

PREVALENCE AND CAUSES OF RECIDIVISM IN KADUNA AND ZARIA PRISONS

BY

Demmo Ibrahim

M.SC/SOC-SCI/9063/2011-2012

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES,
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS OF SCIENCE IN**

SOCIOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY,

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES,

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, NIGERIA

SEPTEMBER, 2016

DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this Dissertation entitled “**Prevalence and Causes of Recidivism in Kaduna and Zaria Prisons**” has been carried out by me in the Department of Sociology under the supervision of Dr. B. Tanimu and Dr. T. Halliru. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this dissertation was previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other Institution

Ibrahim Demmo

Name of Student

Signature

Date

CERTIFICATION

This dissertation entitled “**Prevalence and Causes of Recidivism in Kaduna and Zaria Prisons**” by Ibrahim Demmo meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

Dr. B. Tanimu

Supervisor

Signature

Date

Dr. T. Halliru

Supervisor

Signature

Date

Dr. Y. Gandu

Head of Department

Signature

Date

Prof. Kabir Bala

Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies

Signature

Date

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to the Chibok girls; my best prayers are with you.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

For he who is able to do exceedingly above what I can ask for or imagine, I say Thank you Lord.

Special Acknowledgement to Dr. B. Tanimu my supervisor for his constructive criticism and love throughout the process of this work. My Gratitude goes to my supervisor Dr. T. Halliru for his guidance. Also my gratitude goes to Dr. Mudiare, Dr. Gadzama, Mr. Husseni, Mr. Kamorudeen, Mr. Okechukwu, Mrs. Ajibola and all lecturers of Sociology department.

To my family (Ibrahim's) and Katuka family I say a big thank you for the love and support I received during the course of my programme. A big thank you to Smalls, Rabi, Tosyno, Ahmed, Musty, Najim, Kajang, My Class Rep Mr. Dan and Funke.

To my very good friends, Babatunde oluwasegun, Rotimi Balogun, Sanni Saidu, Lanre Adewumi, Olatunde Fatukasi, Babashola Ogundiran, Uzundu Okafor, Alecheonu Ameh, Christopher Edison, Justice Ikejiama, Tina Igbafo, Fatima Abdulkarim, Asmau and finally Amana Akoh. Kike Bewaji, I am most grateful.

ABSTRACT

The philosophy of prison has changed from that which serves as punishment centre to that which emphasises on rehabilitating and reforming the offender with the aid of laid down programs that aim at helping in proper transformation. Despite this ideological background, it is surprising that the rate of recidivism over the years is on a steady increase. This study therefore sought to understand the Prevalence and Causes of recidivism in Kaduna and Zaria prisons. The objectives of this study are; examining the nature of the reformatory and rehabilitative programs in Kaduna and Zaria prisons, examining the effectiveness of correctional facilities and programs in Kaduna and Zaria prisons, identifying the causes of recidivism in Kaduna and Zaria prisons, assessing the challenges faced by staff and inmates of Kaduna and Zaria prisons and finally proffering solutions that will help reduce the rate of recidivism. In order to achieve these stated objectives, Qualitative and Quantitative data were collected. Quantitative data were collected through questionnaire, while the qualitative data, through in-depth interviews. Eight in-depth interviews were conducted with key informants. A sample of 80 inmates was selected using purposive sampling technique. The quantitative data collected were analyzed using simple percentages and frequency while the qualitative data was transcribed and used in triangulation. In spite of philosophical change in correction, the study found out that there is high rate of recidivism due to the following causes; poor infrastructures in Kaduna and Zaria prisons, inadequate and obsolete correctional measures in Kaduna and Zaria prisons, poverty, unemployment, peer group influence, low educational qualification, length of first sentence, Prisonization, lack of visits by loved ones, stigmatization, lack of proper reintegration exercise and finally, habitual criminality. Based on these findings, the following recommendations were made; The provision of modern and adequate correctional facilities in Nigerian prisons, The Nigerian Prison Service should liaise with businesses for employment opportunities, specifically for ex-offenders, Family members should be encouraged to become more involved in the reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration process, Public awareness of the impact of stigmatization on ex-offenders should be a program hosted regularly and finally, Adequate employment of competent prison staff should be done by the Federal Government.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 4.2 | Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42 |
| 4.3 | Facilities and Programmes Available - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45 |
| 4.4 | Causes of Recidivism in Kaduna Convicts and Zaria Prisons | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 53 |
| 4.5 | Assessment of Kaduna Convict and Zaria Prisons | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 59 |
| 4.6 | Solution to Recidivism | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 62 |
| 4.7 | Discussion of Findings | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 65 |

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 5.1 | Introduction | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 71 |
| 5.2 | Summary of Major Findings | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 71 |
| 5.3 | Conclusion | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 73 |
| 5.4 | Recommendations | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 75 |
| | References | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 77 |
| | Appendices | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 81 |
| | Appendix I: Questionnaire on Recidivism in Kaduna and Zaria Prison | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 81 |
| | Appendix II: In-depth Interview Guide For Officers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 86 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| Table 4.2.1 | Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - 43 |
| Table 4.3.1: | Views of Respondents on the Existence of Facilities and Programmes | | | | | | | | - 45 |
| Table 4.3.2: | Views of Respondents on how Functional the Available Facilities and programmes are | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - 46 |
| Table 4.3.3 | Views of Respondents on the Importance of Available Facilities | | | | | | | | - 48 |
| Table 4.3.4 | Views of Respondents on Vocational Programmes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - 49 |
| Table 4.3.5 | Views of Respondents on Educational Programmes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - 50 |
| Table 4.3.6 | Views of Respondents on Religious Programmes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - 51 |
| Table 4.3.7 | Views of Respondents on Games | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - 52 |
| Table 4.4.1: | Views of Respondents on the Causes of Recidivism | | | | | | | | - 53 |
| Table 4.5.1: | Views of Respondents on the Requisite Facilities of Kaduna Convict and Zaria Prisons- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - 60 |
| Table 4.6.1: | Views of Respondents as to whether Recidivism can be Controlled | | | | | | | | - 62 |
| Table 4.6.2 | Views of Respondents on Ways of Reducing Recidivism | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - 63 |

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

As long as there have been people, there has been crime. The history of crime is in many ways the history of humanity. There is hardly any society which is without the problem of crime. According to Durkheim (1897), as cited in Siddique (2004), a society composed of persons with angelic qualities would not be free from violations of the norms of the society. Therefore, crime is present in every society.

According to Tappan (1960), crime is an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law, committed without defense or justification, and sanctioned by the law as felony or misdemeanor. Similarly, Sutherland (1978), crime is a symptom of social disorganization. Therefore, crime can be said to be an act which a particular group regards as sufficiently harmful to its fundamental interests, to justify legal action to restrain the violator. Since concern about crime is not a recent phenomenon, it is indeed of no surprise that enormous energy has been directed to the goal of effective crime control.

Based on the inevitability of crime in the society, varieties of responses to crime like the family, schools, organized religions, the media, the law and the criminal justice system are institutions of

social control. Various governments have put in place agencies whose mission is to identify and apprehend criminal suspects, providing them with fair hearing on the charges brought against them, and through the course of trials if found guilty as charged, furnishing them with fair and effective correctional treatment. These processes itself is referred to as the Criminal Justice System.

According to Larry and Joseph (2008), Criminal Justice System can be defined as agencies put in place by the government charged with enforcing the law, adjudicating crime, and correcting criminal conduct. According to Dambazau (2007), the Criminal Justice System is a legal entity, the interrelationships of criminal justice elements comprising of the police, courts and the prisons.

The Nigerian police as an agent of the Criminal Justice System, are the biggest, most visible and important sub-system of the Criminal Justice System. The police provide the entry point into the criminal justice system either through crime reports from the public or its own discovery. According to Dambazau (2007), the police organization is the main institution which provides regular direct contact with the public, a situation that makes it unique among the other component of the Criminal Justice System. The role of the police is unique in that, the decision of the policeman on the street is as important as the existence of the Criminal Justice System. According to Dambazau (2007), the policeman is the gatekeeper of the Criminal Justice System as he decides who goes into the system, and his decision has wider implications from the other system components. The police man lubricates the system through the process of arrest, which is essentially their input into the Criminal Justice System.

In the administration of justice, the courts take over from where the police stop. According to Igbo (1999), the court performs a vital function in the administration of criminal justice; they interpret and enforce laws that have been enacted by the legislature for the maintenance of law and order in the society. When a suspect has been found guilty of violating a particular criminal law, the court decides whether to caution and discharge, impose a monetary fine or to sentence the suspect to a term of imprisonment. However, whatever the court decides depends largely on the seriousness of the offence in question. According to Dambazau (2007), a court can be defined as an agency set up by government to define and apply the law, to order its enforcement, and to settle disputed points on which individuals or groups do not agree. Criminal courts play a vital role in the Criminal Justice System.

The last tier of the Criminal Justice System is the prison. According to Dambazau (2007), in the triangular relationship of the Criminal Justice System, the third tier carries the prison which is responsible for the custody of the final product of the criminal justice process. In maintenance of custody, it involves the prevention of escapes, which include erecting high walls or chain link fences, placing armed guards, constant checks of cells, providing a system of passes for movements within the prison, constant surveillance, and such stringent measures which may be applied from time to time to prevent escapes, riots etc. According to Igbo (1999), throughout recorded history, societies have imposed various kinds of punishments on their recalcitrant members either to deliberately cause them pain, or to have them change from their anti-social and unacceptable ways. According to Gibbons (1973), punishment involves pain or suffering produced by design and inflicted on a member of a group by that group or that society in its capacity. Punishment is the price paid for non-conformity to the expected and prescribed standards of a group or society. It is pain, suffering or deprivation imposed by a group or society

on those who have disobeyed or violated the group laws. In the view of Thomas and Hepburn (1983), it is a consequence of some culpable or inaction previously defined by law as a crime that person faces some lawfully imposed pain, suffering, or loss of otherwise available rights.

Criminologists, correctional officials, and other social scientists have at one time or the other attempted to explain the rationale and justification for and the efficacy of punishment. Gibbons (1973), provides a summary of the aims of punishment to include retribution, incapacitation, deterrence, and reformation. Apart from the philosophy that lays more emphasis on deterrence and retribution there is a correctional philosophy which emphasises more on reformation and rehabilitation ideals of the prison. According to Tanimu (2010), many claims of reformation and rehabilitation are made without a sufficient understanding of the concepts. Reformation refers to measures calculated to impact moral improvement in a person's character so that he will be less inclined to re-offend in the future. Rehabilitation refers to post Release efforts made to make it easier for the offender to resettle in society (Ahire, 1990). Various programmes are put in place in the prison to achieve proper reformation and rehabilitation of inmates. According to Gulleng (2012), these intervention programs involve psychological, educational and vocational skills which inmates are subjected to as a form of educating the soul to be reintegrated back to the society. Section 58 of the standard minimum rule of prisons as cited by civil liberties organization (1996:58) argues that imprisonment can perform its purpose of protecting the society against crime and thus be justified. The imprisonment of the offender is used to ensure as far as possible, that upon his return to society, not only willing but able to lead a law abiding and self-supporting life. Section 59 of the rule recommends that; "To this end, the institution should utilize all the remedial, educational, moral, Spiritual and other forces and forms of assistance

which are appropriate, available and should seek to apply them according to the individual treatment Needs of the prisoners”.

When offenders are perceived as sick and helpless persons who, therefore, need to be treated or helped in order to recover or to be restored to a state of normalcy this is referred to as reformation. This is the idea of changing the offender from their law breaking behavior to law abiding behavior. According to Igbo (1999), prisons today have a number of programmes designed to divert offenders from crime to useful pursuit that will make crime unattractive or condemnable. This includes moral and religious instructions, education and vocational training, and the value of hard work and discipline.

Today, the Nigerian prison service is assigned the onerous responsibility of ensuring the safe custody of offenders as well as their reformation and rehabilitation. According to Igbo (1999), carefully designed and well-articulated administrative, reformatory and rehabilitative programmes aimed at inculcating discipline, respect for law and order, and the dignity of honest labour. The offender in this wise is prepared to become not only law abiding but also useful to both himself and the society (NPS, 1984).

Despite the philosophical change on the rationale of imprisonment from that which is wholly punishment orientated to that which lays more emphasis on reformation and rehabilitation which makes life of crime undesirable to these offenders upon release into the society, the rate of return of ex-convicts to prison (recidivists) presents an uncomfortable figure. In 2010, the total number of recidivist among inmates in Nigeria was 42.8% ((NPS, Annual Report, 2010). Similarly, in 2012, out of 36,309 inmates, 14,310 were recidivists, an increasing rate of re-offending approximately 1.6% monthly (NPS, Annual Reports, 2012). Recidivism can be defined as the act

of persistently going back to a life of crime. Recidivism, in a criminal justice context, can be defined as the reversion of an individual to criminal behavior after he or she has been convicted of a prior offense, sentenced, and (presumably) corrected. It results from the concatenation of failures: failure of the individual to live up to society's expectations – or failure of society to provide for the individual; a consequent failure of the individual to stay out of trouble; failure of the individual, as an offender, to escape arrest and conviction; failure of the individual as an inmate of a correctional institution to take advantage of correctional programs – or failure of the institution to provide programs that rehabilitate; and additional failures by the individual in continuing in a criminal career after release (Maltz, 1981). Thus, a recidivist is that person who is prone to crime commission, and is consistently imprisoned. Usually, such a life style begins with an arrest, a trial and conviction, integration into a prison sub-culture, release, a relapse into life of crime another arrest, a trial and a conviction. A recurring pattern out of which, the recidivist can hardly stay away from prison life.

1.2 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

The correctional facility or penitentiary is a place designated by law to house inmates who have either been tried or sentenced, or are remanded in custody to await trial. The philosophy underpinning the existence and role of the correctional facility has experienced a shift over the years from that which was wholly punitive and retributive in nature, to the current philosophy of reformation and rehabilitation. The penitentiary is a place whereby those who are serving sentences for offences committed are remanded so as to enable them evaluate their actions, learn new skills, abilities and behaviors that are pro-social in nature and will help move them to a non-offending pattern of life. The goal therein is to ensure that when released into the society these, former inmates are sufficiently equipped to fit in alongside the rest of the society (Fitzgerald &

Sim, 1982). It is in line with the above scenario that the correctional facility should be a place where offenders are properly classified into those sentenced and awaiting trial, and for those sentenced, based on the type of offence committed, gender and regularity of offence. The penitentiary should be a place equipped with the requisite security infrastructure to forestall inmate escape. Another crucial aspect of the penitentiary is that it should possess necessary infrastructure that guarantees a decent living for the inmates especially in terms of sanitation and hygiene. The correctional measures and efforts put in place in a penitentiary forms the core of this arm of the Criminal Justice System, this is because given the current philosophy of reformation and rehabilitation the inmates in a penitentiary are to be put through a variety of programmes ranging from the vocational, educational, behavioral, even to the spiritual. All these in a bid to ensure that the inmates experience a paradigm shift and embark on a non-offending life style upon completion of their incarceration period (Ryan & Sim, 1998).

