

CORRECTIONAL CENTERS MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF CRIMINALITY IN ENUGU STATE (2013-2022)

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the Correctional Centers' management and control of criminality in Enugu State. The study adopted case study research design. The area of the study was Enugu State. The study employed primary and secondary data. The findings revealed that the correctional centers' reform programmes for criminals has significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State, that the correctional centers' rehabilitation programmes has significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State and that reintegration programmes for crime offenders has significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State. The study concluded that correctional centers' management affected control of criminality in Enugu State. The underlying principle of modern correctional centers (prisons) system therefore, is to improve, rehabilitate, deter the offender and others, and prepare them to play a fit and proper part in society once released. The study recommended among others that Prison-based rehabilitation programmes are most effective when they are based on a full diagnostic and individual assessment of the offender and his or her situation. Such an assessment needs to occur as soon as possible after the offender's admission to the CC and, if at all possible, serve as the basis for a comprehensive and individualized intervention plan.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Nigerian Correctional Service (NCS) is formerly Nigeria Prisons Service constitutionally responsible for ensuring the safe custody of offenders as well as their reformation, rehabilitation and re-integration. Dambazau (2013) noted that the rationale for imprisonment is evident in decree No. 9 of 1972 which assigned the prisons with the responsibility among others to teach and train the prisoners to become useful and law-abiding citizens on discharge. These responsibilities are discharged through 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 (Gearhart & Tucker, 2020). 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. The Rule 71 (3) of the United Nations' Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (UNSMRFTP) stated that "sufficient work of a useful nature shall be provided to keep prisoners actively employed for a normal working day" (Tenibaije, 2010). The aim of prison sentence is a means of punishment for the convicted, but it is also a means to reduce recidivism when eventually, ex-convicts are released back into the society (Sarki, Abdullahi, &

Mukhtar, 2018). Imprisonment serves specific functions in the society and for the offender. According to Ugwuoke (2013), these functions include protection of the society, deterrence, retribution and rehabilitation. Just punishment of the offender will, in addition, counts as part of the functions imprisonment serves. To achieve these noble objectives to both the society and the individual offender, the Nigerian Correctional Service (NCS) was established as a service provider for prison inmates in order to restore them to fullest physical, mental, psychological, social, vocational and economic usefulness which they are capable of (NPS Manual, 2011). The NPS Manual (2011) posits that the realization of reformation and rehabilitation of convicts are to be done through a complex set of mechanism such as conscientization, group work, case work session, recreational activities, religious services, adult and remedial education programmes, educational development projects, skills acquisition programmes, mid-range industrial production, agricultural service and after-care service programme. The cardinal essence of prison is reformation. It is hoped that within the time the convict passes through the prison, he or she would be reformed and accepted back to the society. At this point, the convict is called a prisoner (Agbakoba, 2011). The prison however was set up not to perform just correctional function but other philosophical reasons

abound. They perform retributive, incapacitation and also deterrent functions on offenders.

From the recent practices, it could be deduced that imprisonment is no longer simply intended as an acute form of retribution but a method by which society treats and rehabilitates an inmate's mind and body (Ajah&Nweke, 2017). The aim of imprisonment of the NCS is provided for in the NCSA (2019), it placed emphasis on providing safe, secure and humane custody for inmates. Other duties and obligations on the NCS includes; identifying the existence and causes of antisocial behaviour in inmates; initiating behaviour modification in inmates through the provision of medical, psychological, spiritual and counseling services for all offenders including violent extremists; training inmates through the use of educational and vocational training programmes, and generating income through Custodial Centers' farms and industries. The NCS is also expected to conduct risk and needs assessment aimed at developing appropriate correctional treatment methods for reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration, and it is expected to implement this by instilling discipline, dignity in labour, as well as respect for law and order in the inmates (Ugwuoke, Ameh, &Ogbonna, 2017).

