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Challenges to Effective Implementation of Rehabilitation Programmes for Prison Inmates in Southwestern Nigeria: An Empirical Approach

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Abstract

The agitation for rehabilitation of prison inmates in Nigeria, especially in the southwest, have been a major discourse in the purview of professionals such as administrators, academics, policy makers and actors. This has propelled governments in collaboration with Civil Society organisations and a few religious bodies to investigate and implement programmes to better the lots of inmates by providing resources and desirable environment for its sustainability. Regrettably, these contributions have yielded meagre outcomes as a result of challenges encountered during implementation. Consequent upon this, this paper investigated the challenges of rehabilitation programmes for prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria. Primary and secondary data were utilised through administration of questionnaire and indebt interview. Secondary data were obtained from text books, documents and internet. The paper revealed that delay in court procedures on awaiting trial inmates, lack of funds for rehabilitation programmes by the prison administrators and poor inmates' welfare are major challenges to the effective implementation of rehabilitation programmes for inmates. Therefore, the study recommended that the Federal Government should provide an enabling environment for rehabilitation of inmates, as well as make more funds available for its continuous sustainability.

Key words: Prison Inmates; Rehabilitation; Rehabilitation Programmes; Implementation; Challenges

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INTRODUCTION

The position of rehabilitation services in the administration, improvement and transformation of prisoners has continued to be a major concern in recent times. This concern is fronted by professionals such as academics, guidance and counsellors, adult educators, psychologists, sociologists, social workers, administrators, security personnel, legal practitioners and medical doctors. Warren Burger, former Chief Justice of the United States cited in Shajobi-Ibikunle (2014) asserted that to put people in prison or confinement without doing something to change their attitude is to win a battle but lose a war. He went further to assert that it was not only wrong but uneconomical and insensible.

A Non Governmental body, International Centre for Prison Studies (ICPS) in her annual publication (tenth edition) in 2014 reported that,

The estimated total global inhabitant at the beginning of 2013 was about 7.1billion, out of which about 11 million people were incarcerated in various correctional facilities throughout the globe. These are largely those waiting for court judgement/detained inmates or sentenced prison inmates accounting for about 0.16% of the world population. This results to a global prison population rate of about 144 in every 100,000 people. It is believed that one person can cause security threat to more than one million people and 0.16% of total population is enormous enough to create unrest in the world if not properly rehabilitated. This rate varies considerably among various continents of the globe, also among various parts of the same region. For instance, the African continent has the average estimate for West African countries as 46 persons per 100,000 meanwhile for the Southern African countries; the estimate is 205 persons per 100,000. American Continent has the average estimate for Southern America countries of 202 persons per 100,000 meanwhile for Caribbean countries are 376 per 100,000. Asia has an average

rate for Southern Central Asian countries as 62 per 100,000, whereas for Eastern Asian countries, it is 159.5 per 100,000. Western European countries have 98 per 100,000. The United State of America has the highest estimate of 716 per 100,000 people in the world.

These necessitated the need to strengthen rehabilitation as the main objective of any correctional facility since inmates will eventually be re-integrated back to live with the remaining part of the population. The administration of this smaller but significant portion during their incarceration and application of rehabilitation programmes on them will go a long way in creating peaceful co-existence in the society when they are eventually released after the period of imprisonment.

Various reformation programmes for prisoners are widely available across the world. Each of these programmes targets a group of offenders with peculiar needs for rehabilitation and reformation within the prison service. The rehabilitation service provides learning in jail about various aspects of life to enable law breakers become law abiders after incarceration as well as have decent means of livelihood. However, Ayodele cited in Uche, Uche, Ezumah, Ebue, Okafor & Ezegebe, (2015) asserted that the rate of recidivism in Nigeria is a cause for concern. Rehabilitation of prison inmates has not had effect on them, as convicts became more hardened and dangerous contrary to societal expectations of rehabilitated individuals.