In a study carried out by Alemika and Chukwuma (2000), it was observed that the provision of educational, vocational and religious or moral training for inmates are considered by officials as measures for the correction, reformation and rehabilitation of offenders. Similarly, Gulleng (2012) observed that the provision of education, vocational and moral religious education along with the safe custody of the offenders is considered the primary responsibilities of correctional and penal institutions. The reality on ground however, is that these facilities, opportunities and reorientations are not enough or grossly inadequate. There are inadequate staff and overcrowded inmates, which militates against the effective use of the obsolete facilities in the workshop. Training programmes for prison inmates are disorganized. Facilities including qualified teachers and relevant books are most inadequate. Prisoners in the tailoring, welding and carpentry section have no equipment to work with; sewing machine could not go round. “Invariably, prison

inmates interested in acquiring professional skills while in the prison with the hope of setting up their own businesses on discharge end up becoming frustrated and dejected because of poor conditions of service, lack of inadequate equipment and meaningful programmes, the wards have resorted to being aggressive towards the prisoner (Alemika & Chukwuma, 2000).

The United Nations report on the state and conditions of Nigerian prisons as recorded in the Vanguard of Friday, Adeseye (2006), observed that; "All the prisons visited had very limited facilities for rehabilitation. Where these exist, they include basic equipment's and facilities for such activities as wood work, tailoring/welding, electronics and sewing. Nevertheless, the facilities are extremely limited and in all cases the tools are few and in poor state of repair". In fact, contemporary Nigerian prisons have been described as "human cages with no facilities for correction, reformation, and vocational training" (Ahire, 1990).

According to Igbo (1999), though the Nigerian prison service claims to have carefully designed and well-articulated administrative reformatory and rehabilitative programmes aimed at inculcating discipline, respect for law and order, and inculcating the dignity of honest labour, thus preparing the offender to be useful to themselves and the society (NPS, Annual Report, 1984). Igbo (1999) laments that the extent to which these claims of reformation and rehabilitation have been achieved is highly debatable given the ever increasing rate of repeaters returning to the penitentiary. In recent time, recidivism has not only been on the increase in sub-Saharan Africa, but has become a major social problem to the society, governments, multinational humanitarian organizations and the world over (Kelechi, 2013). In Nigeria, the rate at which released inmates return back into prison upon release have attracted the attention and interests of criminologists, sociologists and social science scholars from other disciplines (Soyombo, 2009). According to Adetula and Fatusin (2010), the penal institutions

subsystem, the justice, the police, the prison yard and the operative ways of administering justice is believed to bring about breeding and enhancing criminal behavior and recidivists than serving, deterrence, repentance, reformatory and reconciliatory attitudes between ex-convicts and people in free society to enhance confidence in physical and conceptual security. The prison is now seen as a school of criminality rather than a place of reformation and rehabilitation. According to Branham (1992), Prison is a school for criminals, and those who are incarcerated become more sophisticated and more entrenched criminals. Recidivism is now a common phenomenon among inmates in the Nigerian prison. This includes both the male and female inmates in the Nigerian prison custody. Soyombo (2009), reported that the prevalence rate of criminal recidivism in Nigeria in 2005 was 37.3%. Also Abrifor, Atere, & Muoghalu (2011), estimated the prevalence of recidivism in Nigerian prison at 52.4% in 2010. Since then, there has not been any indication that the trend has declined. Wilson (2009), also reported that studies conducted in Nigeria have documented that 81% of male criminal inmate offenders and 45% of criminal inmate offender were re-arrested in 36 months of release or discharge from the prison custody (Abrifor, et al; 2011).

However the main aim of establishing the prison institution in all parts of the world including Nigeria is to provide reformation and rehabilitation for those who violated the rules and regulations of their society. How practically this will work out becomes a problem. Against this background of the existing gap arising from the questions of functionality of the Nigerian prisons, the researcher is driven to investigate the existing nature of the rehabilitative and reformatory program of Kaduna and Zaria prisons, the causes of recidivism in Kaduna and Zaria prisons. The extent to which the correctional facilities and programmes employed in

Nigeria penitentiaries serve to reduce the occurrence of recidivism. Answers to the following questions will be sought by the researcher in the course of the study.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research questions have been raised for this study

1. What is the nature of the rehabilitative and reformative programs in Kaduna and Zaria prisons?
2. What are the correctional facilities and programmes in place that helps rehabilitate and reform inmates in Kaduna and Zaria prisons?
3. What are the causes of recidivism in Kaduna and Zaria prisons?
4. What are the challenges faced by staff and inmates of Kaduna and Zaria prisons?
5. What measures can be suggested to mitigate the phenomenon of recidivism in Kaduna and Zaria prisons?

1.4 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

The aim of this study is to investigate the prevalent and causes of recidivism in Kaduna and Zaria prisons. This will be achieved through the following specific objectives:

1. To examine the nature of the rehabilitative and reformative programs in Kaduna and Zaria prisons.
2. To examine the effectiveness of correctional facilities and programmes in Kaduna and Zaria prisons.

3. To identify the causes of recidivism in Kaduna and Zaria prisons.
4. To assess the challenges faced by staff and inmates of Kaduna and Zaria prisons.
5. To proffer solutions that will help reduce the rate of recidivism.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This research highlights the prevalent and causes of recidivism in view of the correctional Facilities and programmes in Kaduna and Zaria prisons, which helps in the reformation and rehabilitation of inmates.

Apart from reducing crime rate and recidivism, the study advocates for practical and conscientious positive actionstowards reducing the increasing rate of recidivism in the Nigeria society especially in Kaduna and Zaria prisons. Inpractical terms, the findings of this study brings to the fore the prevalent and causes of recidivism as well as the inadequacies, deficiencies, flaws and other problemsinherent in the process of rehabilitation andreformation of prisoners in the Nigerian Prisons.

Moreover, this research also draws the attention of readers to the fact that majority of recidivists in Kaduna and Zaria prisons are youths. This has an effect on our growth and developments as a nation because these youths are within the ages of (19-31) and they are at their productive stage.

This study also came up with recommendations that will have practical implications in government policies which will see the need to address the root causes of recidivism and provide adequate measures in mitigating it. It also strives to highlight the internal causes of recidivism by critically examining the correctional measures in place that might help reduce the rate of recidivism.

Above all, a lot has been written on prison, correctional measures, and recidivism. But very few have been written on prevalent and causes of recidivism as well as the interplay of correctional measures, its failures and its contributions to increasing rate of recidivism. Therefore, this research helps to elaborate on the importance of effective correctional measures in helping to reduce recidivism. This research theoretically helps to add to the existing literature on recidivism, and to examine the correctional measures used in our penal institutions with a view to making improvements where necessary. This study also helps to contribute to existing knowledge in the area which will be of immense benefit to researchers, educationist and the society at large.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The researcher focuses on Prevalent and Causes of recidivism in Kaduna and Zaria prisons. The chosen geographical areas of the study are Kaduna and Zaria prison. The selection of these 2 prisons is to enable the researcher to compare the prevalent and causes of recidivism in both prison. The prisons selected as of the time of the research harbors more recidivist than any other prison in the state. The subject scope includes the staff of the Kaduna and Zaria prisons and the recidivists. The data for the research was collected between 24th – 28th November 2014.

1.7 DEFINITION OF KEY CONCEPTS

Crime: An action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.

Criminal Justice System: The criminal justice system is the set of agencies and processes established by governments to control crime and impose penalties on those who violate laws.

Prison: A building in which people are legally held as a punishment for a crime they have committed or while awaiting trial.

Rehabilitation: To teach (a criminal in prison) to live a normal and productive life.

Reformation: An act of relinquishing a criminal lifestyle.

Reintegration: The action or process of integrating someone back into society.

Stigmatization: A mark of disgrace or infamy; a stain or reproach, as on one's reputation.

Recidivism: Repeated or habitual relapse, as into crime.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section examines the structure of Nigerian prisons and the correctional facilities. It also examines the problems of Nigerian prison, the conceptual review of recidivism, causes and effects of recidivism and ends with a theoretical position on the subject matter.

2.2 HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF PRISONS IN NIGERIA

In many Nigerian traditional communities, there were traces of the use of imprisonment before the advent of Europeans. Although there were no central institutions specifically designed and used as prisons, offenders were usually detained pending trial or awaiting communal sanctions. Among the TIV of the middle belt, offenders were detained in the house of the head man. This practice also obtained among the Ibo of south eastern Nigeria. This function was fulfilled by the Ogoni house among the Yoruba and the Ewedo among the Edo speaking people of Nigeria (Ahmadu, 1979). The Ewedo was particularly popular as a detention Centre for slaves

awaiting transportation. Finally, among the Hausa-Fulani in the North, some buildings were used as detention camps for offenders of various categories.

The modern prison system in Nigeria represents one of the colonial legacies to the country like the police and the court. The Nigerian prison system was inherited from Britain. According to Igbo (1999), the first colonial prisons were designed essentially as places of punishment for offenders who have fallen foul of the received colonial laws as well as recalcitrant indigenous chiefs who were obstructing the colonial political authority and the expansion of trade and commerce in the territories. One of the earliest prisons to be built in Nigeria was Broad street prison in the heart of Lagos. This prison was built around 1872 and was designed to accommodate 300 prisoners. Later, prisons were built at Calabar, Onitsha, Benin City, Sapele and Degema(Igbo, 1999).

All these prisons were patterned along broad street prisons. They were all used as institutions for punishment and apart from the excessive use of corporal punishment against the inmates, the condition of the prisons were deplorable. The prisons were poorly ventilated, they were overcrowded and environmental sanitation was almost nonexistent, consequently the prisoners were at the mercy of diseases and epidemics which caused them poor health and even death. Inmates were also poorly fed and poorly clothed, all in the name of punishment. Over time, a two-tier system of prison administration, serving the colonial and native authorities emerged. The first was the non-governmental prison, which housed mainly the offenders who were convicted by the newly established (British) courts of law. These prisons consisted of the convicts, provincial, and divisional prisons. The second group consisted of Native authority prisons, which served native authority under local chiefs and emirs. These operated mainly in

Northern Nigeria where there was a well-established native authority administration with clearly defined powers, and areas of influence(Igbo, 1999).

At the end of Second World War (1939-1945), there was a remarkable shift in penal philosophy, particularly in colonial territories. Many people from colonized territories had distinguished themselves creditably fighting side by side with their colonizers and had come to earn a measure of respect not only for themselves but also for the rest of their country men and women including law breakers. The emphasis was no longer on punishment of criminals but there was also a concern for their reformation and rehabilitation. This period witnessed the introduction of educational, vocational, and moral programmes in Nigeria Prisons (Igbo, 1999). Today, the Nigerian prison service is assigned the onerous responsibility of ensuring the safe custody of offenders as well as their reformation and rehabilitation. According to Igbo (1999), carefully designed and well-articulated administrative, reformatory and rehabilitative programmes aimed at inculcating discipline, respect for law and order, and the dignity of honest labour. The offender in this wise is prepared to become not only law abiding but also useful to both himself and the society at the expiration of his sentence (NPS annual Report, 1986).

In his work on penal institutions in Nigeria, Opara, (1980) discussed four types of prison in Nigeria: Divisional, Provincial, Convict and Open Prison. Divisional prisons are located in the formal divisional headquarters of colonial and immediate post-colonial administrations in Nigeria. They are generally designed for offenders serving prison terms for not more than two years, and with a capacity to accommodate not more than 150 prisoners. Apart from the fact that these prisons are usually overcrowded, they are fenced round with grass, bamboos, and palm fronds which make them easily vulnerable for escape. These prisons can be found at Nsukka, Abakaliki, Ado-Ekiti, Opobo, Kano, Kwale etc. In recent times, however, many of these prisons

have not only been upgraded to a higher grade but they have undergone a face lift, with brick and solid perimeter walls to enhance security.

Provincial prisons are located at the former provincial headquarters at Owerri, Benin City, Ogoja, Onitsha and Makurdi. They are designed to accommodate between 150 and 200 prisoners serving sentences of two years and above. Like divisional prisons, many of these provincial prisons have been upgraded to convict prisons, particularly with the creation of more states in the country. Convict prisons are the highest categories of prisons in Nigeria. They accommodate all kinds of prisoners, regardless of their length of sentence- whether they are short or long term prisoners, including those serving life sentences. They also take custody of condemned criminals, suspected armed robbers, and other dangerous criminals. Convict prisons are generally regarded as maximum security prisons. The perimeter walls are usually very high and solid. The cells are more or less strong rooms designed to foil escape attempts by hardened criminals. Efforts are made by prison staff here to ensure the highest security standards and disciplines that can humble or humiliate the most hardened and dangerous criminals. According to Igbo (1999), the most well-known convict or maximum security prisons in Nigeria are found at Apapa (Kirikiri), and Abeokuta others include Calabar, Enugu, Kaduna, Jos, and Portharcout prisons. Many other lower prisons have been upgraded to convict prisons because of congestions and administrative convenience(Ahmadu, 1979).

Open prisons is one in which there is minimal security. It is therefore the direct opposite of maximum security prison. It is open; there are no perimeter walls to restrict the free movements of inmates. An open prison is usually meant for first offenders that have been adjudged to be responsible and not likely to engage in crime again. Before been sent to the open prison,

prisoners must have served at least six months in a convict prison where they are monitored closely by responsible prison staff who thereafter makes recommendations on their behalf.

There is only one open prison in Nigeria and it is located in Kakuri on the outskirts of Kaduna town. Inmates are awarded marks in line with progressive stage system, for hard work, industry and amenability to rules. Vocational education is pursued vigorously at the open prison in Kakuri. Inmates are encouraged with adequate facilities to read further for higher certificates or to learn useful trades that will sustain them economically after their final discharge from the prison. Some of the products from the various vocations are utilized in the prisons while others are sold to members of the public for the purpose of generating revenue(Ahmadu, 1979).

2.3 THE STRUCTURE OF NIGERIAN PRISON

A nation deserves a Criminal Justice System it can be proud of. Respect for human rights and rule of law is one of the most important steps towards achieving the desired goals and aspirations. Therefore, when one deals with the criminal justice system whether as a victim of crime, a witness in a court case or someone charged with an offence one has the right to be treated fairly. It is therefore imperative that the prison system should be such that would protect the dignity of the human being. The prison system is an integral part of the criminal justice system and serves as a custodial as well as a correctional institution. It also serves as a fundamental instrument for the protection, scrutiny, maintenance of the rule of law and social order.

Sociologically, the prison is a place of confinement. It is a place where offenders are kept. According to Lloyd McCorkle and Richard Korn(1970), a prison is a physical structure in a

geographical location where a number of people, living under highly specialized conditions, utilize the resources and adjust to the alternatives presented to them by a unique kind of social environment.

According to Dambazau (2007), in the triangular relationship of the criminal justice system, the third tier carries the prison which is responsible for the custody of the final product of the criminal justice process. In maintenance of custody, it involves the prevention of escapes, which include erecting high walls or chain link fences, placing armed guards, constant checks of cells, providing a system of passes for movements within the prison, constant surveillance, and such stringent measures which may be applied from time to time to prevent escapes, riots etc.

