysis)

In this section, the researcher presents the assessment of the structural model results to determine whether the empirical data support the concept, and to decide if the concept has been empirically confirmed. Prior literature confirms that PLS-SEM fits the model to the sample data to obtain the best parameter estimates by maximising the explained variance of the endogenous latent variable(s) (Hair *et al.*, 2014). Whereas, the CB-SEM estimates parameters in order that the differences between the sample covariance and those predicted by the conceptual or theoretical model are minimised (Rigdon, 2012).

Following, there are 4 hypotheses which were formulated to answer the research questions highlighted in chapter 1.5 of this study. Similarly, all exogenous constructs (rehabilitation, empowerment, and economically (inmates and ex-offender) necessitate to be correlated, but no correlations are hypothesised (Kline, 2005; Saidon, 2012) in this study. Figure 4.4 represent the Structural model (Bootstrapping) of the study. Since this

study adopts the use of PLS-SEM as statistical analysis tool, the key criteria for assessing the structural model are: 1) the significance of the path coefficients, the level of the R^2 values, the f^2 effect size, the predictive relevance (Q^2), effect size (Ringle, Sarstedt, & Straub, 2012; Hair, Sarstedt, Pieper, & Ringle, 2012a).

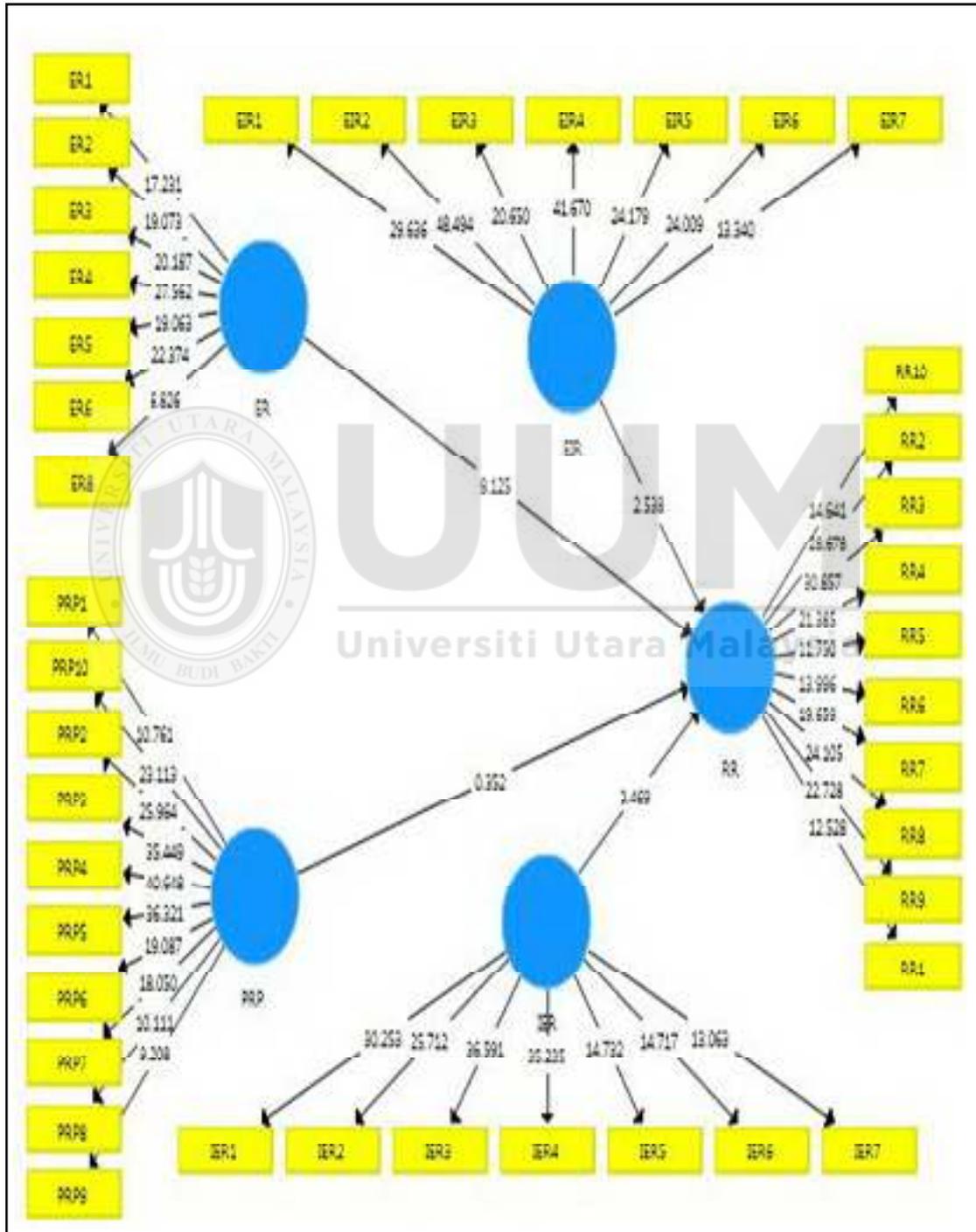


Figure 4.2. Results of the Bootstrapping Structural Model (Bootstrapping) The effect of the Latent Variable on The Independent Variable

4.12.1 Collinearity Assessment

Collinearity occurs when two constructs are highly correlated in the context of structural model evaluation (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010). Literature has shown that high levels of collinearity between formative indicators are a crucial issue because of their impact on the estimation of weights and their statistical significance (Hair *et al.*, 2012). Contrasting, reflective indicators which are essentially interchangeable, high correlations are expected and thus, pose no threat on the estimation parameters and statistical significance (Hair *et al.*, 2014; Chin, 2010; Albers, 2010). This research is solely conducted using reflective indicators for measurement model and structural model evaluation, and hence, rigidly aligns with the position of Hair *et al.* (2014) as no threat is expected on the estimation parameters and statistical significance.

Table 4.18
Collinearity of the Variables

S/N	Variables	VIF
1	Empowerment Requirement (ER)	1.944
2	Economy Requirement (EIR)	2.060
3	Preventive or Incapacitation Related Problem (PRP)	3.525
4	Inmate Empowerment problem of Recidivism Requirement	3.083

4.12.2 Assessment of the Path Coefficients in the Structural Model

Having confirmed that the construct measures are reliable and valid, the next step requires the assessment of the structural model results. Specifically, in the process of assessing the PLS-SEM results for the structural model, two important issues require adequate consideration. These are: 1) the significance of the constructs relationships and 2) the relevance of coefficients in the structural model (Hair *et al.*, 2013; Hair *et al.*, 2012)

In testing for the significance, the application of bootstrapping routine and examination of t values, p values, or bootstrapping confidence intervals is adopted in this study. In addition, the relative sizes of path coefficients are compared as well as the total effects, f^2 effect sizes, and q^2 effect size are considered. The significance of this is to enhance the interpretation of results by identifying key constructs with the highest relevance and to explaining the endogenous latent variables of preventive or incapacitation related problem representation and task performance of inmate's empowerment problem of recidivism assessment in the structural model.

4.12.3 Evaluation of the Coefficients of Determination (R^2 values) in the Structural Model

The purpose of adopting PLS-SEM as statistical analysis tool in this study is based on its prediction capabilities. The R^2 represents the amount of explained variance of the endogenous constructs (preventive or incapacitation related problem representation and task performance of inmates empowerment problem of recidivism assessment) in the structural model. Prior literature has indicated that a well-developed path model to explain certain key constructs such as rehabilitation, empowerment and economy (inmates and ex-offenders) should deliver sufficiently high R^2 values. As noted by Chin (2010) and Albers (2010), the baseline for interpreting R^2 values of target constructs are 0.25 (weak), 0.50 (medium), and 0.75 (substantial).

Hair *et al.* (2012) agreed with the R^2 values baseline for interpretation purposes and this study; the R^2 value for the mediating variable (endogenous variable) of “preventive or incapacitation related problem representation” is 0.563, and this confirms substantial amount of explained variance in the construct. Similarly, the R^2 value for the dependent variable (endogenous variable) of “preventive and

incapacitation assessment” is 0.563, and this also confirms substantial amount of explained variance in the construct. The researcher has demonstrated that R^2 values evaluation criteria have been met by providing high values above the required minimum, thereby providing rigid support for them in this study.

Table 4.19

Assessment of Coefficient Determination (R^2)

R Square	R Square	R Square Adjusted
RR	0.563	0.554

4.12.4 Evaluation of the Effect size (f^2 values) in the Structural Model

In this study, the f^2 effect size is used to analyse the constructs in explaining the selected endogenous latent constructs (preventive related problem representation and task performance inmates’ recidivism assessment). More specifically, the f^2 effect size captures the contribution of each exogenous variable (that is, rehabilitation, empowerment and economy (inmates and ex-offenders) to the R^2 value of the target construct of preventive or incapacitation related problem representation, and task performance inmates recidivism assessment in the structural model. The guidelines for assessing f^2 are that values of 0.02, 0.15, and 0.35 respectively represent small, medium, and large effects (Cohen, 1988) of the endogenous latent variable. Table 4.16 represents the evaluation of f^2 effect size on the structural model of this study.

Table 4.20

Determination of effect size (f^2) and rating on the Structural Model

Independent Variables	Effect Size (F^2)	Rating
EIR -> RR	0.04	Small
ER -> RR	0.45	Strong
IER -> RR	0.00	None
PRP -> RR	0.00	None

From the Table 4.20, the f^2 effect size on the structural model for this study is assessed. First, the preventive or incapacitation related problem representation (endogenous construct – mediating construct) evaluation indicates f^2 effect size of ER (0.45), EIR (0.04) PRP (0.00), and IER (0.00) as falling within the small and large effect sizes, thus confirming the evaluation criteria to have been met, and thus demonstrating the contribution of each of the exogenous constructs of rehabilitation, empowerment and economy (inmate and ex-offenders) to the target endogenous construct of preventive and incapacitation related problem representation.

4.12.5 Evaluating the Blindfolding and Predictive Relevance Q^2 and q^2 in the Structural Model

Further to assessing the magnitude of the R^2 values as a criterion of predictive accuracy, the researcher also examines Stone-Geisser's Q^2 value (Geisser, 1974; Stone, 1974). This measure is an indicator to demonstrate the model's predictive importance. Specifically, when the SEM-PLS exhibits predictive significance, it accurately predicts the data points of indicators in reflective measurement model of endogenous constructs (Hair *et al.*, 2014). Similarly, the Q^2 values larger than zero shows the path model's predictive relevance for preventive or incapacitation related problem representation and task performance inmates empowerment problem of recidivism assessment. In this study, the Q^2 value is obtained by employing the blindfolding procedure for a set distance D of 7, though a distance figure of 5 to 10 is permissible (Hair *et al.*, 2014).

According to Henseler *et al.*, (2009), blindfolding is a sample reuse technique that omits data every n th data point in the endogenous construct's indicators and estimates the parameters with the remaining data points. The guideline for evaluating q^2 is similar to f^2 with the values of 0.02, 0.15, and 0.35 respectively represent small,

medium, and large effects (Cohen, 1988) of the endogenous latent variable. Table 4.21 represents the predictive assessment of q^2 values on the structural model of this study.

Table 4.21

Predictive Relevance of the construct

Total	SSO	SSE	Q^2 (1-SSE/SSO)
RR	1900	1387	0.270

Predictive relevance (Q^2) > 0

First and most importantly with respect to PRP and IER, the researcher obtain the sum of the squared observations (SSO) and the sum of prediction errors (SSE). The result in the last column (i.e. $1 - SSE/SSO$) is the value of the predictive importance Q^2 . In the path model, the predictive quality Q^2 of RR have values of 0.27, which present larger predictive importance than the baseline criteria of Cohen (1988). Therefore, it implies that the model has predictive relevance for the endogenous constructs of RR since their resulting Q^2 values are larger than zero.

4.13 Direct Effects' Hypotheses

In this study, there are four direct effect hypotheses which have been formulated to answer the research questions. The articulated hypotheses encompass the relationship between rehabilitation, empowerment, and economy (inmates and ex-offenders) as the exogenous constructs (independent constructs), preventive or incapacitation related problem representation as the second endogenous construct (mediating construct), and preventive related problem responses assessment as the first endogenous construct (dependent construct). These hypotheses include:

Hypothesis 1: Rehabilitation – inmates and ex-offenders (RR) is positively related to Preventive or Incapacitation Related Problem Assessment (PRP).

Hypothesis 2: Empowerment - inmates and ex-offenders (ER) is positively related to Inmate Empowerment Problem of Recidivism Assessment (IER).

Hypothesis 3: Economy – inmates and ex-offenders (EIR) is positively related to Preventive or Incapacitation Related Problem Assessment (PRP).

Hypothesis 4: Rehabilitation - inmates and ex-offenders (RR) is positively related to Inmate Empowerment Problem of Recidivism Representation (IER).

Hypothesis 5: Empowerment - inmates and ex-offenders (ER) is positively related to Preventive or Incapacitation Related Problem Assessment (PRP).

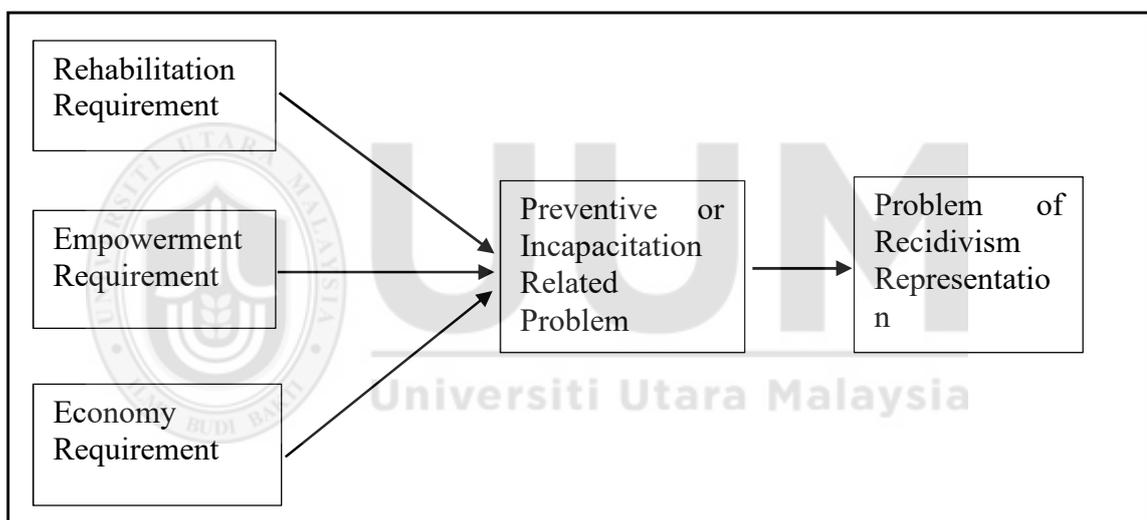


Figure 4.3. Relationship between RR, ER, EIR PRP and IER

4.14 Direct Effects

In this section of the study, the researcher presents the direct relationship effects between the exogenous constructs of rehabilitation (RR), empowerment (ER), and economy (EIR) - inmates and ex-offenders on inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment (IER). According to Chin (1998b), the contribution of each exogenous construct is made manifest by the path coefficient (standardised beta values), the t values and the p values of the PLS-SEM structural model. Specifically,

the study is basically on the mediating influence of preventive or incapacitation related problem representation on Preventive or incapacitation relate problem representation assessment and rehabilitation, empowerment, and economy (inmates and ex-offenders) in the in Kwara state, Nigerian.

Similarly, subsection 1 of the main section deals with the direct relationships between rehabilitation, empowerment and economy (inmates and ex-offender) and inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment. Next, subsection 2 presents the direct relationships between rehabilitation, empowerment, and economy (inmates and ex-offender) and preventive or incapacitation related problem, and following subsection 2 is the last and the concluding subsection 3 which highlights the direct relationship between preventive or incapacitation related problem representation and inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment. This study adopts the selection of significance levels at $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$ (Hair *et al.*, 2010).

4.14.1 Rehabilitation, Empowerment and Economy and Inmate Empowerment Problem of Recidivism Assessment

This subsection highlights the direct effect results of rehabilitation, empowerment, and economy (inmates and ex-offender) and preventive or incapacitation related problem assessment based on the hypothesised relationships. Table 4.22 demonstrates the path coefficient (standardised beta values), the standard error, the t values, the p values of the PLS-SEM structural model and the decision adopted.

Table 4.22

Direct relationship effects of (RR), (ER) and (EIR) on IER) and (PRP)

	Beta	Standard Error	T - value	P -value
EIR -> RR	0.193	0.076	2.538**	0.011
ER -> RR	0.617	0.067	9.125***	0.000
IER -> RR	0.048	0.090	0.469	0.639
PRP -> RR	-0.036	0.101	0.352	0.725

*Note: ***Shows the item is significant at the $p < 0.01$ p 0.05(1% level)*

This table of direct relationships between rehabilitation (RR), empowerment (ER), economy (EIR), inmate empowerment problem of recidivism (IER) and preventive or incapacitation related problem (PRP) assessment portends four scenarios. Firstly, the result shows that rehabilitation, as an attribute, maintained no significant relationship with inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment (competency). In essence, inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment (IER) in the prison requires specialised rehabilitation expert of social worker (beta = 0.048; $t = 0.469$; $p = 0.639$).

Secondly, inmate and ex-offender empowerment (ER) recorded significant relationship with rehabilitation programme (RR). This indicates that empowerment, as an attribute are held by individuals, which enable both inmate and ex-offender to perform their roles competently in the prison is relevant to empower the inmate to reduce recidivism, most especially in the Oku Kura and Kwara state (beta = 0.617; $t = 9.125$; $p = 0.000$).

Thirdly, economy of the inmates and ex-offenders (EIR) as an attitude enhances the behaviour and reasoning of both inmates and ex-offender towards the discharge of

their roles with specific emphasises on prevention and incapacitation assessment. The results from the PLS-SEM indicates a very strong relationship between economy and rehabilitation programme (RR). (beta = 0.193; $t = 2.538$. $p = 0.011$).

Fourthly, the result shows that rehabilitation, as an attribute, maintained no significant relationship with preventive or incapacitation related problem assessment (IER) (competency). In essence, preventive or incapacitation related problem assessment (IER) in the prison requires specialised rehabilitation expert of social worker (beta = 0.036; $t = 0.352$; $p = 0.725$).

Most importantly, Figures 4.4 and 4.5 pictorially illustrate the path coefficient (standardised beta values), the standard error, and the t values for the hypothesised relationships.

Most specifically, the results highlights that among the three predictors of IER, Economy (EIR) requirement of inmates and ex-offender recorded the highest significant path coefficient (beta = 0.511). Thus, it indicates the significant contribution of RR as the most important predictor of task performance prevention or incapacitation assessment by social worker in the Oke Kura, Prison Kwara State and Nigerian prison service.

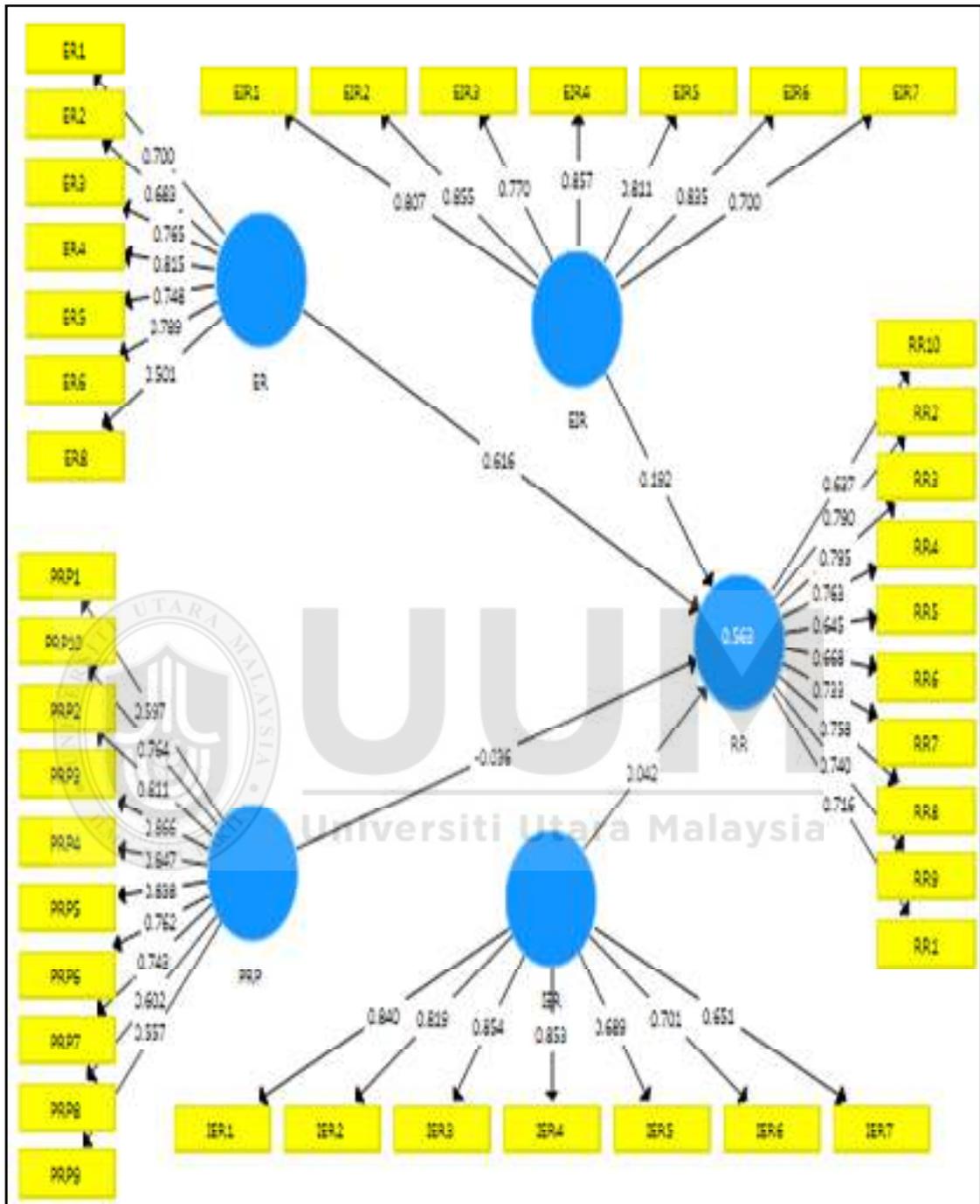


Figure 4.4. Results of the PLS-SEM Algorithm Direct Effects: RR, ER, EIR, PRP and IER

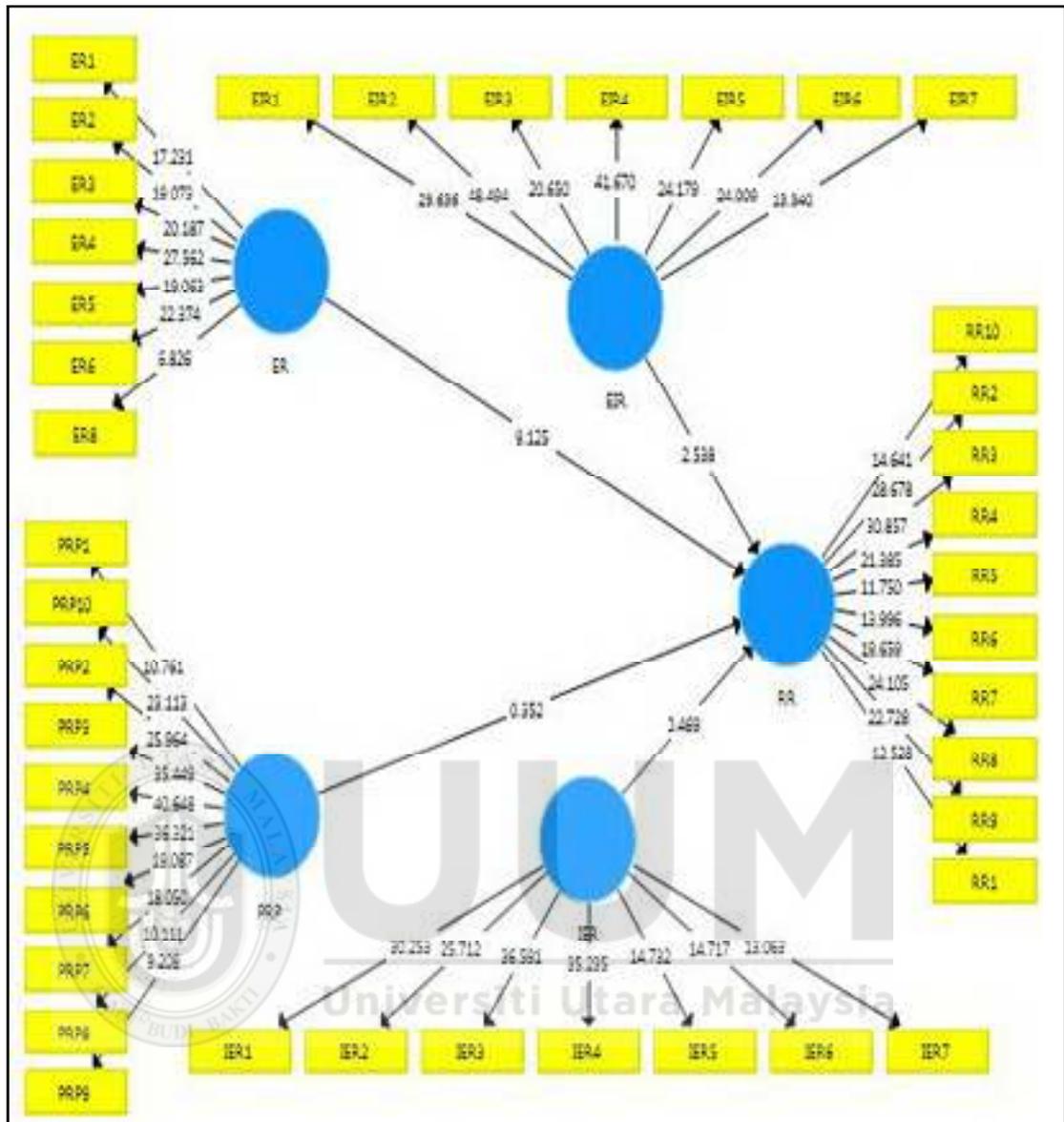


Figure 4.5. Results of the PLS-SEM Bootstrapping Direct Effects: RR, ER, EIR, PRP and IER

Similarly, RR recorded the lowest path coefficient (beta = 0.129) among the three predictors of IER. Although, significant at $p = 0.000$), the results of the relationship between inmates and ex-offender skills and prevention or incapacitation assessment is somehow surprising. This is more so when considering the influence of enhanced empowerment to the inmate and ex-offender in assessing prevention or incapacitation in the era of globalisation that is characterised with information technology as a behaviour enabler or encourager, and coupled with new and complex legislation,

thereby creating opportunities to perpetrate unlawful behaviour and high demand for worker. The results achieved on the significant direct relationships between rehabilitation, empowerment and economy (inmates and ex-offender) and inmate empowerment to problem of recidivism assessment are reliable and valid, and also consistent with previous studies (DasGupta et al., 2006; Chui, 2010; Kasum, 2010; Davis *et al.*, 2010; DiGabrielle, 2008; Ramaswamy, 2007). In addition, all the three hypotheses - H1a, H1b, and H1c are well supported, and, therefore, consequently accepted by this study.