The rate of recidivism, that is, ex-convict returning to prison is becoming alarming and a daily occurrence in Nigeria. Prison officers now have second time and serial offenders in the system to deal with. This cause of recidivism cannot be examined without critical evaluation of rehabilitation programmes within the prison system. Ineffective rehabilitation, resulting in high recidivism is uneconomical due to the fact that the government will have more inmates to cater for in terms of food, healthcare amongst others. However, Oroleye (2012) asserts that poor welfare of inmates impede their rehabilitation, due to poor prison administration. In addition, debate on other challenges affecting implementation of rehabilitation programmes are issues of concern. The foregoing necessitates the interest of this study in the assessment of challenges facing effective rehabilitation programmes for prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Rehabilitation and Reformation of criminals have turned into an exceptionally talked about theme throughout the countries of the world, with the larger part of lawbreakers being rehash guilty parties, the remedial foundation has made restoration a best need. Research in the course of the last quarter century has demonstrated that some reformation programmes are more powerful than others (Victoria, 2009). Rehabilitation and reformation has been

a worry for controller of criminal justice administration in different countries of the world, to guarantee that those interned were not rearrested for a similar offense or more serious wrongdoing.

For society, the point of discipline is not just to avoid offending and reoffending, regardless of whether they saw through the prohibitive focal point of detainment, it is additionally to send a solid message about society's open objection to an offense. A jail sentence, which denies a man freedom, is in many social orders a definitive punishment and speaks to the most grounded sign of objection. Also, there are a few different capacities that a sentence of detainment satisfies. These are; Retribution, Prevention, Incapacitation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration. The last two talks on the capacity of a jail sentence to change a man's conduct or to affect the components that prompt wrongdoing or the re-commission of wrongdoing (Cullen and Gendreau, 2000 & Uche *et al*, 2015).

Rehabilitation is characterized to mean an arranged mediation which intends to achieve change in some part of the guilty party that is thought to cause the wrongdoer's culpability, for example, states of mind, subjective procedures, identity or emotional wellness. It is a social relation with others, training and professional aptitudes, and work. The intercession is planned to make the wrongdoer more averse to infringe upon law later on, or to reduce recidivism (Cullen and Gendreau, 2000). Awopetu (2014), referred to the intercession of inmates as both in care and out care of inmates to strengthen them to build a responsible personality.

According to Packer as cited in Uche *et al* (2015), restoration hypothesis sets that guilty party should be handled in accordance with his or her peculiarities, keeping in mind the end goal to empower jail authorities bargain successfully with him. They also contended that one cannot carry out serious discipline or cruel treatment on detainees in the jail and anticipate that they will be transformed and reintegrate themselves into the general public upon discharge. In spite of the fact that it is essential to discipline those people who rupture the law in order to keep up social request, the significance of restoration is additionally given need as it is the main guaranteed method for ensuring that wrongdoers do not come back to wrongdoing especially since they have obtained aptitudes that will enable them to take part in profitable exercises upon discharge.

Rehabilitation in itself signifies 're-empowering' or 'making fit once more'. In the jail setting, it implies preparing detainees to rejoin society as helpful and honest individuals from the more extensive group. It was indicated and confirms that 'recovery' can be a misnomer, in light of the fact that numerous detainees have never been 'habilitated' in the public eye in any case (House of Common, 2005). In the report of Chifungula (2014), he opined that rehabilitation involves changing a wrongdoer's conduct by tending to specific social, mental,

welfare and different variables related with wrongdoing, for example, hostile to social reasoning, poor work aptitudes, tranquilize manhandle and constrained training with a perspective of keeping detainees from re-irritating. It allows the detainees to lead a wrongdoing free life once discharged and can have real advantages for the group in diminishing wrongdoing and its related expenses.