Modern Nigeria prisons service could be traced back to 1861, when the colonial concept of prison was established. Coincidentally, it was the beginning of formal colonial machinery of government. It was in 1872 that the Broad Street Prison was established with an initial inmate capacity of 300. By 1910, the British colonial government had established prisons in Calabar, Onitsha, Benin, Ibadan, Jebba, Lokoja and Degema. Colonial prisons were not designed for reform, but rather prisoners were used mainly for public works and other jobs for the colonial administration, they served the colonial interest of ensuring law and order and collecting taxes. The prisons were poorly run and the local prison condition varied from one prison to the other in their disorganization, callousness and exploitation. The prison served the purpose of punishing those who opposed the British colonial administration (Igbo, 1999). They were all used as institutions for punishment and apart from the excessive use of corporal punishment against the inmates, the condition of the prisons were deplorable. The prisons were poorly ventilated, they were overcrowded and environmental sanitation was almost nonexistent, consequently the prisoners were at the mercy of diseases and epidemics which caused them poor health and even

death. Inmates were also poorly fed and poorly clothed, all in the name of punishment. Over time, a two-tier system of prison administration, serving the colonial and native authorities, emerged. The first was the non-governmental prison, which housed mainly the offenders who were convicted by the newly established (British) courts of law. These prisons consisted of the convicts, provincial, and divisional prisons. The second group consisted of Native authority prisons, which served native authority under local chiefs and emirs. These operated mainly in Northern Nigeria where there was a well-established native authority administration with clearly defined powers, and areas of influence.

Based on the philosophical change from that which is wholly punitive in nature to that which encourages reformation and rehabilitation, various programmes were introduced in the prison. The aims of these programmes are to help transform the offender to be a better and productive law abiding citizen and this is beneficiary to himself and the society at large. These programmes include;

Reformation: A significant development in the history of corrections was reached in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, often referred to as the “age of enlightenment”. Efforts by Montesquieu, Voltaire, Baccaria, Bentham and Howard were instrumental in bringing reform to the harsh penal philosophy that had existed prior to this period. These individuals and others were concerned with human rights and limiting the coercive power of the state, (Cox and Wade, 1989). Reformation means making the offender better by trying to change his delinquent behaviors. It means infusing in him the will to refrain from criminal behavior. Article 59 of the United Nations on minimum standard rules for the treatment of offenders states:

To this end (Reformation) the institution should seek to utilize all the remedial, educational, moral, spiritual, and other forces and forms of assistance, which are appropriate and available and should seek to apply them according to the individual treatment needs of the prisoner.

Rehabilitation: By this is meant bringing the offender to normal life. To rehabilitate an individual, he must be “straightened out” deep within his own personality. Igbo (1999), maintains that the rehabilitative activities of the modern prison generally have been of two kinds: (a) Psychological or psychiatric treatment. (b) Educational or vocational programmes.

Security: The Nigerian Prison Service among other things plays an important role in the security of this nation, especially in the area of internal security. Among its functions towards the reformation and rehabilitation of inmates, Nigerian Prisons Service keeps safe custody of inmates.

Discipline and Disciplinary Actions: The conventional principle in use in the prison is largely a function of where the administration emphasis is laid between custody and welfare. A discussion of custody as an ideal presupposes emphasis on discipline. According to Brenkam, C. Vernon and Samuel B. Kutash (1949), discipline is group order. Group order can be achieved through various techniques. Punishment is one technique and it has a constructive function in prison discipline although it must be applied in a carefully diagnostic and well-chosen manner or it can cause more damage than it ameliorates (Knight, 1974). Discipline means, training that is expected to produce a specified character or pattern of behavior which will lead to moral and mental improvement. It also includes pattern of behavior that will lead to adherence to approved rules of the society. The most desirable motivation for group order lies in good morale, good food, a

challenging and interesting programme and excellent spontaneous communication and relations between all individuals and sub-groups of which the total group is comprised.

Adelola (1991), opines that there is an element of authority built into prison administration. For him, authority refers to who tells whom what to do. The nature of authority of the superior prison official over the other ranks is rational and authoritative while his authority over the prisoners is both authoritarian and persuasive.

Rod(1997), contends that though these matters of prison discipline are difficult to assess, it seems certain that prisons have become less orderly and safe. He further stated that it had become evident that both hard and soft drugs were freely available in prison despite all the violent and intimidating consequences. This is clear evidence of prison disciplinary problems(Livingstone, Stephen and Owen T, 1995).Discipline and disciplinary actions must stay in penal institutions until further researches produce other alternatives.

Education:The welfare branch of the prisons supervises adult education in the prisons. Literate prisoners are engaged or used to impart knowledge to others. Many prisoners have passed First School Leaving Certificate (FSLC) or GCE in the prisons. Particular emphasis is placed on study groups and the creative arts such as music, drama and literature. These help inmates to avoid mental stagnation and open a world of knowledge. It is in this direction that the National Open University of Nigeria is reaching out to the Nigerian Prison service by taking education into the walls of the prisons; the Maximum Security Prison, Kirikiri, Lagos is the first venue of a special study center for the prisoners.

Medical Treatment: When a prisoner falls sick, he should be sent to the hospital for proper treatment. Again, there should be special psychiatric treatment for those marked “for

observation” who may be psychopathic. This is to discover possible unconscious motivations to the criminal’s behavior. Criminologists believe that some crimes are mere substitute response, some form of symbolic release of repressed feelings that have come up again in overt form like committing a crime. This is according to Sigmund Freud’s the theory of psychoanalysis.

Religious Instructions: This has a pacifying effect on prisoners and leads to moral rearmament. The law of Nigeria provides for the services of a Chaplain of each denomination – Christians and Moslems in every prison. Services are held for various denominations on Sundays for Christians and Fridays for Muslims. They are conducted to cater for the spiritual well-being of inmates. Pastoral work is very important in the reformation of prisoners and is always encouraged. Over the years, the challenges in the Nigerian Criminal Justice System have taken its toll on conditions in the prisons. Issues of congestion, infrastructural decay, lack of recreational facilities, access to justice, etc., have greatly impacted on the role of the institution.

2.4 PROBLEMS OF NIGERIAN PRISON

The Nigeria prisons are characterized by so many problems which have been indicated by several studies. These problems ranging from over-crowding, insufficient inmate staff ratio, poor rehabilitation and reformation programs etc. has been reasons for inadequacies of the system as a corrective institution(Adeseye, 2006). Life in Nigerian prisons in general is overly regimented to the extent that there is strict control in virtually all activities of the inmates. This often leaves the prisoners in a mentally brutalized manner with broken body and spirits which destroys the individual. In this aspect the prisons system in Nigeria is faced with the problem of destroying the individual members of the community which negates the importance of imprisonment,

amounting to human development wastage in the nation. It is observed by Tanimu(2010),that various prisons in Nigeria are saddled with the problem of turning out maladjusted releases. Similarly, studies likeObioha, (1995), Adetula et.al (2010), have shown that contact with the prison institution in Nigeria do not have much positive impact in changing an individual or an inmate from an offending pattern of life to a well rehabilitated and reformed life style.

The fundamental cause of post-release problem of maladjustment and recidivism could be traced to the lock up pattern and content of the prisons. In most prisons in Nigeria, the remand and convict populations; the younger and older inmates are not systematically sorted out in different cells according to the Standard Minimum Rules (SMR) for imprisonment which demands that prisoners should be locked up according to their various categories. Reforms are needed in the areas of problem of over-crowding, poor staff morale, inadequate funding, need for new rights for prisoners, rights to food, right to clean environment, right to human dignity, need for other alternatives to imprisonment. Less than 4 percent of all the total prison admissions are females, more than 55 percent of the convicted prisoners, are first offenders that are “star prisoners”. About 80 percent of the convicted prisoners serve short-term imprisonment of less than two years; more than 50 percent of the total prison admissions are awaiting trial or being remanded in custody. About 50 percent of the convicted prisoners are between the ages of 28 and 50 years and about 33 percent of all convicted prisoners are sentenced for stealing with violence (nnamdi, 2005). The Nigerian prisons have been identified as a veritable avenue for human resources wastage in the society. There is idleness and wastage among the inmates while old time trade ideas and occupations vanish (Obioha, 1995). Some areas that have existing trade and skills acquisition Centre’s within the prison yards are either functioning or unsuitable for some inmates who may prefer other trades and educational learning processes that are not in existence in the

prisons rehabilitation curriculum. In relation to social infrastructure, there are no good recreational facilities and other amenities in most prisons in Nigeria, as reported by (Soyinka, 1972)(Kangiwa, 1986)and Obioha (1995) in Sokoto and Ibadan prison yards respectively. The environmental condition with regards to amenities have been characterized as “uncheerful(Awolowo, 1985)”, “dehumanizing (Soyinka 1972)” and a hell by Abubakar Rimi after his life experience as a political prisoner in Nigeria at the termination of the second republic. Moreover, most prison yards in Nigeria are overcrowded beyond the designed population (Ifioma et al, 1987; Obioha 1995). The manifestation of this is that most of the prisons are holding more population of inmates than they were originally planned to accommodate, which in turn over-stretches available infrastructure beyond their limits of function due to human pressure. As far back as 1990 overcrowding in Nigerian prison was 74 percent. Since then, not much has happened to indicate a downward trend.

Current efforts seem cosmetic in the absence of a total over haul of the Criminal Justice System and are orientation of judicial mentality which relies on imprisonment as a disposal method for many offences. The problem of congestion in the Nigerian prison is discovered to be the major cause of some killer diseases such as air born infection. Poor funding of the prison service has not helped matters. The service needs a strong public relations unit that will bring to the fore importance and utility of their activities. The current practice of secrecy and timidity is not innovative rather there should be constant searchlight on the activities of Nigerian prisons. It would appear that the civil society and human rights, non-governmental organization are doing all the publicity. This is not enough, it should be constant, regular and persistent like most organs of government, the fear, or rightsizing, retrenchment, poor salaries and working conditions has not boosted staff morale. As a result, despondency seems to be the order of the day. From the

numerous identified problems, it may be difficult for Nigerian society to have prisoners rehabilitated for better lives.

From numerous illustrations above, Nigerian prisons are decaying in most aspects of their operations. As summarized in (International, 2008) the “Living conditions in the prisons are appalling. They are demeaning to the physical and mental well-being of inmates and in many cases constitute clear threats to health. Conditions such as overcrowding, poor sanitation, lack of food and medicines and denial of contact with families and friends fall short of UN standards for the treatment of prisoners. In many Nigerian prisons, inmates sleep two to a bed or on the floor in filthy cells. Toilets are blocked and overflowing or simply nonexistent and there is no running water. As a result, the disease is wild spread. Some prisons have small clinics which lack medicine, some have hospitals. Guards often demand that inmates pay bribes for such privileges as visiting the hospital, receiving visitors, contacting their families and in some cases, being allowed outside their cells at all. Prisoners with money may be allowed mobile phones whereas those without funds can be left languishing in their cells. The unpleasant situation does not need to be over emphasized, rather should be perceived as the signal posts the need to overhaul the entire system. A significant observation which should be taken seriously in any reform process of the prisons is that Nigerian prison system still remains within the traditional perception of prison system as a place of punishment in the chain of criminal justice administration, which needs to be changed (Agomoh, 1996). She stressed that “traditionally, the prisons are made to play a passive role in the chain of criminal justice administration. It is understatement to allude that the Nigerian prison system is more punitive and dehumanizing than the supposed corrective assignment that it should be focused on in the present global dispensation and demands for actualization of human rights in the prisons of member countries

that are signatory to this convention on human rights. Nigeria is signatory to this convention and many other human right perspective rules, such as UN Standard Minimum Rules for treatment of prisoners which Nigeria should conform to.

2.5 CONCEPTUAL REVIEW OF RECIDIVISM

Offenders may re-offend after they return to the community. This re-offense behavior is known as recidivism. Recidivism has been defined variously by different scholars. According to Webster dictionary (2011), recidivism is a tendency to slip back into a previous criminal behavior. Similarly, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (2011), see a recidivist as an individual convicted of a felony and incarcerated in a correctional facility who was released after being reformed or directly discharged during a defined period and subsequently returned to prison during a specified follow up period. According (Bohm and Harley, 1996), recidivism is a return to illegal activity after release from incarceration. According to (Mckean, 2004), Recidivism is the relapse into criminal activity and is generally measured by a former prisoner's return to prison for a new offence. Rates of recidivism reflect the degree to which released inmates have been rehabilitated and the role correctional programs play in re-integrating prisoners into society. Attention to rates of recidivism is an important way to monitor the role of prisons in rehabilitating inmates. According to (Maltz, 1981), Recidivism is a criminal justice context which can be defined as the reversion of an individual to criminal behavior after he or she has been convicted of a prior offence, sentenced and presumably corrected. Similarly, (Adler, Crewe and Coyle, 1996) define recidivism as repeated or habitual relapses into criminal behavior. However, (Allen and Simonsen, 1989) defined recidivism as the repetition of criminal behavior, habitual criminality. Therefore, one can say; recidivism is the recurrence of criminality in an individual despite under-going the reformatory process of the

prison system. Various reasons are responsible for the phenomenon of recidivism, and one of this is the issue of stigmatization of ex-convicts by the wider society.

Social stigmatization has its root in the early work of Erving Goffman's classic book stigma. According to (Goffman, 1963), stigma is an attribute that extensively discredits an individual, reducing him or her from a whole usual person to a tainted discounted one. By this definition, we believe the person with a stigma is not quite human. Similarly, (Patricia, 2001)observed that a stigma is a mark or characteristic that designates a person as flawed, compromised and somehow less than fully human. Stigmatization erects boundaries or barriers between persons who would otherwise belong to the same society. The stigmatized are out-casts who are to be avoided and isolated. The process of stigmatization begins with their arrest and conviction, public events that are intended to produce shame. Shame according to(Katz, 1997)is a fearful and chaotic sense of an irresistible and eerie revelation to self, of vulnerability in one's nature. Whatever respite from disgrace and embarrassment the incarcerated may enjoy while confined in prison or jail with others similarly situated, the stigma re-attaches when the convicted are released from physical custody or freed from the supervision of the Criminal Justice system (O'Brian, 2001)Attention to rates of recidivism is an important way to monitor the role of prisons in rehabilitating inmates. Prisons have traditionally been designed to punish and confine those who break laws.

Studies have shown that contact with the prison institution in Nigeria makes the less hardened individuals to be more hardened in criminal activities upon release due to Prisonization, with more tendencies than not, to relapse to criminal activities, which generates high frequency of recidivism (Adetula et al., 2010).

The concept of Prisonization was first introduced in 1940 by Clemmer in his book *The Prison Community*. Clemmer defined Prisonization as the assimilation process in prison where inmates take on “in greater or less degree ... the folkways, mores, customs, and general culture of the penitentiary(Clemmer, 1940)”. Clemmer characterized the process of Prisonization in terms similar to those used by early sociologists to capture processes of socialization and assimilation in communities at large. Just as we all assimilate to the norms, customs, and laws of our society, inmates must assimilate to the self-contained community of a prison. However, Since the values of the prison are discordant with societal values, prisoners must readjust and learn new norms, rules, and expected patterns of behavior known as the “inmate code,” what is considered unacceptable in the free world may be encouraged and rewarded inside the walls of the institution.

2.6 CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF RECIDIVISM

Studies have shown that contact with the prison institution in Nigeria makes the less hardened individuals to be more hardened in criminal activities upon release, with more tendencies than not, to relapse to criminal activities, which generates high frequency of recidivism (Adetula et. al 2010).

However, literatures have empirically observed that prisoners have inadequate rehabilitation facilities for use by inmates. According to Gulleng (2012), the reality on ground however, is that those facilities, opportunities and reorientation are grossly inadequate. Even where they are available, very few have access to them. Besides the problem of inadequate staff to teach an overcrowded inmates population militates against the effective utilization of the even obsolete facilities in the workshop (Alemika and Chukwuma 2000). Similarly, Tanimu (2010) stated that, it is necessary to point out that, within the context of Nigerian penal practices, in spite of the

influence of the rehabilitation ideals, reform and correctional programs are quite inadequate and obsolete. It can be said without fear of contradiction that the current facilities and programs of Nigerian prisons are out dated, obsolete, and irrelevant to the declared reformative and rehabilitative ideals. Thus in current confusion or even despairs that pervades official thinking and reaction to crime, convicted offenders have also lost faith in the rehabilitative ideals of the Nigerian prisons (Tanimu, 2010:12).

