

THE DEFINITION OF CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

Correctional/Custodial Centre can be defined as a place delimited and declared as such by the law of the state and created to ensure restraint and custody of individuals accused or convicted of violating the criminal laws of the state. It is a place where offenders are kept as punishment for crime committed. It also serves as a place where persons are kept while awaiting trial.

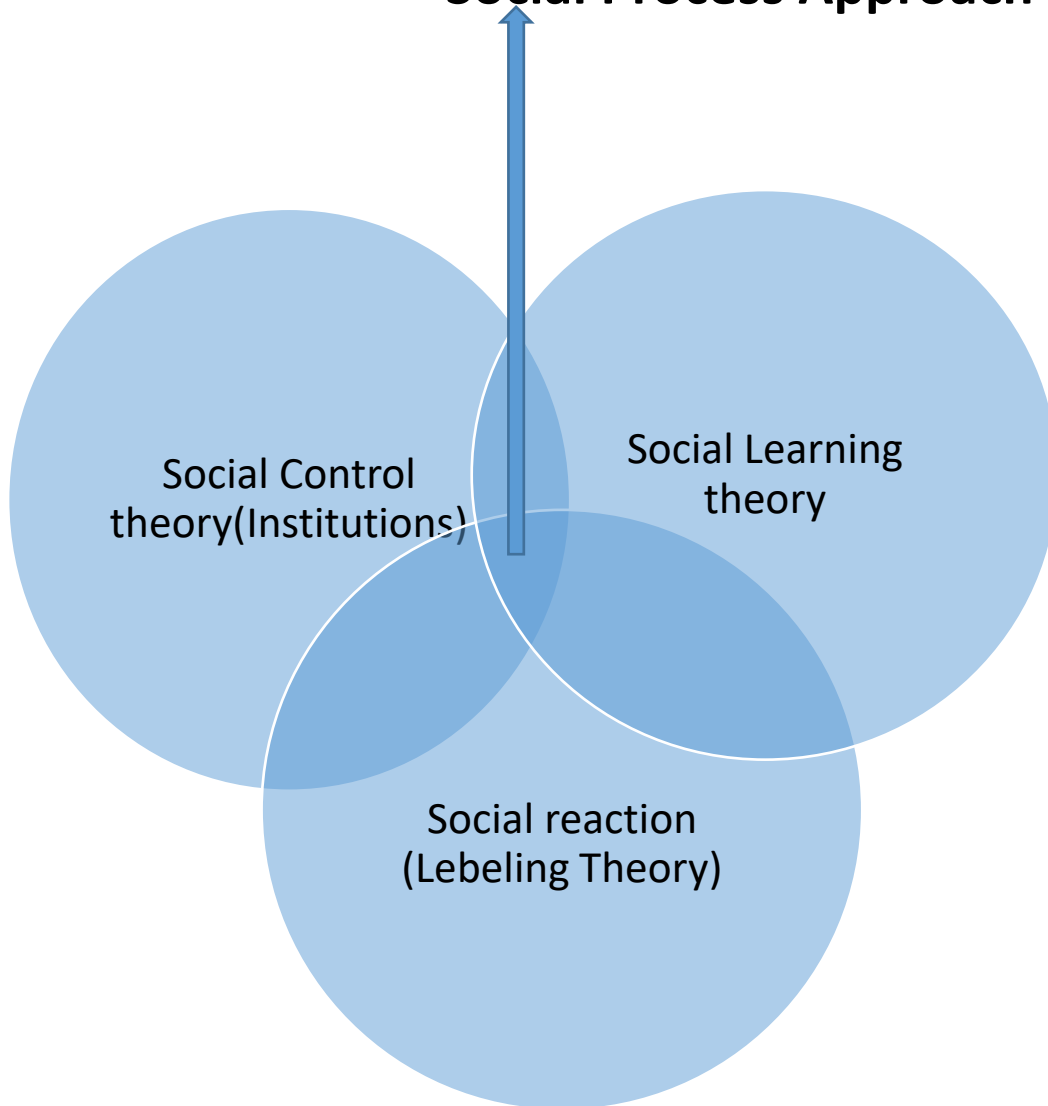
Correctional Decree No. 9 of 1972, section 2(i) and (ii) and the Correctionals Act. Cap. 366 laws of the Federation of Nigeria 1990, state that:

- (i) The minister of internal affairs may by order in the federal gazette declare any building or place in Nigeria to be a Correctional centre and by the same or subsequent order specify the area for which the Correctional is established.
- (ii) Every Correctional centre shall include the grounds and buildings within the Correctional enclosure and any lock up house for the temporary detention or custody of Inmates newly apprehended or under remand which is declared by the minister by order in the federal gazette to be part of the Correctional.

Thus, the pronouncement(s) of the minister of interior as stated above can create a Correctional centre within the geopolitical entity called Nigeria. Consequently, a Correctional centre can be described as a place where offenders are

THEORY OF CRIME

Social Process Approach



Source: Larry J. Siegel (9th edition) 2007, *Criminology, Theories, Patterns and Typologies*. Thomson Wads wood U.K.

SOCIAL LEARNING: regarding social learning theory or approach, here, an individual is assumed to be of good behaviour but upon interaction with family members, maybe father, mother and the siblings or even peer groups, who are criminal behaviour, the individual that is good before may turn criminal. For instance, this theory believes that, a father or mother or any of the family member who is an armed robber, the son or daughter may learn armed robbery from the father or mother or family member as the case may be.

In summary this theory, posits that, criminal behaviour is a learning process

SOCIAL CONTROL (INSTITUTIONS): Under this approach, it is assumed that, an individual is bad ab-initio. However, upon interaction with social institutions, such as norms, values, folk tales, folkways, folk laws cultures, family, education, law enforcement agencies, the courts, army, religion institutions among others, the individual behaviour may be corrected that is, the individual who is criminal minded or who use to exhibit behaviour in conflict with the law, will have his behaviour moderated or control by the above named social institutions.

In summary, agents of social control or social institutions can help to correct offenders (people whose behaviour are in conflict with the law).

SOCIAL REACTION (LABELLING THEORY): here, the argument is of two folds: in the first instance, an individual who is innocent of crime but is being labelled as criminal may turn out to be criminal in reaction to his being labelled as criminal. This theory posits that people who are not criminals but often being labelled as criminals may more often than not begin to exhibit criminal behaviour.

In the second instance, an individual who are criminals, who people continuously labelled as criminals, and as a result begin to stigmatise them, in reaction to that, these individuals who are criminals may tun recidivists.

In summary, innocent person or convicted criminals may turn to be hardened criminals in reaction to labelling .

History and the development of Penal System in Nigeria

The Pre-colonial Era

In Nigeria, the practice of confining people in custody for their wrong-doings predates the Nigerian state. According to Okunola, Aderinto and Atere (2000) in Olorunmola(2018:12):

Jail terms as a form of punishment for offenders was not new to many soc ieties in pre-colonial Nigeria. For example, the traditional legal systems in the North established the Gidan Yari (which is often behind the palace of the Emir); the Yorubas had the Ogboni room and the Edos had the Ewedo house.

A history of all of the major tribes in Nigeria shows that there were institutions where perpetrators of crimes were confined in the pre-colonial era. For example, in Lagos Faji used to be a place where offenders or suspects were confined and such culprits were made to do some community service specifically environments sanitation. These pre-colonial penal institutions were referred to as gaol and warders referred to as gang drivers. Thus, different ethnics groups in Nigeria had different method of punishing offenders in their midst. (Okunola, Aderinto, Akanle and Atere, 2002).