De Beaumont and De Tocqueville (1964) cited in Cullen and Gendreau (2000), argued that the initiation of the cutting edge criminal justice administration, a tenacious reaction to the topic of what to do with culprits has been to transform them into law-abiders i.e. to restore them. It is true that wrongdoers need assistance and ought to be prepared to change their lifestyle and be law-abiding. This was bolstered by the conclusion of Bonta (1996) cited in Lee (2008), "criminal authorizing does not react to people's criminogenic needs and is not connected with decreased recidivism". He likewise opined that restorative methodologies presently cannot seem to demonstrate their viability in lessening the challenge. Yet, these remedial methodologies cannot be disposed of in the criminal justice administration to judge minor offenders, detainees, first guilty parties as well as serial wrongdoers.

Before the eighteenth century, rehabilitation thoughts and practices may fluctuate, however, they all focus on mutual comparable objectives of getting revenge, the decrease of wrongdoing, and the assurance of self and society. It also depended on the thinking that wrongdoers were foes of society which merited discipline and that outrageous methodologies would take out their potential for future wrongdoing. This discipline belief system continued all through written history (Inciardi, 2005 quoted in Ugwuoke and Ojonugwa, 2014). It was a change development that focused on the pride and defects of the human condition; it perceived the crudity of criminal law and methodology, and it battled against the cold-bloodedness of numerous disciplines and states of control. The Quakers of Pennsylvania, under William Penn, considered detainment to be an adequate serious punishment in itself and they demanded that detainees ought to be aided with their endeavours to wind up restoration (Sutherland and Cressey, 1978 quoted in Ugwuoke & Ojonugwa, 2014).

In a study by Augustine, Briston & Dankitt (2011) on Correctional Attitude, the results showed that (64.4%) of the correctional officers believed that counselling helped rehabilitate inmates. It was further revealed that (53.8%) respondents believed counselling would rehabilitate inmates more than punishment. This emphasises the relevance of proper counselling as part of the correctional activities rather than advocating for punishments as a means of rebuilding the lives of inmates. It was also observed that the Correctional officers (58.7%) derive satisfaction from interaction with inmates meaning that they had a positive attitude towards inmates. This outcome is thus a good predictor of a conducive environment for inmates' rehabilitation.

In another examination on Prison Rehabilitation Programmes in Nigeria: An investigation of detainee observation in Okaka Prison by Ekpenyong and Undutimi (2016), the outcome demonstrated that, a larger part of the respondents (62%) saw the programmes as genuinely effective, 31.3% saw the programmes as not fruitful, while the remaining 6.7% saw it as fruitful. This infers that a larger part of Okaka jail detainees saw rehabilitation programmes as genuinely effective. In addition, it demonstrated that 35.2% of respondents highlighted the absence of funds/deficient subsidizing as a snag to rehabilitation, 27.6% respondents stated breakdown of equipment, 18.6% claimed it was absence of physical facilities, 17.9% stated that it was poor administration/organization, while the remaining 0.7% opined that jail staff couldn't care less to restore them.

This study was hinged on the humanitarian theory of punishment propounded by Lewis, C.S in 1954, criticizing the concept of Desert, which advocated for punishment against offenders. According to this theory, punishment should be therapeutic. To punish a criminal because of offence and as much as the offence deserves, is mere revenge and therefore, barbarous and immoral. The humanitarian theory talks of the treatment of offender during imprisonment. This means that if an offender is put behind bars, he should not be released until it is believed that he has been cured. According to Ayatollah (1970), the idea of this theory is that, discipline ought to be restorative, that is, to rebuff a man since he merits it and as much as he merits it; it is negligibly reprisal, and subsequently, primitive and improper. It is maintained that the main intention in rebuffing is to retouch the criminal and the need to stop others by case. The theory acknowledges the view that all wrongdoing is pretty much neurotic and criminals should be mended and cured. The pertinence of the theory to this examination is predicated on the way that any significant change of the jail's welfare administrations will be founded on this rationality and suppositions that a jail is for recovery focus and not a prison. Detainees are not those sentenced to death, rather, they should be viewed as subjects who require restorative measures, during their isolation from the bigger group.