4.14.1 Ex-offender and Inmate differ in terms of Rehabilitation Knowledge Requirement

In this subsection, the Mann-Whitney U test is employed to test for differences between ex-offender and inmate on a continuous measure. Table 2.22 highlights the result of the hypotheses. Specifically, this subsection deals with hypothesis 1 which states: “Positive significant relationship between Rehabilitation (inmates and ex-offenders), and preventive or incapacitation related problem representation”. Since there is a statistically significant difference between ex-offender and inmate, it is necessary to describe the direction of the difference, which incorporates the median values for each group.

The result of the Mann-Whitney U Test revealed a significant difference in the levels of knowledge requirement of inmate (Md = 5, n = 57) and Inmate (Md = 4, n = 133), $U = 2784.000$, $z = -13.645$, $p = .000$, $r = .8$.

The effect size statistic (r) is calculated by using the z value reported in the output and depicted in Table 4.22. $r = z / \text{square root of } N$, where $N = \text{total number of cases}$.

In the Table 5.22, $z = -13.645$ and $N = 328$; therefore the r value is 0.8. This would be considered a large effect size using Cohen (1988) criteria of 0.1 = small effect, 0.3 = medium effect, and 0.5 = large effect.

Most importantly, the result of the statistical significant of ex-offender possessing higher levels of the knowledge requirement than inmate was also confirmed and supported through a hypothesis test summary of independent samples from the non-parametric tests option in the Analyse menu.

4.14.2 Ex-offender and Inmate differ in terms of Skills of Empowerment Requirement

In this subsection, the Mann-Whitney U test is employed to test for differences between ex-offender and inmate on a continuous measure. Table 4.22 highlights the result of the hypotheses. Specifically, this subsection deals with hypothesis 2b which states: “Positive significant relationship between empowered (inmates and ex-offenders), and inmates’ recidivism”. Since there is a statistically significant difference between ex-offender and inmate, it is necessary to describe the direction of the difference, which incorporates the median values for each group.

Table 4.23

Mann-Whitney U Test for differences between Social Worker and Prison Officer

Hypo- Thesis No.	Latent Variable	Role to Social Worker	N	Test Statistics			Means		Decision
				Mann- Whitney U Test	Z-Score	Asymp. Sig. (2- tailed)	Median		
1	Rehabilitation	1 FI	57	2784.00 0	-13.645	.000	5.00	Support	
		2 Inmate	133				4.00		
		Total	190				5.00		
2	Empowerment	1 FI	57	11436.0 00	-3.143	.002	5.00	Support	
		2 Inmate	133				5.00		
		Total	190				5.00		
3	Economy	1 FI	57	28.000	-15.903	.000	5.00	Support	
		2 Inmate	133				3.57		
		Total	190				4.43		
4	Preventive or Incapacitation Related Problem Representation	1 FI	57	1440.50 0	-14.264	.000	5.00	Support	
		2 Inmate	133				4.17		
		Total	190				4.50		
5	Inmate Empowerment Problem of Recidivism	1 FI	57	509.000	-15.585	.000	5.00	Support	
		2 Inmate	133				3.75		
		Total	190				4.50		

The result of the Mann-Whitney U Test revealed a significant difference in the rehabilitation levels of inmate ($Md = 5$, $n = 57$) and social worker ($Md = 5$, $n = 133$), $U = 11436.000$, $z = -3.143$, $p = .002$, $r = .2$.

The effect size statistic (r) is calculated by using the z value reported in the output and depicted in Table 4.22. $r = z / \text{square root of } N$, where $N = \text{total number of cases}$.

In the Table 4.22, $z = -3.143$ and $N = 190$; therefore the r value is 0.2. This would be considered a medium effect size using Cohen (1988) criteria of $.1 = \text{small effect}$, $.3 = \text{medium effect}$, and $.5 = \text{large effect}$. Most importantly, the result of the statistical

significant of social worker possessing higher levels of skills or rehabilitation requirement than prison worker was also confirmed through a hypothesis test summary of independent samples from the nonparametric tests option in the Analyse menu.

4.14.3 Ex-offender and Inmate differ in terms of Economy Requirement

In this subsection, the Mann-Whitney U test is employed to test for differences between ex-offender and inmate on a continuous measure. Table 4.22 presents the result of the hypotheses. Specifically, this subsection deals with hypothesis 3 which states: “positive significant relationship between Economy (ex-offender and inmate), and preventive or incapacitation related problem representation”. Since there is a statistically significant difference between ex-offender and inmate as in Table 4.22, it is necessary to describe the direction of the difference, which incorporates the median values for each group.

The result of the Mann-Whitney U Test revealed a significant difference in the Economy life of inmate levels ($Md = 5$, $n = 57$) and auditors ($Md = 3.57$, $n = 147$), $U = 28.000$, $z = -15.903$, $p = .000$, $r = .9$. The effect size statistic (r) is calculated by using the z value reported in the output and depicted in Table 4.22. $r = z / \text{square root of } N$, where $N = \text{total number of cases}$.

In the Table 4.22, $z = -15.903$ and $N = 190$; therefore the r value is 0.9. This would be considered a large effect size using Cohen (1988) criteria of .1 = small effect, .3 = medium effect, and .5 = large effect. Most importantly, the result of the statistical significant of ex-offender possessing higher levels of knowledge requirement than inmates was also confirmed through a hypothesis test summary of independent

samples from the nonparametric tests option in the Analyse menu. The result is represented in Figure 4.5.

4.14.4 Ex-offender and Inmate differ in terms of Preventive Incapacitation Related Problem Representation Requirement

For this study, the Mann-Whitney U test is employed to test for differences between ex-offender and inmate on a continuous measure. Table 4.22 presents the result of the hypotheses, especially Hypothesis 5. Specifically, this subsection deals with hypothesis 3 which states: “Positive significant relationship between Empowered (inmates and ex-offenders), and inmates’ recidivism”. Since there is a statistically significant difference between Empowered (inmates and ex-offenders), and inmates’ recidivism as in Table 4.22, it is appropriate to describe the direction of the difference, which incorporates the median values for each group.

The result of the Mann-Whitney U Test revealed a significant difference in the preventive related problem representation levels of ex-offender ($Md = 5$, $n = 43$) and inmate ($Md = 4.17$, $n = 147$), $U = 1440.500$, $z = -14.264$, $p = .000$, $r = .8$. The effect size statistic (r) is calculated by using the z value reported in the output and this is illustrated in Table 4.22. $r = z / \text{square root of } N$, where $N = \text{total number of cases}$.

According to the Table 4.22, $z = -14.264$ and $N = 190$; therefore the r value is 0.8. This would be considered a large effect size using Cohen (1988) criteria of .1 = small effect, .3 = medium effect, and .5 = large effect. Most importantly, the result of the statistical significant of rehabilitation possessing higher levels of ex-offender than inmate was also confirmed through a hypothesis test summary of independent samples from the nonparametric tests option in the Analyse menu.

4.14.5 Ex-offender and Inmate differ in terms of Inmate Empowerment Problem of Recidivism Representation

For this study, the Mann-Whitney U test is adopted to test for differences between social ex-offender and inmate on a continuous measure. Table 4.22 presents the result of the hypotheses, especially Hypothesis 4. Specifically, this subsection deals with hypothesis 4 which reads: “rehabilitation have significant higher levels of inmate than ex-offender”. Since there is a statistically significant difference between ex-offender and inmate as in Table 4.22, it is appropriate to describe the direction of the difference, which incorporates the median values for each group.

The result of the Mann-Whitney U Test revealed a significant difference in the preventive related problem representation assessment levels of rehabilitation (Md = 5, n = 57) and inmate (Md = 3.75, n = 133), $U = 509.000$, $z = -15.585$, $p = .000$, $r = .9$. The effect size statistic (r) is calculated by using the z value reported in the output and this is illustrated in Table 4.22. $r = z / \text{square root of } N$, where $N = \text{total number of cases}$.

According to the Table 4.22, $z = -15.585$ and $N = 190$; therefore the r value is 0.9. This would be considered a large effect size using Cohen (1988) criteria of .1 = small effect, .3 = medium effect, and .5 = large effect. Most importantly, the result of the statistical significant of inmate possessing higher levels of preventive related problem representation assessment requirement than ex-offender was also confirmed through a hypothesis test summary of independent samples from the nonparametric tests option in the Analyse menu.

Accordingly, Table 4.18 and Figures 4.12 to 4.17 demonstrate the key summary of the findings and confirm the results of the five Hypotheses (Hypotheses 1 – 5) which

states that ex-offender possess significant higher levels of knowledge rehabilitation, empowerment, and economy life of the inmate, preventive related problem representation, and inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment than ex-offender. In essence, hypotheses 1 – 5 of this study, having been tested are supported empirically. Granting the presentation of all the results which include the main effects, the mediating effects and the differences in each group (ex-offender and inmate), following and the next section of this chapter highlights key summary of the hypotheses testing.

4.15 Summary of Hypotheses Testing

This section of the study presents a summary of the results in relation to tested hypotheses in accordance with research questions 1 and 2 in Chapter One. A total of five hypothesised relationships are tested in this research. All the five hypotheses were empirically supported. Table 4.23 summarises the results, and the implications of these results are discussed further in the next chapter.

Table 4.24

Summary of Results of Hypotheses Testing

No	Hypotheses	Result
Direct effect on inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment		
H1	Rehabilitation – social worker and prison staff (RR) is positively inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment (IER).	Supported
H2	Empowerment – inmate and ex-offender (ER) is positively inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment (IER).	Supported
H3	Economy – inmate and ex-offender (EIR) is positively inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment (IER).	Supported

4.16 Chapter Summary

Specifically, this study carries out data analysis in two rigorous processes. First, this involves preliminary analysis of the data. This process is crucial to the data analysis by ensuring that the data meet the basic characteristics in adopting PLS-SEM for testing research hypotheses. These key data characteristics include sample sizes, distribution, missing values, and scale of measurement (Hair *et al.*, 2012b, Hair *et al.*, 2011; Hair *et al.*, 2010; Henseler *et al.*, 2009). Second, the two stages of PLS-SEM evaluation criteria such as measurement models and structural models were employed. The type of measurement models used in this study comprises reflective measurement models and the key evaluation criteria include internal consistency reliability (composite reliability and cronbach's alpha), convergent validity (indicator reliability and average variance extracted) and discriminant validity. Similarly, the structural model served the purposes of testing the hypotheses developed and reflected in Chapter Three of this study. The key evaluation criteria consist of coefficients of determination (R^2), size and significance of path coefficients, f^2 effect sizes, q^2 effect sizes, and predictive relevance (Q^2).

Third, the initial hypothesised model was tested and compared with several models using PLS-SEM algorithm and bootstrapping techniques of statistical analysis tools. The first part of hypothesis testing relates to the relationship between the rehabilitation, empowerment, and economy (inmate and ex-offender) and inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment. In addition, the relationship between rehabilitation, empowerment, and economy (ex-offender and inmate) and preventive or incapacitation related problem representation and finally, the relationship between preventive or incapacitation related problem representation and inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment.

The second part of the hypotheses testing involves the mediating influence of incapacitation related problem representation on the rehabilitation, empowerment, and economy (ex-offender and inmate) and inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment. The concluding and third part of the hypotheses testing concerns the differences in group – social worker and prison staff in terms of their levels of knowledge, skills, minds rehabilitation, empowerment, and economy, preventive or incapacitation related problem representation and inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment requirements. Both first and second parts of the hypotheses testing were carried out through PLS-SEM bootstrapping technique whilst the third part was tested through Mann-Whitney U Test nonparametric technique.



CHAPTER FIVE

STUDY TWO: DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of study two which is based on data collected from the series of focus group discussion conducted with 10 prison staffs in Oke Kura. The analysis presents answers to the research questions 3, 4, and 5 all which were explored through the group discussion. The focus group were carried out between March and April 2017. The main aim of this chapter is to assess the issues affecting rehabilitation programme from the point of view of the prison staffs. One of the significant contribution of this study may possibly been that it is the first study in Oke Kura prison and the entire Nigerian prison service that directly seek to explore the correctional rehabilitation prison programme. Therefore, findings that are based on the prison staffs' perspectives are presented here.

5.2 Respondents' Background

In line with the scope of this study, Guichaoua (2007) and Wiegenstein (2014) affirmed that many researchers have detected that majority of the people in civic, social-political, and cultural. The focus group approach engages research subjects in a conversation in which the researcher encourages them to relate, in their own terms, experiences and attitudes that are relevant to the issues under investigation (McKay 1999).

Therefore, a total of 10 staffs were in the focus group discussions of approximately 30 minutes per session were conducted. The interviews were semi-structured in that there was a schedule which provided a framework to ensure that the same issues were discussed across the sessions, they were selected based on the following criteria:

- i. The informants was recognized as a facilitator in the rehabilitation programme, then selected for this study;
- ii. The informants was either one of the correctional or rehabilitation staffs apparently involved in rehabilitation programme previously;
- iii. The informants was recommended to the researcher by one of the informants (Snowball, Keyton, 2015) in the categories 1-2 above. However, some of the recommended informants were unintentionally asked series of clarifying questions before ascertaining whether the recommended informants meets the selection procedure;
- iv. The informants consented to participate in the focus group discussion.
- v. The 10 informants comprises of male and female prison staffs in Oke Kura prison, Kwara state, Nigeria.

Based on the data from the 10 informants, as indicated in figure 5.1 above, show that all of the informants have some level of education. Meanwhile, majority of the informants, five, have degree as their educational qualification, while three of them have masters qualification then two have secondary school respectively as shown in table 5.1.

5.3 Informants focus group' rehabilitation programme

Prison correctional rehabilitation programme provided to prisoners while imprisoned might be in the form of vocational or academic instruction. These programmes can be provided to inmates as a rehabilitation programme or from the outside sources by vocational schools, colleges and universities. The programme is schedule to help the prisoners and I was shown by previous studies that the program can as well benefit the entire community as a whole (Eggleston, 2001:22).



UUM

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Table 5.1

Informants' background information

S/N	Informants	Rank	Educational qualification	Post headed
1	Informant N1	ACP	Masters	Statistics
2	Informant N2	DCP	Masters	Welfare
3	Informant N3	ASP	Degree	Rehabilitation
4	Informant N4	DCP	Masters	Logistics
5	Informant N5	Inspector	Secondary	Care giver
6	Informant N6	ASP	Degree	Welfare
7	Informant N7	Inspector	Secondary	Welfare
8	Informant N8	ASP	Degree	Information
9	Informant N9	ASP	Degree	Rehabilitation
10	Informant N10	ASP	Degree	Rehabilitation

Source: Developed from the study's data

Besides the vocational training provided to the inmates, moral training through preaching from both the Christian and Muslim scholars are also benefited by the inmates. The reason for the moral training is to inculcate the knowledge and virtue of God into the inmates to enhance their acceptance back into the societies after release. The emerged conceptions are grouped into theme, sub-themes and sub sub-themes. Therefore, figure 5.1 visualizes all the main theme, sub-themes and sub sub-themes of the contributory factors for effective rehabilitation programme which answered the aims of the study two (focus group) of this thesis.

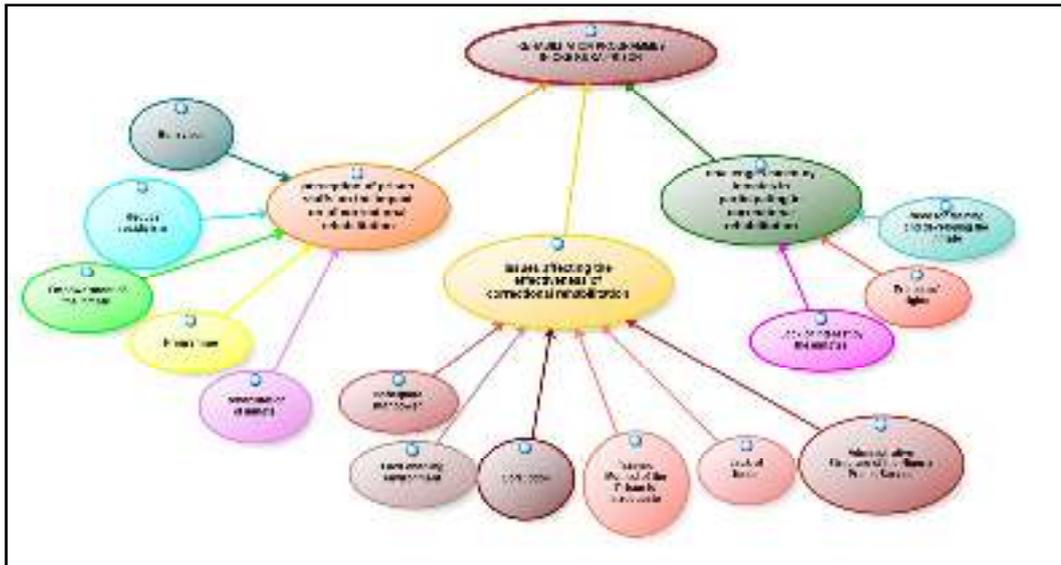


Figure 5.1. Main theme, sub-themes and sub sub-themes of informants focus group' rehabilitation programme

5.4 Main theme: Rehabilitation programmes in Oke Kura prison

It is pertinent to know that the main theme of the qualitative study emerges from the research topic, since the whole issue rest on correctional rehabilitation programme in reducing recidivism among inmates in Oke Kura prison. So many activities and actions of people in the society are part of what bring about Correctional rehabilitation programme is a “right for all” and for inmate it is fundamental. Inmates are exceptionally defenseless stratum of society; they are significantly more prone to have malingered or been excluded from school because of one reason or the other and more are probably going to have left school without any capabilities as the case perhaps (Pratt, & Eriksson, 2014).

Regularly they need to utilize time conveniently yet can't take an interest in the classroom environment and the standard instruction in prison (where it exists) concentrates on fundamental and life attitudes and may not be proper for their level or what they sought to be. Be that as it may, there is a need to guarantee they have entry to appropriate training, particularly Open Distance Learning (ODL), offer by National

Open University of Nigeria (NOUN). This will permit them to build up the confidence and attitudes to increase important work upon discharge and to open entryways which they never knew existed they were detained (Ofoegbu, 2009). Detainment facilities are manufactured mostly as an organization to control the rate of wrongdoing in the general public furthermore change the detainees. However, the analysis of the informants using NVivo software found that the general catalysts for informants are due to bureaucratic bottle neck in the system.

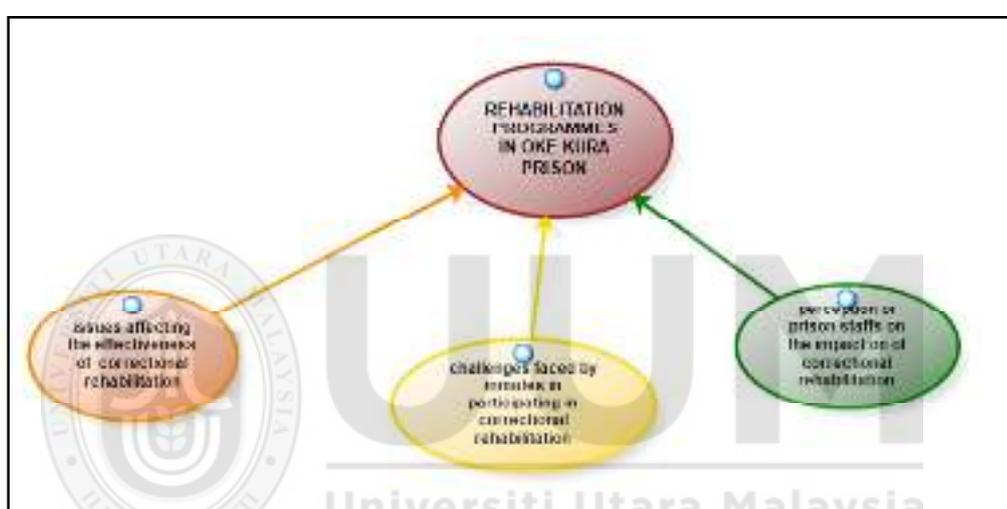


Figure 5.2. Main theme: Rehabilitation programmes in Oke Kura prison

5.4.1 Perception of prison staffs on the impact of correctional rehabilitation

The discussion revealed that most of the prison inmates did not have knowledge and skills for employment and this, they confessed, led them to crime and the concomitant incarceration. The discussion also revealed that some of the participants never got the opportunity to attend school when they were young, while others dropped out early because of the harsh conditions such as long distances to travel to school, the poor schooling system, lack of support to remain in school and the motivation to learn. The participants were positive that relevant knowledge and skills could not only contribute to early release from prison, the focused group discussion indicates that the factors that encourage prison education programme in the prison include the need of the inmates

to meet their basic needs, yearnings of the inmates for new knowledge and skills, age, educational attainment, patterns of communication and social interaction with other inmates and the prison staffs contributes as indicated in the NVivo output figure 5. 3.

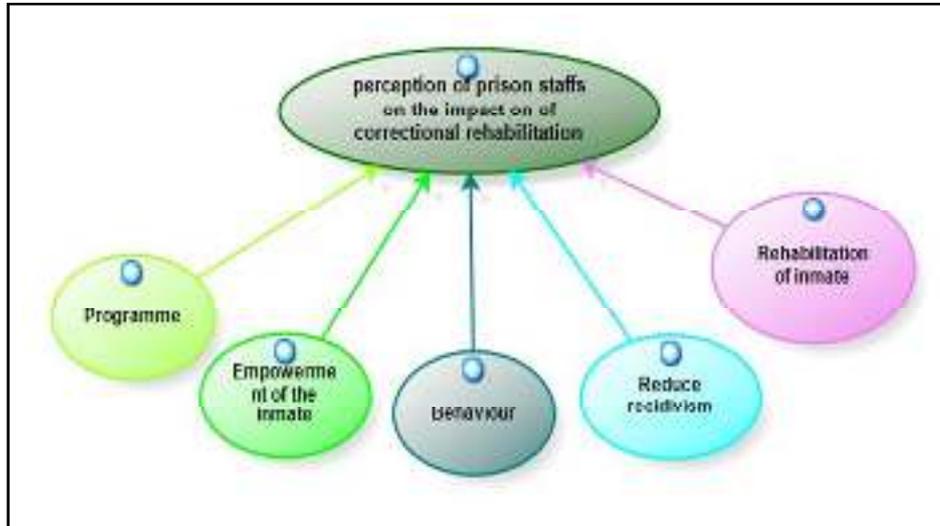


Figure 5.3. Perception of prison staffs on the impact on of correctional rehabilitation

5.4.1.1 Programme reports

In order to reduce the number of hoodlums on the street the government came up with this perspective, open and separation learning establishments like the National Open University of Nigeria has since 2009 been giving administrations that give access to learning among detainees. This Education program is prevalently known as (Life Recovery Pre-Release Empowerment Program). The is a venture set up by Prison Fellowship of Nigeria (PFN) and the point is to engage detainees whose stay in the prison was short or short of what one year. The point is to appropriately set up these going to be discharged detainees for life after prison (Van Olphen, Eliason Freudenberg, & Barnes, 2009). The preparation program incorporates; treatment, advising, professional abilities procurement, and subjective studies, for the length of eighteen months beginning from six months before discharge from prison to twelve months after release are strengthening training model, the educator goes about as a guide as opposed to a specialist.

According to Informant Tailoring/dress making has more informants with five IN1, IN7, IN8, IN9 and IN10, this immediately followed by Carpentry and joinery with four informants IN1, IN7, IN9 and IN10, while Shoe making IN2, IN4, and IN6 and Soap making IN2, IN4, and IN6 had three informants respectively, Printing IN3, and IN5 and Carving IN8 and IN10 had two informants, Barbing IN3 and Brick laying IN5 had one informants each these shows how the informants interest on the available programmes. This revelation as it concerned programme which is prove it serve as eye opener towards addressing the challenges.

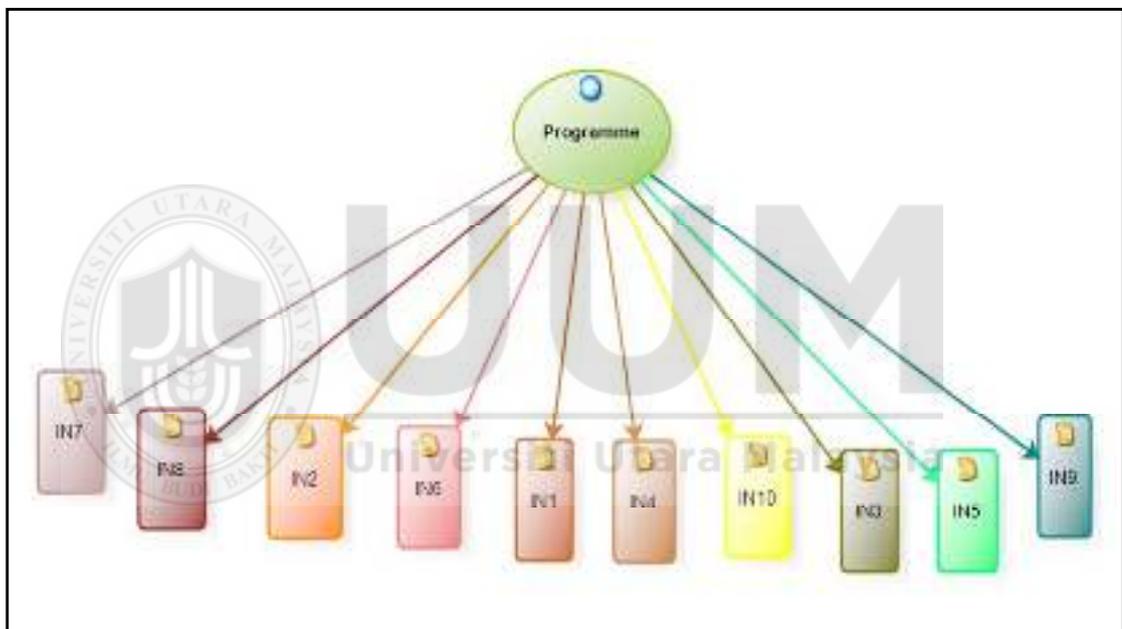


Figure 5.4. Programme reports

5.4.1.2 Behaviour reports

That there is significant difference in the benefits derived by participants' inmates and the non-participants inmates of the prison education activities. The participants are being empowered morally, physically and financially. Also their psychological perception about life generally is being affected positively. While the non-participants of the prison programme said they are being faced with numerous challenges which hinder them from participating and most of them indicate psychological challenges

which are personal to them. Some of them also said the environment is not conducive for them to learn and there are no motivations towards this learning. The Prison supervisor comment on the contribution of the inmates to their learning scope, trainers available and the training materials that they are not adequately equipped and this has indirectly affect their output on the prison rehabilitation programme.