The attitudes of correctional officers towards inmates also help in the reformative and rehabilitative process of inmates. According to (Lariviere and Robinson, 1996)one important rehabilitation strategy in the prison is the nature of relationship that exists between correctional staff and inmates. This is recognized as potential and useful intervention source for the development of a more constructive and effective behavioral pattern of the inmate while in prison and also after release. Since correctional officers play such a crucial part in carrying out correctional objectives, their roles should include elements of treatment and rehabilitation (Gulleng, 2012). However, in spite of the relevance of rehabilitation programs in correcting the offender, a substantial proportion of correctional officers hold un-favorable attitude towards inmates, which makes them favor punishment (Jacobs, 1978).

It is important to note that some offenders, primarily released inmates, experience added complexities as they transit into and out of the criminal justice system. When finally released from the prison, they suffer unemployment, rejection by family and friends and are being labeled as ex-convicts. They relapse back into crime and are willing to return back to the prison where at least shelter, food and acceptance by fellow inmates unlike the rejection they suffer outside the prison. Various researches have shown that men are more likely to return back to prison.

According to (Benda, 2005)men are more likely to return to crime, recidivate to criminal peer association, carrying weapons, alcohol abuse and aggressive feelings.

Social Ostracism, The social attitude of rejection of released inmates and certain government provisions, especially those requiring applicants for jobs to indicate past convictions, have the effects of limiting opportunities and pushing discharged convicts into criminal activity as an option for survival. According to (Freeman, 2002), Ex-offenders do not do well in the job market. Recidivist faces several daunting problems in succeeding in the job market. On the demand side, employers generally prefer other non-convicts to ex-offenders.

Aside the effect of recidivism on the relapsed individual, the community and government are also affected by recidivism. Crime by former inmates alone account for a substantial share of current and future crimes. Peace, safety of lives and property are threatened thereby affecting the rate of investment in social and economic growth and developmental processes (Atere, 2010).

The cost of maintenance of round the clock prison security, infrastructure and other support services to the prison system is an enormous capital intensive social responsibility on the government; combined with the increasing rate of recidivism which has also contributed to prison congestion and the overstretching of correctional facilities. These recidivists come in contact with first offenders and tend to teach them to be hardened criminals and after release, they tend to relapse into crime and making the correctional measures look weak and ineffective while they still contribute to the increasing rate of recidivism(Agomoh, 1996).

So many factors are responsible for under development in a society. One of these factors is under population, which results in underdevelopment. By returning back to prison means that indirectly

the population strength of the country which if put into productive use will help bring development has been reduced.

2.7 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In sociological analysis, theories are indispensable. They form an integral part of sociological research, and it is through it that a researcher can understand and comprehend the most difficult aspect in his area of study. It is a general principle that explains or predicts facts, observations or events. McQuade (2006), defined a theory as an interrelated and testable set of propositions that explain a phenomenon. Osuala (1992), also defined a theory to be an attempt at synthesizing and integrating empirical data for maximum clarification. In the same view, Haralambos and Holborn (2008), also defined sociological theories to be a set of ideas that provide an explanation for something. In order to understand and explain Recidivism in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons, the strain theory will be used.

2.7.1 STRAIN THEORY

According to Thomson (2004), one of the most influential functional theorists after Durkheim was Robert Merton (1910-2003). Merton emphasizes social factors as causes of crime and deviance. Merton's views are of particular relevance to this research as social factors are focal area of this study.

Anomie or strain theory as propounded by Merton, explains the differential rates of deviance across groups, space and time. Criminologists who espouse the anomie or strain theory argue that crimes are due to disjuncture between culturally prescribed success goals and access to institutional means of attaining these goals (Alemika 2012). According to the original proponent, Merton, societies define the goals that every citizen ought to pursue and attain, but the means of doing so are structured (regulated and restricted) such that only a fraction of the members of the

society could attain the goals prescribed for every one by the normative system. This discrepancy creates enormous strains on individuals and groups who could not gain access to the legitimate means for attaining goals emphasized by society. Merton argues that 'when a system of cultural values extols virtually above all else, certain common symbols of success for the population at large while its social structure rigorously restricts or completely eliminates access to approved modes of acquiring these symbols for a considerable part of the same population...anti-social behavior ensues on a considerable scale'.

Merton identified the following five ways in which individuals denied access to the means of attaining prescribed success may respond or adapt to the strain witnessed or experienced by them. The last four adaptations are deviant adaptations or responses:

- a. Conformist continues to accept both the goals and means prescribed by the society, notwithstanding his failure.
- b. The one adopting the innovation option, rejects the means (for example hard work) and devise an alternative (theft, fraud, robbery, corruption, kidnapping, vice, smuggling, staging coup, etc.) in order to attain the success (wealth and power) prescribed by society, which he continues to accept.
- c. The ritualist rejects the success symbols(wealth, power etc.) emphasized by society and concentrates on the means (e.g. hard work).
- d. The retreatist abandons the means and success symbols prescribed by the society. He withdraws from society for example through drugs and vagrancy. Thus he rejects the goals and means without canvassing for substitute to them.

e. Finally, an individual who becomes a rebel, that is, chooses rebellion as a mode adjournment to culturally induced frustrations, rejects both the means and goal prescribed by the society and substitutes both with alternatives.

According to Lauer (1995), a society establishes certain legitimate means of reaching these goals. By contrast, Kratcoski (1990), allude to the marginalized groups or individuals within that society that may experience difficulty in attaining these desired goals, if attainment is impossible through legitimate means, they react by seeking success through illegitimate means. The Strain theory approach is a focal point of this study as it seeks to understand the role of social factors as causes of crime and recidivism.

Strain theory agrees that social control mechanisms, such as the police, courts and prisons are necessary to keep deviance in check and to protect social order. Strain theory also admits the existence of crime in the society, and institutions like the criminal justice system play their part in maintaining the stability of the whole (society). Strain theory is also of the view that people engage in criminal activities due to their inability to achieve prescribed goals through the prescribed means due to lack of economic affluence. In light of this, released convicted inmates tend to relapse back into a life of crime due to their inability to achieve the goals through means as prescribed by the society.

Released prisoners need employment to attain self-sufficiency and be better able to avoid involvement in criminal activities. Without income from employment, released prisoners are more likely to turn to crime for economic support. Research has consistently shown the link between post release employment and recidivism (Lise McKean, 2004). Employment however is important for many reasons beyond the basic need for income. Employment also provides a

stabilizing routine, occupies time that might otherwise be used for illegal activities, keeps individuals responsive to employer's behavioral demands, and provides a non-stigmatized social role. Although work is important, not all types of employment have the same effect on recidivism. Generally speaking, only jobs that are paying well enough or viable careers have been shown to reduce recidivism(Lise McKean, 2004).

In Nigeria the importance of sending offenders to the prison are not met because offenders are likely to be more hardened than they were, before imprisonment. The functional parts of the prisons are broken down, thereby contributing negatively in maintaining the whole structure of the prisons system. Due to the nature of Nigeria prisons, the end result of the whole process is ironically intended to the contrary. In order to prepare the prisoners for eventual meaningful contribution to the development of a nation, it is ideal to treat them with human dignity. Based on this theoretical background, it is informative that the prison system should be made to be more responsive and productive in the society.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the methodology used in the course of this study. This chapter focuses on the valid approach used in obtaining accurate data to produce precise results in answer to the research problem (Akpabio and Ebong, 2009). It also provides a comprehensive and detailed description on how data was collected and analyzed. This includes location of study, types and sources of data, study population and sampling techniques, variables, technique of data collection and techniques of data analysis and interpretation, problems encountered in the field, and ethical considerations.

3.2 LOCATION OF THE STUDY

Kaduna State was created in 1976, with Kaduna as its capital and is located in North-West geo-Political Zone of Nigeria. The state occupies an area of approximately 48,473.2 Square kilometers and has three senatorial zones, which are Southern, Central and Northern. It has 23 Local Government Areas with 255 political wards and an estimated population of 6.1 million (NPC 2006).

Kaduna prisons which is located on Independence way in Kaduna metropolis of Kaduna state, adjacent to the National Ear Centre, in Kaduna North Local Government Area occupies large piece of land and is surrounded by high security walls and with a capacity of 548. The administrative block is located at the main entrance to the prison yard. The outer-gate is a large highly fortified Iron Gate which has a “grill” (small window like opening) used to detect people approaching the outer gate from the inside.

There is an office with a counter in between the outer gate and the inner gate manned by a prison gateman while the outer and inner gates are manned also by security guards (warders). The gateman receives visitors and new inmates on arrival to the prison also it is at this same counter that all visitors to the prisons are expected to declare and deposit their mobile handsets and all

electronic gadgets at the counter. Beside the gateman is the gate supervisor who oversees the daily routine at the gate.

The Kaduna prison consists of eight (8) blocks of cells. These include awaiting trial cell, convicts cells, condemn convicts (CC), there is also a separate section for very important persons (V.I.P.) and convicted female cells. The administrative block housed the office of the officer in charge of the prisons Deputy Controller of Prison (DCP) also called the superintendent, the prison record office, the admin officer's office, office of the prison psychologist, office of the intelligence department, and the social welfare unit.

Zaria is a city in Northern Nigeria and it is located in Kaduna State. Zaria which used to be known as Zazzau at an earlier time is located within latitude $11^{\circ} 3'N$ and $11^{\circ} 15'N$ and longitude $7^{\circ} 42'E$ and $8^{\circ} 45'E$ of the Greenwich Meridian. Zaria is 80km north of Kaduna along the federal high way leading to Kano. The settlements extend to the north by Giwa along Funtua-Katsina road, to the south by Kachia, to the east by Kabau along Saminaka and to the west by Birnin Gwari. It was founded as one of the seven states of Hausa (Hausa Bakwai). The city was annexed into the Songhai Empire in the 16th Century. Afterwards, the Fulani conquered it in the early 19th Century. The British gained control over Zaria in 1901. The majority of the inhabitants are Muslims. The current Emir of Zazzau (*Sarkin Zazau* in Hausa language) is HRH Alhaji Shehu Idris. Zaria has 2 local government areas namely Zaria city LGA and Sabo-garin LGA.

Zaria which is the second largest city in Kaduna State in 1991 census had a total population of about 489,858 people. In 2006 census, the population was about 501,198 people. Based on an estimated growth rate of 2.3% the present population of Zaria is about 558,836 people (Census 1991 and 2006). The economy of Zaria is based primarily on agricultural and industrial

development. The major agricultural products in Zaria are cotton, peanuts, hides and skins, ginger, beeswax and durra sorghum. The industries in Zaria comprise of cotton ginning, peanut and shear-nut milling, tanning, cottonseed-oil milling and the manufacture of cigarettes, perfumes and soap. In addition, economic activities are small scale business, blacksmithing, trading and knitting.

Zaria prison is located in Kofan Doka an area in Zaria city with a capacity of 378. The prison is surrounded with a tall fence and right in front is heavily armed guards. The entrance of the prison has a big gate attached to the prison wall and a prison officer is sited inside whom asks questions before granting entry inside the prison. Inside the prison by the left is a counter where items are submitted and opposite is a board that carries information on the inmates as well as staff on duty. A gate also separates that section to the main prison yard where inmates are kept. The environment of the prison is neat, although the structures are quite old and needs rehabilitation. With a chapel and a mosque with different cells where inmates are locked based on classifications. Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons were selected for this study as a result of the number of recidivists at the prison at the time of the research. These selections were influenced as a result of information solicited at the Nigerian Prison Headquarters that revealed that Kaduna and Zaria prison have the highest number of recidivists in Kaduna state.

3.3 TYPES AND SOURCES OF DATA

Data for this study was collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary data that was used for this study constitute data that were collected through survey and in-depth interview. The primary data were drawn from recidivists and correctional officers in Kaduna and Zaria prisons.

The questionnaires were administered to recidivists in Kaduna and Zaria prisons while the in-depth interview was conducted with correctional officers in the prisons. The secondary source of data was generated from record room of the prisons.

3.4 STUDY POPULATION AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Sampling refers to the process of selecting a sample or a subset or a portion of the population to represent the entire population in a study (Akpabio and Ebong, 2009). For this study, samples were drawn from two categories. The first categories are the recidivists of the Kaduna convictprison and Zaria prison. The second categories are the Staff of Kaduna convict prison and Zaria prison.

The non-probability technique was used in the selection of respondents in both categories for both the qualitative and quantitative data. According to Gyong (2011:10), a “reasonable” sampling size should be selected mainly based on the scope and resources available to the researcher. The selection of non- probability technique is due to the fact thatthe phenomenon investigated is peculiar just to a fraction of the prison population. In Kaduna convict prison, a total of 50 questionnaires were distributed to recidivist out of a total population of 56 repeaters at the time of the research. In Zaria prison, a total of 30 questionnaires were distributed to recidivist out of a total population of 37 repeaters at the time of the research. The prison officials helped with providing the recidivists at the time of the research. Four interview sessions were conducted at Kaduna convict prison and four at Zaria prison for the correctional officials.A pilot study was conducted in September 2013 and it was discovered that there were 65 recidivist at Kaduna convict prison and 25 at Zaria prison. Investigation into disparity in numbers of recidivist at the time of research and during the pilot study revealed that there is no steady population in the prison. That is inmates are released and some admitted at almost every week.

3.5 VARIABLES

Variables according to Bhattacharjee (2012:11) are a measurable representation of an abstract construct. As abstract entities, constructs are not directly measurable, and hence, we look for proxy measures called variables. For the purpose of this research, two types of variables were employed; these will be the independent and dependent variables. The dependent variable is Recidivism, while the independent variables are, age, sex, and occupation before first imprisonment, correctional facilities in the prison, Prisonization and stigmatization after release.

3.6 TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION

In order to collect reliable data and capture the range of information required in pursuance of the research objectives, both quantitative and qualitative techniques of data collection were used. The quantitative data was obtained through survey by administering questionnaires. Through the questionnaire, detailed and reliable information were obtained from recidivists of Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons. The questionnaire was structured in such a way that it contains both open and close ended questions. The reason for the open ended questions is to allow respondents express their views on the subject matter while closed ended is to enable the respondents select among the various option the researcher has provided. The questionnaire was divided into six (6) sections which are as follows; section A deals with the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, section B deals with the facilities and programmes in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons, section C deals with the causes of recidivism in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons, section D deals with the examination of the existing structure in terms of efficiency of reformatory and rehabilitative programs of Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons, section E deals with the assessment of the problems of Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons, section F deals with suggested solutions to help mitigate against recidivism.

The qualitative data was obtained through In-depth interview. The qualitative technique concentrates on collecting quality information mainly from a relatively fewer individuals (Gyong, 2011). Chantler (1996), in Rogers (2001), believed that qualitative-based research is an appropriate approach when attempting to discover intricate details of phenomena that are difficult to convey with quantitative techniques. The qualitative technique was used to complement the quantitative technique. Akpabio and Ebong (2009), define in-depth interview as the process where the researcher collects data by means of verbally asking relevant questions to meet the research objectives. The in-depth interview was structured and designed to elicit information from heads of various departments at Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons. The in-depth interview guide was structured into six (6) sections just like the questionnaire.