Despite these; Nigeria still remains among the nations of the world that are rated with high rates of crime, poverty, unemployment, and recidivism among ex-prisoners (Abba and Mbagwu, 2016). With the rise in the number of urban areas and the depletion of the rural areas, crime has also become intensified. While majority of the states in Nigeria are rapidly urbanizing due to modernization and technological advancement, ironically, attendant to this affluence is also a rise in the level of criminality experienced in those states. The level of criminality experienced has moved from petty crime to highly sophisticated and intellectual crimes such as kidnapping, vandalisation of oil pipelines, daylight bank robberies with a high level of sophistication and armaments that surpassed even those of the police who are supposed to assure the society of its safety (Ezeajughu, 2021). State response to this development has not been encouraging even to the extent that it has been opined that the state has no answer to these crimes. The sophistication and intensity of crime appears to have overwhelmed state response and agencies ability to curb or control it. It would seem that while the criminals are developing with time in terms of sophistication of weapons and gallantry, the state institutions seem to have remained static and stagnant, often times bereft of ideas and innovation on how to combat crime (Monehin, 2021). The crisis is also a reflection of the state's inability to provide and also give an assurance of the provision of the basic necessity of food, shelter, clothing and security of life and property for the citizenry. This underscores the use of prison services as institutions for the control and reform of criminals (Chine *et al*, 2022). The underlying principle of modern prisons system therefore, is to improve, rehabilitate, deter the offender and others, and prepare him to play a fit and proper part in society once released. It is against this backdrop that the study examined the correctional centers' management and control of criminality in Enugu State.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

One of the agents of Criminal Justice system is the correctional centre or prisons. The prison is an institution saddled

with the responsibility of keeping persons who have been legally convicted of committing a crime, or someone remanded on suspicion of offending against the law of a state for punishment and correction. Custodial Centers plays a major role in the prevention and control of criminal recidivism. It is a closed and regimented institution where people who are convicted and sentenced are physically confined for rehabilitation to make them law-abiding and acceptable human beings in the society upon release. It is also a place where crime suspects awaiting trial are detained until the determination of their cases. The aim of prison sentence is a means of punishment for the convicted, but it is also a means to reduce recidivism when eventually, ex-convicts are released back into the society.

However, there are several obstacles that prison inmates may face upon their release from correctional centre, including the prospect of unemployment. A lower level of educational attainment and a lack of vocational skills can hinder efforts to find a job and make a decent wage among prisoners upon their release from prison. Some discharged prisoners in Enugu prison are unemployed and sometimes stigmatized and treated as social pariahs. These social problems among ex-prisoners and rejection against them by the society, sometimes forces them back to crime and lead to their recidivism.

In reality, the aim of imprisonment in Nigeria has been defeated since sometimes, discharged inmates come out of incarceration worse than they went in, owing to the poor management in the Nigeria correctional centers. Consequently, discharged inmates come out hardened and unreformed, frustrated and humiliated and walk straight back to crime as a way to further vent their fury on the public. Evidence are bound that notwithstanding the resources and time spent on building inmates' capacities for successful living after their period of rehabilitation at various prisons in Nigeria, quite a good number of them found their way back to prison soon after their release (case of recidivism). As a way to ameliorate these problems, this study seeks to answer the following questions:

- i. How has the correctional centers' reform programmes for criminals contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State?
- ii. To what extent have the correctional centers rehabilitation programmes contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State?
- iii. How does reintegration programmes for crime offenders contribute to the control of criminality in Enugu State?

1.2 Objectives of the study

- i. To assess how the correctional centers reform programmes for criminals contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.
- ii. To explore the extent to which correctional centers rehabilitation programmes contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.
- iii. To examine how reintegration programmes for crime offenders contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.