The Informant IN1 said, “... *all I see is persons deprived of their liberty that should be treated with humanity and with respect be some of them are talented*”

This is also in line with in the statement of the informant IN2 that said;

“... well for me, there are many things the inmate can be if only there is adequate provision for rehabilitation”

The fact remains that inmate’s desires better treatment from authority and general public because some of them are not well equipped with the right correctional rehabilitation programme to prepare them for reentry into the society. In line with is informant IN3 affirms that;

“...training and development activities they received made be wasted because they may not be accepted in some cases or people laugh them because of their past experiences”.

That the inmate are treated with contempt because they were regarded as a non-key elements in everyday life, the inmate in the eyes of the general public are to be avoided like a plaque.

While the informant IN4, said that;

“...many of them (the inmate) are industrious in nature than you can imagine they can be”

It is obvious that some of them are quite impressive when meeting them out there even when you know that they had little or no empowerment skills while in prison but you can still see them coping well and struggle to live that is free of crime and criminality.

This was also supported by informant by IN5 that said;

“...when I see some of them after been released from here, I always feel training and development programme activities should be reviewed at least annually to be able to add value to the rehabilitation programme”

Also add to by informant IN6 that said;

“...when we talk about training methods our system is far behind”

It is obvious that we are not essentially discussing the means by which we intend to communicate information, ideas, skills, attitudes and feelings to the inmates but only forcing them to attend the programme not that most of them are interested in the programme offered or believed that it will do them any good.

“...I see a life recovery project in them which is a pre-release rehabilitation programme” informant IN7

For the inmates to become relevant upon been released one cardinal objective of the prisons institution is the good rehabilitation or correction of prisoners to prepare them for their release into back into the society where they were before they came in to prison

While informant IN8 said that;

“...when I first started work in the prison, I could hardly speak to them because I believe that they are to be treated with iron hand”

People feel differently about inmate upon their first contact with the inmates, so as not to make them think of feel comfortable while in prison but when they started to learn

more about the purpose of correctional rehabilitation they began to see the inmates in another perspective and began to study some of inmates that they were very hardworking in nature, so seeing them leaving the prison they are sure they will be productive and be self-sufficient so as not to return to crime.

The informant IN9 gave clear picture of some of the ex-offenders when he said;

“....some of them change complete to be gentle men and women in the society and become responsible that u hardly know that they were ex-convicts”

It is good to see that some of the inmate developed themselves because in their character it can hardly be seeing or show that they had ever been imprisoned before now and they are well behaved in their community and some are even dutiful in their workshop that some are managing currently.

But informant IN10 has a different opinion when said this;

“...it is pathetic to see some of them roaming than the street looking for what to do while people will hardly give them job because of their past record of crime.

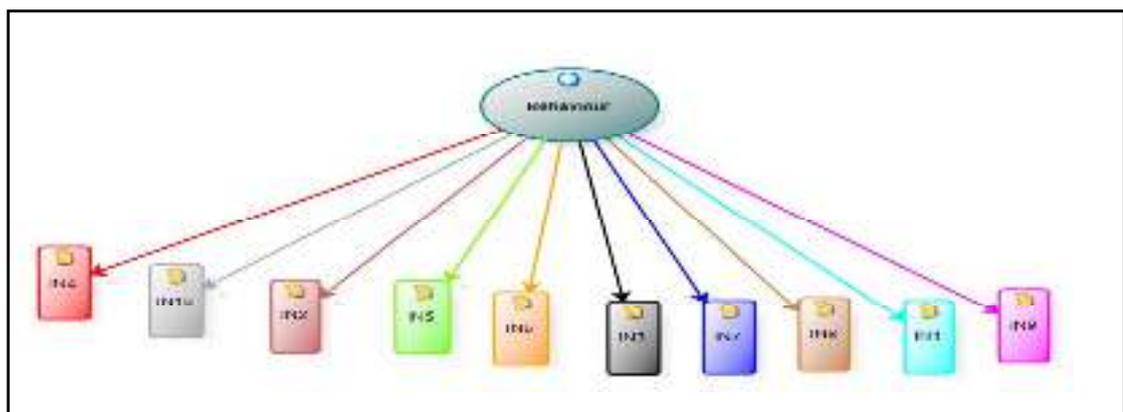


Figure 5.5. Behaviour reports

5.4.1.3 Reduce Recidivism reports

Past conduct is the best indicator of future conduct. From this point of view, it is sensible to endeavor to avoid wrongdoing by keeping known guilty parties from proceeding with their criminal conduct. This section concentrates on the alternatives for managing genuine culprits once they are recognized so that wrongdoing in the group can be diminished. While conventional wrongdoing counteractive action endeavors are coordinated toward the individuals who are not yet included in wrongdoing, our more extensive definition incorporates any setting that decreases wrongdoing in the group. By definition, accordingly, we incorporate as wrongdoing avoidance, programs in the courts and redresses that attention on lessening the criminal exercises of guilty parties.

For strategy purposes, late intercessions for diminishing wrongdoing through the courts and amendments can be grouped into six classes:

- (i) Incapacitation or denying the wrongdoer of the ability to perpetrate wrongdoings typically through detainment in jail or the death penalty.
- (ii) Deterrence or discipline that is repugnant to the point that neither the rebuffed wrongdoer (particular prevention) nor others (general discouragement) will carry out the wrongdoing later on.
- (iii) Rehabilitation or treatment coordinated toward changing the wrongdoer and along these lines anticipating future criminal conduct of the treated person.
- (iv) Community Restraints or the reconnaissance and supervision of wrongdoers in the group with a specific end goal to decrease their ability or potentially open door for criminal exercises.

(v) Structure, Discipline and Challenge programs that utilization physically and additionally rationally upsetting encounters to change the guilty parties emphatically or prevent them from later wrongdoing (particular discouragement).

(vi) Combining Rehabilitation and Restraint keeping in mind the end goal to guarantee that wrongdoers roll out improvements that are related to a decrease in future criminal conduct.

According to IN1

“...So I decided to contribute my quota, that the rate of recidivism can be reduced by means of assessing the effective of prison rehabilitation programs

It was acknowledge in the modern day that prison rehabilitation has effect on the prisoners so much that can influence their behaviour but the methodological errors of the weight of the prison rehabilitation is bad. Some of them decided to contribute their quota, that the rate of recidivism can be reduced by means of assessing the effective correctional prison rehabilitation programs with easy on the part of inmates,

While the IN5 said;

“...in the aspects of rehabilitation programs for the inmates if well provided will reduced recidivism by ensuring the effectiveness of the rehabilitation program on the inmate.

However, IN2 stated that;

“...keeping inmate or ex-offender out of crime is to give them quality rehabilitation programme that will endure the time”

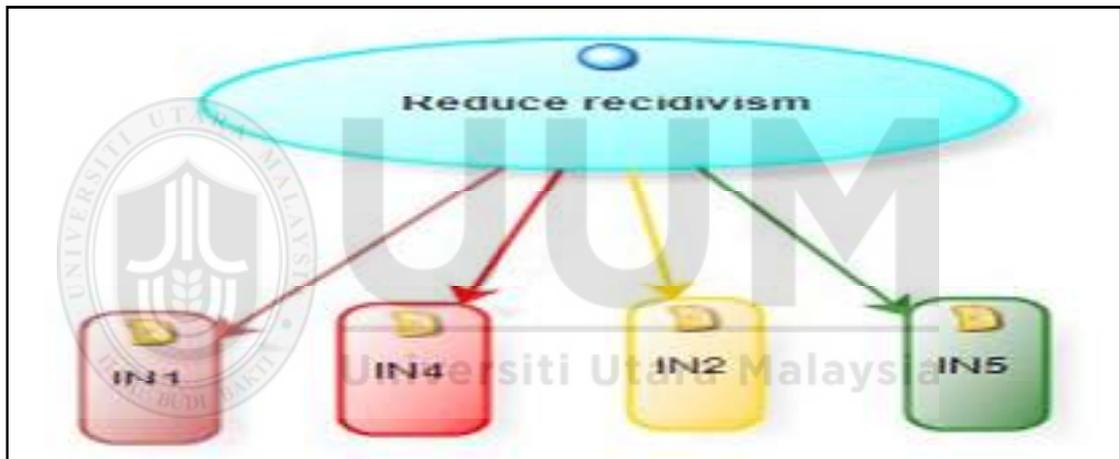
The study of recidivism made people to be interested in stopping or reducing crime in the society also stopping inmates from returning back to crime life from now and then.

The inconsistencies which affects the accuracy of the inmate of recidivism is complex and which contains disagreements over a period of time.

While IN4 said that;

“...the prison rehabilitation are not definitive but indicative that the participation of the correctional programme reduces recidivism in a considerable manner”

Based on the understanding and experiences of the prison staff and the statements of literature, good rehabilitation programme could reduce recidivism in its all



ramifications. This revelation as it concerned the inmate which is proven to be the end beneficiary.

Figure 5.6. Reduce recidivism reports

5.4.1.4 Empowerment of the inmate reports

That the empowerment programme model as a recurring action and reflection process that “enables people to learn from their collective attempts at change and to become more deeply involved to surmount the cultural, social, or historic barriers” in their communities Wallerstein and Bernstein (1988). Empowerment, as Freire

conceptualized it, involves much more than simply improving self-esteem or self-efficacy” but aspires for greater systematic change (Bergsma, 2004) study.

Children additionally learn behavior from external sources, similar to improved loved ones, buddies, and academics. Bandura (1973) argued that radio and television personalities have an inspiration on children’s public conduct. These outside sources have an influence on the child’s rational and conduct as they progress and improve (Bandura, 1973). The opinions and philosophies of what is right and incorrect and satisfactory and not suitable are established at this time (Bandura, 1973). Children adopt philosophies about society and different entities corresponding to college as good (Bandura, 1973).

Being self-efficient is a significant part of reaching individual goals, which children achieve with inspiration and support provided by caregivers (Bandura, 2000). An offender, for instance, may reach self-efficiency through contact with others who have overcome difficulties. In distinction, the reduction in self-efficiency occurs when the offender surrounds him or herself with individuals who fail (Bandura, 2000).

As it is carefully stated IN5 “...I know from experience that most people when empowered I mean individuals will not go into crime once they are fully employed or engaged in one work, business or the other, so by this I was motivated to give the inmate an empowerment skills so as to be reliable and be able to provide for themselves”.

This was also supported by IN6 when he said that;

“...I like seeing people to be self-employed, by doing business or doing something to earn a living”.

Going by this trend the IN8 has this to say;

“.... that social problems in his community, is becoming critically embarrassing to him”.

Which made them conscious of why social problems exist, and to take collective action in improving society, then they said prison rehabilitation will be a better tool for empowering inmates and equip them to reach their goals without engaging in a life of crime, also eliminating social disparities they found themselves in.

The IN9 lend his voice to say;

“....that people and communities have the ability to define and deal with their own problems without resulting to crime life”.

That successful self-management requires access to and control of proper resources for personal needs, but lack of access in no way reduces the precision with which affected people perceive their own problems and needs as one out of reach. So this propel me to do all within my reach to empower and start a process of redistributing power among the powerless inmates.

Given these staffs' perceptions one important point that is understood in this perspective is the fact that the pattern of empowerment is crucial in determining the role that that social worker plays in the rehabilitation programme.

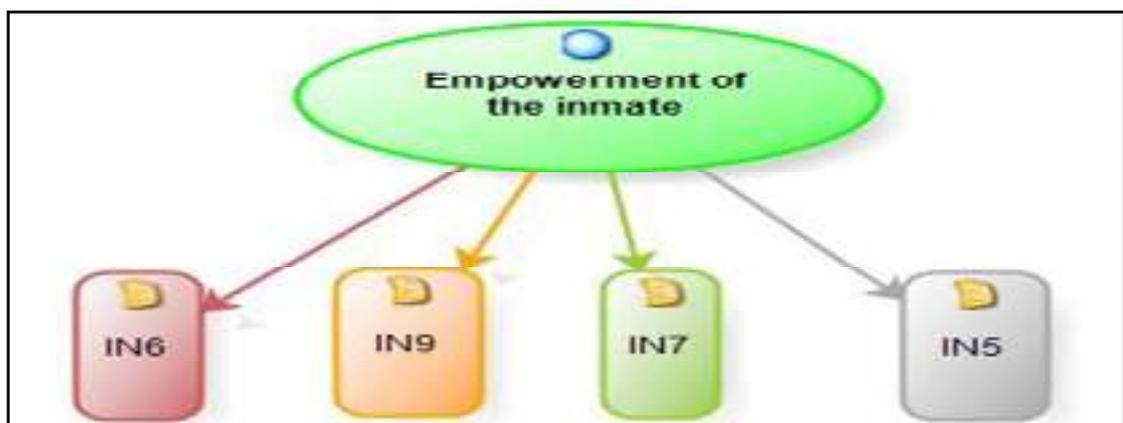


Figure 5.7. Empowerment of the inmate reports

5.4.1.5 Rehabilitation of inmate reports

Kelly (2015) stated that, rehabilitation may be regarded as the transfer of values and knowledge gathered from the society. As such, social scientists regards to education as socialization or enculturation. As the complexity of a society increases, the amount of knowledge to be passed from generation to the other becomes more than what an individual can know. Therefore, a more efficient and effective means of transmitting knowledge must be developed. Partridge, (2014) affirm that, society becomes more perpetually intricate and schools becomes standardized, instructive experience turns out to be less specifically identified with day by day life, less a matter of appearing and learning with regards to the workaday world, and, increasingly a matter of refining, telling, and learning things outside the realm of relevance

Prison correctional rehabilitation programme provided to prisoners while imprisoned might be in the form of vocational or academic instruction. These programmes can be provided to inmates as a rehabilitation programme or from the outside sources by vocational schools, colleges and universities. The programme is schedule to help the prisoners and I was shown by previous studies that the program can as well benefit the entire community as a whole (Eggleston, 2001:22). Besides the vocational training provided to the inmates, moral training through preaching from both the Christian and Muslim scholars are also benefited by the inmates. The reason for the moral training is to inculcate the knowledge and virtue of God into the inmates to enhance their acceptance back into the societies after release.

This is stated by IN1 that

“...I was actually influenced by inmate rehabilitation programme to see them getting out of their formal ways of life and become useful to themselves, their family and the society at large”.

Also holding the same is the IN2 noted that;

“...he decided to help them prepare for useful behaviour when they get back into the society”.

The Prison rehabilitation programme inspired most of them to want to help the inmates since if offered to the inmate can change the inmate character within the prison yard that in turn it will pay off when they are released from prison, or it will be provide the inmate a better life style that is generally accepted by other in the society.

The IN3 and IN4 said this independently;

“...that the source of inspiration came from the programme too, such as vocational work for the inmate”

Helping the prisoners to be correctly rehabilitated so as to benefit the society as a whole, was a great boast for the staff to be wholly involved in the prison correctional rehabilitation programme. These perceptions of the staffs indicate that standard should be double to be able to meet up the expectations of the programme and the inmate for the purpose rehabilitation.



Figure 5.8. Rehabilitation of the inmate reports

5.4.2 Issues affecting the effectiveness of correctional rehabilitation

Like any of human endeavor, the various programmes put in place by the Nigeria Prison Service to re-socialize those imprisoned under their care have not been without restraints (Muriithi, 2007). These have made the realization of service goals of rehabilitation almost impossible to accomplish, which tends to lend credibility to the belief in some quarters that the Nigerian Prison Service is a crime industrialized haven, rather than correctional institution.

Funds are not adequately provided to the Nigerian Prison Service for the procurement of tools, machinery and other correctional materials and where it is provided no one can give account of what it was spent on. The reformatory programmes which are being carried out in the prisons. As a result of this, most of the times the inmates are idle. An idle mind, they say is the devil's workshop. Another challenge may be that of manpower disposition and training (Asen, 2015). Few years ago, there has been a shortage of qualified manpower in Nigeria prisons workshops, cottage industries and farms, which constitute a great hindrance to correctional educational programmes.

Moreover, the recent trimming has swept away the experienced technical manpower which has created a vacuum in the training and reformation of the prison inmates.

Even the existing staffs that are remaining lack the required training to impart skills to the inmates in our various prisons. The subsequent effect of this is the reduction in the ability to generate revenue for government through the prison industry and level of skill acquisition among the inmates.

In relation to that, the focus group carried out in this study discovered in line with Bates (2000) that challenges are generated by many factors, some of which are deep-seated in character. As illustrated below in figure 5.9 through thematic analysis, the rehabilitation identified five indices of government failures which are the reasons for what limit rehabilitation in Oke Kura prison.



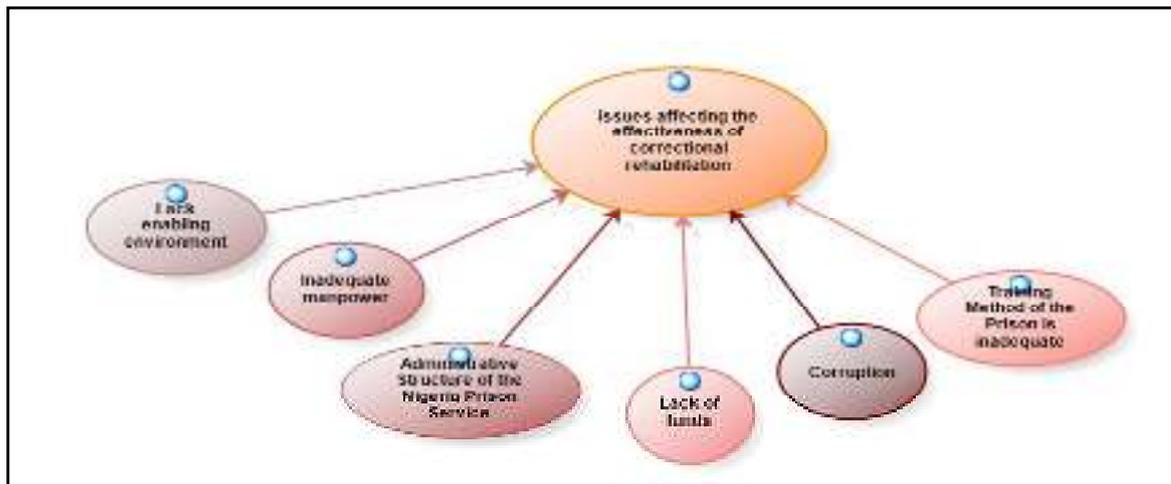


Figure 5.9. Issues affecting the effectiveness of correctional rehabilitation

5.4.2.1 Administrative Structure of the Nigeria Prison Service reports

The Nigeria prison service as presently constituted has six directorates each headed by a Deputy Controller-General of prisons. Eight zonal commands were also established, each having an Assistant Controller-General of prisons heading each. The six directorates were created in order to decentralize the functions of the prisons service with a view to ensure productivity, capacity building, speed and efficiency.

All activities regarding inmate training and productivity are guided, administered and coordinated by the Directorate of Inmates Training and Productivity. Operations of the various prisons industries, workshops, farms and market gardens, throughout the federation are controlled by the directorate (ITP). The Training and Productivity of inmates while incarcerated, the empowerment of the inmate for a better life after serving term is the ultimate which is the focus of this work, it depends largely on the educational programme delivered by the directorate of ITP (Altbach, & Knight, 2007).

However, it is pertinent to ask what we mean by training and development. Is it the same thing as education? Then we asked again, is training also the same as development? These are important questions because answering them will have

important suggestion for the way training and development of people in various institutions especially inmates in custody will come within reach. Throughout this work the following interpretation will be applied since each of the three types of learning activity is concerned, in varying degrees with attainment of knowledge, understanding, skills and approaches. But generally, many depend on schools, colleges and universities to provide the majority of the educational activities in our society.

These same perception was expressed by the staffs that were in the focus group. For instance, IN1 said that;

“...that the Nigeria prison service as presently constituted has six directorates each headed by a Deputy Controller-General of prisons.

While the IN3 also added that,

“...all activities concerning inmate training and productivity must be carefully guided, administered and coordinated”

Eight zonal commands were also established, but bureaucratic bottle neck has made it difficult to be carried out successfully at times, concluded that, is need to create a decentralized system that will function in the prisons service with a view to ensure productivity, capacity building, speed and efficiency.

IN4 noted that;

“...training and productivity of inmates while in custody should be the central focus before proceeding any further in any administrative structure”

Similarly, IN6 stated that;

“... Public Private Partnership.” will surely strengthened any effort of Nigerian Prisons Service in ensuring the good training and development of inmate”

The Directorate of Inmates Training and Productivity but it has been politicized that even people that are not qualified are been made to operate in the various prisons industries, workshops, farms and market gardens, throughout the federation. It will be useful for me to say by training and developing the inmate in a manner that is generally accepted. “Public Private Partnership” will surely strengthened any effort of Nigerian Prisons Service in ensuring the good training and development of inmates while in prison custody for a better re-entry to the society.

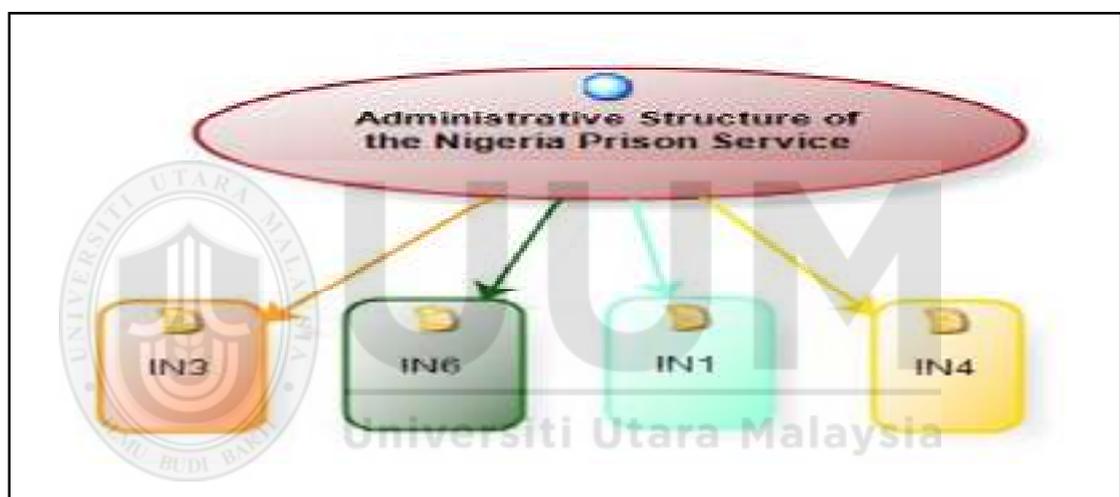


Figure 5.10. Administrative Structure of the Nigeria Prison Service reports

5.4.2.2 Corruption reports

The fact that corruption has gotten a broad consideration in the groups, and maybe, because of the way that it has been over-flagellated in the scholastic circles, corruption has gotten shifted definitions. Corruption has comprehensively been characterized as a depravity or a change from great to terrible. In particular, corruption or degenerate conduct includes the infringement of built up tenets for individual pick up and benefit (Pye 1999, p.275). Corruption is endeavors to secure riches or influence through

unlawful means private preference at open cost; or an abuse of open influence for private advantage (Lipset and Lenz, 2000, p.112-114).

Also, corruption is a conduct which digresses from the formal obligations of an open part, as a result of private gains with respect to individual, close family, financial or status preferences (Nye, 1967). This definition incorporates such conduct as pay off, utilization of a reward to debase the judgment of a man in a position of trust; nepotism which is bestowal of support by reason of inscriptive relationship instead of legitimacy; and misappropriation.

In line with scholars cited earlier IN2 said that;

“...corruption is killing our prison service slowly and steadily that if not cared for the society will soon bear the cost...hmmmm, we are not doing the right thing presently and am sad to say so”

This corruption includes paying for where to place where you want to serve with cash, guarantees of office or unique favors, pressure, scaring, and obstruction with flexibility of whether this practice is normal. Some position are purchased, individuals lobby to be posted to where there is money even without knowledge of the office to be occupied.

Corruption in office includes offers of authoritative managerial, or legal choice, or legislative arrangement. Camouflaged installment as blessings, lawful charges, livelihood, favors to relatives, social impact, or any relationship that relinquishes the general population premium and welfare, with or without the inferred installment of cash. To the officially swarmed scene (Osoba 1996), includes that corruption is a hostile to social conduct presenting inappropriate advantages in opposition to lawful

and moral standards, and which undermine the powers to enhance the living states of the general population.

According to Dike (2005) one important evil of corruption is the fact that it brings about political hostility then leads to social insurgency and most times military takeovers. In view of this facts and the implications of corruption the rehabilitation programme for the inmates. But the most important thing is that poverty is both a cause and a consequence of corruption (Draman, 2003). The relationship is two-way: poverty leads to crime and vice versa. The association between poverty and crime occurrence has for that reason received both theoretical and empirical attention (Do & Iyer, 2010). Similarly to what this study discovered from the interviewees, Draman (2003) also noted that many scholars (Connor, 1994; Nelson, 1998) have maintained that poverty might lead to crime when other factors, such as poor economy, insecurity etc. are present. However, Cramer (2001) and Justino (2001) claimed that the determination to ascertain a link between poverty and crime has been weakened by the difficult, and every so often, unsuitable country assessments based on cross-sectional analyses.

IN5 said that;

“...there are different types of corruption include: bribery: the installment in cash or kind that is taken or given in a degenerate relationship.

This was collaborated by IN6 when he said;

“...favoritism, this is a component of forceful push over suggesting an exceedingly one-sided circulation of prison posting in favour to a particular region”

These incorporate kickbacks, tips, pay-off, inducements, lubing palms, and so forth.

Embezzlement, this is robbery of open assets by open authorities. It is the point at

which a prison official takes from inmate feeding, material, etc. In Nigeria the theft of open assets is a standout amongst the most well-known methods for monetary gathering, maybe, because of absence of strict administrative frameworks in the Nigeria system itself. Be that as it may, this is viewed as a characteristic human proclivity to support companions and anyone close and trusted by the man on the seat. Due to the destructive impacts of corruption in national improvement, and given the relative constrained assets or destitution in the area, Nigerian prison service, and for sure Nigeria, suffer so much from this corruption.