Application was written to the Nigerian Prison Headquarter in Abuja for permission to engage in the research in the two prisons. Response to the application was forwarded to the NPS State Headquarter in Kaduna and a copy forwarded to the Department of Sociology and a copy to Zaria prison.

For the qualitative data (in-depth-interview), 8 people were interviewed in all. These included the head of welfare department in both prisons, the head of record room in both prisons, the head of clinic in both prisons and the keeper (chief warder) of both prisons.

3.7 TECHNIQUES OF DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The study involves the use of quantitative and qualitative instruments as such both quantitative and qualitative techniques of data analysis were used. Data collected through quantitative instrument (questionnaires) were subjected to simple statistical analysis and interpretation. A

code book was prepared to organize the data collected and information was transferred to a code sheet. Which was then analyzed with the aid of a computer using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 17.0) The SPSS was used to generate frequencies and percentages. While data collected through the qualitative instrument (in-depth interview) were transcribed from field notes. All categories of responses were merged and compared in order to bring out emerging themes. The entire process was guided by the objectives of the study.

3.8 PROBLEM ENCOUNTERED IN THE FIELD

One of the major problems encountered in field was the initial denial of permission to conduct the research due to the security challenges faced in the country and attacks on Nigerian Prisons. The researcher was then referred to NPS HQ to obtain clearance before the research could take place. Due to the insecurity in the country, recording gadgets were not allowed in the prison arena therefore the researcher and his assistance had to make use of note taking. The record office was not ready to give information regarding the recidivist in prison despite the fact that the researcher had clearance from NPS HQ as well as the State NPS HQ. I had to plead and persuade them that the report will not have any negative impact on the NPS.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The content of this chapter is on the analyses and interpretation of the quantitative and qualitative data collected from the field. This was done thematically using the objectives of the study in order to present the data adequately. This chapter comprises of six sections which are; the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, facilities and programmes in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons, causes of recidivism in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons, an assessment of the existing structures in terms of effectiveness of reformative and rehabilitative programs and problems of Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons and finally, suggested solutions to help mitigate recidivism.

The study adopted the use of triangular method in the analyses and interpretation of data. The triangular method involves the combination of both quantitative and qualitative method in the interpretation of the findings collected from the field. This method automatically increases the validity of the study as findings from the various methods of data collection complement each other. In all, a total of 80 questionnaires were administered and 8 key informants were interviewed.

4.2 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

This section presents the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. The socio demographic characteristics of respondents analyzed are sex, age, religion and marital status.

TABLE 4.2.1:Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

| Socio-demographic details | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Sex | | |
| Male | 80 | 100.0 |
| Age | | |
| 18-23 | 38 | 47.5 |

| | | |
|---|----|------|
| 24-29 | 24 | 30 |
| 30-35 | 10 | 12.5 |
| 36-41 | 5 | 6.2 |
| 42 and above | 3 | 3.8 |
| Marital status | | |
| Married | 10 | 12.5 |
| Single | 70 | 87.5 |
| Religion | | |
| Christianity | 20 | 25 |
| Islam | 59 | 73.7 |
| Others | 1 | 1.3 |
| Educational attainment | | |
| Primary | 6 | 7.5 |
| Secondary | 4 | 5 |
| Tertiary | 0 | 0 |
| Quranic | 32 | 40 |
| Non | 38 | 47.5 |
| Number of times been to prison | | |
| Twice | 45 | 56.3 |
| Thrice | 27 | 33.7 |
| Four times and above | 8 | 10 |
| Length of first imprisonment | | |
| 0-6 months | 20 | 25 |
| 6months-1year | 30 | 37.5 |
| 1-2years | 10 | 12.5 |
| 2-3years | 15 | 18.8 |
| 3-4years | 4 | 5 |
| 4years and above | 1 | 1.2 |
| Occupation before first conviction | | |
| Drivers/Conductors | 40 | 50 |
| Trader | 25 | 31.3 |
| Welder | 5 | 6.3 |
| Apprentice | 10 | 12.4 |

From the quantitative data, finding shows that 100% of the respondents are male. The age distribution shows that, respondents within the ages of 18 – 23years were of the highest number representing 47.5%. This is followed by respondents who are of the ages of 24 – 29years representing 30%. While the ages 30 – 35years representing 12.5%, 36 - 41years representing 6.2% and 42years and above were 3.8% each representing the lowest age of respondents. This indicates that most of the respondents who took part in this study were young adults. On the

marital status of the respondents, 87.5% of the respondents were single while 12.5% are married. The high level of respondents who were single was due to the age range of majority of the recidivists.

The data obtained also disclosed the religious background of the respondents. It was found that 73.7% of the respondents are Muslims while 25% are Christians. Only 1.3% are practicing other forms of religion. This finding may be due to the fact that Kaduna and Zaria are predominantly Muslims. The highest educational level of respondents revealed that 5% had secondary education while 7.5% had primary education 40% had Quranic education and 47.5% had no form of education and they consist the highest range of respondents. Majority 60% of the respondents spent less than two years in prison at their first conviction. It was also discovered that majority of the respondents 56.3% have been to prison twice while 33.7% have been to prison three times and finally, 10% have been to the prison four times and above. The table also reveals that majority 50% of the respondents were transporters before their first conviction. Majority 37.5% of the respondents at first conviction spent between 6 months to a year in prison.

4.3 FACILITIES AND PROGRAMMES AVAILABLE

This section examines the facilities and programmes available. In order to achieve this, the section identified the knowledge of the existence of facilities and programmes, assessment of how functional the facilities are, views of respondents on available facilities, and the attitudes of inmates towards the importance of these facilities.

Further finding reveals that all 100% of the respondents are aware of the existence of facilities and programmes. This implies that respondents are capable of filling and providing adequate and useful answers/information to the rest of the questions in the questionnaire.

Table 4.3.2: Views of Respondents on How Functional the Available Facilities and Programmes are

| Facilities and workshop programmes available | Functional | Nonfunctional | Total |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Educational | 67(83.7%) | 13(16.3%) | 80(100%) |
| Carpentry | 50(62.5%) | 30(37.5%) | 80(100%) |
| Metal workshop (welding) | 50(62.5%) | 30(37.5%) | 80(100%) |
| Tailoring | 50(62.5%) | 30(37.5%) | 80(100%) |
| Car wash | 50(62.5%) | 30(37.5%) | 80(100%) |
| Laundry | 57(71.2%) | 23(28.8%) | 80(100%) |
| Saloon | 50(62.5%) | 30(37.5%) | 80(100%) |
| Games | 80(100%) | 0 (0%) | 80(100%) |
| Religious activities | 80(100%) | 0 (0%) | 80(100%) |
| Guardian and counseling | 62(77.5%) | 18(22.5%) | 80(100%) |
| Health care | 80(100%) | 0 (0%) | 80(100%) |

Table 4.3.2 assessed views of respondents on the available facilities and programmes. The data obtained shows that majority of the respondents stated that there are functional educational facilities 83.7% available in the prisons. Majority 62.5% of the respondents stated that there is functional carpentry workshop while 37.5% said there is no functioning carpentry workshop. Majority 62.5% stated that there is functional metal workshop while 37.5% are of the view that there is no functioning metal workshop. Majority of the respondents stated that there is functioning tailoring workshop 62.5% while 37.5% are of the view that the tailoring workshop is not functioning. 62.5% which represents majority of respondents are of the view that the car

wash workshop is functioning while 37.5% are of the view that it is not in existence. Majority of the respondents 71.2% are of the view that the laundry workshop is functioning while 28.8% are of the view that the laundry workshop is not functioning. Majority of the respondents 62.5% are of the view that the saloon workshop is functioning while 37.5% are of the view that it is not functioning. All the respondents 100% are of the view that games activities are functioning. All the respondents 100% are of the view that religious activities are functioning. Majority of the respondents 77.5% are of the view that the guardian and counseling is functioning while 22.5% are of the view that it is not functioning. All the respondents 100% are of the view that health care is functioning.

In addition to the survey report, an interviewee from Kaduna convict prison said:

There are facilities available in this prison, ranging from spiritual to educational as well as workshops to help keep them busy and also help them to be fit mentally, physically and spiritually. These programmes are important.

Kaduna convict prison has all of these programmes and facilities while Zaria prison is limited to just the Spiritual Programmes, sports and presence of some teachers who come around on Fridays to teach basic subjects like English Language, Mathematics and Social studies. These limitations in Zaria prison was as a result of an attack on the prison in 2011 which resulted in the loss of most facilities. It was observed that few of these programs are functioning in full capacity, programs like; car wash, tailoring and barbing saloon. Although, these programs still suffer greatly when it comes to adequacy. In Zaria, it was observed that in compliance to the report from correctional officials and inmates there are no functional programs. The inmates just sit idle in groups having conversations and finding a way to pass time. The implication of this is that; inmates do not get rehabilitated and reformed throughout their period of stay in prison, thereby providing the same circle of criminals outside the prison.

Table 4.3.3: Views of Respondents on the Importance of Available Facilities

| Do you think these programmes are necessary? | Frequency | Percentage |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| Yes | 57 | 71.3 |
| No | 23 | 28.7 |
| Total | 80 | 100.0 |

Table 4.3.3 shows the view of respondents on the importance of available facilities. The table shows that majority of the respondents 71.3% are of the view that workshops and programmes in prisons are important in the rehabilitation and reformation process while 28.7% are of the view that they are not important.

Also, the results from the IDI conducted shows that all the respondents interviewed are aware of the importance of facilities, workshops and programmes in the prison for proper rehabilitation and reformation. An Interviewee when asked on the importance of facilities, workshops and programmes said:

The essence of imprisonment aside punishment is to refurbish the inmate and this can only be done through various activities and programmes that are lined up for them in here. This helps in making them a better person they become God fearing in all they do and they learn to do things productive with their hands.

Similarly, another correctional officer stated that:

They are advised to see these programmes as been important and also see them as a means to take them away from crime and they should not see them as punishment. This will help them in becoming independent after serving their term in here.

In a bid to know why the inmates think these facilities are important, it was discovered that they view these workshops and programmes as a routine which just keeps them busy. It was discovered during the course of discussion with some of the inmates; what their view of the prison is? It was then realized that their opinion of what the prison is; is quite different from what it is meant to serve. This therefore shapes their attitudes towards correctional measures. Inmates view the prison as a place of punishment, subordination and a means of secluding them from the society at large. It was also observed that correctional officials see these programs as a means of transforming the inmate from a life of crime to a non-offending life while the inmates do not see the prison as a place for such. The implication for these is that irrespective of efforts geared towards transforming the inmates, only few of them might eventually be truly rehabilitated and reformed.

Table 4.3.4: Response Towards Vocational Programmes

| Do you partake in any vocational programmes? | Frequency | Percentage |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| Yes | 20 | 25.0 |
| No | 60 | 75.0 |
| Total | 80 | 100.0 |

Table 4.3.4 shows the responses of respondents towards vocational programmes in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons. The table indicates that majority of the respondents 75% do not partake in any vocational programmes available in the prison while 25% partakes in various vocational programmes.

In addition to the survey report, an interviewee from Kaduna convict prison said:

It is expected that inmates are to participate in vocational programmes but the truth is they cannot all participate in it due to the lack of enough materials and implements that can be used in teaching them these skills. Most of them do not see the need for these programmes. They believe in making quick money and these programmes are regarded as waste of time and a way of diverting their minds from making big money once they are released.

An interviewee in Zaria prison said:

We do not have facilities here in Zaria prison. We were attacked in 2011 and most of our materials were stolen and ever since then we have not been able to achieve any significant achievement in this area.

It was observed that in Kaduna Convict prison, the facilities and programs in place for rehabilitation and reformation are grossly inadequate and this serves as an impediment to proper rehabilitation and reformation. While in Zaria, there are no facilities available for rehabilitation and reformation exercise.

Table 4.3.5: Response Towards Educational Programmes

| Do you partake in any educational programmes? | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|-----------|--------------|
| Yes | 13 | 16.3 |
| No | 67 | 83.7 |
| Total | 80 | 100.0 |

Table 4.3.5 shows the responses of respondents towards educational programmes in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons. The table shows that 83.7% happens to be the majority and they do not participate in any educational programmes in prison and 16.3% participates.

In addition to the survey report, an interviewee from Kaduna convict prison said:

The idea of participating in the educational programmes is to help them to get an educational certificate from the prison system. Those that are interested enroll and they even proceed as far as to higher education. We have the National Open University here and we have some inmates as students of these programmes and materials are provided. It is not compulsory to participate in the educational programmes because government pays for this. The interested inmates are the only ones who participate in this programme. We also have inmates who are educated and they help in teaching other inmates who are interested.

Similarly, an interviewee also said:

The NPS has recorded a landmark achievement on educational system. Earlier 2014, we had a PGD graduate inmate in Kirikiri maximum prison and around March, about 37 inmates had their matriculation programme at Kuje prison in Abuja. The facilities to run these educational programmes in all prisons in Nigeria are not yet available but we start from somewhere and it has been successful. The importance of education is emphasized to inmates. If for instance they are educated, majority of them will not be in the prison so we try as much as possible even with limited resources to provide them with education although their attitudes towards these programmes are poor but we still do our best.

From the responses gotten through the survey coupled with the IDI, it is worthy of note that the inmates responses to educational programmes is low and little can be done by correctional officers.

Table 4.3.6:Response Towards Religious Programmes

| Do you partake in any religious programmes? | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|-----------|--------------|
| Yes | 78 | 97.5 |
| No | 2 | 2.5 |
| Total | 80 | 100.0 |

Table 4.3.6 shows the Responses of Respondents towards religious programmes. The table shows that majority 97.5% participates in religious programmes while 2.5% does not.

In addition to the survey report, an interviewee from Kaduna convict prison said:

Religious programmes are mandatory. The Muslims have a mosque and Christians have a church and Catholics also have their services as well. This is important because religious programmes helps them to view things from a moral perspective and it serves as a medium to make their conscience prick them any time they are doing something illegal.

Similarly;

Every cell has a pastor and an imam who is also an inmate. They lead devotions in their cells and they serve as spiritual head. On Fridays we have Imam Coming from outside to lead the Jumat prayers and on Sundays a Catholic priest and pastors comes around to conduct services with inmates who are of the belief. We also have missionaries come around to visit and encourage inmates especially on the love of God and the importance of living a crime free life style.

It can be seen that a lot of emphasis has been drawn on the importance of religious activities and response of inmates has been on the high side in regards to this. The implication of this is two sided; positively, the emphasis of religious programs might actually change the inmate and he becomes repentant and eventually becomes a law abiding citizen after release. The other side is that the inmate might actually mask under the umbrella of religion and pretends to be rehabilitated and reformed hereby defeating the aim of the program.

Table 4.3.7:Response Towards Games

| Do you partake in any game activity? | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Yes | 67 | 83.7 |
| No | 13 | 16.3 |
| Total | 80 | 100.0 |

Table 4.3.7 shows the responses of respondents towards games in Kaduna convict and Zaria Prisons. The table shows that majority 83.7% do partake in games while 16.3% do not.

In addition to the survey report, an interviewee said:

The importance of games is to keep them engaged firstly, sport or games has a way of diverting ones attention away from criminal activities. Secondly sport keeps the fit physically and this helps in preventing them from falling sick easily and also keeps them fit mentally. We have sporting activities like football, badminton, volleyball and we give them cards to play as well. In this area the NPS has done very well.