The Colonial Era

Modern Correctional Service came into being with the advent of the colonial government in Lagos in 1861. The Correctional Service, the police and the judiciary were established as part of the administration in order to give room to the dispensation of justice. According to (Egu, 1990) in 1862, Freeman was authorized to appoint some judicial and ancillary officers, necessary and germane for execution of judicial functions. These were preambles for establishment of modern Correctional Service in Lagos colony. In 1872, Broad Street Correctional Centre was commissioned with capacity for 300 inmates. However, Correctional Service enabling law came into being in 1876. The Nigerian Correctional Service system was fashioned after the British system. It should be noted that with extension of the colonial administration and influence into other communities in Nigeria, Correctional Centres establishment were introduced to them. By 1891, Correctional Centres had been constructed in areas that are now known as Edo and Delta States but were administered by police officers. With the amalgamation of Southern and Northern protectorates in 1914, modern Correctional Centres were extended to the Northern part of Nigeria and in order to ensure uniformity between the Northern and Southern Nigerian penal system, the Correctional Service ordinance of 1916 and the Correctional Service regulation of 1917 were introduced. In Lagos area, as well as Ijebu and mid-western Nigeria, three forms of Correctional Centres were established; Convict for those who were jailed for more than two years and a provincial for those who were jailed for less than two years while a divisional Correctional Centre was established to keep inmates jailed for less than six months however, in the Northern part of Nigeria, the system was different. Native authority administered penal institution at a lower level under the supervision of the chief warden. The Correctional Centres were administered by the Northern Inspector General of Police who was an ex-officio Director of Northern Correctional Service (Loveday, 2008). Therefore, in terms of administration the general directives and superintendence was the responsibility of the Director of Correctional Service. Senior Correctional Officials manned convict and provincial Correctional Centres while divisional Correctional Centres were supervised by the administrative officers. By 1920, the police disengaged from Correctional Service administration in the south.

The deplorable conditions of the Correctional Centres with the concomitant high death rate in most of them necessitated a commission set up in 1920 to look into the conditions of the Correctional Centres. The commission had some far-reaching consequences for further development of Correctional Service administration. Many Correctional Service administrators were usually ex-servicemen with no previous experience in Correctional Service . It was also detected that the concentration of both young and adult offenders in the Correctional Centres was neither in the interest of the former nor the society. Consequently, in 1962, a Borstal Institution for boys between the ages of 16-21 years who had been convicted of offences punishable with imprisonment was set up in Nigeria under the Borstal Institutions and Remand Centre Act .

The Post-Independence Era

The Nigerian Correctional Service went through several changes during the colonial period until 1960. By 1961, a Nigerian, F. S. Giwa-Osagie, became the first indigenous director of the service.

The appointment of a Nigerian as Director of Correctional Service ushered in a rapid process of Nigerianization of the position in the service. The increase in the Correctional Service population posed a lot of problems. The native authority Correctional Service in particular were faulty, overcrowded and understaffed. Besides, some of them were used as instruments for the victimization of political opponents, with the active connivance of the local Correctional Officials who were on the pay roll of the councils. It was because of this that the Federal Government nursed the idea of unification by taking over all native authority Correctional Service, although the move was resisted. The removal was interpreted as depriving them of their one sure means of enforcing the judgment of their native courts. The possession of a Correctional Service in the olden days conferred a great deal of prestige on a native council. This was, in fact, one of the reasons for their proliferation.

In April 1968, the Federal Government Correctional Service and the native authority Correctional Centres were unified under the Federal Correctional Service Service. Agriculture received strong impetus in consonance with the government policy on reorganization of the Correctional Service in 1971. Consequently, Correctional Service farms were established in different states of the country and were equipped with modern agricultural equipment. The establishment of wireless radio installation in various strategic locations, especially at the headquarters, provided the much needed communication link, in the absence of efficient public communication system. The dog section was created and expanded to reinforce the existing security measures. On occasions of emergency, the dogs have been effectively utilized (*Nigerian Correctional Service*, 2012). Before Chief Giwa-Osagie retired in 1972, a large-scale retraining exercise was initiated for the personnel in the former native authority Correctional Service. The department also embarked on the establishment of more modern methods of correction, which recognize that retribution, deterrence and rehabilitation are all important elements in the criminal justice system. Similarly, the need for reorganization of the Correctional Service was identified and specialists from the United Kingdom were invited to carry out this assignment. A report was later submitted, which culminated in the promulgation of Decree No. 9 of 1972, which enabled the Service to bear Arms (Osinowo, 2005).