Figure 5.11. Corruption reports

5.4.2.3 Inadequate manpower reports

The first sets of descriptions were proposed by (Nadler 1969) who isolated three main roles. He sees a trainer as a learning specialist, an administrator and a problem solver. Despite the awkwardness of some Nadler's descriptors, it is certainly possible to see a picture of a trainer as a person who has to combine his specialist knowledge of learning with the specific needs of the organization, i.e. in terms of its problem and who is required to perform an administrative role as part of his work. The trainer must be able to combine his specialist knowledge of learning with the specific needs of the organization to achieve the organizational goals and policy. A trainer must therefore

be endowed with the ability to perform some specific specialized functions such as determining the training requirement, directing, planning and organizing of training activities by designing the training programmes, preparing for the training, carrying out training and then assessing the result of the training carried out. Once an organization can recognize the importance of training and development and the role of trainers, it can then go ahead with suitable structures analyze its training needs and allocate adequate funds for the execution of training activities.

IN2 stated that;

“...inadequate manpower another problem or challenge may be that of manpower disposition and training.

Some years ago, there has been a dearth of qualified manpower in Nigerian prisons service, hut industries and farms, which constitute a great hindrance to correctional programmes. In addition, the recent downsizing has swept away the experienced technical manpower which has created a vacuum in the training and reformation of the prison inmates.

IN5 add to what was earlier said;

“...even the existing staffs that are remaining majority of us lack the required training to impart skills to the inmates in our various prisons”.

The training policy of the rehabilitation included in a range of policies dealing with human resources is prepared to do in terms of developing those concerned or involved.

IN1 states these followings to have good and qualified social workers:

- i. *Nigeria Prison Service to establish corporate as well as local training organizations.*
- ii. *The primary need of training and development will be to support the pursuit of Nigeria Prisons Service goal.*

- iii. Training and development activities will also be regarded as key elements in every inmate's mastery of, and satisfaction in inmates' day to day activity.
- iv. All training and development activities will be evaluated on regular basis, including those provided by outside organizations.

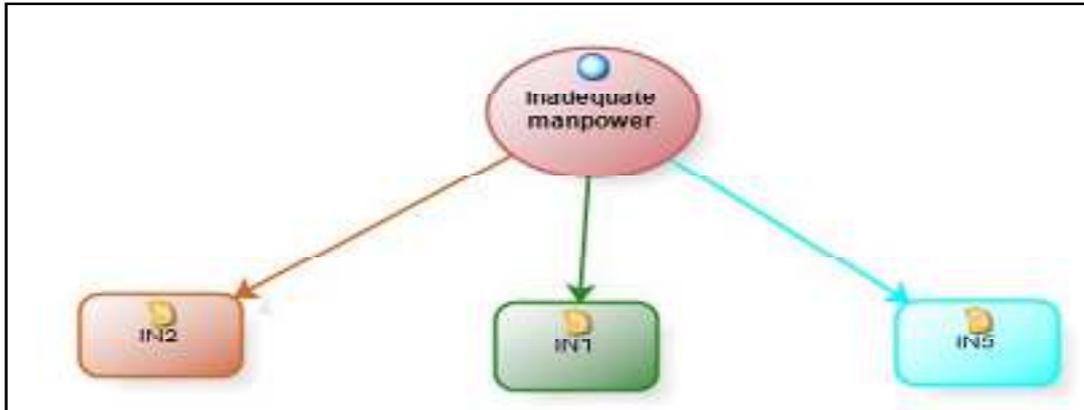


Figure 5.12. Inadequate manpower reports

5.4.2.4 Lack of funds reports

Funds are not adequately provided to the Nigerian Prison Service for the procurement of tools, machinery and other correctional materials, for the reformatory programmes which are being carried out in the prisons. As a result of this, most of the times the inmates are idle. An idle mind, they say is the devil's workshop. Another problem or challenge may be that of manpower Disposition and Training. There has been a dearth of qualified manpower in Nigeria prisons workshops, cottage industries and farms, which constitute a great hindrance to correctional programmes. In addition, the recent downsizing has swept away the experienced technical manpower which has created a vacuum in the training and reformation of the prison inmates. Even the existing staffs that are remaining lack the required training to impart skills to the inmates in our various prisons. The resultant effect of this is the reduction in the capacity to generate revenue for government through the prison industry and level of skill acquisition among the inmates.

The IN1 said that;

“...funds are not adequately provided to the Nigerian Prison Service for the procurement of tools, machinery and other correctional materials, for the reformatory programmes which are being carried out in the prisons for the inmate”.

As a result of this, most of the times the inmates are idle, meaning doing nothing.

These perceptions was equally confirmed by IN2 when he said;

“...authority need to do more than what is currently going on in the Nigerian prison services nationwide, there is no adequate provision of money”

The frustration-aggression theory and the relative deprivation theory according to Draman (2003) and van de Goor et al., (1996) that they suggest that individuals become aggressive when there are obstacles (perceived and real) to their success in life.

Similar frustration was also expressed. An idle mind, they say is the devil’s workshop. The resultant effect of this is the reduction in the capacity to generate revenue for government through the prison industry and level of skill acquisition among the inmates while in custody



Figure 5.13. Lack of funds reports

5.4.2.5 Training Method of the Prison is inadequate report

Training and development are essential to success in achieving the service goals. The role of training inmates in custody is therefore primarily determined by overall purpose of the organization or service. This provides those responsible for implementing training and development with the best possible *raison d'être*.

The stimulus for adopting a systematic approach to training and development arises from the intensity of internal and external pressure for change in the service. The first step in a systematic approach is to devise a policy statement to act as a guide to the service's intention concerning the weight and direction to be given to training and development. The second step is to define an initial set of roles for those responsible for implementing the policy, notable trainers. The third step is to set up a suitable structure of training post and procedures, and to allocate sufficient funds to the training organization.

IN1 says that;

"...when we talk about training methods we are essentially discussing the means by which we intend to communicate information, ideas, skills, attitudes and feelings to learners".

However, IN5 says;

"...this approach does not make it easy to distinguish the appropriateness of methods for communicating knowledge rather than developing skills or attitudes".

Thus, methods are a crucial element in the trainer's success. It is common to find methods categorized according to whatever the situation is. In consistent with the issue of discrimination and its implication on the ethnic relation among group and people, most of the ethnic group leaders interviewed alluded to it as a reason for grievances

and then conflict emergence. However, this approach does not make it easy to distinguish the appropriateness of methods for communicating knowledge rather than developing skills or attitudes. That is the location and hence the context of training is of course important to have a successful correctional rehabilitation programme.



Figure 5.14. Training Method of the Prison is inadequate report

5.4.2.6 Lack enabling environment report

In every society the access to basic facilities like electricity, drinking water, sanitation, health care facilities and solid waste management are critical determinants of quality of life (Bhagat, 2010). As important as these amenities are to the cherished existence of any community, most especially the inmates, on the other hand the staff of the prison, they are seriously deficient and unequally distributed in some societies, one of which is Nigeria (Eyles, 1996; Oyerinde, 2006). Though, Stevenson (2004) argued that imbalances in access to social amenities may be due to inefficiency in the distribution and allocation as a result of social barriers like classroom, workshop, but in the case of Nigeria, according to the staff, it is mostly as result of government failure and deliberate abandonment prison facilities all over Nigeria. This observation

was equally echoed by the informants of this study as a serious source of worry and aggressive behaviours from the people.

For instance, Informant IN9 stressed that;

“...insufficiency in the educational or vocational material, has the ability to make the prisoners to return back to prison, since they may not be able to cope with the challenges of having to deal with humiliation from the general public”.

The environment did not permit the inmate to fully express themselves since they are cut off from family associations which is a major inspirations for the inmate. Moreover a major part of the characteristics of the inmate include; enlightening work by social workers or rehabilitation officers and checking on criminal histories of the family will have a great impact on the inmate. They may had an ill feelings about socialization and compositions of prison yard which is with a good environment can be overcome.



Figure 5.15. Lack enabling environment report

5.4.3 Challenges faced by inmates in participating in correctional rehabilitation

The prisoners' attributes in Nigeria is an individual characteristic which makes him or her distinctive or one of a kind as an individual identity can't be overemphasized

(Zamble, & Porporino, 2013). However, the topic of identity could be thought and assessed on different estimations, yet a typical purpose of the deal from different research works is that no two people can be totally indistinguishable. Identity is a mix of qualities that make a man emerge. Peterson (1997), expressed that identity is the mental qualities of a man that are general, holding on, specific, consolidated and utilitarian. It is moreover as stated by Myers (1996) as the individual's characteristic outlines of considering, feeling and acting. The character is the aggregate of individual qualities and route in which a man demonstration which strikingly impacts his or her acknowledgment, motivation and direct in various conditions (Lepper, & Greene, 2015).

Identity attributes are continuing and predictable over an assortment of circumstance. Attributes are considered to impact a man to act absolutely. Pollitt, (2006) expressed that, qualities as the watched measurable relationship among bits of conduct. Identity-characteristics are unmistakable part of the character that is shown in the comprehensive scope of critical social and individual fulfillment. Aside from identity qualities, the scientists attempted to connection wrongdoing and culpability with age if whether age impacts criminal conduct. Saaty, (2008) affirms this in his work that the broadly cited measurements with respect to the time of criminal depend on information acquired from those captured.

Individuals who are more youthful than the overall public perpetrate most wrongdoings by and large, the primary adolescent court contact for male on genuine and brutal adolescent guilty parties happens at 14.6, albeit, minor conduct issue start at age 7, while tolerably major issues start at 9.5 and genuine reprobate offenses at age 11.9 (Meissner, and Brigham, 2001). The phenomenon of the increase of a more

crowded prisons this did not just start overnight in all Nigerian prisons services nationwide. Its emergence are due to certain situations in the body inmates that the average prisoner in custody could not tolerate any longer.



Figure 5.16 Challenges faced by inmates in participating in correctional rehabilitation

5.4.3.1 Need for training and developing the inmate report

The doctrine of treatment and training is of obvious appeal to the enlightened conscience. If prisons can be justified on the ground that they make prisoners less likely to offend in future because they have been scientifically, or clinically ‘treated’

and not merely ‘deterred’ then the social and economic cost of incarceration seem so much more worthwhile and the retributive urge in ourselves and others can be clothed in a more palatable disguise.

But embracing the doctrine of treatment and training have had important implication for penal policy. Statistics illustrate that locking up criminals is only half the job of protecting public safety. The other half is taking advantage of the time offenders spend in custody to prepare them to function as responsible citizens, prevent them from committing future crimes and cycling back to prison. Many inmates cannot read or write, may lack basic living skills, not to mention the education and training needed to get and keep a job. Inmates generally are open to change behavior especially if the

right opportunity is at their disposal. It is not out of place to assume that response to change might not come automatically for some inmates, but when thought the how to do so there will definitely be results. KeinGaudin de Gonzalez (2003) in his study, 'Time to change:' post that "The overarching rationale for this program came from the inmates; namely we learned that they did not know how!" Prior to this training the men did not really know how to think about what another person might want. It didn't occur to them to think about things from another point of view, to be curious instead of resentful to empower rather than ignore and to be of service instead of self-obsessed

Meanwhile, IN2 justified doctrine of training is of inmate;

"...to the progressive integrity of the prison service and the quality of staff that handle the rehabilitation programme, let me add here that there are less qualified personnel in the rehabilitation department".

If prisons rehabilitation officers can be justified on the ground that they make prisoners less likely to return to prison because of the quality of rehabilitation programme in the future because they have been scientifically, or clinically 'treated' and not merely 'deterred' then the social and economic cost of incarceration will be so much more worthwhile and the retributive urge in ourselves and others can be clothed in a more pleasant ways.

IN5 stated that;

"...embracing the doctrine of developing and training have had important implication for criminals is only half the job of protecting public in safety".

While IN1 observed that;

“...many inmates cannot read or write, lack basic living skills, not to mention the development and training needed to get and keep a job even after been released from the prison, hmmm I mean this is pathetic”.

The rehabilitation officers should take advantage of the time the offenders spend in their custody to prepare them to function as responsible citizens, prevent them from committing future crimes and cycling back to prison, that is my stake. While many inmates cannot read or write, lack basic living skills, not to mention the development and training must be strengthened so it can deliver on its mandate. Inmates generally are open to change behavior especially if the right opportunity is at their disposal. It is not out of place to assume that response to change might not come automatically for some inmates, but when thought how to do so there will definitely be results from the inmates.



Figure 5.17. Need for training and developing the inmate report

5.4.3.2 Prisoner's right report

The underlying assumption that people who are detained or imprisoned do not cease to be human beings, no matter how serious the associated crime was expressed in the states, all persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with

respect for the inherent dignity of the human person. This rests on the principle that the deprivation of liberty (that is, imprisonment) is the operative punishment and that it should not be augmented by unnecessarily restrictive conditions. We are firm in our resolve and we demand, as human beings, the dignity and justice that are due to us by right of our birth. We do not know how the present system of brutality and dehumanization and injustice has been allowed to be perpetuated in this day of enlightenment, but we are the living proof of its existence and we cannot allow it to continue. The manner in which we chose to express our grievances is admittedly dramatic, but it is not as dramatic and shocking as the conditions under which society has forced us to live. We are indignant and so, too, should the people of society be indignant. The taxpayers, who just happen to be our mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, sons and daughters, should be made aware of how their tax dollars are being spent to deny their sons, brothers, fathers and uncles justice, equality and dignity.

The implications of this principle have been recognized by many countries. In the United States, for example, prisoners may bring legal action under the provisions of the U.S. Constitution notably the Eighth Amendment's prohibition of "cruel and unusual punishments" and the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantees of due process and equal protection of the laws. In some cases, courts have ordered state prison administrators to make major improvements in prison conditions and disciplinary procedures or to close down particular institutions. In Europe, prisoners have the right to take cases to the European Court of Human Rights but they may also utilize national courts.

IN3 stated that an aspect of human right;

“...the concept of prisoners' rights has been upheld by a number of international declarations and national constitutions but we hardly see it in practice here in the prison yard, this actually made some of them feel not interested”.

Also another IN6 says that;

“...the right of inmate are eroded and they are not considered in the provision of rehab (rehabilitation) programme they must be allowed to choose what they want to learn and not what is available because of lack of fund which may not interest the inmates”.

But on the contrary IN1 said;

“...rests on the principle that the deprivation of liberty (that is imprisonment) is the core issue here that the prisoners ends immediately he/she enter prison since they are not out the walls we cannot give them everything they requested for”.

The underlying assumption that people who are detained or imprisoned do not cease to be human beings, no matter how serious the associated crime was expressed in the international human right laws, which states, “All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with admiration for the inherent dignity of the human person.”

But on the contrary, it must rests on the principle that the deprivation of liberty that is, imprisonment is the operative punishment and that it should not be augmented by unnecessarily restrictive conditions so that the desire of the prison rehabilitation can be achieved.

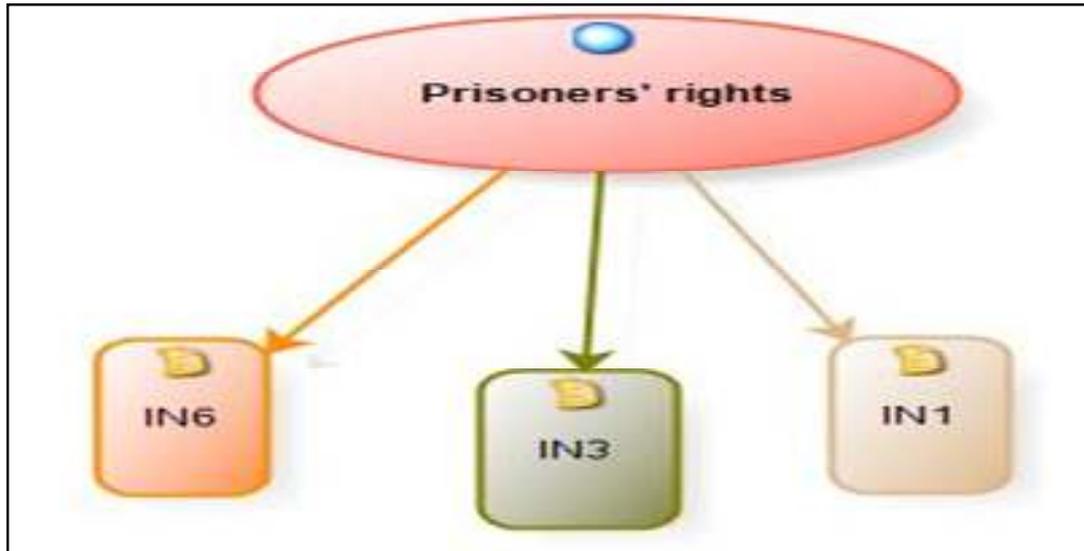


Figure 5.18. Prisoner's right report

5.4.3.3 Lack of interest by the inmates report

It is assumed that most inmate do not have access to participate in vocational training in the prison. But in reality, despite the crucial role that vocational training plays in the successful rehabilitation of an offender upon release, there is not nearly as much focus on vocational training as is needed in the prison.

This is not for lack of interest alone by selective number of respondents that wanted to obtain vocational qualifications, but there was no program availability for the also. For some inmates, future job prospects were a serious concern to them, while some respondents indicated a lack of interest in enrolling for programmes, but reasons included a lack of quality programmes available in the state and federal prison facilities to offered vocational programmes.

The informant IN3 said that;

“...Resources should be appropriately distributed so as to make the inmate to be interested a strategy for rehabilitation, reintegration and empowerment of prisoners into society, rehabilitation should be made compulsory for all incarcerated persons while in prison that is my stake on this interest problem”.

The informant IN1 said;

“...for instance government need to be more proactive, I urged the government to provide to all inmates who have relevant trade skills and vocational abilities, should be made facilitators of prison rehabilitation and training programmes to build interest and also it can reduce cost”.

The informant IN4 said this;

“...all trainers and programme planners or facilitators for prison rehabilitation should be given some reasonable training and equipment to be able to function at least to their best abilities, if this is done it may motivate the inmates to develop interest in the rehabilitation programme”.

Correctional personnel should be exposed to more training on how to understand and cope with the specific needs and circumstances of correctional practice. Without adequate provision of equipment all trainers and programme planners for prison rehabilitation may not function to capacity. Correctional officers should be given some reasonable training on elements of Andragogy, Psychology of adult learning that is how to teach and handle older people, as this will help them to understand the needs, problems, thus appreciate the interests of the inmate participants.



Figure 5.19. Lack of interest by the inmates report

5.5 Summary

The focus group had 10 informants whose perceptions formed the bases for this analysis. The thematic analysis through NVivo 10 software turned out one theme, three sub-themes and 14 sub-sub themes. Therefore, through the perceptions of the Informants, the study found that issues raised actually affect rehabilitation programme, inmates get angry, irritated and unhappy to participate, for that reason, further widening the differences and level of the hostility in the prison.

Similarly, based on Informants' perceptions, the pattern of teaching is crucial in determining the role that social worker of rehabilitation officers play on issues such as rehabilitation or correctional treatment of the inmates. They also revealed that what are mostly understood and addressed as the causes of recidivism in Nigerian prison services generally far from the reality but hidden root with a link to the same government who spearheads the search for the solutions to the challenges. Though, there are lot of divergence opinions about the exact relationship between rehabilitation and recidivism, but majority of the Informants agreed that proper rehabilitation and empowerment would cause most of the inmates to have a rethink. This informed their suggestion that it is important and expedient for the Nigeria government to embark on far-reaching policies and introduce a more holistic rehabilitation programme support the inmate as being practiced in other countries where it is evident that peace can be sustained through it.

The Informants again disclosed that the Nigerian government must also hut its insensitivity and confront the problem of overcrowding with sincerity and purpose. Part of the solution offered by the Informants was that the role of social worker

engagement should be strengthened through financial support, self-regulation but with government monitoring.

The next chapter focuses on the results in detail for the purposes of achieving the objectives of this study, discusses the limitation of the study, make conclusions and recommendations for future research and note theoretical and practical implication of the findings.



CHAPTER SIX

DISCUSSION, IMPLICATION, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Introduction

This study sets out to explore the substances correctional rehabilitation programme in Oke Kura prison Kwara state, Nigeria. At this stage, the findings from the focus group discussion and findings from the quantitative content analysis were merged in the relevant sections of the discussion. To achieve this, the following objectives were set as targets for this study:

- i. To determine the relationship between correctional rehabilitation programmes and prisoner recidivism in Oke Kura Prison, Kwara State, Nigeria
- ii. To determine the influence correctional rehabilitation programs on the experiences of inmate and ex-offenders.
- iii. To explore the perception of prison staffs on the impact on of correctional rehabilitation programs on post release employment
- iv. To examine the issues affecting the effectiveness of correctional rehabilitation prison programmes in Kwara State, Nigeria
- v. To examine the challenges faced by inmates in the process of participating in correctional rehabilitation programme in Oke Kura prison

This study's method was guided by three concepts of rehabilitation, preventive and the self-efficacy. According to Eggleston, (2001) prison rehabilitation programme provided to prisoners while imprisoned might be in the form of vocational or academic instruction, in order to prevent them from recidivism and empower them a more profitable job and leave the life of crime and criminality. These programmes can be

provided to inmates as a rehabilitation programme or from the outside sources by vocational schools, colleges and universities. The programme is schedule to help the prisoners and this was shown by previous studies that the program can as well benefit the entire community as a whole (Jensen & Reed, 2006). Besides the vocational training provided to the inmates, moral training through preaching from both the Christian and Muslim scholars are also benefited by the inmates, the study embarked on a mixed method approach which comprises quantitative as the dominant and qualitative content analysis less dominant accordingly.

Specifically, the study objectives were explored through the lens of rehabilitation theory, preventive theory and self-efficacy theory, three-step flow. These theoretical concepts guided the study and supported the findings. Therefore, this chapter augments both the qualitative and quantitative findings of the research. The discussion is presented using the content analysis finding to complement the focus group findings. This approach focuses on how each of the data supports each other. In view of this, the section summarized, amalgamated and entrenched the results from both methods from which a strong conclusion and recommendation developed.

6.2 Discussions of the findings

Prior discussion, summarized brief review of research findings according to proposed research questions as described in subsequent chapter. Subsequently the findings were thoroughly expanded. The discussions on the research findings of each construct were pointing towards answering the research questions that directly addressed the research objectives. Since fundamental concern in this study was the exploration of correctional rehabilitation programme of the theoretically-driven structural model (the

rehabilitation cycles and solution strategies proposed model), the discussion will be pointed to the structural model tested in the research.

6.2.1 Correctional rehabilitation and inmate recidivism assessment

The first objective of the study was to determine the relationship between correctional rehabilitation programmes and prisoner recidivism in Oke Kura Prison. The presence of these constructs were proved when findings of the study found the mean and standard deviation score for correctional rehabilitation programme has a lot to do with recidivism among inmate. The results implicated regardless continuous rehabilitation programme; these inmates and ex-offenders in some way were able to hold on to their beliefs at an adequate level. The manifestation of self-efficacy and perceived vocational factors at medium high level confirmed on the sensibility of these constructs in rehabilitating the inmates. Moreover, this finding also implied the presence of personality in projecting the reduced in recidivism among the inmates regardless of the highly poor or lack of adequate enabling environment.

The first independent variable construct is Rehabilitation (Inmates and Ex-offenders). This construct was originally measured by Ogundipe (2006), Oreh (2006) and Cuizon (2009) and comprises the Rehabilitation (Inmates and Ex-offenders) items and their description. The reasons presented for the manifest variables in the independent variable construct of Rehabilitation (Inmates and Ex-offenders) are twofold. Specifically, the rehabilitation construct variables has greater influence on the inmates and ex-offenders.

Similarly, subsection of the main section deals with the direct relationships between rehabilitation, empowerment and economy (inmates and ex-offender) and inmate

empowerment problem of recidivism assessment. Next, subsection 2 presents the direct relationships between rehabilitation, empowerment, and economy (inmates and ex-offender) and preventive or incapacitation related problem, and following subsection 2 is the last and the concluding subsection 3 which highlights the direct relationship between preventive or incapacitation related problem representation and inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment, it is obvious that correctional rehabilitation programme has impact on the inmate recidivism.

In this correctional interventions at times, become more disciplinary and have sought to achieve recidivism by deterring offenders rather than by changing in other to empower them. These intervention strategies, for example, have involved the intensive supervision of rehabilitation officers, monitoring of offenders in the prison yard, boot camps for those beginning a life in crime, and "terrified straight" programmes for youths.

The study also revealed the difference of overall rehabilitation, empowerment and economy (inmates and ex-offender) and inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment. However, managing correctional rehabilitation programme and reducing recidivism in the prison would be quite complicated. How could someone working in a prison preserve their wellness? This issue was quite complicated particularly if one was looking at the crises at the place of work the understaffing, strenuously, shift work, supervisor demand and not to mention thoroughly guard and given correctional rehabilitation programme to the inmates.

This research revealed quite an interesting consequence that exposed the unfamiliar of the prison world. Once they determined to work in the prison, how did they manage to deal with their daily rehabilitation programme and remained sound psychologically as

well as physically? Therefore question one attempted to examine the correctional rehabilitation programme and inmate's recidivism. Manifestation of these constructs would suggest relevance of the problem statement of the study.

The findings for objective one revealed the importance of rehabilitation at a practical degree despite the existence of recidivism in prison among the inmates. Specifically, these prison correctional rehabilitation programme has a pertinent role in preserving the inmate's wellness level regardless of frequent stress in the prison when dealing directly with their situation. These rehabilitation officers also indicated that inexperienced prison officers who rehabilitate inmates made it more difficult to be successful. Meanwhile, the existence of factors such as self-efficacy and perceived impartiality proved that in stressful prison rehabilitation programme.

This finding also implied the presence of prison rehabilitation programme such as vocational and educational at low level to assist them to be sustain in the prison environment. These rehabilitation adjustments shaped their wellness level regardless of demanding prison stress environment. Essentially, stress level of each inmate were interrelated to the type of rehabilitation programme they engage in.

Therefore, it was essential to consider potential or future programme before implementing it in the prison for the inmate. Lacking of certain personality or trait such as lower self-efficacy might possibly cause astronomical struggle to the frontline prison rehabilitation programme officer in dealing with considerable strain and pressure. In agreement with the situation and knowing prison officers' internal strengths were entrenched in their personality ability to deliver on their mandate to offer a quality correctional rehabilitation programme.

6.2.2 The influence of correctional rehabilitation on ex-offender

These findings were meant to fulfill research objective two of the study. The study revealed that there was no influence between ex-offenders and correctional rehabilitation prison programmes; because as at when they were released from prison there was no educational rehabilitation programme in the prison only a skeleton vocational programme without adequate equipment to facilitate practical knowledge on the ex-offender when they were in the prison.