It was observed that most inmates make use of their open out session to do their laundries, fetch water and socialize with other inmates who are in other cells. By implication, the attitudes of inmates towards correctional measures are poor and this militates against the ideal of rehabilitation and reformation of inmates. Based on this, it is no surprising that the rate of recidivism has been on the increase.

4.4 CAUSES OF RECIDIVISM IN KADUNA CONVICTS AND ZARIA PRISONS

This section examines the causes of recidivism in Kaduna convicts prison and Zaria prison.

Table 4.4.1: Views of Respondents on the Causes of Recidivism

| Items | Agreed | Undecided | Disagreed | Total |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Unemployment | 75(93.7%) | 5(6.3%) | 0(0%) | 80(100%) |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Poverty | 80(100%) | 0 | 0(0%) | 80(100%) |
| Peer group influence | 45(56.2%) | 16(20%) | 19(23.8%) | 80(100%) |
| Low educational qualification | 52(65%) | 11(13.7%) | 17(21.3%) | 80(100%) |
| Length of first sentence | 39(48.8%) | 12(15%) | 29(36.2%) | 80(100%) |
| Prisonization | 17(21.2%) | 23(28.8%) | 40(50%) | 80(100%) |
| Weakness of rehabilitation and reformation programmes | 62(77.5%) | 10(12.5%) | 8(10%) | 80(100%) |
| Lack of proper re-integration programmes | 80(100%) | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | 80(100%) |
| Stigmatization | 29(36.2%) | 36(45%) | 15(18.8%) | 80(100%) |
| Lack of visits by loved ones and family | 46(57.5%) | 12(15%) | 22(27.5%) | 80(100%) |
| Devils doing | 60(75%) | 12(15%) | 8(10%) | 80(100%) |
| Habitual criminality | 0(0%) | 2(2.5%) | 78(97.5%) | 80(100%) |

Table 4.4.1 measures respondent's views on the causes of recidivism in Kaduna Convicts and Zaria prisons. The Table showed that virtually all the respondents 93.7% agreed that unemployment is a causal factor of recidivism. This view is in agreement with the responses from the IDI conducted.

An interviewee said:

Unemployment is a big problem in Nigeria; it contributes to the increase in the rate of crime in our country. It contributes immensely to the rate of recidivism. Most of these prisoners when released cannot secure any good job therefore they resort to their former life style. Whenever they return and we ask them why they are back they mostly say they could not secure any sensible job and they have to survive by any means possible. This is a big problem because no matter the level of rehabilitation exercise we indulge them in while they are here becomes meaningless if they still cannot get a good job.

Similarly, another interviewee said:

A country that can hardly provide adequate jobs for her graduates how then do you expect ex-convicts to be given good jobs. These released inmates has low educational background, they have been to the prison secondly these are factors that prevents them from securing good jobs. They eventually go back to menial ways of making money and eventually due to lack of patience commit an offence and are caught then we find them here again.

Therefore, from the above, it can be inferred that unemployment is a cause of recidivism.

Also from the Table, 100% of respondents agreed that poverty is the major cause of recidivism in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons. The view of a key informant in the IDI supported the quantitative data that poverty is a major cause of recidivism. For instance, he said:

When a released inmate cannot meet his immediate needs, no one is also willing to help. He needs to feed, cloth, shelter, medical attention, and the only way to get this is going back to former lifestyle. He weighs his actions and he realizes that the prison can provide him with all these things he needs so what does he has to lose even when he is caught.

The Table further show that 56.2% of the respondents were of the view that peer group influence outside the prison is a contributing factor to the causes of recidivism in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons. The IDI conducted gave a better explanation on peer group influence as a causal factor of recidivism. One of the interviewee said:

Most of these inmates are from poor background so are their friends outside here. They involve in criminal activities together. We cannot rule out poverty and unemployment as factors contributing to crime and recidivism. Once they are out of here, they cannot meet basic needs again so their peers out there invites them to join in some illegal acts again and they become unlucky because they are caught again and brought back to prison.

The Table further shows that 65% of the respondents were of the view that low educational qualifications is a contributing factor to the causes of recidivism in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons. The IDI conducted gave a better explanation on low educational qualification as a causal factor of recidivism.

One of the interviewee said:

Someone who is educated will hardly commit most offences that bring people to the prison. I am not saying educated people don't commit crime, what I am trying to say is an educated individual will weigh his actions properly. Imagine coming down to the prison for an offence such as marijuana smoking and when released the same offence is repeated and the individual is brought back to the prison. Such individual if educated will desist from smoking oh hemp or better still find something better to do with his life. Most inmates here are not well educated and that is also a big factor contributing to crime and the rate of recidivism as a whole.

Similarly, an interviewee also said:

The rate of less educated is much more than that of the educated in prison. When you are educated, you are informed and you have more you thinking of. Majority of recidivist are not educated and those with a bit of education are drop outs from schools. This is a serious challenge to the criminal justice system as a whole.

The analysis can be further explained that lack of education is a casual factor to re-offending life style. The Table further shows that majority 48.8% of the respondents were of the view that length of first sentence is a contributing factor to the causes of recidivism in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons. Contrary to the above, an interviewee said:

Most of the recidivists we have here were firstly sentenced for crimes whose punishment did not attract long term sentence. Majority of them are here for 3months or fine or at most 2years. Most of their first offences ranges from; possession of marijuana, assault, theft etc. and because it is their first offence the court is very easy with their sentences but subsequent offence attracts more time but still depending on the nature of the crime.

Similarly, another interviewee said:

The length of sentence if at all has any impact in the life of an offender; it actually helps them in becoming a better individual. The kind of workshop they are to enroll in is determined by length of sentence. You cannot imagine a convict with 6months to serve

enrolling in tailoring or carpentry; they cannot learn anything meaningful in this short period. I strongly believe that longer sentenced inmates tend to come out a better person.

The Table further shows that majority 50% of the respondents disagree that Prisonization is a contributing factor to the causes of recidivism in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons.

An interviewee said:

The system here does not tolerate indiscipline. Our prisoners are well disciplined and they know if they disobey the rules here, there are adequate punishments depending on their offence. The problem here is not the contact with the prison system but are there arrangements out there for these individuals when they are eventually released? This is the problem not Prisonization or contact with the system. They cannot be used to prison life style. Ask them if they will like to remain here in the prison am sure they will all respond no, this is because everyone wants to be free.

Essentially from the above, it can be seen that respondents and key informants do not see Prisonization as the cause of recidivism.

The Table further shows that majority 77.5% of the respondents were of the view that weakness of rehabilitation and reformation programmes is a contributing factor to the causes of recidivism in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons. Contrary to the above, an interviewee said:

The programmes we have here are standard and they cannot be referred to as poor or not adequate in proper reformation and rehabilitation of inmates. The problem is firstly, the attitudes of inmates towards these programmes. Most of them see the programmes as unnecessary and even at that, we have the welfare department counsel them about the importance of these programmes. Secondly, our equipment's are not sufficient it cannot adequately teach all of them but we are still trying our best.

Similarly, another interviewee said:

Our equipment's has been destroyed, some stolen after the 2011 attack on our prison here in Zaria, we have not been able to provide them with any form of vocational training

aside laundry. The laundry is not done with modern machines but with water, bucket and soap. We provide them with the best religious programmes and we made provision for teachers who comes around on Fridays. With the little we have at hand we have been able to make the best use of it and it has being effective none the less.

From the above, it can be deduced that the absence (Zaria prison) of facilities and the weakness (Kaduna prison) in therehabilitation and reformation programmes is also a causal factor of recidivism.

The Table also revealed that all 100% of respondents are of the view that there is lack of proper re-integration programmes. An informant said:

Reintegration is a big problem in NPS. Ideally, it is the duty of NPS to provide released inmate with tools to set him up, get a shop for him and pay a year rent and subsequent rent will be paid by him. We are also charged with the responsibility of visiting him occasionally to know how he is faring. At times we fix them up as an apprentice to perfect what they have been taught here in prison and we provide them with certificates that they have been taught. Then we discovered that once we give them these items, released inmates sells them and rent out the shop as well. They prefer to go back to the life of crime and source for quick money. Later the funds to carry on the re-integration exercise stopped coming and so we just discharge them once their term has been served. Reintegration process has not been a total success but is sure with time it will be perfected.

From the above, it can be deduced that the absence of reintegration is also a causal factor of recidivism in Kaduna convicts and Zaria prisons.

The Table also revealed that 36.2% of respondents are of the view that stigmatization contributes to recidivism while 45% are undecided if stigmatization actually causes recidivism and 18.8% totally disagree.

An interviewee said:

We cannot rule out the fact that stigmatization contributes largely to recidivism. People are quick to label released inmates. When a child offends, we scold with the right hand

and with the left hand draw the child near. But in the case of these released inmates, they have been ignored and secluded by the society. They feel unwanted and act aggressively towards people they come in contact with believing they are being labeled and seen as criminals. The community these released inmates belong to have a big role to play by firstly accepting them and knowing they have served their term for crime committed and they are changed individuals now.

Similarly, another interviewee said:

Stigmatization has a strong psychological impact in the thinking of an individual and in this case the ex-convict. It makes them feel unwanted, not loved and this has a way of making them feel like an outcast. Funny enough this begins even right from their homes, then friends and the community at large. When this happens, they suffer lack and as well companion and this can lead to bad decisions.

It was also discovered that most of the respondent's family and community are not aware they are in prison; they are believed to be in another city trying to make ends meet.

The Table also revealed that 57.5% of respondents are of the view that lack of visitation by loved ones and families contributes to recidivism while 15% are undecided if lack of visitation actually causes recidivism and 27.5% totally disagree

An interviewee said:

Visitation is very important, that's why we ask for their families contacts when they are brought here and when they need anything we try and reach out to them on behalf of the inmates and we also allow them to make calls here at least once a week or give them the privilege to flash and wait to be called back by their loved ones. The importance of visit and communication cannot be over emphasized because it helps them psychologically knowing that they are not alone and this aids reformation of inmates.

An interviewee also said;

When inmates have visitors you can see the joyous facial expression they have especially when it is from their family members. That's why we allow visitation and we specify the

time they can be visited. NPS recognizes the essentiality of visiting of inmates and its contribution in achieving our goals for keeping them here. When inmates are not visited, especially recidivists; their family has become tired of their habitual criminality. Most repeaters do not even give address of their family members or even mobile contacts because they do not want them to know they are back to prison again.

The Table also revealed that 75% of respondents are of the view that devil himself is responsible for them committing another crime after release while 15% are undecided and 10% totally disagree.

An interviewee said:

How can someone blame devil for his actions? They are victims of circumstances caused by social factors and not the devil.

Another interviewee said:

We are Africans and I believe there is witchcraft; one cannot totally disagree with some of them. They are in here and you see that truly they are changed and once they are released before a month they are back. It might be forces working to render them useless to themselves and their families. There are star readers and envious family members, it is possible.

The Table also revealed that none of respondent's belief that they are habitual criminals while 2.5% are undecided and 97.5% totally disagree. An informant said:

Majority of them return here because they cannot desist from crime. What will you say of a released inmate whom the NPS provided him with an oga so he can be monitored and established with time and yet runs away from his work place and the next thing he is back here? Some of them don't even know how to live a life outside that of crime. It is individuals like that that still commits offence even here in prison and we have to still punish them.

4.5 ASSESSMENT OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURAL PROVISIONS OF BASIC INMATES NEEDS IN KADUNA CONVICT AND ZARIA PRISONS

This section assesses Kaduna convict and Zaria Prisons in terms of provision of security to the inmate, discipline, medical attention, accommodation and feeding.

Table 4.5.1: Views of Respondents on the Infrastructural Provision of Basic Inmates Needs in Kaduna Convict and Zaria Prisons

| Items | Very satisfactory | Satisfactory | Not Satisfactory | Total |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|----------|
| Security | 61(76.3%) | 4(5%) | 15(18.7%) | 80(100%) |
| Discipline | 72(90%) | 5(6.3%) | 3(3.7%) | 80(100%) |
| Medical attention | 27(33.7%) | 7(8.8%) | 46(57.5%) | 80(100%) |
| Population | 3(3.8%) | 12(15%) | 65(81.2%) | 80(100%) |
| Accommodation | 0 (0%) | 14(17.5%) | 66(82.5%) | 80(100%) |
| Feeding | 31(38.8%) | 10(12.5%) | 39(48.7%) | 80(100%) |

Table 4.5.1 shows the views of respondents on the structure and problems of Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons. The table shows that majority 76.3% of the respondents are of the view that adequate security is provided in the prison. Also, same table shows that majority of respondents 90% are of the view that adequate discipline is in the prison.

Aninterviewee said:

Discipline is one major thing we maintain here among inmates and staff of the NPS. This is a Para-military institution this means that discipline is paramount. When an inmate disrespects or violates the rules that guilds them in here, for example violently attacks a fellow inmate or attacks an officer or warder, we take disciplinary actions. We lock him up in the back cell until he learns his lessons and he becomes repentant. When a staff behaves in an unaccepted manner, he or she will be reported to superior authority and necessary actions are taken as well.

It was observed that in terms of security, heavily armed guards are at the entrance of the prison and some are stationed in the prison. It was also observed that the level of respect accorded to superior officers in the prison and the level of respect the inmates accords to staff shows a significant level of discipline.

The table also revealed that 57.5% of respondents are of the view that medical attention is in bad shape. It was observed that the beddings in the prison clinic are not adequate and modern medical facilities are not available.

An interviewee said:

With what we are provided with, we still do our best to ensure that inmates get the best we can offer.

The table also revealed that 81.2% of respondents are of the view that the prison is over populated and 82.5% are of the view that their accommodation is in a bad shape. Also, 48.7% which represents the majority of the respondents stated that feeding is in a very bad shape. This is true because the total population of inmates is more than the initial design or capacity of the prisons. In terms of feeding, there is no adequate provision for awaiting trial therefore; food has to be sorted out from that of the convicts.

An interviewee said:

The prison is congested; we suffer from this because of delay in justice. The population of awaiting trials is unbelievable and incredibly large. This affects facilities because this tends to overstretch our facilities. Courts are on strike and those brought here to be remanded whom has been fixed to face the court this period now will still be here till strike is called off then another date will then be fixed. It is a big challenge.

Another interviewee said:

Despite the population, we still do our best in ensuring they are well fed, well accommodated. The food for the awaiting trials is quite different from that of the convicted, the convicted eats better food that is why we advise relatives of awaiting trial to try and bring them food.

Another interviewee said:

The major problem of NPS is lack of funds. The issue of inadequate facilities to help in the reformation and rehabilitation has its roots in lack of funds. The problem of reintegration is also rooted in lack of funds. Look around, in discharging our duties we do not have modern equipment's, the record room still makes use of paper and files at this modern age where computer has taken over. Lack of adequate man power also plays a big role in affecting us while we discharge our duties. A prison that house almost 750 having staff power not up to 250 is very bad and it goes with all prisons in Nigeria. We need the government to understand the importance of prison in the criminal justice system and invest more in this sector. On the issue of rampant diseases, the major problem we have, has to do with body rashes and odor either from the mouth or body itself.

From the above, it can be deduced that Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons are suffering from problems of poor infrastructure and inadequate facilities.

4.6 SOLUTION TO RECIDIVISM

This part of the chapter is on solution to recidivism. Various options were given and respondents were asked to tick the most appropriate solution to the menace.