A giant stride was also taken in the direction of solving the acute manpower shortage that had plagued the service from its inception. A powerful campaign was launched by the Public Service Commission under the chairmanship of Alhaji Sule Katagum in all the Nigerian universities in 1971 and 1972, which attracted university graduates into the Correctional Service. The influx of graduates into the system aroused the indignation of serving officials who perceived the exercise as a threat to them. To allay their fears, there was massive promotion in early 1972 which affected all ranks below that of the Director of Correctional Service (Osinowo, 2005).

Mr. J. I. Adapoyi became the Director of Correctional Service in 1972. During his three years' tenure of office, the derogatory staff uniform labelled "hot pant" was changed into a more dignified and acceptable type. A Central Officer's Mess was opened along Bank Road, Ikoyi.

Mr. A. A. Ahmadu became the Director of Correctional Service in 1975 during the historical purge of public officials. The creation of additional states in the following year gave rise to nineteen states. In response to the new administrative set-up, nineteen posts of Controller of Correctional Service were created almost immediately.

The Nigerian Correctional Service from 1980 to date

The Nigerian Correctional Service Service plays an important role in the dispensation of justice, while other institutions involved in the dispensation of justice are the police and the court. The Controller General of Correctional Service is vested with the responsibility of superintendence of the entire Correctional Service in Nigeria. The Correctional Service is domiciled in the Federal Ministry of interior under the supervision of the Minister of Interior. The Correctional Service derives its power (Cap P. 29 laws of Federation of Nigeria 2004). The Nigeria Correctional Service, the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Fire Service as well as Immigration share the same administrative board whose head is a Director/secretary. The Nigerian Correctional Service as an institution is empowered to keep custody of people who are legally detained and to reproduce inmates in various courts when called upon to do so (Cap P. 29 Laws of the federation of Nigeria 2004). Also the service is vested with the responsibility of reformation, rehabilitation, reintegration of inmates into its care. Such inmates are expected to be returned into the society as useful and obedient citizens. In the course of doing the above, the service established different mechanized farms and cottage industries all over Nigeria. Currently, the service has 144 Correctional Service, 83 satellite ones, 12 mechanized farms, 9 subsidiary farms, 124 market gardens, and 9 cottage industries. In addition to the above, it has 3 Borstal training institutions for inmates who are less than eighteen years of age and 1 open Correctional Service located at Kaduna.

Furthermore, the service has a Correctional Service staff college at Kaduna which is meant for training of very senior Correctional Service officers of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Correctional Service and above. The service also has 4 training schools for junior staff these training schools are located in Lagos, Kaduna Enugu and Birnin-Kebbi in addition to an armed personnel training school at Owerri. There are eight directorates, headed by Deputy Controller General of Correctional Service, namely: Administration and supply, non-custodial, Training and Staff Development, Operation, Medical and welfare, Works and Logistics, Inmates Training and Productivity, and lastly Budget and

Finance. These directorates are further divided into various sections and several units (Nigerian Correctional Service, 2019)

NAMES ,NATIONALITIES AND TENURES OF HEADS OF THE NIGERIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE FROM COLONIAL PERIOD TO DATE