Meanwhile, findings from the study also revealed ex-offender wellness level differed according to what they were able to do to keep their life out of crime in the society. The results indicated ex-offender at younger age with less work experience before they went into prison might experience lower wellness level possibly due to unaffordable stress at work upon that gradually magnified their wellness condition compared to ex-offender with more experience. At that point of time, these ex-offender did not have sufficient experience in ways to cope with their stress exhausting their wellness level and adaptability in the society. Nevertheless, their wellness level would gradually increase the moment their experience on how to manage their work stress in the society.

The first part of hypothesis testing relates to the relationship between the rehabilitation, empowerment, and economy (inmate and ex-offender) and inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment in addition, it would have been a great deal if was available during the ex-offender incarceration period. The relationship between rehabilitation, empowerment, and economy (ex-offender and inmate) and preventive or incapacitation related problem representation and finally,

the relationship between preventive or incapacitation related problem representation and inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment.

The second part of the hypotheses testing involves the mediating influence of incapacitation related problem representation on the rehabilitation, empowerment, and economy (ex-offender and inmate) and inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment. The concluding and third part of the hypotheses testing concerns the differences in group social worker and prison staff in terms of their levels of knowledge, skills, minds rehabilitation, empowerment, and economy, preventive or incapacitation related problem representation and inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment requirements is deficient.

However, grounded on the research findings, although female ex-offenders also played similar role as an employee, wife and mother, it was interesting to note that their stress level did not yield to natural “highly stressful” circumstances of working women. These results also indicated that both men and women have the same perception of their environment they find themselves in the society.

Nevertheless, the research findings had rather proved the existence of occupational stress among ex-offenders without gender difference. Meanwhile the findings of this study also revealed that both age and years of service did not give any variation on ex-offenders’ occupational stress.

Lastly, ex-offender’s personality was varied according to their gender but not varied according to their age and tenure of imprisonment. The significant difference between genders was obvious for personality in general as well as its areas which were empowerment, economy and recidivism. This signified that female respondents had higher overall personality compared to male respondents. Therefore it would be

normal for female ex-offender to have higher economy personality bearing in mind working in strict and unstable condition.

This finding was coherent to stereotyping of women of being emotional than men. It was concluded that there were similarities between ex-offenders in this study, for they all face discrimination from general public whether government or private.

6.3 Rehabilitation programme

Reasons for this is to check out the main theory of punishment which initially use as a mean of correcting or deterring offenders from the life of crime. The rehabilitation programme is schedule to help the prisoners return generally accepted ways of life that is void of crime it was shown by previous studies that the program can help inmates as well benefit the entire community or nation as a whole (Eggleston, 2001:22). Besides the vocational training provided to the inmates, moral training through preaching from both the Christian and Muslim scholars are also benefited by the inmates. The reason for the moral training is to inculcate the knowledge and virtue of God into the inmates to enhance their acceptance back into the societies after release. The first research question on the quantitative content analysis and corresponding qualitative question one sought to discover the factors responsible for recidivism among prison inmates as well as the impact of the programme on the prisoners.

The findings from the focus group discussion and findings from the quantitative content analysis were merged in the relevant sections of the discussion. To achieve this, the following objectives were set as targets for this study:

iii. To explore the perception of prison staffs on the impact on of correctional rehabilitation programs on post release employment

iv. To examine the issues affecting the effectiveness of correctional rehabilitation prison programmes in Kwara State, Nigeria

v. To examine the challenges faced by inmates in the process of participating in correctional rehabilitation programme in Oke Kura prison

Therefore, this section which focuses on the theme one of the qualitative findings has three major catalysts (sub-themes) within which fourteen issues (sub sub-themes) are incorporated were discussed. Similarly, the findings from the question one of the content analysis which accompanied the findings of the qualitative were discussed as well consequently. Thus, the discussion were categorized based on sub-themes and the applicable findings from the content analysis.

6.4 Perception of prison staffs on the impact on of correctional rehabilitation

The study discovered that rehabilitation play a significant role in the collection of inmates' behaviour that eventually result to a life of crime in the society whether in Nigeria or outside Nigeria. This character, which matches the conclusion of literature, is specifically obvious and more penetrating to the prisoners through the type of rehabilitation received while in the prison. When viewed by definition of rehabilitation, so many activities and actions of people in the society are part of what bring about rehabilitation programme, it is a "right for all" and for inmate it is fundamental.

Inmates are exceptionally defenseless stratum of society; they are significantly more prone to have malingered or been excluded from school because of one reason or the other and more are probably going to have left school without any capabilities as the case perhaps (Pratt, & Eriksson, 2014). The views as expressed by the Informants on the regularly they need to utilize time conveniently yet can't take an interest in the

classroom environment and the standard instruction in prison (where it exists) concentrates on fundamental and life attitudes and may not be proper for their level or what they sought to be.

Be that as it may, there is a need to guarantee they have entry to appropriate training, particularly Open Distance Learning (ODL), offer by National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN). This will permit them to build up the confidence and attitudes to increase important work upon discharge and to open entryways which they never knew existed they were detained (Ofoegbu, 2009). Detainment facilities are manufactured mostly as an organization to control the rate of wrongdoing in the general public furthermore change the detainees. This corroborated the reason why it was concluded that Information is now “power” comparable to money and authority spent of excised over the inmates. Therefore, the programme ownership and its effects on different phases of inmates’ performance were the subject of many current studies (Oreh, 2006; West, 2011; Aminu, 2008; Aboki, 2006; & Orakwe, 2016).

Again, the rehabilitation was indicted for playing double role on the inmates. Substantial numbers of the Informants pointed out the application of different level of attention and different ways of caring for inmates’ situation when it concerns their rehabilitation. Though, when effective indicators (Very high awareness tagging and no awareness tagging) were examined on the rehabilitation, frequency of no awareness tagging (97) was higher than that of high awareness tagging (93). However, given the negligible difference in the two, the concern of the Informants were justified because the results pointed to negative role being played by the authority and eventual behaviours formation of the inmates. The rehabilitation programme that has a direct influence on the inmates. Based on previous literature, a modest change in

empowerment, proficiency in skill acquisition, knowledge could produce considerable performance changes as well as impact individuals' sureness, resolve, and obligation to achieve decision-making job (Chui, 2010; Davis *et al.*, 2010; DiGabriele, 2008; Brandstatter & Frank, 2002; Gollwitzer, 1990), stressed that it affects the behaviour or attitude of inmate.

Overall, data sets from the two methods engaged have clearly shown that this is a catalyst that play a major role in the formation of inmates' behaviours or character. Aside the perspectives of the Informants, the indications that supported this claim were equally gathered from the rehabilitation contents. In all, main roles (sub-themes), stimulation of prison staffs perception on the impact on of correctional rehabilitation and five issues (sub sub-themes) considered, were discussed in succession.

6.4.1 Programme reports

The informant said, in order to reduce the number of hoodlums on the street the government came up with this perspective, open and separation learning establishments like the National Open University of Nigeria has since 2009 been giving administrations that give access to learning among detainees. This Education program is prevalently known as (Life Recovery Pre-Release Empowerment Program). The is a venture set up by Prison Fellowship of Nigeria (PFN) and the point is to engage detainees whose stay in the prison was short or short of what one year. The point is to appropriately set up these going to be discharged detainees for life after prison (Van Olphen, Eliason Freudenberg, & Barnes, 2009). The preparation program incorporates; treatment, advising, professional abilities procurement, and subjective studies, for the length of eighteen months beginning from six months before discharge

from prison to twelve months after release are strengthening training model, the educator goes about as a guide as opposed to a specialist.

According to Informants tailoring/dress making has more informants with five informant that encourages it, this immediately followed by carpentry and joinery with four informants, while Shoe making, Soap making had three informants respectively, Printing and Carving had two informants, Barbing and Brick laying had one informants each these shows how the informants interest on the available programmes. This supported by the self-efficacy theory, Bandura (1973) stated that, caregivers work as the early role models in a child's life. Youngsters gain knowledge of conduct from perceiving, duplicating, and replicating the caregiver's response to countless circumstances (Ormond, 1999; Vygotsky, 1978). Caregivers exhibit to children that they are social beings and prepare them to exist in a domain outside of their residence (Vygotsky, 1978). As the child has more interfaces with the domain outside his/her dwelling, their conduct and thoughtful of the outside world upsurges (Bandura, 1973). In most circumstances, the early caregivers are moms and dads who explain to their youngsters in what way to act through displaying (Bandura, 1973). This revelation as it concerned programme which is prove it serve as eye opener towards addressing the challenges.

6.4.2 Behaviour reports

The revelation shows that there is significant difference in the benefits derived by participants' inmates and the non-participants inmates of the prison education activities. The participants are being empowered morally, physically and financially. Also their psychological perception about life generally is being affected positively. While the non-participants of the prison programme said they are being faced with

numerous challenges which hinder them from participating and most of them indicate psychological challenges which are personal to them. Some of them also said the environment is not conducive for them to learn and there are no motivations towards this learning. The Prison supervisor comment on the contribution of the inmates to their learning scope, trainers available and the training materials that they are not adequately equipped and this has indirectly affect their output on the prison rehabilitation programme.

According to Informants, see is persons deprived of their liberty that should be treated with humanity and with respect be some of them are talented this is also in line with collaborated with another informants that says, there are many things the inmate can be if only there is adequate provision for rehabilitation because some of them are not well equipped with the right rehabilitation programme. Training and development activities they received made be wasted because they may not be accepted in some cases or people laugh them because of their past experiences, they will also be regarded as a non-key elements in everyday life of the inmate in the eyes of the general public, some of them are quite impressive when meeting them out there even when u know that they had little or no empowerment skills while in prison but you can still see them coping well.

Life recovery project in them which is a pre-release rehabilitation programme becomes relevant as they are released one cardinal objective of the prisons institution is the rehabilitation of prisoners to prepare them for their release into the society where they were before they came in to prison that they are to be treated with iron hand so as not to make them think of feel comfortable while in prison this supported by the preventive or incapacitated theory views punishment as a means of keeping away the criminal offender from the society by locking him away in custodial confinement. This

means that punishment takes the form of prison incarceration, and the objective is to prevent the criminal from further victimization of society (Becker, Cunningham-Rathner, & Kaplan, 1986). Punishment under preventive theory serves the function of protecting society by preventing or incapacitating the criminal from carrying on with his criminal activities.

The adoption of preventive punishment is justified on the sole ground that society remains safe as long as the criminal remains locked away in solitary confinement. become responsible that u hardly know that they were ex-convicts because in their character it do not show and they are well behaved in their area and some are even dutiful in their workshop that some are managing, it is pathetic to see some of them roaming than the street looking for what to do while people will hardly give them job because of their past record of crime.

6.4.3 Reduce Recidivism reports

From this point of view, it is sensible to endeavor to avoid wrongdoing by keeping known inmate from proceeding with their criminal conduct. This section focusses on the alternatives for managing genuinely repented inmates so that crime life can be diminished. While conventional misconduct counteractive action endeavors are coordinated toward the individuals who are not yet included in wrongdoing, our more extensive definition incorporates any setting that decreases wrongdoing in the group.

For strategy purposes, late intercessions for diminishing wrongdoing through the courts and amendments can be grouped into six classes, denying the wrongdoer of the ability to perpetrate wrongdoings typically through detainment in jail or the death penalty; deterrence or discipline that is repugnant to the point that neither the rebuffed wrongdoer (particular prevention) nor others (general discouragement) will carry out

the wrongdoing later on; rehabilitation or treatment coordinated toward changing the wrongdoer and along these lines anticipating future criminal conduct of the treated person; community restraints or the reconnaissance and supervision of wrongdoers in the group with a specific end goal to decrease their ability or potentially open door for criminal exercises; structure, discipline and challenge programs that utilization physically and additionally rationally upsetting encounters to change the guilty parties emphatically or prevent them from later wrongdoing (recidivism); combining rehabilitation and restraint keeping in mind the end goal to guarantee that wrongdoers roll out improvements that are related to a decrease in future criminal conduct.

Informant acknowledged in the modern day that prison rehabilitation has effect on the prisoners so much that can influence their behaviour but the methodological errors of the weight of the prison rehabilitation is bad, so decided to contribute their quota, that the rate of recidivism can be reduced by means of assessing the effective of prison rehabilitation programs with easy on the part of inmates, the aspects of rehabilitation programs for the inmates if well provided will reduced recidivism and support the effectiveness of the rehabilitation program on the inmate.

However, this supported these scholars, ex-wrongdoer saw effect of the remedial training programs with respect to work and recidivism. The instrument are infrequently tested, especially in Africa, despite it widely acceptance (Lynch & McGoldrick, 2012). Similarly, McMahon and Chow-White (2011) disclose that not until recent times, a small number of crime researchers operationalized Galtung instrument for empirical research, the study of recidivism by him made him to be interested in stopping people from returning back to crime life from now and then. The inconsistencies which affects the accuracy of the inmate of recidivism is complex and which contains disagreements over a period of time, that prison rehabilitation are not

definitive but indicative that the participation of the correctional programme reduces recidivism in a considerable manner.

Based on the understanding and experiences of the prison staff and the statements of literature, good rehabilitation programme could reduce recidivism. This revelation as it concerned the inmate which is proven to be the end beneficiary.

6.4.4 Empowerment of the inmate reports

The empowerment programme model as a recurring action and reflection process that enables people to learn from their collective attempts at change and to become more deeply involved to surmount the cultural, social, or historic barriers” in their communities Wallerstein and Bernstein (1988). Empowerment, as Freire conceptualized it, involves much more than simply improving self-esteem or self-efficacy” but aspires for greater systematic change (Bergsma, 2004) study. Children additionally learn behavior from external sources, similar to improved loved ones, buddies, and academics. Bandura (1973) argued that radio and television personalities have an inspiration on children’s public conduct. These outside sources have an influence on the child’s rational and conduct as they progress and improve (Bandura, 1973).

Bandura’s (2000) self-efficacy theory is an extension of the social learning theory. The self-efficacy theory is used to explain a man or woman potential to overcome life’s barriers (Bandura, 2000). By persevering in problematic times, children overcome daily difficulties (Bandura, 1973; 2000). Being self-efficient is a significant part of reaching individual goals, which children achieve with inspiration and support provided by caregivers (Bandura, 2000). An offender, for instance, may reach self-efficiency through contact with others who have overcome difficulties. In distinction,

the reduction in self-efficiency occurs when the offender surrounds him or herself with individuals who fail (Bandura, 2000).

The informant from experience that most people when empowered mean individuals will not go into crime once they are fully employed or engaged in one work, business or the other, they were motivated to give the inmate an empowerment skills so as to be reliable and be able to provide for themselves.

That people and communities have the ability to define and deal with their own problems without resulting to crime life. That successful self-management requires access to and control of proper resources for personal needs, but lack of access in no way reduces the precision with which affected people perceive their own problems and needs as one out of reach. So this propel me to do all within my reach to empower and start a process of redistributing power among the powerless inmates. Given these staffs' perceptions one important point that is understood in this perspective is the fact that the pattern of empowerment is crucial in determining the role that that social worker plays in the rehabilitation programme.

6.4.5 Rehabilitation of inmate reports

Aggregation of the perceptions of prison staffs from the findings showed that rehabilitation of inmates has a lot of all differences. Kelly (2015) stated that, rehabilitation may be regarded as the transfer of values and knowledge gathered from the society. As such, social scientists regards to education as socialization or enculturation. As the complexity of a society increases, the amount of knowledge to be passed from generation to the other becomes more than what an individual can know.

Therefore, informants advocated for a more efficient and effective means of transmitting knowledge must be developed. In line Partridge, (2014) affirm that,

society becomes more perpetually intricate and schools becomes standardized, instructive experience turns out to be less specifically identified with day by day life, less a matter of appearing and learning with regards to the workaday world, and, increasingly a matter of refining, telling, and learning things outside the realm of relevance

Prison correctional rehabilitation programme provided to prisoners while imprisoned might be in the form of vocational or academic instruction. These programmes can be provided to inmates as a rehabilitation programme or from the outside sources by vocational schools, colleges and universities. The programme is schedule to help the prisoners and I was shown by previous studies that the program can as well benefit the entire community as a whole (Eggleston, 2001:22). Besides the vocational training provided to the inmates, moral training through preaching from both the Christian and Muslim scholars are also benefited by the inmates. The reason for the moral training is to inculcate the knowledge and virtue of God into the inmates to enhance their acceptance back into the societies after release.

These perceptions of the staffs indicate that standard should be double to be able to meet up the expectations of the programme and the inmate for the purpose rehabilitation. A lot needs to be done in this aspect.

6.5 Issues affecting the effectiveness of correctional rehabilitation

Another factor that contributed to the rehabilitation of inmates according to the Informants was the inability of the government to meet the needs of the rehabilitation programme. The study revealed the depth of grievances of the prison staffs against, and the passion of their frustration with the government due to failure in several ways which consequently affect their reactions to rehabilitation of the inmates. Specifically,

the study revealed the importance the funds are not adequately provided to the Nigerian prison service for the procurement of tools, machinery and other correctional materials and where it is provided no one can give account of what it was spent on.

The reformative programmes which are being carried out in the prisons. As a result of this, most of the times the inmates are idle. An idle mind, they say is the devil's workshop, this challenge may be that of manpower temperament and training (Asen, 2015), there has been a shortage of qualified manpower in Nigeria prisons workshops, cottage industries and farms, which constitute a great hindrance to correctional educational programmes. Moreover, the recent trimming has swept away the experienced technical manpower which has created a vacuum in the training and reformation of the prison inmates.

This finding tally with the empowerment “enables people to learn from their collective attempts at change and to become more deeply involved to surmount the cultural, social, or historic barriers” in their communities Wallerstein and Bernstein (1988). Empowerment, as Freire conceptualized it, involves much more than simply improving self-esteem or self-efficacy” but aspires for greater systematic change (Bergsma, 2004). Another stimulant is regarding inmate training and productivity are guided, administered and coordinated by the Directorate of Inmates Training and Productivity. Operations of the various prisons industries, workshops, farms and market gardens, throughout the federation are controlled by the directorate (ITP). The Training and Productivity of inmates while incarcerated, the empowerment of the inmate for a better life after serving term is the ultimate which is the focus of this work, it depends largely on the educational programme delivered by the directorate of ITP (Altbach, & Knight, 2007).

The Informants therefore shrouded their perceptions with a conclusion that unnecessary bureaucratic bottle neck and corruption in administrative are inevitable among authority as long as some officers perceived themselves to be disadvantaged of common resources, lack basic amenities and feel insecure relative to other officers. All these perceptions and scholars' confirmations justify the categorization of government failure as a key factor, with many offshoots that were discussed, that prompt rehabilitation programme failure. These findings are steps to understanding the right ways to tame the incessant recidivism which has become a clog in the wheel of the nation progress. Nigeria is projected to be a land where all people irrespective of ethnic associate are equal and have access to the same opportunities without any form of perception however, these avoidable recidivism of the inmates.

In all, major roles (sub-themes), issues affecting the effectiveness of correctional rehabilitation six issues (sub sub-themes) considered, were discussed in succession.

6.5.1 Administrative Structure of the Nigeria Prison Service reports

Aggregation of the perceptions of issues from the findings showed that bureaucratic bottle neck affect the effectiveness of rehabilitation programme which buildup majorly the failure of the programme. According to Informants, even the existing staffs that are remaining lack the required training to impart skills to the inmates in our various prisons. The subsequent effect of this is the reduction in the ability to generate revenue for government through the prison industry and level of skill acquisition among the inmates. The prevalent corruption among the elite has made it impossible to provide the needed amenities therefore made the prison yard to be enraged and lose trust in government. The same corruption according to the Informants made impossible for sustenance of food security and by implication regular conflict among inmate.

Specifically, the stimulation creep in through the insensitive, bias and negative portrayal in manner of recruiting issues and favouritism. In a multiethnic country like Nigeria, the recruitment should not be one sided and engaging less qualified people because sectionalism again merit. In the same way, the findings from the content analysis indicators of (social worker and prison staff) and preventive or incapacitation related problem representation and finally, the relationship between preventive or incapacitation related problem representation and inmate empowerment problem of recidivism assessment. Buttressing the Informants claim, the quantitative findings showed that in the subsection, the Mann-Whitney U test is employed to test for differences between social worker and prison staff on a continuous measure. Highlighted in table 4.22 the result of the hypotheses. Specifically, this subsection deals with hypothesis 2b which states: "Positive significant relationship between empowered (inmates and ex-offenders), and inmates' recidivism". Since there is a statistically significant difference between social worker and prison staff, it is necessary to describe the direction of the difference, which incorporates the median values for each group.

These revelations from both the focus group and content analysis should be a concern to all because it was the same insensitive role authority in employing unqualified staff for rehabilitation programme. This study's findings in both qualitative and quantitative also revealed how the rehabilitation programme is negative portrayal and stereotyping in nature. For instance, some of the Informants claimed that on many occasions they were stigmatized and purposively portrayed has been over bearing which is in bad light which have resulted into bad image for their professional conduct. This portrayal at times they said were fabrication by superior officers. The Prison Fellowship of

Nigeria (PFN) and it is aimed at empowering inmates whose stay in the prison was short less than one year (Odumosu, Olaniyi, & Alonge, 2009). The aim is to properly prepare these about to be released inmates for life after prison, it can become dangerous when used to advance a cultural narrative or promote groupthink that some set of officers are been marginalizes.

6.5.2 Corruption reports

Emerging from this study's findings was the fact that corruption are masked in multiple ways that are affecting their rehabilitation programme. Corruption has gotten a broad consideration in the groups, and maybe, because of the way that it has been over-flagellated in the scholastic circles, corruption has gotten shifted definitions. Supporting this claim, Pye (1999) corruption has comprehensively been characterized as a depravity or a change from great to terrible. In particular, corruption or degenerate conduct includes the infringement of built up tenets for individual pick up and benefit (Pye, 1999). Corruption is endeavors to secure riches or influence through unlawful means private pick up at open cost; or an abuse of open influence for private advantage (Lipset and Lenz, 2000, p.112-114).

Also, corruption is a conduct which digresses from the formal obligations of an open part, as a result of private [gains] - with respect to (individual, close family, private coterie, monetary or status picks up. It is a conduct which disregards rules against the practice of specific sorts of [duties] for private [gains] - in regards to impact (Nye, 1967). This definition incorporates such conduct as pay off (utilization of a reward to debase the judgment of a man in a position of trust); nepotism (bestowal of support by reason of inscriptive relationship instead of legitimacy); and misappropriation (illicit apportionment of open assets for private uses (Banfield 1961).

The Informants specifically identified nepotism, misappropriation, inscriptive relationship instead of legitimacy interests as the situations through which staffs get involved in rehabilitation. Many of the Informants noted that what corruption has done about rehabilitation issues always reflective the inmates issues. It was alleged by the informants that most of the Nigerian politicians set up agencies mainly for the purpose of protecting their personal interest at the expense of the inmates' interest. Because of its implications, the effect of rehabilitation on the inmates has drawn the attention of many non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

Similarly, from the findings of the content analysis research question two which sought to know if there is a collaboration between the experiences of ex-offender and rehabilitation programme, it was discovered economy as to empower the inmate or their state of mind enhances the behaviour and thinking of prison staff and social worker towards the discharge of their roles with specific emphasises on prevention or incapacitation related problem representation situations. The results from the PLS-SEM indicates a very strong relationship between economy and prevention related problem representation (beta = 0.663; t = 19.865; p = 0.000).

Most importantly, the results depict that among the three predictors of prevention (PRP), economy (EIR) requirement of inmates and ex-offender recorded the highest significant path coefficient (beta = 0.663). Thus, it indicates the significant contribution of EIR as the most important predictor of preventive related problem representation by prison staff and social in the Nigerian prisons services. Similarly, RR recorded the lowest path coefficient (beta = 0.178) among the three predictors of PRP.

From the study's data, lack material for the inmates development was also mentioned by the Informants as one way through which they can be prevented and indirectly stimulating acceptable behaviour. Some of the Informants complained that rather than exposing the abuses of some officers and political leaders, most of them succumbed to the over bearing political interest then tucked away the truth so as not to be fired from work.

6.5.3 Inadequate manpower reports

The trainer must be able to combine his specialist knowledge of learning with the specific needs of the organization to achieve the organizational goals and policy. A trainer must therefore be endowed with the ability to perform some specific specialized functions such as determining the training requirement, directing, planning and organizing of training activities by designing the training programmes, preparing for the training, carrying out training and then assessing the result of the training carried out.

However, manpower specifically play a major role through a modest change in empowerment, proficiency in skill acquisition, knowledge could produce considerable performance changes as well as impact individuals' sureness, resolve, and obligation to achieve decision-making job (Chui, 2010; Davis *et al.*, 2010; DiGabriele, 2008; Brandstatter & Frank, 2002; Gollwitzer, 1990). The rehabilitation service as the support of social reengineering has consequently be seen as valuable to tap the invaluable potentials within the private sector for easy actualization this vision, under the program "Public Private Partnership maybe the best solution." This will surely strengthened the effort of Nigerian Prisons rehabilitation programme in ensuring the good training and development of inmates that will lead to their empowerment.

Informants. They claimed that the proliferation of employment both stimulated the increased in the culture of impunity the right of employing qualified personnel who are competent to deliver in the given assignment. The perceptions as expressed by the Informants which were based on their experiences revealed that rehabilitation programme in Oke Kura prison Kwara state Nigeria should a positive impact on inmate if proper attention is given. Nigeria prison system which is implemented on paper can benefit the inmates.

The findings also revealed that in addition, the recent downsizing has swept away the experienced technical manpower which has created a vacuum in the training and reformation of the prison inmates, the existing staffs that are remaining majority of us lack the required training to impart skills to the inmates in our various prisons. The training policy of the rehabilitation included in a range of policies dealing with human resources is prepared to do in terms of developing those concerned or involved. Informants confirmed that as a matter of urgency, Nigeria prison service should establish corporate as well as local training organizations, the primary need of training and development will be to support the pursuit of Nigeria prisons service goal.

Training and development activities will also be regarded as key elements in every inmate's mastery of, and satisfaction in inmates' day to day activity, all training and development activities will be evaluated on regular basis, including those provided by outside organizations. This therefore needs to be an area of attention requiring action because the findings showed that the most of the existing staffs maybe be lack the required knowledge.

6.5.4 Lack of funds reports

It has been established that funds are not adequately provided to the Nigerian Prison Service for the procurement of tools, machinery and other correctional materials, for the reformatory programmes which are being carried out in the prisons. As a result of this, most of the times the inmates are idle. An idle mind, they say is the devil's workshop. Another problem or challenge may be that of manpower disposition and training. There has been a dearth of qualified manpower in Nigeria prisons workshops, cottage industries and farms, which constitute a great hindrance to correctional programmes.