2. METHODOLOGY

The research design that was adopted for this study is the descriptive survey research design. The research design involved the administration of questionnaire and the conduct of personal in-depth interview with the various stakeholders where necessary. The study population involved all prison inmates in the Nigeria Prison Facilities in Southwestern Nigeria. Since population of prison inmates changes almost every minute and every day, total number of inmates in Ogun, Osun, Oyo, Ekiti, Lagos and Ondo States as at 30th December, 2017 which is 5,116 inmates, was taken as the study population. These were

divided along; convicted and awaiting trial categories. Categorization assisted in sampling only convicted and awaiting trial in the selected prisons. The study adopted a multi-stage sampling procedure. In total, 241 copies of questionnaire were administered to inmates in selected prisons which represented 5% of population proportionately allocated to each stratum. The Two (2) Heads of Departments (Health Unit; and Social Welfare Unit) in each sampled prison were selected for in-depth interview. Also, Twelve (12) recidivistic prison inmates were also randomly selected for interview, 2 from each category of inmates' population to elicit information about the challenges faced in the implementation of rehabilitation programmes in Nigerian Prisons. Data collected were analysed using frequency distribution table, percentage and Relative Impact Index (RII) analysis to show the order of challenges facing the implementation of rehabilitation programmes for prison inmates in Southwestern, Nigeria. In addition, content analysis for interview responses.

3. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This section presented the quantitative and qualitative data analysis as well as interpretation of the view of respondents on the challenges facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes for prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria. Table 1 shows the quantitative analysis on frequency distribution and percentage of sampled respondents on each of the variables stated to test the challenges facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes for prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria. Its responses were organised in 5 Likert rating scale of measurement, that is, Strongly Agree (5), Agree (4), Undecided (3), Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1). In summary, the responses were categorized into agreement (%) and disagreement (%) in order to make inferences pertaining to each of the items raised in this section of research instrument. In addition, qualitative data obtained from interviews were used to complement the quantitative data obtained so as to ensure detailed discussion on the challenges facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes for prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria.

As shown in table 1, the first variable, lack of funds for rehabilitation programmes by the prison administrators was seen as a challenge facing the implementation of rehabilitation programme for prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria. The result showed that 96.6% of the total sampled respondents agreed that lack of funds for rehabilitation programmes by the administrators is a challenge facing rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria, 3.3% of the total sampled respondents disagreed with the statement and 0.1% of the total sampled respondents are indifferent on the statement. This result showed that the percentage of agreement was far greater than the percentage of disagreement.

As regards the second variable which borders on delay in trial proceeding for awaiting trial or remand inmates, as a challenge facing rehabilitation programmes in prison facilities within Southwestern Nigeria, the respondents were asked to react to the assertion that delay in court process on awaiting trial was a challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes for prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria. The result showed that 92.5% of the total respondents agreed that delay in court process on awaiting trial inmates is a challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programme of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria. 6.7% of the total sampled respondents disagreed with the statement and 0.8% of the total sampled respondents were indifferent on the statement. This showed that the percentage of agreement is greater than the percentage of disagreement on this variable.

The third variable was about non availability of rehabilitation law in Nigeria as a challenge facing rehabilitation programme. The respondents were asked to react to the assertion that non availability of rehabilitation law or policy in Nigeria was a challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programme in Southwestern Nigeria. The result showed that 85.5% of the total sampled respondents agreed that non availability of rehabilitation law of policy was a challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmate in Southwestern Nigeria and 14.5% of the total sampled respondents disagreed with the statement. This showed that the percentage of agreement is greater than that of disagreement for this variable.