1.3 Hypotheses

- i. The correctional centers reform programmes for criminals has not significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.
- ii. The correctional centers rehabilitation programmes has not significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.
- iii. Reintegration programmes for crime offenders has not significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Correctional Service Centers (The Prison)

The Correctional Service (The Prison) is a closed and regimented institution where people who are convicted below life imprisonment and death penalty after trial are physically confined for rehabilitation so as to be law-abiding and acceptable human beings in the society upon release. It is also a place where crime suspects awaiting trial are detained until the determination of their cases. Above all, the prison serves as a veritable agent of “socialization” an institution where detainees or inmates are undergoing reformation and rehabilitation so as to be law-abiding upon release, make their reintegration easy and possible and, more importantly, to deter them from relapsing into crime and criminality. Qadri (2005) stated that the objective of prison sentence is not to have retribution against the offender but to make him a better human being so as to be more useful to the society. Abba and Mbagwu (2016) described a prison (correctional centre) as a physical structure in a geographical location where a number of people living under highly specialized condition adjust to the alternatives presented to them by the unique kind of social environment. Similarly, Ogwuoke and Ameh (2014) conceived prison as a place where people are highly secluded from the rest of the world with entirely new order of control. The above conceptualizations as advanced by scholars are limited towards an understanding that a prison is a physical environment, and could be described geographically or spatially.

The Nigerian Correctional Service Act (NCSA), 2019 s.9(1)(2) declared that a Custodial Centre (hereinafter referred to as CC) is any public building with requisite facilities in an appropriate location in Nigeria, declared by the Minister, by order in a Federal Government Gazette to be a Custodial Centre provided that; the sleeping accommodation in the buildings declared shall meet all health requirements including consideration of adequate floor space, water, sanitation amenities, lightening and ventilation (Chine *et al*, 2022). It is also a place where crime suspects awaiting trial are detained until the determination of their cases, and as earlier stated, the CC serves as a veritable agent of socialization, and a place of reformation and rehabilitation for convicts.

2.2 Criminality

Criminality in any society is a legal wrong and behavioural act which deserves public condemnation. According to Oluwaleye (2021), it is essentially a part of social behaviours which emanates out of the relationship of individuals in the society. Considered from this view point, a man or woman resorts

to criminal act out of his or her intelligence and free will. The paradox of it is that no one is born a criminal, but it is the circumstance that makes them so, not because he or she wants to be a criminal, but rather forced to lend to criminality. Ajide, (2021) defined crime as “an immoral and harmful act that is regarded as criminal by public opinion, because it is an injury to so much of the moral sense as is possessed by a community- a measure which is indispensable for the adaptation of the individual society”. However, crime has been viewed by Metu *et al*, (2018) as a conventional wrong. According to him, criminal behaviour is: behaviour in violation of criminal law. No matter what the degree of immorality, reprehensibly and indecency of an act, it is not a crime unless it is prohibited by criminal law. The criminal law in turn, is defined conventionally as a body of specific rules regarding human conduct which have been promulgated by political authority, which apply uniformly to all members of the class to which the rules refer, and which are enforced by punishment administered by the state. Characteristics which distinguish the body of rules regarding human conduct from other rules are therefore, political, specificity, uniformity and penal sanction. Crime is a threat to the economic, political and social security of a nation and a major factor associated with underdevelopment; because it discourages both local and foreign investments, reduces the quality of life, destroys human and social capital, damages relationship between citizens and the states, thus undermining democracy, rule of law and the ability of the country to promote development (Abdulahi, *et al*, 2019).