Some of the Informants noted that the attitudes of some government officials and their prison leaders wanting to benefit from the resources usually make other unhappy and therefore develop selfish behaviour. They claimed that the deeds of the leaders are mostly for personal benefits. Corroborating this findings, Iromini (2013) stressed that the ember of suspicions and interethnic distrusts that usually stimulate politicians just for the selfish interest of acquiring their firm control of their individual and geographical locations recognition. The resultant effect of this is the reduction in the capacity to generate revenue for government through the prison industry and level of skill acquisition among the inmates.

6.5.5 Training Method of the Prison is inadequate report

Good and functional governance has been described as the exercise of authority politically, economically, administratively, or otherwise to handle a country's resources and affairs. Similarly, training and development are essential to success in achieving the service goals. The role of training inmates in custody is therefore primarily determined by overall purpose of the organization or service. This provides those responsible for implementing training and development with the best possible reason deter.

The stimulus for adopting a systematic approach to training and development arises from the intensity of internal and external pressure for change in the service. The first step in a systematic approach is to devise a policy statement to act as a guide to the service's intention concerning the weight and direction to be given to training and development. The second step is to define an initial set of roles for those responsible for implementing the policy, notable trainers. The third step is to set up a suitable structure of training post and procedures, and to allocate sufficient funds to the training organization.

From this study's findings as part of the solution to training and re-training of personnel indicated basic elements which are regarded as essential to the needs, rehabilitation programme if there will be any hope and aspiration of the inmates.

6.5.6 Lack enabling environment report

The enabling environment is a fundamental instrument of rehabilitation as well as in some situations a misinformation can cost a whole lot of problem in the society. This is the reality as every inmate needs access to basic facilities like electricity, drinking water, sanitation, health care facilities and solid waste management are critical determinants of quality of life (Bhagat, 2010). As important as these amenities are to the cherished existence of any community, most especially the inmates, on the other hand the staff of the prison, they are seriously deficient and unequally distributed in some societies, one of which is Nigeria (Eyles, 1996; Oyerinde, 2006). Though, Stevenson (2004) argued that imbalances in access to social amenities may be due to inefficiency in the distribution and allocation as a result of social barriers like classroom, workshop, but in the case of Nigeria, according to the staff, it is mostly as result of government failure and deliberate abandonment prison facilities all over Nigeria.

The Informants have severally alluded to the insensitivity of authority in the provision of basic needs to serve as stimulants for the inmate, for that reason, most of them concluded that being in prison survivor of the fittest, but been sensitive will go a long way in ameliorating it. The findings also revealed that building classroom or workshop could use its potential in playing a reconciliatory role as well as promoting common values among the inmate and prison staffs. Rather than emphasizing the variances among them, the finding showed the Informants want the government to be persistent in investing in the prison programme.

Likewise, the findings revealed that in view of the important role of social workers must also be put into consideration for better remunerations, the environment should permit the inmate and social workers to fully express themselves since family associations are moreover a major part of the characteristics of the inmate. The enlightening work, and criminal histories of the family all impact on the inmate feelings about socialization and compositions of prison yard.

6.6 Challenges faced by inmates in participating in correctional rehabilitation

This study extends the understanding of what are responsible for inmates' behaviour towards rehabilitation programme beyond the usual level of discourse. Another critical factor with three offshoots that explained the dynamics of inmate conflict with rehabilitation programme was the attitudes of the staff in Nigerian prison services. Materialized issues from this study's findings are that people who are detained or imprisoned do not cease to be human beings, no matter how serious the associated crime was expressed in the states, all inmates shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person. This rests on the principle that

the deprivation of liberty (that is, imprisonment) is the operative punishment and that it should not be augmented by unnecessarily restrictive conditions.

Moreover, informants say, we are firm in our resolve and we demand, as human beings, the dignity and justice that are due to us by right of our birth. We do not know how the present system of brutality and dehumanization and injustice has been allowed to be perpetuated in this day of enlightenment, but we are the living proof of its existence and we cannot allow it to continue. The manner in which we chose to express our grievances is admittedly dramatic, but it is not as dramatic and shocking as the conditions under which society has forced us to live. We are indignant and so, too, should the people of society be indignant. The taxpayers, who just happen to be our mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, sons and daughters, should be made aware of how their tax are being spent to deny their sons, brothers, fathers and uncles justice, equality and dignity.

Another issue that sprang from this study was the resources should be appropriately distributed so as to make the inmate to be interested a strategy for rehabilitation, reintegration and empowerment of prisoners into society, rehabilitation should be made compulsory for all incarcerated persons while in prison that is my stake on this interest problem.

For instance, Informant urged the government that all inmates who have relevant trade skills should be made facilitators of prison rehabilitation and training programmes to build interest and also it can reduce cost. Correctional personnel should be exposed to more training on how to understand and cope with the specific needs and circumstances of correctional practice. Moreso, all trainers and programme planners for prison rehabilitation should be given some reasonable training on elements of

Andragogy, Psychology of adult learning, as this will help them to understand the needs, problems, thus appreciate the interests of the inmate participants.

6.6.1 Need for training and developing the inmate report

By actions of omission or commission, inmate training and development have become major problems in Nigerian prison service today. The country faces a multifarious situation arising from this conflict that is turning more complex almost daily. In view of this and as part of the objectives of this study, the findings revealed and offered If social workers can be justified on the ground that they make prisoners less likely to offend in future because they have been scientifically, or clinically ‘treated’ and not merely ‘deterred’ then the social and economic cost of incarceration seem so much more worthwhile and the retributive urge in ourselves and others can be clothed in a more palatable disguise.

But embracing the doctrine of treatment and training have had important implication for penal policy. Statistics illustrate that locking up criminals is only half the job of protecting public safety. The other half is taking advantage of the time offenders spend in custody to prepare them to function as responsible citizens, prevent them from committing future crimes and cycling back to prison. Many inmates cannot read or write, may lack basic living skills, not to mention the education and training needed to get and keep a job. Inmates generally are open to change behavior especially if the right opportunity is at their disposal. It is not out of place to assume that response to change might not come automatically for some inmates, but when thought the how to do so there will definitely be results. KeinGaudin de Gonzalez (2003) in his study, ‘Time to change:’ post that “The overarching rationale for this programme came from the inmates.

In view of this therefore and based on the analysis of focus group conducted by this study, the emerged findings revealed that solutions to inmate training centered around functional governance, sensitivity in handling them, reform and regulation in all activities as well as promotion encouragement among inmates. These findings thus confirmed Saaty, (2008) affirms this in his work that the broadly cited measurements with respect to the time of criminal depend on information acquired from those captured, it will be possible to explain why a particular inmate, easy to get along the programme effectively.

6.6.2 Prisoner's right

Series of solutions have been offered for prisoners' right in Nigeria but most of them seem not to be positive. The implications of this principle have been recognized by many countries, for example, prisoners may bring legal action under the provisions of the U.S. Constitution notably the Eighth Amendment's prohibition of "cruel and unusual punishments" and the fourteenth amendment's guarantees due process and equal protection of law. In some cases, courts have ordered state prison administrators to make major improvements in prison conditions and disciplinary procedures or to close down particular institutions. In Europe, prisoners have the right to take cases to the European Court of Human Rights but they may also utilize national courts.

Nigeria every solution been planned to curb prisoner abuse will always require displaying and developing attitudes of forbearance, respect and understanding towards inmate by prison staffs and social workers.

6.6.3 Lack of interest by the inmates report

Based on the grounds of inmates circumstances identified in this study's findings which revolved critically predicament in which an inmate found him/herself it is very

difficult to motivate them to participate in the rehabilitation programme, on the role being played by prison staffs as much as police, the Informants perceived solution in the need for government regulation on pervasion of judgement which innocents are sent to prison because of lack of financial strength to get a good lawyer for representation in court of law. This finding is exclusive because most of such inmates get into prison and choose to be defiant and go against constituted authority.

Similarly, based on Informants' perceptions, the pattern of teaching is crucial in determining the role that social worker play on issues such as rehabilitation. They also revealed that what are mostly understood and addressed as the causes of recidivism in Nigerian prison services generally far from the reality but hidden root with a link to the same government who spearheads the search for the solutions to the challenges. Though, there are lot of divergence opinions about the exact relationship between rehabilitation and recidivism, but majority of the Informants agreed that proper rehabilitation and empowerment would cause most of the inmates to have a rethink. This informed their suggestion that it is important and expedient for the Nigeria government to embark on far-reaching policies and introduce a more holistic rehabilitation programme support the inmate as being practiced in other countries where it is evident that peace can be sustained through it. Nigerian prison services mostly should serves a ladder for the inmate to cross any challenge that affect the interest of the rehabilitation mostly in public interest.

6.6.4 Summary

This section has adequately linked the findings from the focus group with what was discovered from the content analysis of three prominent affecting rehabilitation programme in Nigerian prison service. The findings from both approaches clearly showed rehabilitation and the recidivism impact on the inmates' character.

Specifically, the data from the two approaches have further justified the claim that lack of good rehabilitation programme in Oke Kura prison is part of the cause of the inmates behaviour and recidivism among the inmates in Oke-Kura prison and generally in Nigerian prisons. The data from the content analysis corroborated the claims of the Informants regarding insensitivity of government on the issues of inmates' development and empowerment despite that the correctional rehabilitation programme has a great impact on inmates recidivism.

6.7 Implications

In this concluding part of all the chapters, what the study have contributed to theory, methodology as well as haven an outstanding correctional rehabilitation programme were highlighted. Similarly, based on the findings from both methodological styles employed in this research work, incisive conclusions and recommendations were made to the appropriate authority. Also, as part of contribution to scholarly works and mitigation of recidivism in Nigeria, this chapter uncovered an applicable model. Finally, the chapter contains explanatory frameworks, model, recommendations that will create a restored understanding and improvement in the handling of inmates needs and the below the seeming grounds.

6.7.1 Theoretical contributions

The issue of involvement of rehabilitation has been researched by many scholars in and outside Nigeria however; the influence of rehabilitation on inmate has not received suitable attention. In view of this, the study is significant theoretically because Nigeria is worst affected by crime at both micro and macro levels and any intellectual work on how to understand the conjecturers and consequence is valuable. Crime can be anticipated, prevented and stopped if there is a better understanding of

what stimulates people's behaviour. The findings of this research swells up rich contribution to knowledge because literature on rehabilitation and recidivism in Nigeria. Meanwhile, in view of the fact that rehabilitation theory remains the dominant perspective on knowing how the inmates responded and contribute to the rehabilitation programme and opinion formation as well as decision-making on recidivism, this study found it applicable as a platform through which the influence on attitude is examined.

Specifically, rehabilitation theory underpinned this study to identify the influence through which the inmates and prison staffs perceive and develop a frame work. The concept of frames has its conceptual roots in phenomenology, a philosophical approach that argues that the meaning of the world is apparent by individuals based on their life world principles, involvements, and familiarity. Therefore, this study has complemented and advanced this perspective in relation to rehabilitation not only by enlightening the reasons behind the behaviour of prison actors, but also by decisively predicting and proffering strategies to avoid and end protracted recidivism. One of the most noteworthy contribution of this study is that it provides the overall perspective of how rehabilitation have attempted and succeeded at influencing programme actors' frame and the eventual rehabilitation. This is significant because most of the previous research have examined punishment frames and not much attention was directed at rehabilitation frames. Therefore, one of the critical gaps, which this study have responded to, is what Hutchison (2013) describes as inadequate research attention that is devoted to discovering factors responsible for changes in individual attitudes and behavior that ultimately lead to recidivism.

Due to the alarming recidivism behaviours, this study was set out to pay attention at understanding how rehabilitation issues stimulate inmate's behaviours. In addition to that, scholars (Engel, 2005; Lecheler & de Vreese, 2013; Onwuzuruigbo, 2013) have signposted the need for more research not necessary only to analyse recidivism as the effects but also to make a serious attempt at inaugurating the how and who are involved in the rehabilitation programme, their rationale and the undercurrents between the actors and their actions. Premise on this, the role of social workers has been concretely looked at in this study through the assumption of rehabilitation theory. The study offered the theoretical understanding which is required in order to establish the understandable and concealed reagents of recidivism.

Significantly, this study found empirical evidence which answered this gap and validated rehabilitation theory that inmate rehabilitation is highly instrumental to recidivism behaviour formation among inmate. For instance, the use of stereotypical rehabilitation, frames along visible effects of on empowerment and imbalances of the representation of inmates, are examples of different frames that the emerged.

Moreover, Bandura (1973) stated that, caregivers work as the early role models in a child's life. Youngsters gain knowledge of conduct from perceiving, duplicating, and replicating the caregiver's response to countless circumstances (Ormond, 1999; Vygotsky, 1978). Caregivers exhibit to children that they are social beings and prepare them to exist in a domain outside of their residence (Vygotsky, 1978). As the child has more interfaces with the domain outside his/her dwelling, their conduct and thoughtful of the outside world upsurges (Bandura, 1973). In most circumstances, the early caregivers are moms and dads who explain to their youngsters in what way to act through displaying (Bandura, 1973). Above, it was empirically established that much

can be achieved in bringing solution if social workers is proactive and demonstrate high sense of public interest in their duties. Significantly also, the need to be inmates sensitive and balance treatment are overbearing to solution because by this the rehabilitation will promote inmate interest and play downcast the imbalances.

From the perspectives of two-step flow theory, significantly also, this study has backed to knowledge and understanding of foundation of rehabilitation by going further to explore the assumption of the theory in relation to the role of prison staffs in the formation of inmates behaviour. While attempting to redirect researchers' attention to other possible influencing factors in behaviour development, Kunst and Kratzer (2007) maintained that mass media did not have absolute control on individual's behaviour therefore research attention on communication through the programme. The social learning theory and self-efficacy theory build upon one yet another. Incarcerated offenders especially have interaction with other offenders. Many of these offenders have a bleak outlook on lifestyles centered on their present occasions. Correctional education applications provide an opportunity for offenders to come back into contact with constructive contributors while finding out expertise that is valuable sooner or later (Jensen & Reed, 2006).

However, buttressing the two-step flow theory it was shown that most of what informed the inmate behaviour inmate and ex-offender and the eventual mobilization of prison staffs into rehabilitation actions are usually based on inmate interest.

Therefore, this study theoretically contributes to knowledge having explored and established the extent as well as the link between rehabilitation and preventive or incapacitated theory views punishment as a means of keeping away the criminal offender from the society by locking him away in custodial confinement. This means

that punishment takes the form of prison incarceration, and the objective is to prevent the criminal from further victimization of society (Becker, Cunningham-Rathner, & Kaplan, 1986). Punishment under preventive theory serves the function of protecting society by preventing or incapacitating the criminal from carrying on with his criminal activities. The adoption of preventive punishment is justified on the sole ground that society remains safe as long as the criminal remains locked away in solitary confinement.

Theoretical contributions are established by this study also from the perspectives of the rehabilitation programme that has a direct influence on the inmates. Based on previous literature, a modest change in empowerment, proficiency in skill acquisition, knowledge could produce considerable performance changes as well as impact individuals' sureness, resolve, and obligation to achieve decision-making job (Chui, 2010; Davis *et al.*, 2010; DiGabriele, 2008; Brandstatter & Frank, 2002; Gollwitzer, 1990).

This empowerment programme as a recurring action and reflection process that “enables people to learn from their collective attempts at change and to become more deeply involved to surmount the cultural, social, or historic barriers” in their communities Wallerstein and Bernstein (1988). Empowerment, as Freire conceptualized it, involves much more than simply improving self-esteem or self-efficacy” but aspires for greater systematic change (Bergsma, 2004) study. Based on the above discussion, this study asserts that there is a significant relationship between inmate's empowerment and recidivism of inmates.

As revealed by this study's findings, those who attain these skills and knowledge maybe paid or be self-employed, they become wage earners and become more and more reliable and contributing as citizens if they were fully engaged. They become assets, rather than liabilities and defendants on the general public. In this way, evaluating prison education has substantial social value to the inmate life, in that it will answer the most of the social ills in the society. People have inherent desire to be loved, cherished, cared for, feel comfortable and free without molestation. To realize these needs, one has to be able to meet many of their needs.

The assumptions of the social learning theory and self-efficacy theory build upon one yet another. Incarcerated offenders especially have interaction with other offenders. Many of these offenders have a bleak outlook on lifestyles centered on their present occasions. Correctional education applications provide an opportunity for offenders to come back into contact with constructive contributors while finding out expertise that is valuable sooner or later (Jensen & Reed, 2006).

Confirming the significant of this study's contribution to the understanding and identification of how self-efficacy theory stimulates rehabilitation, Ademola (2011) reiterated that apart from the obvious factor, explanations on why some people and groups are constantly involved in crime as well as why some have been talked only to a limited extent.

Similarly, evidences from this study have revealed that Treatment in the feeling of working with the person in a manner that he will be capable after a drawn out program of preparing or treatment alleged to make an agreeable conformity to ordinary way of life once he is discharged from authority guardianship. Regarding the rehabilitative

hypothesis, discipline preferably ought to be individualized and ought to deliver the impact of advancing the ethical training of the person(s) being rebuffed. Discipline, here play a positive capacity and is advocated on the ground that it encourages the coveted good harm in the criminal. While this perspective of penitentiaries as focuses of recovery was prominent amid the early improvement of the current prison framework, it is not generally held any longer and has for the most part been supplanted by hypotheses of discouragement, debilitation and requital.

Bandura's (2000) self-efficacy theory is an extension of the social learning theory. The self-efficacy theory is used to explain a man or woman potential to overcome life's barriers (Bandura, 2000). By persevering in problematic times, children overcome daily difficulties (Bandura, 1973; 2000). Being self-efficient is a significant part of reaching individual goals, which children achieve with inspiration and support provided by caregivers (Bandura, 2000). An offender, for instance, may reach self-efficiency through contact with others who have overcome difficulties. In distinction, the reduction in self-efficiency occurs when the offender surrounds him or herself with individuals who fail (Bandura, 2000).

Arising from this evidence, this study's contributions provide theoretical understanding that the rehabilitation theory of discipline picked up domination over the span of the twentieth century up to the present time. The pattern everywhere throughout the world is by all accounts one of developing accentuation on the recovery, transformation of the criminal guilty party. Both restorative representatives and prison reformers loan their expert voices to the developing call for perfect of recovery and adjustment instead of discipline all things considered. Under the rehabilitative theory of discipline, the vital component or center is treatment.

6.7.1.1 Rehabilitation cycles and solution strategies proposed model

This rehabilitation pathways and solutions proposed model is a significant theoretical contribution of this study which was based on empirical findings from the application of both methods used. The aims of this model is to establish the connection and distinguish between the structural factors and rehabilitation triggers to social worker actors whose behaviour determine the cycles of inmates and ex-offender. The graphical display can serve as guide at the pre-rehabilitation stage, early stage of the programme emergence as well as at the outcome stage which could be management of inmates, recidivism, containment or sustenance of mutual tolerance among inmates. The model is to serve as a synopsis tool when encountering recidivism either for the first time, for damage control or to bring direction into a confused inmates handling.

In another position, this study will contribute to knowledge by filling a methodological gap on the need for suitable mechanism for the study rehabilitation in Nigeria. According to scholars such as Eneku (1987); Obi (1998) and Ogundipe (2006) emphasized some other characteristics that are common among the inmates in Nigeria. To begin with, the mount of the country's correctional training program for the most part has a low rate of education, and a high rate of secondary school drop outs. Furthermore, a large portion of these prisoners have difficulties to learn. The absence of training makes it difficult to comprehend job applications, legal documents, and other texts in a real world phenomenon (NIFL, 2005). Moeller Et al. (2004) portrays prisoners, earlier background on education as a pervasive history of the negative instructive encounters by the inmates.

This inadequacy in the educational capability of the inmates has led to further imprisonment among the prisoners. Family connections are additionally part of the

attributes of the prison learners. The instructive, livelihood, and criminal histories of the family all effect the prisoner understudies convictions about socialization, the significance of school, writings and imprisonment (Austin and Hardyman, 2004). Geraci (2000) portrays the prisoners she instructs as solidified by their earlier family histories: the scientists utilize the term solidified hoodlums in light of the fact that a large portion of these men have for the most part not had quite a bit of an adolescence or ordinary family life. Most were in the city at an early age and needed to raise themselves.

Therefore, it is incumbent upon social workers and all stake holders to identify and understand these stages of inmate development and empowerment of them accurately, timely, and objectively.

The model is broadly designed in two ways i.e. the Rehabilitation pathways and the solution/interventions strategies. The significance of this model contribution is that it was theoretically driven and empirically established. Similarly, it is practical oriented as it can aid the identification of all main pathways that set the context which increases or decreases recidivism especially in our societies. Moreover, if the solutions/interventions strategies are pragmatic at the right pathway and promptly may be able to manage adequately the recidivism outcome.

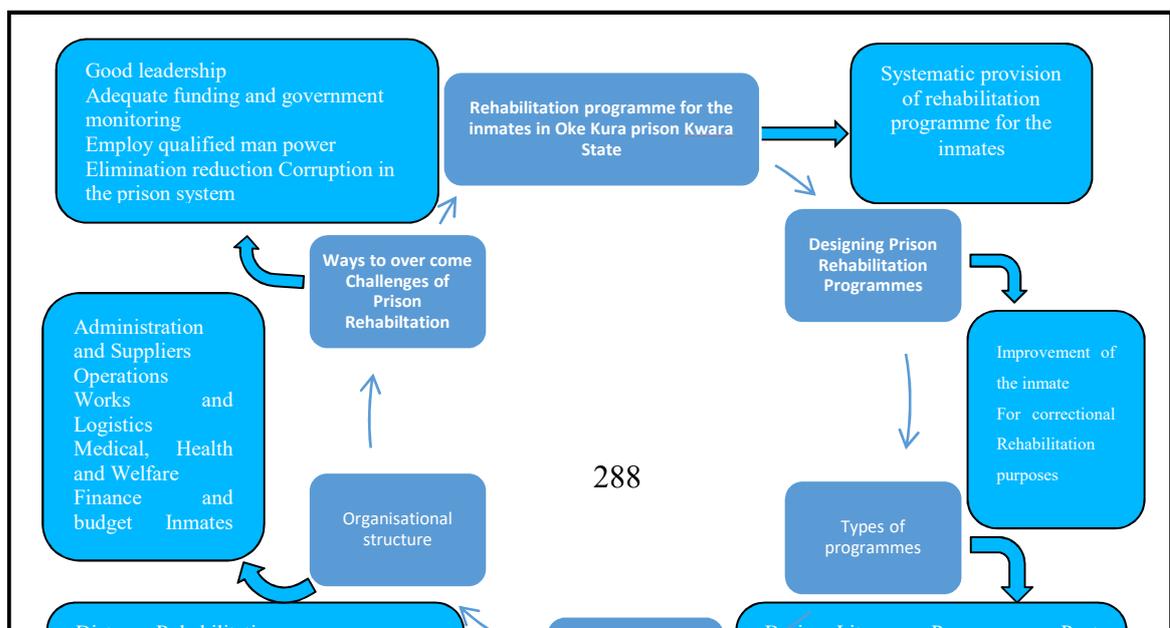


Figure 6.1. Rehabilitation cycles and solution strategies proposed model

Source: the researcher

6.7.1.2 Designing Prison Rehabilitation Programmes

The study's finding showed that the importance of Prison rehabilitation cannot be overstressed. Education is a "right for all" and for inmate it is fundamental. Inmates are exceptionally defenseless stratum of society; they are far more likely to have malingered or been omitted from school due to one reasons or the other and more are likely to have left school with no qualifications as the case maybe. Often they want to use time usefully but are unable to participate in classroom environment and the standard education in prison (where it exists) focuses on basic and life skills and may not be appropriate for their level or what they desired to be. In the Freire empowerment education model, the teacher acts as a guide rather than an expert. Thus learning is made more of a responsibility of the learner which makes them fully involve in the learning activities and it serves as a stimulant to their interest in the learning activities. This theory is used for this paper for the fact that the inmates are seen as an adult learners, who have different aspirations and desires, thus their self-interest needs to be put into consideration for them to fully participate in the prison programme designed for their empowerment after been freed.

One of the functions of the Nigeria Prisons Service is to identify the reasons for the anti-social or criminal behavior of inmates/convicts and to change and rehabilitate them with the aim of reintegrating them back to the society as useful citizens, thereby turning them away from a life of crime and reducing the number of criminals in the society. In view of this, open and distance learning institutions like the National Open University of Nigeria has since 2009 been providing services that provide access to learning among inmates. This Education programme is popularly known as (Life Recovery Pre-Release Empowerment Programme). The is a project put in place by Prison Fellowship of Nigeria (PFN) and the aim is to empower inmates whose stay in the prison was short or less than one year. The aim is to properly prepare these about to be released inmates for life after prison. The training programme includes: therapy, counseling, vocational skills acquisition and cognitive studies, for the duration of eighteen months starting from six months before release from prison to twelve months after release.

6.7.1.3 Types of programmes

These types of programmes introduced to improve the inmates include: Basic Literacy Programme, Post Literacy Programme, Carpentry and joinery, Tailoring/dress making, Electrical installation, Shoe making, Soap making, Air-condition and refrigeration repair and maintenance, Printing, Barbings, Photography, Carving, Metal work, Electronics, Art/painting, Leather works, Fashion design, Laundry work, Auto mechanical work, Brick laying and Plumbing/pipe fitting

In any case, in accordance with this guideline, since the commencement of the prison benefit in Kwara, there have been next to zero precise instructive arrangements for prisoners because of constrained asset allotment and defilement was another

obstruction against the foundation and development of the prison has supported by different statutes from the provincial time frame to the present.

6.7.1.4 How to be accomplished

Rehabilitation pathways can lead to any of the empowerment of the inmates since they are exceptionally defenseless stratum of society; they are far more likely to have malingered or been omitted from school due to one reasons or the other and more are likely to have left school with no qualifications as the case maybe. Often they want to use time usefully but are unable to participate in classroom environment and the standard education in prison (where it exists) focuses on basic and life skills and may not be appropriate for their level or what they desired to be. This will allow them to develop the self-assurance and skills to gain meaningful employment upon release and to open doors which they never knew existed before they were incarcerated. Prisons are built mainly as an institution to help control the rate of crime in the society and also transform the inmates. The programme handlers have role to play at every stage of the development though with different strategies as provided by this model. When a challenges gets to the level of escalation on the situation of inmate which can only be mitigated by government action. Thus learning is made more of a responsibility of the learner which makes them fully involve in the learning activities and it serves as a stimulant to their interest in the learning activities. This theory is used for this paper for the fact that the inmates are seen as an adult learners, who have different aspirations and desires, thus their self-interest needs to be put into consideration for them to fully participate in the prison programme designed for their empowerment after been freed in order to link them to this model application.

Stage 1 Distance Rehabilitation programme: The rehabilitation department of the prison is one of the vital institutions that require proper repositioning in order to

positively impact on the lives of the inmates towards the realization of these objectives. The purpose of classifying the anti-social behaviors of inmates, the rehabilitation and reformation of such citizens and their eventual restoration back to the society they originally erred against can only be better accomplished if determinations of both the government and the general public are proportionally connected.