From table 1, the fourth variable was on lack and deteriorating facilities for rehabilitation programmes as a challenge of rehabilitation. The respondents were asked to react to the assertion that lack and deteriorating facilities for rehabilitation programme was a challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programme in Southwestern Nigeria. The result showed that 75.5% of the total sampled respondents agreed that lack and deteriorating facilities for rehabilitation programmes was a challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes for prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria, 22.4% of the total sampled respondents disagreed with the statement and 2.2% of the total sampled respondents are indifferent on the statement. The result showed that the percentage of agreement is greater than that of disagreement for this variable.

As regards the fifth variable in table 1, lack of proper healthcare facilities in the prison impedes readiness to learn during rehabilitation. The respondents were asked to react to the assertion that lack of proper healthcare facilities in the prisons impedes readiness to learn is a challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria. The result shows that 76.0% of the total sampled respondents agreed that lack of proper healthcare facilities in the prison impedes readiness to learn is a challenge

facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria, 20.8% of the total sampled respondents disagreed with the statement and 3.2% of the total sampled respondents are indifferent on the statement. This showed that the percentage of agreement was higher than that of disagreement.

The sixth variable, lack of qualified personnel for rehabilitation programmes was a challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes for prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria. The respondents were asked to react to the assertion that lack of qualified personnel for rehabilitation programmes as a challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria. The result showed that 70.2% of the total sampled respondents agreed that lack of qualified personnel for rehabilitation programmes was a challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria, 23.2% of the total sampled respondents disagreed with the statement and 6.6% of the total sampled respondents are indifferent on the statement. This showed that the percentage of agreement is greater than the percentage of disagreement on this variable.

The seventh variable, lack of after training support such as loan, finance among others, to inmates after imprisonment as a challenge facing rehabilitation programmes of inmates. The respondents were asked to react to the assertion that lack of after training support such as loan, finance among others. to inmates after imprisonment is a challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria. The result showed that 75.5% of the total sampled respondents agreed that lack of after training support such as loan, finance etc to inmates after imprisonment is a challenge facing rehabilitation

programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria, 20.7% of the total sampled respondents disagreed with the statement and 3.8% of the total sampled respondents are indifferent on the statement. This variable has greater level of respondents' agreement than that of disagreement.

As regards the eighth variable, poor inmates' welfare impedes rehabilitation process. The respondents were asked to react to the assertion that poor inmates' welfare impedes rehabilitation process being a challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria. The result showed that 88.8% of the total sampled respondents agreed that poor inmates' welfare impedes rehabilitation process as a challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria, 5.8% of the total sampled respondents disagreed with the statement and 5.4% of the total sampled respondents are indifferent on the statement. This showed that the percentage of agreement is greater than the percentage of disagreement on this variable.

In relation to the ninth variable, poor staff relation with inmates affects rehabilitation programmes' implementation. The respondents were asked to reach to the assertion that poor staff relation with inmates affects rehabilitation programmes' implementation among prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria. The result showed that 65.1% of the total sampled respondents agreed that poor staff relation with inmates affect implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria, 20.7% of the total sampled respondents disagreed with the statement and 14.2% of the total sampled respondents are indifferent on the statement. This revealed that the percentage of agreement is greater than that of disagreement.

Table 1
Challenges Facing Implementation of Rehabilitation Programmes for Prison Inmates in Southwestern Nigeria