2.3 Reformation and Criminality Control

Reformation is the fourth philosophy of punishment. Reformation underlines the basic purpose/principle of punishment. The ultimate goal of reformation is to restore a convicted offender to a constructive place in society through some combination of treatment, education and training. However, the prisons in Nigeria are fashioned to be more punitive than corrective/reformative (Igbinedion & Ebomoyi, 2017). The salience of reformation is indicated by the contemporary jargon of correctional facilities, and therapeutic community now used to describe jails, prisons and other institutions of incapacitation. Reformation for Gibbons (1980), centers on education of inmates through which their anti-social attitudes and values are changed into socially acceptable ones. It is a process by which convicts acquire social skills for effective participation in conventional society. A reformatory punishment involves the infliction of pain on a person in order not to commit crime of a particular sort. Igbo (2006) argues that reformatory sentences operate through a learning process which makes the criminal aware and appreciative that it is wrong to commit crime. The awareness of the wrongfulness of criminal acts rather than the fear of punishment is the factor that reforms the offender (Igbo, 2006). The court here, Igbo (2006) concludes, awards a sentence with the treatment of the offender in mind rather than his punishment. Further on reformation, Opara (2010) sees reformation as making the offender better by trying to change his deviant behaviors. It means infusing in him the will to refrain from criminal behavior. From the foregoing, the philosophy of punishment in Nigeria remains punitive despite the current shift to correction which is only theoretical.

2.4 Rehabilitation and Criminality Control

Rehabilitation is a system of making the discharged prisoner useful to himself and the society by imparting in him/her skills and knowledge that will reintegrate him/her back to the society upon discharge. Rehabilitation, according to Igbo (2008) gained ascendancy during the course of the 20th century. Up to the present time, the trend all over the world seems to be one of growing emphasis on the reformation-rehabilitation of the criminal offender. Both correctional spokesmen and prison reformers lend their professional voices to the growing call for the idea of rehabilitation and correction rather than punishment as such. Igbo (2006) sees 'treatment' as the essential element under the rehabilitative approach to punishment. Vold (1979) viewed rehabilitation as the process of 'straightening out' the offender deep with his own personality. He maintained that the rehabilitation activities of the modern prison generally have been of two kinds viz: psychological or psychiatric treatment and educational or vocational treatment.

2.5 Reintegration and Criminality Control

The process of accepting back and being re-united into one's social group, family or work group without conditions after ensuring that one's (ex-convict) anti-social behavior has been reduced to the barest minimum. Ezeajughu (2021) opines that controlling crime and criminality through prison rehabilitation programmes have been of great concern to many citizens and the Nigerian government in general. This is not only because many inmates come out worse-off than they came-in but also because Nigerian prisons have been enormously characterized by some problems which several studies have indicated to be the reasons for the inadequacy of the system as a corrective institution. For instance, Nigerian prisons are 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 spirit, which destroys the individuals. Thus we could insinuate that Nigeria prison system tend to destroy the individual members of the community as against its essence of rehabilitation. Kpae and Adishi (2017) have asserted that contact with the prison institutions in Nigeria makes the less hardened individuals to be more hardened in criminality activities upon release with more tendencies than not to relapse to criminal activities, which generates high frequency of recidivism. In the same vein, the penal institutions sub-systems; the justice, the police, prison yard and the operative's ways of administering and enhancing criminal behaviour and recidivists than serving deterrence, repentance, reformatory and reconciliatory attitudes between reconvicts and people in free society to enhance confidence in physical and conceptual security (Adetula *et al*, 2010).

2.6 Theoretical Framework

This study adopts Rehabilitation theory as its theoretical foundation. Jean Hampton, the major adherent of this theory sees punishment from different points of view that the aim of the penal system should be treatment and correction. The assumption of rehabilitation is that people are not natively criminal and that it is possible to restore a criminal to a useful life, to life in which they

contribute positively to the development of themselves and the society.

According to Packer as cited in Dambazau (2007), rehabilitation theory teaches us that ... we must treat each offender as an individual whose special needs and problems must be known ... in order to enable us deal effectively with him. Analyzing rehabilitation as a justification for punishment, Packer further noted that the rehabilitative idea may be used to prevent crime by changing the personality of that offender that punishment in the theory is forward-looking; that the inquiry is not into how dangerous the offender is but rather into how amenable to treatment he is. However, Packer also noted that the gravity of the offence committed may not give us clue as to the intensity and duration of the measures needed to rehabilitate.