Table 4.6.1: Views of Respondents as to whether Recidivism can be Controlled

| Items | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| Yes | 76 | 95 |
| No | 4 | 5 |
| Total | 80 | 100.0 |

Table 4.6.1 shows the views of respondents as to whether recidivism can be controlled. The table shows that majority of the respondents 95% are of the view that recidivism can be controlled. The findings of the IDI also confirmed that recidivism can be controlled or minimized in the prison. All the interviewee agreed that recidivism can be controlled or reduced greatly.

Table 4.6.2: Views of Respondents on Ways of Reducing Recidivism

| Solution to Recidivism | Yes | No | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Provision of modern and adequate facilities in the prison | 74(92.5%) | 6(7.5%) | 80(100%) |
| Provision of employment (proper reintegration exercise) for released inmates | 78(97.5%) | 2(2.5%) | 80(100%) |
| Public awareness of the impacts of stigmatization on released inmates. | 67(83.8%) | 13(16.2%) | 80(100%) |
| Provision of affordable schools | 71(88.8%) | 9(11.2%) | 80(100%) |
| Grass root awareness of the consequences of crime and the role of NPS | 73(91.3%) | 7(8.7%) | 80(100%) |

Table 4.8.2 shows views of respondents on how to reduce recidivism. Majority of the respondents 92.5% are of the view that if recidivism is to be reduced, modern and adequate facilities are to be provided.

An interviewee said:

By provision of facilities it means all the implements and engines needed to help in teaching inmates are to be provided. The provision should be enough so as to be effective.

Similarly an interviewee also said:

Without these facilities we just serve as a lockup house for these inmates. They just wake and follow same routine all day without learning anything. For years we have been without implements to run any programme and nothing has been done. Government has ignored the prison and this is affecting us in the way we discharge our duties. NGO's come around and they try and help out, Ahmadu Bello University also contributed some materials but sending an officer to handle this workshop has not yet been done from the NPS HQ. Shortage of staff also needs to be emphasized, if these things can be done, I believe greatly that the rate of recidivism will reduce greatly.

An interviewee with another different view said:

We have modern facilities that can be compared with any prison system in Africa and I think we are doing great when it comes to facilities. The problem is not facilities but most of these recidivists are habitual criminals. Researchers come around and write things that are negative about the prison but most of them are just to tear down our efforts and to make us look irrelevant. We have modern computers, modern saloon, what else do we need? We can say they are not enough but not that they are not modern.

From the above, it can be seen that the need for modern and adequate facilities in the prison cannot be overemphasized. It can be agreed that employment for released inmates and proper reintegration programmes is very important if recidivism has to be reduced. The society also has a role to play if recidivism should be reduced; stigmatizing against these released inmates is contributing hugely to the increase in recidivism. Affordable education will help to reduce the rate of crime in Nigeria and if this is successful it will have an effect on the rate of recidivism. Grass root awareness of the consequences of crime will also help in reducing the rate of crime and recidivism in particular. Awareness on the essence of NPS is also very vital, the public

should be aware of their duties and contributions in helping in the rehabilitation of recalcitrant individuals.

4.7 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The purpose of this study is to ascertain the nature of existing structure of Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons in terms of rehabilitation and reformation of inmates, the causes of recidivism in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons, what are the correctional facilities and programmes in place that helps in the rehabilitation and reformation exercise, what are the problems of Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons and finally what measures can be suggested to help in mitigating the phenomenon of recidivism in Kaduna and Zaria prisons.

The profile of the recidivist in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons shows that; the recidivists are within the ages of 18-23, single, not educated, have mostly been to the prison twice and are basically bus drivers or bus conductors. This finding reveals that; these recidivists are individuals who are young, in their productive years and their educational status reveals that they cannot afford the prescribed means of attaining stipulated goals as suggested by the Strain theory of Merton. Therefore they employ a non-conformist approach in achieving these goals and over time this has landed them in the prison more than once.

It was also discovered that there are existing structures and facilities in Kaduna convicts and Zaria prisons. The Kaduna convict prison as well as Zaria prison was well guarded provided with security personnel whom are well equipped with arms and the prisons are fenced with high walls and a big gate. All these security measures are in place to protect inmates as well as forestall escapes. The structures at Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons were observed to be old, under equipped and inmates are living in a poor condition due to these factors. These correctional

facilities were believed to be useful in the rehabilitation and reformation exercise of inmates. This is consistent with the findings of Gulleng (2012). Gulleng (2012), observed that the provision of education, vocational and moral religious education along with the safe custody of the offenders is considered the primary responsibilities of correctional and penal institutions. Similarly, Alemika and Chukwuma (2000) also observed that the provision of educational, vocational and religious or moral training for inmates are considered by officials as measures for the correction, reformation and rehabilitation of offenders.

On the causes of recidivism in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons, there was a common agreement by respondents as well as informants that social factors like poverty, unemployment, low educational attainment, peer group influence, length of first sentence, lack of visits by loved ones and families, lack of proper rehabilitation and reformation, lack of proper reintegration and finally the devils doing are responsible for the causes of recidivism. Lack of funding appears to be the main reason for lack of materials and failure to replace worn-out equipment's and machines used for reformation and rehabilitation (Uma, 2004).

Lack of qualified personnel to operate these machines and engage the prisoners in meaningful course of training has also been identified as a major factor. At the end, the prisoner may be discharged without being reformed or rehabilitated. The government scheme of funding a prisoner upon discharge seems no longer a priority and this goes a long way in explaining the high rate of recidivism in the Nigerian prisons. This is because they still cannot find their footing in the society even after discharge. Therefore, society still perceives them as social misfits who should be avoided thereby making reintegration impossible.

Social factors such as unemployment, stigmatization, peer pressure, lack of proper reformation and rehabilitation programmes in prison as well as poor reintegration exercise has been the reason for the high rate of crime as well as recidivism. This is consistent with the findings of Findley (1999), crime cannot be understood outside of its social context. He notes that its context is a transitional state within which crime influences, and is influenced by, a variety of social, cultural, political and economic determinants. The argument advanced by Findley (1999), seems to be particularly true for the respondents in this research as the findings reveal that crime and the increasing rate of recidivism is influenced by a range of socioeconomic factors that impact on ex-offenders.

It was also discovered that majority of the respondents were first found guilty on minor charges that ranges from assault, possession of marijuana, shop breaking. Therefore the length of their first sentence was mostly less than a year. This finding contradicts the findings of Maltz (1981) who is of the view that inmates who spends more time in prison tends to find it difficult to adjust to societal norms upon release. It is worthy of note to state that Maltz (1981) research in terms of geographical location differs from this research and this might be the reason for the disparity in findings.

The study also discovered that majority of the respondents as well as key informants believe that regular visits by loved ones and families will help in proper reformatory and rehabilitative exercise. The family is an integral part of the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders. This is clearly in line with the work of Maltz (1981) who pointed out those regular visits by family and friends are integral parts of proper reformation exercise in penitentiaries. The researcher strongly believes that interaction with the immediate family of the offender is of the utmost importance as

this will prepare the family for his/her release. The study also discovered that there is no re-integration exercise in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons.

The importance of prisoner's reintegration seems to have been ignored by policy makers and correctional administrators. High recidivism rate indicates that inmates are not prepared to come back to society as law-abiding citizens. This is because major issues about their resettlement is poorly coordinated and has failed to address social exclusion issues such as housing and addiction problems that could lead people back into crime (Berty, 2001). They are normally set free without proper arrangement for their rehabilitation and reintegration in the society. Instead the law itself denies them some civic rights as free citizens. They are not allowed to hold public offices as they are seen as being untrustworthy and unreliable. These, according to Osaze (1996), are strong factors that militate against prisoners' reintegration within the community. This has been found to be one of the reasons for the high incidence of recidivism in Nigeria. These are as a result of lack of proper funds by the federal government.

Majority of the key informants are of the view that; the ex-offender finds it hard to reintegrate because of his personal desire to make it quickly. This was emphasized with the believe that when the proper re-integration exercise are in place, ex-offenders tends to sell out the equipment given to them by NPS and then relapses to a life of crime. This finding is also consistent with the adopted theory (Strain theory) by Merton where by the innovation option, rejects the means (for example hard work) and advise an alternative (theft, fraud, robbery, corruption, kidnapping, vice, smuggling, staging military coups, etc.) in other to attain the success (wealth and power) prescribed by society, which he continues to uphold or accept.

It was also discovered that there is no regular visiting exercise of ex-offenders by the officials of NPS. This is clearly a major problem as social reintegration is a crucial element in the rehabilitation of offenders. It is clearly stated in the White Paper on Corrections in (2005:21), that social reintegration is seen as the most challenging aspect of rehabilitation since effective reintegration is essential to combat recidivism. It was also discovered that majority of the respondents are of the view that the devil himself is responsible for their involvement in criminal activities. The findings of the correctional facilities and programmes in place that helps in the rehabilitation and reformation of inmates in Kaduna convict prison and Zaria prisons reveal that; the facilities available ranging from vocational, religious, educational as well as physical and psychological programmes are obsolete and inadequate. This is in line with the findings of Tanimu (2010) which stated that, it is necessary to point out that, within the context of Nigerian penal practices, in spite of the influence of the rehabilitation ideals, reform and correctional programs are quite inadequate and obsolete. Similarly, it was discovered in Zaria prisons that most of these facilities are not available. Similarly, Gulleng (2012), the reality on ground however, is that those facilities, opportunities and reorientation are grossly inadequate. Even where they are available, very few have access to them. . It can be said without fear of contradiction that the current facilities and programs of Nigerian prisons are out dated, obsolete, and irrelevant to the declared reformative and rehabilitative ideal (Tanimu, 2010).

It was also discovered that Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons are faced with numerous problems. The problems faced are ranging from poor infrastructures, obsolete facilities, inadequate man power, congestion, poor feeding of inmates and a wide spread on skin diseases. This is consistent with the work of Tanimu (2010) the congestion has reached a stage where convicts sleep in “shifts”: some even squat at night. During the course of the research, a convict recounted that;

the sleeping arrangement is terrible, there is just no space to stretch your legs except you are ready to exchange blows with other convicts. The unhygienic condition coupled with the indoor bucket toilet system accounted for the unbearable stench in the cells.

It was also discovered that majority of the respondents agrees that there are common diseases in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons ranging from skin diseases, body and mouth odour and the clinic is ill equipped to tackle major medical challenges.

The findings of this research shows that majority of the respondents are from poor background, low educational qualifications. It was also discovered that due to the inadequacies of correctional measures, the inmates tend to participate less in programmes that will help make them better individuals to themselves as well as the society at large. By implication, this inadequacy in correctional measures contributes immensely to the increasing rate of recidivism.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the summary, conclusion and recommendations based on the findings in the study. The research set out to study Recidivism and correctional measures in Kaduna and Zaria Prisons. In order to achieve this, the study was guided by the following objectives; To examine the facilities and programmes in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons, To examine causes of recidivism in Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons, an assessment of the existing structures in terms of efficiency of reformative and rehabilitative programs and problems of Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons and finally, suggested solutions to help mitigate recidivism.

5.2 SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

The study adopted Strain theory by Merton which provided the relevant perspective in the study through its assumptions. Strain theory is a focal point of this study as it seeks to understand the Prevalence and causes of recidivism, the role of prison as an institution in the society and its correctional measures as instrument of the state in reducing crime as well as ensuring a non-offending pattern of life. The theoretical deductions reveal that every society has what it tags as goals and also a prescribed means of achieving these goals. These prescribed means of achieving goals are a limitation to some set of individuals in the society and eventually what is recognized as goal is rejected by some members of the society. The rejection of what are the goals or prescribed means of attaining these goals is what result into crime causation and a reoffending pattern of life. The prisons therefore stand as a correctional institution which is responsible for reformation and rehabilitation of offenders.

Data for the study were collected by the use of quantitative and qualitative methods through the administration of questionnaires to 80 recidivists at Kaduna and Zaria Prisons and a total of 8 in-depth interview sessions 4 respectively for correctional staff at both prisons. The major findings of the study are summarized as follows according to the study objectives.

The finding revealed that all the respondents are male; this was as a result of available resources at the time of the research. At the time of the research, Kaduna convict prison had one (1) female recidivist who was ill and indisposed, while Zaria prison had no female recidivist. The study also found that most (47.5%) of the respondents are within the age of 18-23 years. This indicates that most of the respondents who took part in this study were young adults. The study also found out that (87.5%) of respondents were single, this is as a result of the age range of majority of the respondents. The research also found that Muslim respondents were more than Christians this is as a result of the location of study. Other socio-demographic characteristics found in the study include the educational attainment of respondents and it was discovered that majority of respondents has no form of education. It was also found that majority of the respondents has been to the prison twice. The finding of the research reveals that respondents were majorly transporters before first arrest. The study further reveals that majority of the respondents at first sentence spent within 6 months to a year in prison.

In relating this to the available facilities in these prisons, it was discovered that all respondents agreed to the existence of different facilities in the prison that are aimed towards reformation and rehabilitation. It was also discovered in table 4.3.2 that majority of the respondents agreed that educational workshop, carpentry, metal workshop, tailoring, car wash, laundry, saloon, games, religious activities, guardian and counseling and health facilities are all functional. It is worthy of note that in Zaria prison, it is just game activities, religious activities, guardian and counseling

and health care facilities that are available while all above named facilities are existing and functioning in Kaduna convict prison. In relation to the existing facilities and programmes, table 4.3.3 revealed that majority of the respondents is of the view that the existence of rehabilitative and reformatory programmes is necessary. It was also discovered that despite the emphasis on how necessary these programs are, majority of respondents do not partake in any of these programmes. It was also discovered that majority of the respondents participates in religious programmes and sports more. It was also discovered that majority of the respondents are of the view that; unemployment, poverty, peer group influence, low educational qualification, length of first sentence, weakness of rehabilitation and reformation programmes, lack of proper reintegration, stigmatization, lack of visits by loved ones and devils doing are the main causes of recidivism. By implication, these causes are both internal (prison inadequacies) and external (social) factors responsible for the increase in recidivism. It was also found that Kaduna convict and Zaria prisons are suffering from over population, poor feeding, poor medical attention and inmates are victims of rampant skin diseases, mouth and body odour. The study shows that majority of the respondents are of the view that recidivism can be reduced. The study also revealed that provision of modern and adequate facilities in prison, provision of employment (proper reintegration for ex-offenders), public awareness of the impact of stigmatization on ex-offenders, provision of affordable and accessible schools, grass root awareness of the consequences of crime and the role of NPS can help in reducing the rate of recidivism.

5.3 CONCLUSION

The population that returns back to the prison shows that there are some problems in the system; hence the prison system has not been able to live up to expectation. The Nigerian prisons has not impact positively on the lives and vocations of inmates which has risen questions that

been addressed on the functions and existence of the prison. One can therefore state that despite the philosophical drift, and modus operandi, the prisons in Nigeria are ill disposed to achieving any meaningful reformation and rehabilitation of incarcerated offenders.

This research has been able to establish that the inadequacies in correctional measures are a major contributor to the increasing rate of recidivism. It is worthy of note that, lack of proper re-integration programmes as well as stigmatization are additional complexities faced by the ex-offender in the community.

The drop in societal moral standards which prizes the haves irrespective of how the wealth is acquired contributes to the reason why inmates pay less attention to correctional programmes in prisons and are eager to be released and continue with a life of crime so they can be praised by the society.