S/ N	Variables	Agreement (A)					Disagreement (D)					Survey result
		SA		AG		Σ(%)	DA		SD		Σ(%)	
		F	%	F	%		F	%	F	%		
1	Lack of fund for rehabilitation programmes by the prison administrators	116	48.1	117	48.5	96.6	8	3.3	-	-	3.3	A > D
2	Delay in court process on awaiting trial/remand inmates is a major challenge	147	61.0	76	31.5	92.5	12	5.0	4	1.7	6.7	A > D
3	Non availability of rehabilitation law or policy in Nigeria	88	36.5	118	49.0	85.5	17	7.1	18	7.5	14.6	A > D
4	Lack and deteriorating facilities for rehabilitation programmes	48	19.9	134	55.6	75.5	32	13.3	22	9.1	22.4	A > D
5	Lack of proper healthcare facilities in the prison impeding readiness to learn	64	26.6	119	49.4	76.0	26	10.8	24	10.0	20.8	A > D
6	Inadequate qualified personnel for rehabilitation programmes	57	23.7	112	46.5	70.2	36	14.9	20	8.3	23.2	A > D
7	Lack of after training support such as finance, tools etc to inmates after release from prison	108	44.8	74	30.7	75.5	28	11.6	22	9.1	20.7	A > D
8	Poor inmate welfare impedes rehabilitation process	84	34.9	130	53.9	88.8	6	2.5	8	3.3	5.8	A > D
9	Poor staff relation with inmate affect rehabilitation programmes implementation	81	33.6	76	31.5	65.1	23	9.5	27	11.2	20.7	A > D

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

In relation to the ninth variable, poor staff relation with inmates affects rehabilitation programmes' implementation. The respondents were asked to reach to the assertion that poor staff relation with inmates affects rehabilitation programmes' implementation among prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria. The result showed that 65.1% of the total sampled respondents agreed that poor staff relation with inmates affect implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria, 20.7% of the total sampled respondents disagreed with the statement and 14.2% of the total sampled respondents are indifferent on the statement. This revealed that the percentage of agreement is greater than that of disagreement.

4. CHALLENGES FACING IMPLEMENTATION OF REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES FOR PRISON INMATES IN SOUTHWESTERN NIGERIA USING RELATIVE IMPACT INDEX (RII)

This section analysed the challenges facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria in the order of their relative impact. Using 5 Likert scale rating, respondents were asked to agree or disagree with 9 assertions made by the researcher on the challenges facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates. Table 2 revealed the frequency distribution and percentage of respondents on each of the variables and its responses were organised, ranging from 1 to 5. In addition, the Sum Scores and Relative Impact Index were adopted to examine and rate these challenges.

Moreover, all the variables used were relatively acknowledged by the respondents as possible challenges since all of the 9 variables' weighted average score were above 3.0 mid-points. However, the rating was further shown so as to analyse the most and the least challenging ones. As presented in table 2, delay in court processes on awaiting trial/remand inmates (Variable 2) was rated as the first challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation

programme of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria with sum score (1073) and RII (4.45). This was followed by the lack of funds for rehabilitation programmes by the prison administrators (Variable 1), which was next identified as a challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria with sum score (1064) and RII (4.42). The next rated, poor inmates' welfare impedes rehabilitation process (variable 8) was rated third challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria with sum score (999) and RII (4.15).

Also, non availability of rehabilitation law of policy in Nigeria (variable 3) was rated fourth challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria with sum score (964) and RII (4.00). The next rated variable, lack of after training support such as loan or finance, to inmate after release from prison (variable 7) was rated fifth challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programme of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria with sum score (941) and RII (3.91). However, lack of proper healthcare facilities in the prison impeding readiness to learn (variable 5) was rated sixth challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmate in Southwestern Nigeria with sum score (893) and RII (3.72). The next rated variable, poor staff relation with inmates affect rehabilitation programmes implementation (variable 9) was rated seventh challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programme of prison inmate in Southwestern Nigeria with sum score (884) and RII (3.67).

Also, lack and deteriorating facilities for rehabilitation programmes (variable 4) was rated eighth challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmate in Southwestern Nigeria with sum score (877) and RII (3.64). Lack of qualified personnel for rehabilitation programmes (variable 6) was rated ninth challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria with sum score (873) and RII (3.62).