In addition, Siegel (2005) affirmed that rehabilitation embraces the notion that given the proper care and treatment, criminals can be changed into productive, law – abiding citizens. Influenced by the positivist criminology, the rehabilitation school suggests that people commit crimes through no fault of their own. Instead criminals themselves are the victims of social injustice, poverty and racism, their acts are a response to a society that has betrayed them and because of their disturbed and impoverished upbringing, they may be suffering psychological problems and personality disturbances that further enhance their committing capacities. Similarly, Ugwuoke (2000) assert that, "rehabilitation requires that the offender be treated humanely with dignity and respect, be shown love, kindness and compassion not cruelty, contempt and hate".

3. DESIGN, SAMPLING AND DATA ISSUES

The research adopted the case study design method in examining the implications of correctional centers management on criminality in Enugu state. A questionnaire was drafted by the researchers for the soliciting of data. A sample size of three hundred and thirty (330) respondents comprising of staff of the Correctional Centers studied, inmates and ex-convicts was determined from the entire population of the study using Taro Yamane statistical formula. Simple random sampling technique which is the type of probability sampling in which each person in the population has equal and independent opportunity of being included in the sample for the study was adopted. Frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation were employed in the presentation and analysis while z-test was used for hypotheses testing.

4. PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The data are presented, analyzed and interpreted according to the order of our three research questions that guided the study. The data analyses are based on those data collected from the respondents through the distribution of questionnaire.

Research Question 1: How has the correctional centres' reform programmes for criminals contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State?

Table1: How the correctional centres' reform programmes for criminals contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State

s/n	Response	SA	A	U	D	SD	Total	Mean	Decision
1	It helps to restore a convicted offender to a constructive place in society through some combination of treatment, education and training.	120	110	20	20	30	300	4.0	Accepted
2	It provides education of inmates through which their anti-social attitudes and values are changed into socially acceptable ones.	120	120	20	20	10	300	4.1	Accepted
3	It enables convicts to acquire social skills for effective participation in conventional society	120	120	30	10	20	300	4.0	Accepted
4	A reformatory punishment involves the infliction of pain on a person in order not to commit crime of a particular sort	110	100	20	30	40	300	4.2	Accepted
5	The awareness of the wrongfulness of criminal acts rather than the fear of punishment is the factor that reforms the offender	120	120	10	20	40	360	4.0	Accepted
Grand Mean								3.56	

Source: Field Survey 2023.

Table 1 shows how the correctional centres' reform programme for criminals contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State (based on tabulated acceptance mean rating of 3.0). With regards to items (1,2,3,4,5), the mean score of 3.3, 3.6, 3.3, 3.8 & 3.8 respectively and Grand Means of 3.56 showed that the respondents agreed that with proper reformation in the correctional services, criminality will be reduced in Enugu State.

The implication of the study is that the reformatory programme of the Nigerian correctional services could influence the level of criminality in the state.

Research Question 2: To what extent has the correctional centers rehabilitation programme contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State

Table 2: The extent to which the correctional centers rehabilitation programme contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State

s/n	Response	SA	A	U	D	SD	Total	Mean	Decision
1	Rehabilitation helps in making the discharged prisoners useful to themselves and the society by imparting in them skills and knowledge that will reintegrate them back to the society upon discharge.	120	120	10	30	20	300	4.0	Accepted
2	It helps in straightening out the offender deep with their own personality	110	120	10	40	20	300	4.1	Accepted
3	The psychological treatment helps the convict to have mental change of attitude towards criminality	120	115	5	30	30	300	4.1	Accepted
4	It helps the offender better by trying to change their deviant behaviors.	120	100	10	60	20	300	4.0	Accepted
5	Rehabilitation contributes to infusing in them the will to refrain from criminal behaviors	100	120	10	60	20	300	4.0	Accepted
Grand Mean								3.32	

Source: Field Survey, 2023.

Table 2 indicates the extent to which the correctional centers rehabilitation programme contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State. The grand mean of 3.32, means that respondents agreed that rehabilitation of convicts helps to control crime in the society today.

Research Question Three: How does reintegration programme for crime offenders contribute to the control of criminality in Enugu State?