The foregoing has given an empirical evidence of existing correctional measures in Kaduna and Zaria prisons, perceptions of inmates on what the prison stands for and finally attitudes of inmates towards correctional measures in place. The attitudes of inmates towards these correctional measures militate against proper reformation and rehabilitation exercises provided by the government. It is worthy to note that these programmes aimed at rehabilitating and reforming inmates are out dated. Therefore rather than proper reformation and rehabilitation majority of inmates who upon release become better individuals are so based on personal repentance or the fear of going back to the unpleasant life of crime or better still they become smarter and avoid being caught by the law.

5.4 RECOMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the research, the following recommendations are provided

1. Based on the finding that shows the absence of correctional facilities, and where it is present inadequate and obsolete, the researcher wishes to recommend the provision of modern and adequate correctional facilities in Nigerian prisons. One of the important rationales for a total overhaul of the prison system in Nigeria is to reposition the system in order to perform its constitutional and expected roles in the society, which are not yet met. These roles are as follow: Reforming the prisoners to be better than what they were before. Rehabilitating the prisoners in order to equip them with new skills or improve on their old ones and the acquisition of skills should be mandatory to all inmates.
2. The Nigerian Prison Service should liaise with businesses for employment opportunities, specifically for ex-offenders.
3. Family members should be encouraged to become more involved in the reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration process. In order to understand what interventions the offender has gone through, the families concerned should be guided through counselling and family group sessions to prepare for the offender's release.
4. Public awareness of the impact of stigmatization on ex-offenders should be a program hosted regularly.
5. Adequate employment of competent prison staff should be done by the Federal Government. These will reduce the inmate to staff ratio, and this will allow proper monitoring of in-mates reformation and rehabilitation processes.

6. Grass root awareness of the consequences of crime and the role of Nigerian Prison services should be held occasionally.

REFERENCES

- Abrifor, Atere, & Muoghalu. (2011), Gender Differences, Trend and Pattern of Recidivism among Inmates In Selected Nigerian Prison. *European Scientific Journal*, 120-126.
- Adelola, O. (1991), A personal management in Ado Ekiti Prison. *African Journal of Sociology*, 12-16.
- Adeseye, K. (2006, September 1), Human Cages. *The Vanguard*, p. 17.
- Adetula, G., Adetula, A., & Fatusin, A. (2010), The Prison Subsystem Culture; Its Additional Effects on Operatives, Convicts and the Free Society. *Ife Psychologia*, 232-251.
- Adler, Crewe and Coyle. (1996), The Sociology of imprisonment. *internet journal of criminology*, 73-80.
- Agomoh, I. (1996), A reflection of present Prison system in Nigeria. *Internet criminology journal*, 66-70.
- Ahire, P. (1990), The Nigeria prison System: A Social History. *National Seminar on Prison Reform in Nigeria*. Abuja.
- Ahmadu, I. (1979), Understanding Nigerian Prison System. *journal of criminology*, 16-20.
- Alemika, E., & Chukwuma, I. (2000), *Juvenile Justice Administration In Nigeria: Philosophy and Practise*. Lagos: Center for Law Enforcement .
- Allen and Simonsen. (1989), *Corrections in America*. New York: Macmillan publishing.
- Akpabio, I.I. and Ebong, F.S. (2009), *Research Methodology and Statistics in Health and Behavioural Sciences*, UNICAL Printing Press, Calabar, Nigeria. pp 91.
- Atere, A. (2010), Life within the Walls: A sociological analysis of Adjustment Mechanism among Prisoners in South Western of Nigeria. *Phd Dissertation*.
- Awolowo, O. (1985, July 7), Prison experience. (Thepilot, Interviewer)
- Benda, B. (2005), Gender Differences in Life Course, Theory of Recidivism: A Survival Analysis. *International Journal of Offender, Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 325-342.
- Bohm and Harley. (1996), *Introductory to Criminal Justice*. California: California Press.
- Branham, L. (1992), *The Use of Incarceration in the United State: A look at the Present and the Future*. New York: American Press.

- Brenkam, C. Vernon and Samuel B. Kutash. (1949), *Encyclopaedia of Criminology*. New-York: Academic Press.
- Clemmer, d. (1940), Prisonization and Recidivism in New York. *Internet Journal of Criminology*, 297-280.
- Civil Liberties Organization (1996), *Prison Watch*. A publication of Nigerian Penal Reform, Issue. No. 9.
- Cox and Wade. (1989), *Criminology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Dambazau, A. (2007), *Criminology and Criminal Justice*. Ibadan: Spectrum Books.
- Webster Dictionary, (2011).
- Durkheim, E. (1897), Rules of Sociological Method. In A. Siddique, *A Criminology* (p. 1). New Delhi: Eastern book company.
- Emeka, E. O. (2011), Challenges and Reform in Nigeria Prisons system. *Kamla Raj, Journal for Social Scientists*, 95-109.
- Fitzgerald, M., & Sim, J. (1982), *British Prisons*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Freeman. (2002), The pains of Imprisonment. *British Journal of Criminology*, 143-156.
- Gibbons, D. (1973), *Society, Crime and Criminal Careers*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
- Giddens, A. (2001), *Sociology. 4th ed.* Cambridge: Polity Press and Blackwell Publishers.
- Goffman, E. (1963), *Characteristics of Total Institutions*. New York: Free Press.
- Gulleng, D. Y. (2012), Attitudes toward Crime, Punishment and Rehabilitation. *Sociology Proceedings*.
- Gyong, J.E (2011), *Basic Component of a Research Project in Sociology*. A Paper Presentation at the In-House Training, Department of Sociology, ABU, Zaria.
- Haralambos, M, Holborn, M. and Heald, R. (2008), *Sociology: Theme and Perspectives*, Harper Collins Publishers, London, UK.
- Haralambos, M & Holborn, M (1991), *Sociology. Themes and Perspectives*. 3rd ed. London: Harper Collins Publishers.
- Igbo, E. (1999), *Introduction to Criminology*. Nsukka: Afro-Orbis Publication.
- International, A. (2008), *Prisons in Africa*. California: Amnesty International.

- Kangiwa. (1986, September 12), Life in Prison. (N. Pilot, Interviewer)
- Katz, T. (1997), *Shame*. New York: Free Press.
- Kelechi, I. (2013), Current State of Nigeria Prison. *Prawa*, 24.
- Knight, R. (1974), *The Meaning of Punishment, handbook of correctional psychology*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall inc.
- Kratcoski, PC & Kratcoski LD (1990), *Juvenile Delinquency*. 3rd ed. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc.
- Lariviere and Robinson. (1996), *Attitudes of Federal Correctional Officers Towards Offenders*. Canada: Correctional Service of Canada.
- Larry, J. S., & Joseph, J. S. (2008), *Introduction to Criminal Justice*. Loose Leaf: Wadsworth.
- Lauer, RH (1995), *Social Problems and quality of life*. 6th ed. Madison, Wisconsin: Brown & Benchmark Publishers.
- Livingstone, Stephen and Owen T. (1995), *prison law: text and materials*, New York, Oxford University Press Inc, pp. 179-207
- Lloyd McCorkle and Richard Korn. (1970), *Re-socialization within walls*. New-York: Oxford Press.
- Maltz, M. D. (1981), *Recidivism*. Orlando FL: Academic Press.
- Mckean, L. (2004), Current strategies for reducing recidivism. *Journal of offenders counselling services and rehabilitation*, 2-12.
- Morgan Rod, (1997), *Imprisonment: current Concerns*, Oxford Handbook of Criminology, Oxford Clarendon Press.
- National Human Rights Commission Nigeria. (2012), *Report of Prison Audit*.
- nnamdi, O. (2005), Violent crimes and inmates. *internet journal of criminology*, 54-60.
- NPS. (1984), *Annual Report*. Lagos: Nigeria Prison Service Press.
- NPS. (2010), Annual Report. *Nigeria Prison Service*, 7.
- NPS. (2012), Annual Reports. *Nigeria Prison Service*, 9.
- Obioha, E. (1995), *Visions of Social control*. Ibadan: University press.
- O'Brian. (2001), *Introduction to Prison and Imprisonment*. Winchester: waterside press.

- Opara, A. (1980), Penal institutions in Nigeria. *Journal of Criminology*, 23-27.
- Olayiwola, A.O. (2007), *Procedures in Educational Research*, Hanijam Publications, Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna, Nigeria. pp 106.
- Osaze, L.E. (1996), *Behind the Wall*. Lagos: Civil Liberties Organization publishers,
- Patricia, S. (2001), *Stigma and Misbehavior*. New York: Free press.
- Rod, A. (1997), *Drugs and Crime*. Devon: Willian Publishing.
- Ryan, M., & Sim, J. (1998), *Power, Punishment and Prisons in England and Wales Comparing Penal Systems*. Amsterdam: Gordon and Breach.
- Soyinka, W. (1972, june 7), In Prison. (A Paper, Interviewer)
- Soyombo, O. (2009), Sociology and Crime Control; That we may Live in Peace. *Innaugural Lecture* (p. 2). Lagos: University of Lagos Press.
- Sutherland, E. H. (1978), *Principles of Criminology*. Philadelphia: Lipincott.
- Tanimu, B. (2010), Nigeria Convicts and Prison Rehabilitation Ideals. *A Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*.
- Tappan, P. (1960), *Crime, Justice and Correction*. New York: McGraw Hill Book. co.
- Thomas, C., & Hepburn, J. (1983), *Crime, Criminal Law and Criminology*. Iowa: W.C Brown and co. pub.
- Thomson, D (2004), *Crime and Deviance: Introduction to Sociology*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.
- Umah, K. E. (2004), The Impact of Resource Allocation and Jail Term on Rehabilitation; a *Ph.D. Thesis Submitted to the Department of Economics University of Nigeria, Nsukka*.
- Vold, G.B. (1958), *Theoretical Criminology*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Wilson, H. (2009, March 22), *A Datum Corporation*. Retrieved June 12, 2013, from A Datum Corporation: <http://www.pioneering.com/article/php>
- Wilson. H (2009), *Curbing Recidivism in our Society*. Retrieved March 2013 From <http://www.pioneering.com/article.php>.
- http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/adult_research_branch. Accessed March 20, 2013.
- <http://www.kadunastatego.org>. Accessed March 20, 2013.

APPENDIX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent,

I am a post graduate student in the department of sociology, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. I am conducting a research on recidivism and correctional measures in Kaduna and Zaria prisons. This is in fulfillment of a partial requirement for the award of M.Sc. Sociology.

In view of this I am soliciting your cooperation in answering the questions as best as you can. I wish to assure you that all information given will be used properly and would be treated with utmost confidentiality and anonymity.

Thank you for your time and support.

Yours Faithfully,

Demmo Ibrahim.

Instruction: Please tick () or write in the space(s) provided.

Section A: Socio-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

1. Sex: (a) Male () (b) Female ()
2. Age: (a) 18-23 () (b) 24-29 () (c) 30- 35 () (d) 36-41 () (e) 42 years and above.
3. Marital status: (a) Married () (b) Single ()
4. Religion: (a) Christianity () (b) Islam () (c) Others ().

5. Educational qualifications: (a) Primary () (b) Secondary () (c) Tertiary () (d) Quranic education () (e) None ()

6. How many times have you been in the Prison -----?

7. Length of first imprisonment -----?

8. Nature of job before first imprisonment-----?

Section B: STRUCTURE OF THE PRISON

9. Are there facilities and programmes in this prison?

(a) Yes () (b) No ()

10. If yes, kindly describe them -----

11. Which of the following type(s) of facilities and workshop programmes are available in this prison (Please tick as many as apply?)

| Serial | Types of facilities and workshop programmes available | Response |
|---------------|--|-----------------|
| a. | Educational | |
| b. | Carpentry | |
| c. | Metal workshop(welding) | |
| d. | Tailoring | |
| e. | Carwash | |
| f. | Laundry | |
| g. | Hair dressing saloon | |
| h. | Games | |

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| i. | Religious | |
| j. | Guardian and counseling | |
| k | Health care facilities | |

12. Are these facilities and programmes important?

(a) Yes () (b) No ()

13. Do you partake in any vocational programmes?

(a) Yes () (b) No ()

14. Do you partake in any educational programmes?

(a) Yes () (b) No ()

15. Do you partake in any religious programmes?

(a) Yes (b) No ()

16. Do you partake in game activities?

(a) Yes () (b) No ()

SECTION C. CAUSES OF RECIDIVISM

17. Please indicate your responses agree (A), undecided (UD), disagree (D) to the statement on the causes of Recidivism in Kaduna and Zaria Prisons?

| Serial | Causes of recidivism | Agreed | Undecided | disagreed |
|--------|---|--------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | |
| a. | Poverty | | | |
| b. | Unemployment | | | |
| c. | Peer group influence | | | |
| d. | Low educational qualifications | | | |
| e. | Length of first sentence | | | |
| f. | Prison subculture | | | |
| g. | Weaknesses of rehabilitation and reformation programmes | | | |
| h. | Lack of proper reintegration | | | |
| i. | Stigmatization | | | |
| j. | Lack of visits by loved ones | | | |
| k. | Devils doing | | | |
| l. | Habitual criminality | | | |

18. Are you been maltreated here in the prison by correctional officers?

(a) Yes () (b) No ()

19. Do the correctional officers call you by the crimes you had committed?

(a) Yes () (b) No ()

SECTION D. PROBLEMS OF THE PRISON

20. How can you rate the structures of this prison?

Please indicate your response.

| SERIAL | STRUCTURES | Very Satisfactory | Satisfactory | Not Satisfactory |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| a. | Security | | | |
| b. | Discipline | | | |
| c. | Medical attention | | | |
| d. | Population | | | |
| e. | Accommodation | | | |
| f. | Feeding | | | |

SECTION E. WAYS OF REDUCING RECIDIVISM

21. Do you think recidivism can be reduced?

(a) Yes () (b) No ()

22. If yes, suggest ways on how to reduce recidivism-----

APPENDIX II

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR OFFICERS

Dear Informant,

I am a post graduate student in the department of sociology, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. I am conducting a research of recidivism and correctional measures in Kaduna and Zaria prisons. This is in fulfillment of a partial requirement for the award of M.Sc. Sociology.

In view of this I am soliciting your cooperation in answering the questions as best as you can. I wish to assure you that all information given will be used properly and would be treated with utmost confidentiality and anonymity.

Thank you for your time and support.

Yours Faithfully,

Demmo Ibrahim.

1. General characteristics of respondents

A. Age

B. Sex

C. Marital status

D. Religion

2. What is the nature of your job?

Probe for:

- A. Essence of NPS and functions of correctional officers
- B. How long have you been working with NPS
- C. Duties of your department

3. Causes of Recidivism

Probe for:

- A. The family background of recidivists
- B. Socio-economic background of recidivists
- C. Educational background of recidivists
- D. Contact with prison system and subsequent crimes committed
- E. Available facilities in the prison
- F. How modern are these facilities
- G. Attitudes of inmates towards the available facilities and programmes
- H. Attitudes of correctional officers in making use of the available facilities towards reformation of inmates
- I. The relationship between inmates and correctional officers
- J. Effectiveness of the facilities in curbing recidivism
- K. How has the prison service helped in the re-integration of released inmates?

4. Problems of the prison

Probe for:

- A. Over population
- B. Shortage of staff
- C. Lack of funds
- D. Lack of facilities or inadequate facilities

5. Consequences of recidivism

Probe for:

- A. Effects on the society at large
- B. Effects on the prison system

6. Suggestions on how to reduce recidivism

Thank you very much for your time. Your contributions have been helpful.