Table 2
Challenges Facing Implementation of Rehabilitation Programmes for Prison Inmates in Southwestern Nigeria Using Relative Impact Index (RII)

S/ N	Variables	Number of respondents	Sum scores	Relative impact index (RII)	Remarks
1	Lack of fund for Rehabilitation programmes by the prison administrators	241	1064	4.42	2nd
2	Delay in Court Process on awaiting trial/remand inmates is a major challenge	241	1073	4.45	1st
3	Non Availability of Rehabilitation law or policy in Nigeria	241	964	4.00	4th
4	Lack and Deteriorating Facilities for Rehabilitation Programmes	241	877	3.64	8th
5	Lack of Proper healthcare facilities in the Prison impeding readiness to learn	241	896	3.72	6th
6	Inadequate qualified personnel for rehabilitation programmes	241	873	3.62	9th
7	Lack of after training support such as finance, tools etc to inmates after release from prison	241	941	3.91	5th
8	Poor inmate welfare impedes rehabilitation process	241	999	4.15	3rd
9	Poor staff relation with inmate affect rehabilitation programmes implementation	241	884	3.67	7th

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The study further synchronized the quantitative findings with related literatures on the research study. However, it attested to the divergence views between the findings of this study and existing studies. On the challenges facing rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria, it was reported that delay in trial proceeding for awaiting trial/remands of inmates was rated as the first challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria with sum score (1073) and RII (4.45). This was supported by a report from South Africa Rehabilitation facilities by Shanta (2016) that, rehabilitation and reintegration service are only available to inmate serving sentence of 24 months or longer. Awaiting Trial Offenders (who comprised approximately one-third of the prison population) are not provided with any facilities for rehabilitation or reintegration because they are still awaiting court judgement. He went further to state that, those awaiting trial may even spend more than stipulated 24months, which denied them rehabilitation process due to delay in court processes. Content analysis of interview report shows that Awaiting Trial Inmates in sampled prisons not partaking in any rehabilitation programmes are few. Those involved are able to be convinced by the prison officials, of its usefulness and the value it will add to them.

Quantitative analysis showed that lack of funds for rehabilitation programmes by the prison administrators was identified as second challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria with sum score (1064) and RII (4.42) (Makinde, 2019). The next rated, poor inmates welfare impedes rehabilitation processes was rated third challenge facing implementation of rehabilitation programme of prison inmates in Southwestern Nigeria with sum score (999) and RII (4.15). The challenges facing rehabilitation programmes in Nigeria prisons was substantiated by Ekpenyong and Undutimi (2016), when they reported that 35.2% of sampled respondents distinguished absence of fund/deficient subsidizing as a snag to rehabilitation, 27.6% respondents showed breakdown of equipment, 18.6% said it was absence of physical facilities, 17.9% said it was poor administration/organization, while the remaining 0.7% demonstrated that jail staff couldn't care less to restore them. Meanwhile, Sheldon (2017) in a research carried out in United State of America, asserted that barrier to rehabilitation are; challenges of reconnecting with children/families and challenges of acquiring and maintaining stable employment after imprisonment.

CONCLUSION

Rehabilitation programmes for prison inmates were at the core of the administration of prisons in Nigeria and most parts of the world. Prisons are not expected to act as

containment in custody alone but to identify reasons for anti-social behaviour, reform, rehabilitate and reintegrate offenders back into society to become law abiders. The effect of rehabilitation on prison inmates will improve the standard of living of inmates after the period of incarceration. They will be able to contribute to economic development of the nation. Despite these improvements in the implementation of rehabilitation programmes for prison inmates, lack of funds, delay in court processes for those awaiting trial, deteriorating facilities, societal stigmatization and lack of family support are negatively affecting the potency of rehabilitation programmes of prison inmates in Nigeria, particularly the Southwest. The rehabilitation programmes for prison inmates would remain a mirage if challenges that weaken the potency of these programmes are not properly addressed. It is against this backdrop that this study recommends a review of the existing rehabilitation programmes to ascertain the weaknesses with a view to strengthening the implementation of the programmes. Furthermore, the Federal Government should release more funds for the prison management to ensure proper administration of the prisons while the State should provide an enabling environment for the sustenance of inmates' rehabilitation.

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