Table 3: How reintegration programme for crime offenders contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State

s/n	Response	SA	A	D	DA	SD	FREQ	Mean	Decision
1	Providing convicts with specific skills enable the ex-convicts to be self-reliant for survival	100	100	20	40	40	300	4.0	Accepted
2	Training offered in prison remain important in the life of prison inmates and ex-convict to face the future with a strong hope	100	100	10	40	20	300	4.1	Accepted
3	The requisite skills offered to inmates assist the ex-convicts by providing them with information on occupational requirements, employment opportunities and trends in the local labour market	100	100	10	100	20	300	3.2	Accepted
4	Education course contents offered NCS orient inmates to safety practices in the workshop	170	110	10	30	50	300	4.0	Accepted
5	Inmates always have the chance to practice what the instructor has demonstrated to enable them fit to the society upon release	100	160	20	40	40	300	3.6	Accepted
Grand Mean								3.75	

Source: Field Survey, 2023.

Table 3 above shows the mean distribution of opinions of the respondents on how the reintegration programme for crime offenders contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.

Their mean responses were positive. The grand mean of 3.75 revealed that the respondents strongly agreed that reintegration offers inmates the best necessary skills to help them fit into societal values upon discharge from prison sentence.

4.1 Test of Hypotheses

Z test was adopted for the study. Software Package for Social Science (SPSS Version 23.0 for Student Version) was used to test the hypotheses

Test of Hypothesis One

Ho: The correctional centers' reform programmes for criminals have not significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.

Table 4: Z-test on Reformation and Criminality Control in Enugu State

N		300
Normal Parameters	Mean	4.096
	Standard Deviation	1.137
Most Extreme	Absolute	.271
Most Extreme	Positive	.215
Difference	Negative	-.271
Kolmogorov-Smirnon Z		5.049
Asymp. Sig.(2-tailed)		.000

**The correctional centers' reform programmes for criminals have not significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.*

Decision Rule: If the calculated Z-value is greater than the critical Z-value (i.e. $Z_{cal} > Z_{critical}$), reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis accordingly.

Result: With Kolmogorov-Smirnon Z – value of 4.096 and on Asymp. Significance of 0.000, the responses from the respondents as display in the table is normally distributed. The statistical significance indicates that the correctional centers' reform programmes for criminals have significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.

Decision: Furthermore, comparing the calculated Z- value of 4.096 against the critical Z- value of 1.96 (2-tailed test at 95% level of confidence) the null hypothesis was rejected. Thus, the alternate hypothesis was accepted which states that the correctional centers' reform programmes for criminal have significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.

Test of Hypothesis Two

Ho: The correctional centers' rehabilitation programmes have not significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.

Table 5: Z-test on Rehabilitation and Criminality Control

N		300
Normal Parameters	Mean	3.672
	Standard Deviation	1.217
Most Extreme	Absolute	.280
Most Extreme	Positive	.180
Difference	Negative	-.280
Kolmogorov-Smirnon Z		5.215
Asymp. Sig.(2-tailed)		.000

**The correctional centers' rehabilitation programmes have not significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.*

Result: With Kolmogorov-Smirnon Z – value of 5.215 and on Asymp. Significance of 0.000, the responses from the

respondents as display in the table is normally distributed. This affirms the assertion of the most of the respondents that the correctional centers' rehabilitation programmes have significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.

Decision: Furthermore, comparing the calculated Z- value of 5.215 against the critical Z- value of 1.96 (2-tailed test at 95% level of confidence) the null hypothesis was rejected. Thus, the statistical significance indicates that the correctional centers' rehabilitation programmes have significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.

Test of Hypothesis Three

Ho: Reintegration programme for crime offenders has not significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.