Rehabilitation programme in Oke Kura prison Kwara state Nigeria should a positive impact on inmate if proper attention is given. Nigeria prison system which is implemented on paper can benefit the inmates. If it can be practice five years with full implementation on the part of Government and its agencies. The systematically carried out programme will see more inmates living their lives outside the prison wall with good job that will empower them. Self-reliance on ex-offender could strengthen the family ties which may have been broken or may have a fragile connection owing to incarceration effect.

Stage 2 Lifelong education/ rehabilitation programme: Through the implementation of the prison education programme, serving time of the inmates is never a waste of time. The period of incarceration allows inmates to get education and prepare themselves with skills and knowledge that perhaps they could not get when they were in the society for lack of financial support or any other reasons. Many of these offenders have a bleak outlook on lifestyles centered on their present occasions. Correctional rehabilitation programme applications provide an opportunity for offenders to come back into contact with constructive contributors while finding out expertise that is valuable sooner or later (Jensen & Reed, 2006).

Effective rehabilitation of the inmates will make them to become productive citizens who are capable of working to stimulate the economy and decrease social problems. The safety of the community will be better assured since ex-offenders have been successfully rehabilitated and able to face any challenge that life throws at them.

Looking at the present situation education system in the prison, this study will be timely. It will be able to provide solution to unemployment that lead people to crime and if this educational programme is systematized according to the present needs of inmates and the general public.

Stage 3 Life recovery: The third stage is tagged life recovery, the programme will see more inmates living their lives outside the prison wall with good job that will empower them. Self-reliance on ex-offender could strengthen the family ties which may have been broken or may have a fragile connection owing to incarceration effect, displacement of large population, and open display of discriminations likely to be experienced. Caregivers exhibit to children that they are social beings and prepare them to exist in a domain outside of their residence (Vygotsky, 1978).

Stage 4 Pre-release empowerment programme: Fundamentally, a "Freirean class welcomes students to contemplate topic, conventions, the learning procedure itself, and their general public" (DasGupta et al., 2006). Freire's education for empowerment prototypical allows citizens to develop a subjective nature rather than objective in their multifaceted public live activities by taking steps to enhance social action against social problems in the societies. Improvement is identified with the standards, values and beliefs of a general public; as such, improvement can be uncovered diversely in various social orders. There may be some broad term in explaining the concept of improvement/empowerment base on qualities and definition within the academic

societies, however, the usage of the concepts among individuals and organizations are different. It is worthy of importance that Freire model and the other supported models are of the opinion that no one is has an encompass of all the knowledge, therefore, the method of investment in education especially in the prison should be changed in order to achieve effective and efficient prison educational system. Hence, this indicates the importance of the idea behind punishment. This stage is always open and easy for intervention, especially the inmate to sustain themselves after been released.

6.7.2 Methodological Contributions

This study applied both qualitative and quantitative methods to treat its objectives. The in-depth focus group approach was used dominantly while the content analysis was applied less dominantly to complement. The need for this direction was stressed by Scheufele (1999) and amplified by Colistra (2012) that in order to aid scholars and for appropriate examination of the influence of rehabilitation, this study contributes to knowledge by filling a methodological gap in the study of rehabilitation programme in Nigerian prison services.

The exploration will be advantageous in figuring out which parts of restorative training programs the prisoners see as valuable with respect to reintegration into the group and increasing reasonable work. The exploration may illuminate new projects intended to help prisoners amid instructive program that will restore and reintegrate them into society. This exploration will affect social change on the detainee by illuminating human administrations conveyance of a portion of the remedial instruction needs of the detainees. The examination attracts thoughtfulness regarding regions of restorative instruction needing assessment. Likewise, open understanding into the correctional educational program, this may improve society's perspectives in

regards to the recovery of the prisoners that will be affected. This data will be of an incredible esteem to managers and program executives in the prison instruction framework to help in highlighting programs more adjusted to the requirements of the detainees. Hence, the research would investigate the type of education offered to the inmates, the most effective and efficient deterrence in the educational rehabilitation of prisoners and evaluate the level of improvement of this education programme on the inmates.

Another distinct contribution of this research to theory and method is in the area of operationalization of Bandura's (2000) self-efficacy theory is an extension of the social learning theory. The self-efficacy theory is used to explain a man or woman potential to overcome life's barriers (Bandura, 2000). By persevering in problematic times, children overcome daily difficulties (Bandura, 1973; 2000). Being self-efficient is a significant part of reaching individual goals, which children achieve with inspiration and support provided by caregivers (Bandura, 2000). An offender, for instance, may reach self-efficiency through contact with others who have overcome difficulties. In distinction, the reduction in self-efficiency occurs when the offender surrounds him or herself with individuals who fail.

This study's adaptation of the frames to content analyze rehabilitation issues is a methodological contribution to research method in a similar area. Correspondingly in this regards, this study has also reinforced the assumption of rehabilitation theory on the influencing power of social workers.

6.7.3 Practical Contributions

This research work is important in theoretical and practical to knowledge as well as human existence. It is also important given numerous challenging situations

confronting Nigerian prison services and the need for solutions. It is imperative for policymakers to be aware of how rehabilitation programme should be developed among the inmates and ex-offenders groups (Quinn, et al., 2013). In that case, the exploration of inmate rehabilitation through education programme will provide inmates the opportunity to give feedback on the efficiency and structure of the programmes in the prison. Findings from this evaluation will enable the programme administrators to adjust or improve any aspects of the programme to enhance the authority mandate in meeting the needs of the inmates. The purpose of this research would be to gain the standpoint of the inmates concerning prison educational programmes. The researcher focused on programmes that includes; vocational training, basic adult education, literacy education, correctional education, and counselling.

Moreover, policy makers will be informed about issues that could be addressed to improve Prison Education Programme activities. Lastly, the study is helpful to researchers wishing to undertake related or similar research on the topic. It is obvious that this study is of great importance to the body of knowledge, the law makers, the state government, the prison administration, the inmates and the Federal government of Nigeria at large.

exploration of correctional/rehabilitation prison programme will figure out which parts of restorative programs would be of immersed profitable to the prisoners with respect to reintegration into them back the society.

Lastly, this exploration study will affect social change on the prisoner by revealing human management's delivery of a portion of the correctional rehabilitation programme for the needs of the detainees, it would enhanced an incredible esteem

service oriented to the inmates and the correctional rehabilitation provider of the prison programme framework to help in highlighting programs more adjusted to the necessities of the detainees.

6.8 Solution/intervention strategies (Ways to overcome Challenges of Prison Rehabilitation)

This point models ways to respond to every pathway of rehabilitation programme.

i. Good leadership: In view of the fact that the context for rehabilitation originate from the structural factor which are blamed on the political leadership i.e. the federal, the state and the local government, therefore, the most effective strategy at the first pathway should be accountable governance that will ensure that inmates, ex-offenders and citizens have access to resources, economic and political advantage as well as equal treatment. For every solution strategy to be employed, each cycle must be understood.

ii. Adequate funding and government monitoring: Like any of human endeavor, the various programmes put in place by the Nigeria Prison Service to re-socialize those incarcerated under their care have not been without constraints. These have made the realization of service goals of rehabilitation almost impossible to attain, which tends to lend credence to the belief in some quarters that the Nigerian Prison Service is a crime manufacturing haven, and not a correctional institution. Funds should be adequately provided to the Nigerian Prison Service for the procurement of tools, machinery and other rehabilitation materials, for the reformative programmes which are being carried out in the prisons. It is expedient however that government monitor the prison service, association, religious body and professional body saddle with that responsibility.

iii. Employ qualified man power: Also, on the employment or training and development of staff are essential to success in achieving the service goals. The role of training inmates in custody is therefore primarily determined by overall purpose of the organization or service. This provides those responsible for implementing training and development with the best possible way. The stimulus for adopting a systematic approach to training and development arises from the intensity of internal and external pressure for change in the service. The first step in a systematic approach is to devise a policy statement to act as a guide to the service's intention concerning the weight and direction to be given to training and development. The second step is to define an initial set of roles for those responsible for implementing the policy, notable trainers. The third step is to set up a suitable structure of training post and procedures, and to allocate sufficient funds to the training of staffs.

iv. Elimination reduce corruption in the prison system: It was learnt that presenting of senior officers on man touchy positions in prisons the nation over was additionally impacted by how much cash the said officers would pay and not by legitimacy, a practice that was said has defiled the majority of the Deputy-Comptrollers of Prisons, DCPs, Chief Warders and Yard experts who man prison yards and has brought about the low quality service being provided to prisoners, reckless blackmail of cash from prisoners, poor support of offices and gross mishandle of prison standards. This has to be stopped in order to provide good and acceptable rehabilitation programme.

v. Inmate interest should be consider: When these inmates discovered personal values and life-purpose-work, it changed their lives and the way they view themselves in relationship with their families, their communities and the world. "The first class allowed me to see people as people, not as objects," says an inmate "through coaching

I was able to discover the real me. Not the person I tried to portray to my fellow convicts” the inmate said. When I first started, I could hardly speak my name in the class my self-esteem was so low. As it turns out, it was a class that helped finds out who real me is. Never have I had a learning and growth experience like I had in the coaching class.” This is what is expected if the inmate are allowed to go for the rehabilitation programme of their choice not been forced to just attend any one (Inmate Centre Rehabilitation Programme).

6.8.1 Recommendations

Premise on the findings on this content analysis and perceptions of inmates, ex-offenders, and the prison staffs it is imperative for the government and all bodies responsible for prison welfare. The Nigerian Prisons Service should for long realized the need for training and development of their staffs to be able to provide adequate rehabilitation to the inmates while in custody.

Training and development which can be referred to as overlapping aspects of learning in terms of the outcomes should be hoped for, especially on inmates while in custody are concerned with behavior of some kind. For example, in a primary school, pupils will be expected to undertake practical writing task and do basic addition and subtraction in order to demonstrate that they have learned what their teachers have tried to impact in them. Later on in school life, and in their experience in further and higher education, students will also be asked to demonstrate what they can do, although at these stages they are most likely to be asked what they know and understand. Once they become employees they will be asked to demonstrate especially what they can do, but also to show what they know should be applicable to the inmate.

Also, to allow the inmate acquire relevant knowledge and skills for employment and to boost their chances of parole. The above responses are significant in terms of the contexts of the participants. As the discussion revealed that most of the prison inmates did not have knowledge and skills for employment and this, they confessed, led them to crime and the concomitant incarceration. The participants should be given the opportunity to attend school when they were young, while motivate older ones not to dropped out because of the harsh conditions such as long distances to travel to school, the poor schooling system, lack of support to remain in school and the motivation to learn.

Another important recommendation from this study is in the area of Correctional or rehabilitation personnel should be exposed to more training on how to understand and cope with the specific needs and circumstances of correctional or rehabilitation programme. Thus, all trainers and programme planners for prison rehabilitation should be given some reasonable training on elements of Andragogy, (Psychology of adult learning) as this will help them to understand the needs, problems, thus appreciate the interests of the inmate participants in rehabilitation programme.

This study finds it necessary to suggest that the Nigerian government must change from its insensitivity to issues prison rehabilitation programme must seek to identify and stimulate the inmate dormant wants and respond flexibility as interests emerge. Programme should not be limited to conventional subjects but explore other aspect. The potential participants will always like to learn what is paramount and beneficial to him. Also, there should be follow-up and motivational classes for the participants.

For instance, the entire issue of prison education activities needs a multi-sectoral approach. Stake holders like Ministries of Education, Labor, Employment and Productivity, Health, Science and technology, Commerce and Trade, and Justice. The complementary roles of each ministry are summarized below:

- a. The Ministry of Education, through its organ agency for mass education at the state level can help with the provision of teaching aids for the inmates, also provision of training programmes for the prison staffs on how to carry out the teaching activities.
- b. The study recommended adequate budgetary allocation of resources to various prisons in Nigeria which will in turn lead to efficient rehabilitation programmes for the inmates. The prison staffs should be well capacitated by being taken for special training with an intention of satisfying the prisoners' needs and wants generally. Hence prison officers should be taken to trainings and workshops and even short courses in order to enhance effective rehabilitation programme hence reduced incidences of recidivism.
- c. The Ministry of Labor, Employment and Productivity as the examination body of Trade Test Grade (TTG) on various trade and skills acquisition should help inmates that completed the TTG tests should be included in the National directorate of employment soft skill loan programme. This will enable the inmates utilize the loan after serving sentence.
- d. Technology improvement should be used positively with an aim of improving the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes and reduced incidences of recidivism. The Nigerian prisons service should also acquire new modernized equipment and

machines in order to provide adequate skills which will lead to efficient rehabilitation programmes and reduced incidences of recidivism.

- e. The environment of the Nigerian prisons should be improved with a goal of motivating the prison officers and also foster good learning environment for the inmates. The inmates earning scheme should be revised to enable them generate income for upkeep in life after prison experience. The government has a lot to do in addressing the root cause of crime in the society or community.
- f. Ministry of Justice should give a policy of which some of their members will be sent to the prison periodically to give inmates lessons on basic legal education i.e. the basic knowledge of the constitution, its provisions, right of citizens, basic court procedures, filling of court case and suit etc. This will help inmates to understand and appreciate rudiments of law and justice, especially as it affects them.
- g. There is need for collective responsibility i.e. inculcating a culture of respect of sanctity of human life that restrains from use of violence as an instrument of resolving personal and community disputes. This should start with the family, schools, the church, mosque and all public institutions. There should be deepening policy, legal and instrumental reform for improved rehabilitation programs for inmates and staff members.
- h. The Ministry of Health should help with the provision of medical services and treatment for inmates, by providing health personnel to conduct lessons on some basic health issues, i.e. preventive and simple common procedure.
- i. Ministry of Trade and Commerce should help to encourage inmates by sponsoring an avenue where by the various products by the inmates can be showcased. This will

be a source of encouragement to the inmates to participate in available vocational programmes. It will also serve as a means of sensitizing the community of the roles of prison in reformation of inmates. Also it will serve as an avenue to generate income to both the prison and inmates.

Finally, all inmates who have relevant trade skills should be made facilitators of prison rehabilitation and training programmes to reduce cost.

6.8.2 Limitation

Notwithstanding the size (10) of the Informants in focus group, and the 190 sample size from quantitative analysis, the study only covered correctional rehabilitation programme alongside with the major challenges in Nigerian prison service Oke Kura while the remaining prisons all spread across Nigerian states who are equally import when it comes to the issue of rehabilitation programme are left out. This limitation which was unavoidable in order to have the research well bounded and well explored is believed to be peripheral.

Another limitation of this study was on the fact that the findings cannot be generalized across all Nigerian prison services as some state government provide for the their state prisons services because the sample was small, though covered the most prominent as well as it is one out of seven maximum prisons in Nigeria, the unit of analysis content analyzed were moderately large.

6.8.3 Suggestions for Future Research

This study has self-effacingly covered its objectives, but however extensive a scholarly work has covered more can still be done to amplify and extent its scope in

successive study. It is on the basis of this that the following suggestions are being made for future studies.

This study focused on the rehabilitation programme in Oke Kura Prison, on the basis of this, it is being suggested for future research to examine other prisons in the remaining 35 state including Abuja (federal capital territory). The need to focus specifically on overcrowding of all the prisons across Nigeria could be another preferences, values and interests peculiar to specific community in state or Nigeria as whole. Also, significant difference in the levels of achievements among inmates that participate in the prison rehabilitation and the non-participants.

6.9 Conclusions

The fundamental argument of this research work is to better understand the impact of rehabilitation on inmate behaviour and the eventual self-efficiency (empowerment) in the end to find possible solutions so that all the people responsible for the rehabilitation can better manage the dynamic of the programme and the inmates.

Under the rehabilitative programme of theory, the vital component or center is treatment. Management in the feeling of working with the person in a manner that he will be capable after a drawn out programme of preparing or treatment alleged to make an pleasant conformity to ordinary way of life once he is discharged from prison. This study can justly conclude that the existence of little or no proper rehabilitation programme in Oke Kura prison Kwara state, Nigeria is a sufficient reason for recidivism.

This exploration affect social change on the inmate by illuminating human administrations conveyance of a portion of the rehabilitation programme needs of the

inmates, the examination attracts thoughtfulness regarding regions of restorative instruction needing assessment. Likewise, open understanding into the programme, this will improve society's perspectives in regards to the recovery of the prisoners that will be affected. In Malaysia for instance, research has established that most of her prison have been operating with a conscious efforts to rehabilitate the prisoner in line with best practice acceptable i.e. Malaysia prisons are more habitable and developed the inmates as their need arises, the large goal of making Malaysia a rehabilitation centre stable, harmonious, inclusive and progressive nation so to say.

6.10 Summary

This chapter has made reference to model is broadly designed in two ways i.e. the rehabilitation pathways and the solution/interventions strategies. The significance of this model contribution is that it was theoretically driven and empirically established. Similarly, it is practical oriented as it can aid the identification of all main pathways that set the context which increases or decreases recidivism especially in our societies. In this chapter also, answers to developed questions as well as gaps raised by previous studies were underscored.

Explanation was offered that the study has contributed in establishing that rehabilitation has an exceptional capacity to stimulate inmates behaviour through their participation to the programme and that significantly, this motivates the social worker. Also, provides those responsible for implementing training and development with the best possible way. The stimulus for adopting a systematic approach to raining and development arises from the intensity of internal and external pressure for change in the service.

The analysis of the findings outlined suggests that rehabilitation impulses and social contexts such as empowerment, self-efficiency in life after been released from detention. Meanwhile, government disappointments are blamed for creating the neglect contexts form the excuse for development of the inmates. Therefore, appropriate recommendations for all interested party were stated while the new areas for further studies advocated.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

ACADEMIC RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE



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INFORMATION

The questionnaire consists of three parts. Part one comprises the demographic information while part two (sections A-E) consists of questions on Rehabilitation, Empowerment, Economy, Preventive or Incapacitation Related Problem and Inmate Empowerment problem of Recidivism in the Nigerian Prisons Service.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE INMATE PARTICIPANTS

Kindly respond to the questionnaire below as truthfully as you can, your genuine opinion is important for an objective exploration of the Correctional Rehabilitation Programme for the Empowerment of Inmates in the Oke Kura Prison Kwara State Nigeria.

The information provided will be treated with the confidentiality it deserves and data only use for academic purposes.

INSTRUCTION

Please tick the appropriate box and fill the dotted lines with appropriate answer where applicable

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1. Name of the prison:
2. Please indicate your status/: convictedawaiting trial.....
3. Sex: (a) Male (b) Female
4. Age (a) 16-25 (b) 26-35 (c) 36-45 (d) 46-55 (e) 56 and above
5. Marital status: (a) Married (b) Single (c) Divorced (d) Widowed
6. Educational attainment: (a) Basic Literacy (b) Primary (c) Secondary
(d) Diploma (e) Degree (f) Masters (g) PhD
7. Have you ever been employed? Yes No
8. What is your income like when you were employed? ₦.....
9. Indicate whether or not you committed any of the following crime

	Yes	No		Yes	No
(a) Burglary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) domestic violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Robbery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(e) fraud/ kidnapping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Rape	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(f) assassinations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. Which of these crime is the latest crime you were convicted with now? Please tick the appropriate box

S/N	Latest Crime convicted for		
	Violent Crime		Property Crime
i)	Homicide:		Forgery:
ii)	Arm Robbery:		Burglary
iii)	Organized Crime		Hate
iv)	Rape		Stolen Property
v)	Kidnapping		Embezzlement
vi)	Assault		False pretenses
vii)	Drug abuse		Sex Crimes
viii)	Weapons (carrying or possessing)		Vandalism
ix)	Others please indicate		Others please indicate

PART 2: THIS PART CONSISTS OF SECTIONS A - E

INSTRUCTIONS: In section A below rate your level of agreement with the following statements; all questions have the same options:

11. How long do you have to stay in the prison?

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) 1-11months | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) 11-15 years | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) 1-5year | <input type="checkbox"/> | (e) 16-20 years | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) 6-10 years | <input type="checkbox"/> | (f) 21years and above | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12. Please indicate how many time you have been sentence to prison?

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| (a) once | <input type="checkbox"/> | (c) thrice | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) twice | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) many times | <input type="checkbox"/> |

13. Please indicate the punishment you receive by ticking the appropriate box below:

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes | No | | Yes | No |
| (a) 3 – 9 months with fine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) 3 – 9 months with flogging | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) (c) 1 – 3 years with fine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) 1 – 3 years with hard labour | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) (e) 4 – 9 years with hard labour | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (f) 10 – 15 years with hard labour | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (g) Others (please specify) | | | | | |

Section A: Rehabilitation Requirement (Inmate and Ex-offender)

14. Please indicate the level of your awareness of each of the following correctional rehabilitation programme that is available in Oke Kura prison:

S/N	Correctional Rehabilitation Programme	Response				
		Very high level of awareness	High level of awareness	Some awareness	Little awareness	No awareness
i)	Basic Literacy Programme or Post Literacy Programme					
ii)	Carpentry and joinery or Tailoring/dress making/ Fashion design					
iii)	Shoe making/ Leather works or Soap making					
iv)	Air-condition and refrigeration repair and maintenance					
v)	Auto mechanical work/ Metal work (panel beating and painting)					
vi)	Electrical installation or Electronics					
vii)	Printing, Photography or Art/painting					
viii)	Barbing/Carving					
ix)	Brick laying, Plumbing/Pipe fitting					
x)	Laundry work					
xi)	Others: (Please specify) _____ _____ _____					

15. As a prisoner have you ever attended any correctional or rehabilitation course/training?

(a) Yes

(b) No

INSTRUCTIONS: In section B below rate your level of agreement with the following statements; all questions have the same options:

Section B: Empowerment Requirement (Inmate and Ex-offender)

16. Please indicate the extent to which you benefit from the correctional rehabilitation programme as regards each of the items

S/N	Benefits	Extent of impact				
		To a very large extent	To a large extent	To some extent	To a very little extent	Not at all
i)	Having to take responsibility of feeding of the family members from the proceed of your handwork					
ii)	Able to share the knowledge with fellow inmates in the same prison					
iii)	Practice the new knowledge and skills in my daily endeavors while in prison					
iv)	Identify problems faced and device local measures to solve them					
v)	Improvement/Proficiency in skill acquisition					
vi)	Reading and writing skills enhanced by the provision of correctional educational programme					
vii)	Enhancement of higher educational qualifications while in prison					
viii)	New vocational skills attained while in prison					

INSTRUCTIONS: In section C below rate your level of agreement with the following statements; all questions have the same options:

Section C: Economy Requirement (Inmate and Ex-offender)

17. Please indicate the extent of your agreement/disagreement with each of the following statements about the departments in prison.

S/N	Departments	Extent of agreement/disagreement				
		Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
i)	Government should open an account for the inmates in order to keep the proceed from their handwork while in prison so when they are out it will they will be economically stable					
ii)	Inmates Training and Productivity Department should be more empowered in training of inmates for better economic empowerment.					
iii)	Works and logistics department should make inmate that has knowledge in mechanical work to repair prison vehicles.					
iv)	Operations department should make inmates to carry out one project in the community with the assistant of the authority and get paid.					
v)	Administration and suppliers should be more proactive in carrying out their statutory function by marketing the inmates products					
vi)	An important skill requirement is unstructured problem solving - the ability to approach each situation (inherently unique)					
vii)	Finance and budget should make adequate budget to take care of the educational needs of the inmates while in prison.					

18. How often do you use welfare service provided by the prison authority?

- (a) Very frequently (d) Rarely
 (b) Frequently (e) Not at all
 (c) Sometimes

INSTRUCTIONS: In section D below rate your level of agreement with the following statements; all questions have the same options:

Section D: Preventive or Incapacitation Related Problem (Social worker, Inmate and Ex-offender)

19. Judging by your observation of correctional/rehabilitation personnel (social worker) please indicate how often they comply with each of the following:

S/N	Standard rules	Response				
		Very often	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Not at all
i)	Having respect for inmates' rehabilitation needs					
ii)	Not being aggressive or arrogant towards inmates in the prison					
iii)	Vocational skills provision for the inmates					
iv)	Basic literacy (education) for the inmates					
v)	Post literacy (education) for the inmates					
vi)	Religious body (Christianity/Islam) participation in rehabilitation of inmates					
vii)	Provision of Economic, Social Empowerment for the inmates					
viii)	Moral, Cultural and Political Empowerment for the inmates					
ix)	Attending to the inmates emotional challenges in the prison					
x)	Rewarding excellent/brilliant performance among the inmates to encourage others to do better					

20. Have you ever benefited from correctional rehabilitation programme provide in the prison?

- (a) Yes (b) No

If your answer is yes, please proceed to the next question 21

21. Do you want federal government to empower the social workers more and saddle them with sole responsibility inmate wellbeing?

(a) Yes (b) No

22. How often do you see social workers in the prison yard attending to the inmate's needs?

(a) Very frequently (d) Rarely
 (b) Frequently (e) Not at all
 (c) Sometimes

23. Do you know there are departments that are responsible for inmate's welfare while in prison?

(a) Yes No

INSTRUCTIONS: In section E below rate your level of agreement with the following statements; all questions have the same options:

Section E: Inmate Empowerment problem of Recidivism Requirement (Social worker, Inmate and Ex-offender)

24. Please indicate the extent of your agreement/disagreement with each of the following statements about the commitments

S/N	Agencies	Extent of agreement/disagreement				
		Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
i)	Your choice of teaching the inmates is influenced by your passion to rehabilitate the inmates					
ii)	The challenges of correctional rehabilitation programme are enormous and required urgent attention					
iii)	Some time you feel like it is not possible to change the damage caused by crime in inmate's life					
iv)	Happiness is experienced when you are able to make impactful change in inmates' life					
v)	Government should pay more attention to inmates rehabilitation and development for their re-entry into the society					
vi)	The correctional/rehabilitation programme is under founded by the government					
vii)	The is impactful to both inmates and the service providers (Social workers)					

25. What is the authority doing to reduce the rate of recidivism?

Once again, thank you for playing positive role in this survey

(Focus Group) Discussion Guide for officials of the Prison Rehabilitation Programme

SECTION THREE

Questions for a Focus Group on Correctional Rehabilitation Programme Engagement questions:

1. What is your favorite correctional rehabilitation programme for the inmate?
2. What do you notice when you look at inmate behaviour after being release?

Exploration Questions:

3. What in particular has influenced your choice of teaching the inmates?
4. What are the pros and cons of the prison correctional rehabilitation programme you faced?
5. When you teach, how do the prisoners follow through? When you don't, why not?
6. How do you feel when it seems like it is not possible to make changes to the damage caused by the level crime life the inmate lived?
7. How do you feel about yourself when you regularly make impart in the life of the inmate? When you don't?