Table 6: Z-test on Reintegration and Criminality Control

N		300
Normal Parameters	Mean	4.000
	Standard Deviation	1.078
Most Extreme	Absolute	.309
Most Extreme	Positive	.219
Difference	Negative	-.321
Kolmogorov-Smirnon Z		5.983
Asymp. Sig.(2-tailed)		.000

**Reintegration programme for crime offenders has not significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.*

Result: With Kolmogorov-Smirnon Z – value of 5.983 and on Asymp. Significance of 0.000, the responses from the respondents as display in the table is normally distributed. This affirms the assertion of the most of the respondents that Reintegration programme of crime offenders has significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.

Decision: Furthermore, comparing the calculated Z- value of 5.983 against the critical Z- value of 1.96 (2-tailed test at 95% level of confidence) the null hypothesis was rejected. Thus, the statistical significance indicates that Reintegration programme of crime offenders has significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.

5. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.1 Reformation and Criminality Control

In the test of hypothesis one, the result showed that the calculated Z- value of 5.215 was above the critical Z-value of 1.96 (2-tailed test at 95% level of confidence). The findings revealed that the correctional centers' reform programmes for criminals have significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State. This is more evident in table 1 where the majority of the respondents affirm to the fact. It is obvious from the data that reform programme helps to restore a convicted offender to a constructive place in society through some combination of treatment, education and training, it enables convicts to acquire social skills for effective participation in conventional society. The finding is a strong indication that a reformatory punishment involves the infliction of pain on a person in order not to commit crime of a particular sort and that the awareness of the

wrongfulness of criminal acts rather than the fear of punishment is the factor that reforms the offender.

5.2 Rehabilitation and Criminality Control

In the test of hypothesis Two, the result showed that the calculated Z- value of 4.096 was above the critical Z- value of 1.96 (2-tailed test at 95% level of confidence). The findings revealed that the correctional centers' rehabilitation programmes have significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State. Data on table 2 revealed that the respondents believe that with effective rehabilitation, reduction in criminal activities is realizable in Enugu State. The grand mean of 3.32, means that respondents were firm that rehabilitation helps in making the discharged prisoner useful to himself and the society by imparting in him/her skills and knowledge that will reintegrate him/her back to the society upon discharge, it helps in straightening out' the offender deep with his own personality. The finding implies that the psychological treatment helps the convict to have mental change of attitude towards criminality; we strongly believe that it helps the offender better by trying to change his deviant behaviors and that rehabilitation contributes to infusing in him the will to refrain from criminal behavior

5.3 Reintegration and Criminality Control

In the test of hypothesis three, the result showed that the calculated Z- value of 5.983 was above the critical Z- value of 1.96 (2-tailed test at 95% level of confidence). The finding showed that Reintegration programme for crime offender has significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State. Data in table 3 revealed that the mean responses of respondents were positive. The grand mean of 3.75 revealed that the respondents strongly agreed that the requisite skills to learn real jobs assist the ex-convicts by providing them with information on occupational requirements, employment opportunities and trends in the local labour market.

6. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- The correctional centers' reform programmes for criminals have significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.
- That the correctional centers' rehabilitation programmes have significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.
- Reintegration programme for crime offenders has significantly contributed to the control of criminality in Enugu State.

6.1 Conclusion

The study concluded that correctional centers management affected control of criminality in Enugu State. The underlying principle of modern correctional centers (prisons) system therefore, is to improve, rehabilitate, deter the offender and others, and prepare them to play a fit and proper part in society once released. Prison therefore provides a confinement where socially and legally interned people who wronged the society are kept for reformation, rehabilitation and possible reintegration.

6.2 Recommendations

- Prison-based rehabilitation programmes are most effective when they are based on a full diagnostic and individual assessment of the offender and his or her situation. Such an assessment needs to occur as soon as possible after the offender's admission to the CC and, if at all possible, serve as the basis for a comprehensive and individualized intervention plan.
- Government should build rehabilitation villages for discharge persons before final reintegration back into the society.
- Enugu State Government should attempt to provide jobs for inmates after their release in order to discourage joblessness which serves as one of the reasons for relapse.

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