Exit question:

8. Is there anything else you would like to say about why you do or do not encourage prison correctional rehabilitation programme on a regular basis?

Note: Participators and non-participators in separate groups.

Once again, thank you for playing positive role in this survey

Appendix 2

Cover letter of introduction by the researcher

c/o «Department»
Jabatan SAPSP, Kolej CAS,
Universiti Utara Malaysia.
aliyuadek@gmail.com
+60167157801
+2348033316423

I am a postgraduate student of Universiti Utara Malaysia currently undertaking a theoretical investigation on exploration of rehabilitation programmes in Oke Kura prison Kwara State Nigeria. This questionnaire is therefore designed to solicit relevant information from you and I would be most grateful if you could complete it with utmost sincerity.

The research is purely for academic purposes and all information provided will be treated with the strictest confidence and only the summarized data will be used in any publication of the research findings

Please, accept my sincere thanks for your assistance and cooperation.

Aliyu, Adekunle Kehinde (+2348033316423, +60167157801)
(Matric 901192)
PhD Student (Social Work)

Plot 144, Lagos,
FCT, Abuja,
13, March, 2017.

The Controller General of Prisons,
Nigerian Prison Service,
FCT, Abuja,
Nigeria.

Dear Sir,

**REQUEST FOR INFORMATION TO ENABLE ME TO COMPLETE MY PH.D
PROGRAMME IN SOCIAL WORK**

I wish to request that you use your good office to assist me by providing the following data for me to complete my Ph.D programme in Social Work at University Utara Malaysia in the College of Arts and Sciences. With the thesis title: An Evaluation of Prison rehabilitation Programme.

The following information is needed from the Nigerian Prison Service:

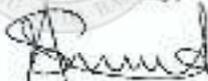
1. The population of inmate in Nigeria Prisons
2. The number of Prisons in Nigeria
3. The types of Prison rehabilitation programme you have for the inmates.

I need to do a field study and data collection for my project paper/thesis in order to fulfill the partial requirements of my study.

I sincerely hope that your office will be able to assist me in the data collection and information required.

Thank you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,



Kebinde Adesunle Ajiya
08033316423

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Appendix 3

UUM Letter of introduction to collect data



AWANG HAD SALLEH
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
UUM College of Arts and Sciences
Universiti Utara Malaysia
06010 UUM BINTOK
KUALA DATANG KEMAMPAH
MALAYSIA



Tel: 674-928 2200/2222-222
Faks (Fax): 604-228 5222
Laman Web (Web): <http://www.uum.edu.my>

"MELAKUKAN KEMAMPUAN"

UUM/CAS/UISGS/901195

January 8, 2017

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam,

DATA COLLECTION FOR PROJECT PAPER/THESIS

This is to certify that Mr. Kehinde Adelkunle Aliyu (matric number: 901195) is a full-time postgraduate student in Doctor of Philosophy (Social Work) at UUM College of Arts and Sciences.

He needs to do his field study and data collection for his project paper/thesis in order to fulfill the partial requirements of his graduate studies.

We sincerely hope that your organization will be able to assist him in the data collection and the distribution of the questionnaires for his research.

Thank you.

"KNOWLEDGE, VIRTUE, SERVICE"

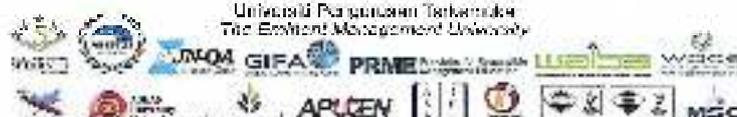
Yours faithfully,


SHAMSUL KALAMY BIN MUKITFARUQIN

Senior Assistant Registrar

(for Dean)

Awang Had Salleh Graduate School of Arts and Sciences
UUM College of Arts and Sciences



Appendix 4

Nigerian Police Force HQ acknowledgement of the letter of Request for Data Collection Assistance: Mr. Kehinde Adekunle Aliyu



Plot 144, Lugbe,
FCT, Abuja.
30th January, 2017.

The Inspector General of Police,
The Nigeria Police Force HQ,
FCT, Abuja, Nigeria.

Dear sir,

**REQUEST FOR INFORMATION TO ENABLE COMPLETE MY PH.D PROGRAMME
IN SOCIAL WORK.**

I wish to request that you use your good office to assist me by providing the following data for me to complete my Ph.D programme in Social Work at Universiti Utara Malaysia in the College of Arts and Sciences.

The following information is needed from the Nigeria Police Force:

1. Data of crime committed in Nigeria, state by state information.
2. Categories of crime in Nigeria that is Major and Minor crimes.
3. The most common crime by Nigerians.

I need to do a field study and data collection for my project paper/thesis in order to fulfill the partial requirements of my study.

I sincerely hope that your office will be able to assist me in the data collection and information required.

Thank you for anticipation.

Yours faithfully

Kehinde Adekunle Aliyu
080313 6423



Universiti Utara Malaysia

Appendix 5

**Nigerian Police Force HQ reply of the letter of Request for Data Collection Assistance:
Mr. Kehinde Adekunle Aliyu**

Telegraphic Address:
NIGPOL R&P ABUJA

Tel:

In Reply please quote:



THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR- GENERAL OF POLICE,
DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH & PLANNING,
THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE,
FORCE HEADQUARTERS,
LOUIS FORT HOUSE,
ABUJA.

Ref: CH:3422/R&P/FHQ/ABJ/VOL.6/125

Date: 20th FEBRUARY, 2017

KEHINDE ADEKUNLE ALIYU,
PLOT 144, LUGBE,
FCT, ABUJA.

**RE: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION TO ENABLE ME COMPLETE MY PhD
PROGRAMME IN SOCIAL WORK.**

I refer to the Inspector-General of Police letter with no. CB:3422/IGP.SEC/ABI/VOL.19/313 dated 3rd February, 2017 and your letters dated 30th January, 2017 on the above subject matter and forward herewith the requested information. I hope this will assist you in the successful completion of your PhD program.

Accept the esteemed regards of the Inspector-General of Police, please.

The information requested by me from NPF, HQ has been collated by me, Aliyu Adekunle Kehinde

Aliyu Adekunle Kehinde
01-03-2017

CP ADEKUNLE OLADUNJOYE,
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SECTION,
FOR: DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND PLANNING,
FORCE HEADQUARTERS,
ABUJA.

Appendix 6

Nigerian Prisons Service HQ acknowledgement of the letter of Request for Data Collection Assistance: Mr. Kehinde Adekunle Aliyu

Plot 144, Lugbe,
FCT, Abuja.
13, March, 2017.

The Controller General of Prisons
Nigerian Prison Service,
FCT, Abuja,
Nigeria.

Dear Sir,

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION TO ENABLE ME TO COMPLETE MY Ph.D PROGRAMME IN SOCIAL WORK

I wish to request that you use your good office to assist me by providing the following data for me to complete my Ph.D programme in Social Work at University Utara Malaysia in the College of Arts and Sciences. With the thesis title: An Evaluation of Prison rehabilitation Programme.

The following information is needed from the Nigerian Prison Service:

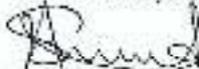
1. The population of inmates in Nigeria Prisons
2. The number of Prisons in Nigeria
3. The types of Prison rehabilitation programme you have for the inmates.

I need to do a field study and data collection for my project paper/thesis in order to fulfil the partial requirements of my study.

I sincerely hope that your office will be able to assist me in the data collection and information required.

Thank you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,



Kehinde Adekunle Aliyu
08033316423



14/3/17
DCG (OPS)

Appendix 7

**Nigerian Prisons Service HQ reply of the letter of Request for Data Collection
Assistance: Mr. Kehinde Adegunle Aliyu**

STAT/13/OPS/VOL11/350

10th April, 2017

The Dean
Awang Had Salleh
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences
UUM College of Arts and Sciences
Universiti Utara
Malaysia

Attention:

Mohd Khairy Bin Mukhtaruddin

Senior Assistant Registrar

RE-DATA COLLECTION FOR PROJECT PAPER/THESIS

I am directed to refer to your letter UUM/CAS/AHSCS/001195 dated January 8, 2017 on the above subject matter and to forward the same to your office as requested.

Attached is the statistical data of inmate population and facilities from Nigerian Prison Service.

Please, accept the warmest regards of Controller General of Prisons.


Kali, U
ACP (Statistics)
For: Controller General of Prisons

Appendix 8

Prisons Service State Command acknowledgement of the letter of Request for Data Collection Assistance: Mr. Kehinde Adekunle Aliyu

Plot 1/4, Lughu,
FCT, Abuja.
15th February, 2017

The State Controller of Prisons,
Nigeria Prisons Service,
Kwara State,
Nigeria.

Dear Sir,

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION TO ENABLE COMPLETE MY PH.D PROGRAMME IN SOCIAL WORK.

I wish to request that you use your good office to assist me by providing the following data for me to complete my Ph.D programme in Social Work at University Utara Malaysia in the College of Arts and Sciences.

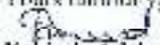
The following information is needed from the Nigeria Prison Service:

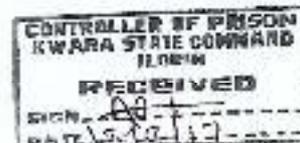
1. Population of inmates in Oke Kura
2. Population of inmates in Nigeria Prison Service
3. The types of rehabilitation programme you have for the inmates
4. The number of prisons in Nigeria
5. The number of prisoners you have in Oke Kura.

I need to do a field study and data collection for my project paper/thesis in order to fulfill the partial requirements of my study.

I sincerely hope that your office will be able to assist me in the data collection and information required.

Thank you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

Kehinde Adekunle Aliyu
08023316423



Appendix 9
Prisons Service State Command reply of the letter of Request for Data



Mr. Kehinde Adokunle Aliyu (Matric No. 901185)
Awang Han Salleh
Graduate School of Art & Science,
University Utara Malaysia
05010 UUM SINTOK
Kedah Darulaman
Malaysia

**REQUEST FOR INFORMATION AND DATA COLLECTION FOR
PROJECT PAPER/THESIS**

With reference to your letter No UUM/CAS/WH606/901185 dated January 5th, 2017. On the above subject matter, I am directed to convey the Controller of Prisons approval of your request. You are hereby instructed to abide by the rules and regulations of the Prison, please.



Universiti Utara Malaysia


GARBA ISIAKE
ASP (Welfare)
For: Controller of Prisons
Kwara State Command.

Appendix 10

State Summary of Inmate Population by Convict and Awaiting Trail persons

STATE SUMMARY OF INMATE POPULATION BY CONVICT AND AWAITING TRIAL PERSONS AS AT 18TH OF APRIL 2017													
S/N	STATE	CONVICTED			AWAITING TRIAL			TOTAL			PREVAILING TOTAL	Diff. bet. last Mth and Cur Mth	
		M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	SUBTOTAL			
1	AKWA	178	9	187	1379	21	1490	1557	75	1632	1642	-10	
2	FC	477	12	489	796	7	803	1285	28	1313	1284	29	
3	LAGOS	1221	5	1226	932	11	943	2169	16	2185	2148	37	
4	ANAMBRA	284	20	304	1502	21	1523	1789	110	1899	1821	78	
5	BAUCHI	144	1	145	455	17	472	619	18	637	619	18	
6	BAYELSA	147	3	150	495	4	499	646	9	655	651	4	
7	BENUE	701	5	706	503	21	524	1230	76	1306	1265	41	
8	BOHIO	371	18	389	597	21	618	1006	36	1042	1045	-3	
9	CB	271	7	278	522	21	543	814	111	925	1172	-247	
10	EDU	304	17	321	740	17	757	1061	64	1125	1096	29	
11	ENUGO	114	4	118	471	29	500	614	73	687	677	10	
12	GOA	64	13	77	202	21	223	287	42	329	317	12	
13	IMB	138		138	414	3	417	555	7	562	565	-3	
14	INDIG	229	11	240	102	44	146	386	55	441	429	12	
15	COMO	216	1	217	502	5	507	723	13	736	741	-5	
16	IO	351	2	353	747	41	788	1131	73	1204	1201	3	
17	KE	217	11	228	572	5	577	804	15	819	816	3	
18	LAGOS	1776	1	1777	1371	9	1380	3157	29	3186	3116	70	
19	KN	2110	18	2128	2174	12	2186	4294	60	4354	4270	84	
20	RS	721	5	726	1052	11	1063	1779	24	1803	1771	32	
21	SE	241	2	243	472	44	516	757	45	802	770	32	
22	SO	175		175	17		192	367	0	367	375	-8	
23	SW	251	2	253	281	2	283	534	0	534	536	-2	
24	LAGOS	1776	77	1853	5730	16	5746	7516	29	7545	7325	220	
25	NS	210	7	217	476	7	483	693	29	722	721	1	
26	NG	211	1	212	676	10	686	897	11	908	897	11	
27	OG	604	11	615	2072	46	2118	2723	63	2786	2707	79	
28	ON	247	6	253	401	19	420	667	27	694	697	-3	
29	OS	125	4	129	290	11	301	419	13	432	442	-10	
30	OYO	24	1	25	122	14	136	160	1	161	160	1	
31	PL	1075	2	1077	547	9	556	1633	7	1640	1640	0	
32	RI	229	20	249	374	24	398	627	24	651	656	-5	
33	SD	409	1	410	508	12	520	938	36	974	949	25	
34	TA	267	5	272	674	7	681	948	17	965	965	0	
35	TR	481	0	481	139	12	151	632	0	632	631	1	
36	UN	147	2	149	272	4	276	425	5	430	425	5	
37	YO	145		145	0		0	145		145	145	0	
38	ZA	271		271	0		0	271		271	271	0	
39	UN	145		145	0		0	145		145	145	0	
40	TOTAL	22545	257	22802	45023	281	45304	67671	1117	68788	68701	87	

Appendix 11

Prison Facilities and Classification

PRISON FACILITIES & CLASSIFICATION

1. Maximum Security Prison	7
2. Medium Security Prisons	30
3. Satellite Prisons.....	85
4. Borstal Training Institutions.....	3
5. Prison Open Camp.....	1
6. Prison Farm Centres.....	17
7. Convict Prisons.....	101
Total = 244	



UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia

Appendix 12a
PRISON ADMISSION BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, 2013-2015

PRISON ADMISSION BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, 2013-2015						
OFFENCES	2013		2014		2015 AS AT Q2	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Debt	618	28	884	50	147	5
Arson	685	14	777	31	221	6
Affray	1,000	12	844	20	550	46
Assault	8,301	681	7,128	529	3,044	263
Murder	6,852	320	8,153	407	2,547	111
Treason	387	44	349	9	140	13
Sedition	183	5	162	8		2
Abduction	1,610	79	1,286	63	312	35
Smuggling	621	15	525	15	219	2
Immigration	623	15	520	24	25	
Stealing	47,689	2,747	44,385	2,491	12,210	781
Robbery	12,920	296	8,223	282	2,765	115
Armed Robbery	11,661	197	9,987	262	4,736	131
Sex Offences	5,666	131	4,284	152	1,526	95
Traffic Offences	3,023	65	1,758	48	445	4
Currency Offences	2,662	100	772	11	251	1
Indian Hemp Offences	4,225	128	6,844	216	1,710	53
Contempt of Court offences	3,784	127	3,523	169	1,413	80
Unlawful Possession of Arms	2,623	93	2,564	49	1,170	28
Forgery and Altering	1,587	19	979	18	392	6
Escaping from Lawful Custody	504	4	456		51	1
Offences against Native Law and Custom	526	10	591	19	52	
Unlawful Possession of Property	1,481	27	1,870	39	646	7
Economic Sabotage	662	30	84	7	18	
Human Trafficking	212	10	306	9	34	6
Criminal Lunatic	31		61		32	
Cultist/Ritual	255		177	2	153	
Breach of Peace	233	1	675	20	351	8
Other Offences	30,428	2,646	23,841	1,884	8,297	506
TOTAL	151,052	7,844	132,008	6,834	43,457	2,305

Appendix 12b
Fatal Crimes in Nigeria by Nigeria Watch

States	Armed Robbery	Cultism	Kidnapping	Rape	Domestic Violence	Assassination/Thuggery/Hooliganism
Abia	107	12	53	3	5	6
Adamawa	54	18	-	-	2	2
Akwa Ibom	66	64	15	9	11	9
Anambra	225	64	36	4	19	9
Bauchi	37	2	7	1	13	42
Bayelsa	16	104	14	6	7	5
Benue	144	67	3	9	16	28
Borno	46	-	20	-	9	9
Cross River	28	40	5	1	14	5
Delta	956	202	55	7	52	32
Ebonyi	35	16	5	4	24	16
Edo	109	306	15	10	32	12
Ekiti	47	20	2	5	11	6
Enugu	72	58	6	5	13	10
FCT	78	5	3	3	13	4
Gombe	13	-	-	-	2	3
Imo	104	47	25	5	20	23
Jigawa	18	-	1	-	5	1
Kaduna	44	-	4	6	12	9
Kano	49	-	4	-	14	11
Katsina	24	1	3	-	7	5
Kebbi	18	-	-	-	-	10
Kogi	66	17	12	-	18	26
Kwara	63	57	3	-	14	19
Lagos	819	323	40	35	121	172
Nasarawa	71	35	2	2	8	-
Niger	22	7	1	1	14	2
Ogun	184	99	11	9	29	32
Ondo	98	20	11	6	20	10
Osun	50	7	9	4	13	17
Oyo	146	4	14	4	27	67
Plateau	21	2	-	3	9	5
Rivers	197	765	67	3	15	32
Sokoto	24	1	9	-	2	1
Taraba	30	-	2	-	4	23
Yobe	37	-	-	-	-	12
Zamfara	160	-	-	2	10	1
Total	4268	2363	457	147	605	676

Source: Nigeria watch Database

Appendix 12c

INMATE POPULATION AND RECIDIVISM (2013-2015)

STATUS	2013		2014		2015 AS AT Q2	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
FIRST OFFENDER	105284	6203	91832	5466	31853	2009
CONVICTED ONCE	18000	1061	9145	430	6271	176
TOTAL	123284	7264	100977	5896	38124	2185
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
CONVICTED TWICE	11653	250	14510	551	2879	72
CONVICTE THRICE	7168	123	7907	209	1438	31
CONVICTED FOUR TIMES	4476	79	4476	92	527	9
CONVICTED FIVE TIMES	3011	52	2330	56	290	5
CONVICTED SIXTIMES OR MORE	825	24	1009	21	229	3
CONVICTED SEVEN TIMES OR MORE	635	27	799	9		
TOTAL	27768	555	31031	938	5363	120

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Appendix 13
Corruption Perception Index Reports 2013

Rank	Country	Score	Surveys Used	CI: Lower	CI: Upper	2012 SCORE
1	Denmark	91	7	87	95	90
1	New Zealand	91	7	87	95	90
3	Finland	89	7	86	92	90
3	Sweden	89	7	85	93	88
5	Norway	86	7	82	90	85
5	Singapore	86	9	82	90	87
7	Switzerland	85	6	81	89	86
8	Netherlands	83	7	80	86	84
9	Australia	81	8	79	83	85
9	Canada	81	7	77	85	84
11	Luxembourg	80	6	75	85	80
12	Germany	78	8	74	82	79
12	Iceland	78	6	73	83	82
14	United Kingdom	76	8	74	78	74
15	Barbados	75	3	63	87	76
15	Belgium	75	7	71	79	75
15	Hong Kong	75	8	71	79	77
18	Japan	74	9	70	78	74
19	United States	73	9	66	80	73
19	Uruguay	73	6	71	75	72
21	Ireland	72	6	65	79	69
22	Bahamas	71	3	69	73	71
22	Chile	71	9	68	74	72
22	France	71	8	67	75	71
22	Saint Lucia	71	3	70	72	71
26	Austria	69	8	64	74	69
26	United Arab Emirates	69	7	61	77	68
28	Estonia	68	9	64	72	64
28	Qatar	68	6	56	80	68
30	Botswana	64	7	61	67	65
31	Bhutan	63	4	59	67	63
31	Cyprus	63	5	57	69	66
33	Portugal	62	7	57	67	63
33	Puerto Rico	62	3	52	72	63
33	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	62	3	53	71	62
36	Israel	61	6	58	64	60
36	Taiwan	61	7	54	68	61
38	Brunei	60	3	43	77	55
38	Poland	60	10	56	64	58
40	Spain	59	7	51	67	65
41	Cape Verde	58	4	50	66	60

Rank	Country	Score	Surveys Used	CI: Lower	CI: Upper	2012 SCORE
41	Dominica	58	3	54	62	58
43	Lithuania	57	8	51	63	54
43	Slovenia	57	9	51	63	61
45	Malta	56	5	52	60	57
46	South Korea	55	10	51	59	56
47	Hungary	54	10	48	60	55
47	Seychelles	54	4	41	67	52
49	Costa Rica	53	5	46	60	54
49	Latvia	53	8	47	59	49
49	Rwanda	53	5	44	62	53
52	Mauritius	52	5	50	54	57
53	Malaysia	50	9	44	56	49
53	Turkey	50	9	46	54	49
55	Georgia	49	6	38	60	52
55	Lesotho	49	5	43	55	45
57	Bahrain	48	5	39	57	51
57	Croatia	48	9	43	53	46
57	Czech Republic	48	10	43	53	49
57	Namibia	48	6	42	54	48
61	Oman	47	5	34	60	47
61	Slovakia	47	8	39	55	46
63	Cuba	46	4	39	53	48
63	Ghana	46	9	41	51	45
63	Saudi Arabia	46	5	35	57	44
66	Jordan	45	7	41	49	48
67	Macedonia FYR	44	6	36	52	43
67	Montenegro	44	4	40	48	41
69	Italy	43	7	39	47	42
69	Kuwait	43	5	37	49	44
69	Romania	43	9	38	48	44
72	Bosnia and Herzegovina	42	7	37	47	42
72	Brazil	42	8	36	48	43
72	Sao Tome and Principe	42	3	34	50	42
72	Serbia	42	7	36	48	39
72	South Africa	42	9	37	47	43
77	Bulgaria	41	9	36	46	41
77	Senegal	41	9	39	43	36
77	Tunisia	41	7	38	44	41
80	China	40	9	35	45	39
80	Greece	40	7	33	47	36
82	Swaziland	39	4	36	42	37
83	Burkina Faso	38	7	32	44	38
83	El Salvador	38	6	35	41	38
83	Jamaica	38	6	35	41	38

Rank	Country	Score	Surveys Used	CI: Lower	CI: Upper	2012 SCORE
83	Liberia	38	7	33	43	41
83	Mongolia	38	7	34	42	36
83	Peru	38	7	34	42	38
83	Trinidad and Tobago	38	4	30	46	39
83	Zambia	38	8	35	41	37
91	Malawi	37	8	34	40	37
91	Morocco	37	8	32	42	37
91	Sri Lanka	37	7	34	40	40
94	Algeria	36	6	31	41	34
94	Armenia	36	6	30	42	34
94	Benin	36	6	30	42	36
94	Colombia	36	7	33	39	36
94	Djibouti	36	3	22	50	36
94	India	36	10	32	40	36
94	Philippines	36	9	32	40	34
94	Suriname	36	3	31	41	37
102	Ecuador	35	6	29	41	32
102	Moldova	35	8	30	40	36
102	Panama	35	6	31	39	38
102	Thailand	35	8	33	37	37
106	Argentina	34	8	30	38	35
106	Bolivia	34	7	28	40	34
106	Gabon	34	5	32	36	35
106	Mexico	34	9	31	37	34
106	Niger	34	5	28	40	33
111	Ethiopia	33	8	29	37	33
111	Kosovo	33	3	29	37	34
111	Tanzania	33	8	29	37	35
114	Egypt	32	7	27	37	32
114	Indonesia	32	9	26	38	32
116	Albania	31	7	28	34	33
116	Nepal	31	5	29	33	27
116	Vietnam	31	8	27	35	31
119	Mauritania	30	5	23	37	31
119	Mozambique	30	7	27	33	31
119	Sierra Leone	30	8	26	34	31
119	East Timor	30	3	25	35	33
123	Belarus	29	5	22	36	31
123	Dominican Republic	29	6	23	35	32
123	Guatemala	29	6	25	33	33
123	Togo	29	5	23	35	30
127	Azerbaijan	28	6	22	34	27
127	Comoros	28	3	16	40	28
127	Gambia	28	5	17	39	34
127	Lebanon	28	6	23	33	30

Rank	Country	Score	Surveys Used	CI: Lower	CI: Upper	2012 SCORE
127	Madagascar	28	8	25	31	32
127	Mali	28	6	23	33	34
127	Nicaragua	28	7	24	32	29
127	Pakistan	28	8	23	33	27
127	Russia	28	9	24	32	28
136	Bangladesh	27	7	20	34	26
136	Ivory Coast	27	8	23	31	29
136	Guyana	27	4	22	32	28
136	Kenya	27	8	23	31	27
140	Honduras	26	6	22	30	28
140	Kazakhstan	26	8	21	31	28
140	Laos	26	4	18	34	21
140	Uganda	26	8	21	31	29
144	Cameroon	25	8	20	30	26
144	Central African Republic	25	4	16	34	26
144	Iran	25	6	19	31	28
144	Nigeria	25	9	20	30	27
144	Papua New Guinea	25	5	18	32	25
144	Ukraine	25	8	22	28	26
150	Guinea	24	7	18	30	24
150	Kyrgyzstan	24	6	20	28	24
150	Paraguay	24	5	19	29	25
153	Angola	23	7	18	28	22
154	Congo, Republic of	22	6	16	28	26
154	Congo, Democratic Republic of	22	5	15	29	21
154	Tajikistan	22	5	16	28	22
157	Burundi	21	5	17	25	19
157	Myanmar	21	6	15	27	15
157	Zimbabwe	21	8	14	28	20
160	Cambodia	20	7	15	25	22
160	Eritrea	20	4	2	38	25
160	Venezuela	20	7	16	24	19
163	Chad	19	5	13	25	19
163	Equatorial Guinea	19	3	15	23	20
163	Guinea Bissau	19	4	15	23	25
163	Haiti	19	5	14	24	19
167	Yemen	18	6	14	22	23
168	Syria	17	4	11	23	26
168	Turkmenistan	17	3	12	22	17
168	Uzbekistan	17	6	14	20	17
171	Iraq	16	4	12	20	18
172	Libya	15	6	10	20	21
173	South Sudan	14	3	11	17	0

Rank	Country	Score	Surveys Used	CI: Lower	CI: Upper	2012 SCORE
174	Sudan	11	6	5	17	13
175	Afghanistan	8	3	3	13	8
175	North Korea	8	3	2	14	8
175	Somalia	8	4	5	11	8

Source: The Transparency International Corruption Index, 2013.



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Appendix 14
Table for Determining the Sample Size from a Given Population

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	223	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: "N" is Population Size

"S" is Sample Size

Source: (Krecci, R., Morgan, V., 1970)



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