NAME	NATIONALITY	TENURE
C. W. Duncan	British	29/10/1920 – 01/11/1921
E. L. Sallier	British	02/11/1921 – 30/03/1925
F. W. Garvey	British	31/03/1925 –18/05/ 1932
V. L Mabb	British	19/05/1932 – 03/07/1946
R. H. Dolan	British	04/07/1946 –29/03/ 1954
M. K. Carew	British	30/03/1954- 09//01/1961
W. G. Francis	British	10/01/1961- 30/04/1961
F. S Giwa- Osagie	Nigerian	30/10/1961 – 30/04/1972
J. I. Adapoyi	Nigerian	01/05/1972- 12/09/1975
A. A. Ahmadu	Nigerian	24/10/1975- 14/01/1986
M. A. Egu	Nigerian	21/10/1986 –31/5/ 1990
L. Ojo	Nigerian	01/06/1990 –30/09/ 1995
Garba Baidu	Nigerian	17/01/1995 – 29/02/1996
Ibrahim Jaruma	Nigerian	01/3/1996 – 01/08/ 2002
Abraham Akpe	Nigerian	23/08/2002 – 15/022006
Olushola Ogundipe	Nigerian	30/06/2006-31/12 2012

Zakari Ibrahim	Nigerian	01/012013 – 21/07/2014
Dr. Peter Ekpendu	Nigerian	05/12/2014 – 17/05/2016
Ahmed Jaafaru	Nigerian	17/052016 –21/01/ 2021
Haliru Nababa	Nigerian	10/05/2021 – date

THE NIGERIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE ACT 2019

President Muhammadu Buhari, signed the Nigerian Correctional Service Bill into law effective from 31st July 2019. The bill, among other things, changes the name of the Nigerian Correctionals Service to Nigerian Correctional Service.

Mr. Buhari had previously declined to sign the bill back in April after lawmakers first passed and sent it to him. He declined on the grounds that the bill violates Sections 81 and 84 of the Nigerian Constitution, which guarantees the independence of the judiciary.

Following the rejection, the lawmakers amended the bill in May and resent it to the president.

Here are 10 things you need to know about the new law.

1. The law changes the name of the Nigerian Correctionals Service to Nigerian Correctional Service.
2. The bill was first presented and read in the Senate in January 2008, 11 years ago, by a former senator and current chairma
0
n of the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC), Victor Ndoma-Egba, in the sixth assembly.
3. The law empowers the State Controller of Corrections to reject additional Inmates where the Correctional centres question is already filled to capacity.
4. The law divides the Correctional Service into two main areas which are, a) The Custodial Service and b) Non-custodial Service.
5. The Custodial Service will, among other things, take control of persons legally interned in safe, secure and humane conditions and provide support to facilitate the speedy disposal of cases of persons awaiting trial.
6. The Non-custodial Service will be responsible for the administration of non-custodial measures like community service, probation, parole, restorative justice measures and such other measures as a court of competent jurisdiction may order.

7. The objective of the law is to focus on correction and promote reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders.
8. The law stipulates that the Correctional Service will be headed by the Controller-General Corrections and a minimum of eight Deputy Controller-General of corrections.
9. The law states the Correctional Service must initiate behaviour modification in inmates through the provision of medical, psychological, spiritual and counselling services for all offenders including violent extremists.
10. The law also states that where an inmate sentenced to death has exhausted all legal procedures for appeal and a period of 10 years has elapsed without the execution of the sentence, the Chief Judge may revert the death sentence to life imprisonment. The Nigerian Correctional Service plays an important role in the dispensation of justice, while other institutions involved in the dispensation of justice are the police and the court. The Controller General of Correctional Service is vested with the responsibility of superintendence of the entire Correctional Service in Nigeria. The Correctional service is domiciled in the Federal Ministry of interior under the supervision of the Minister of Interior. The Correctional service derives its power (Cap P. 29 laws of Federation of Nigeria 2004 now Nigeria correctional Act 2019). The Nigeria Correctional Service, the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Fire Service as well as Immigration share the same administrative board whose head is a Director/secretary. The Nigerian Correctional Service as an institution is empowered to keep custody of people who are legally detained and to reproduce inmates in various courts when called upon to do so (Cap P. 29 Laws of the federation of Nigeria 2004). Also the service is vested with the responsibility of reformation, rehabilitation, reintegration of inmates in its care. Such inmates are expected to be returned into the society as useful and obedient citizens. In the course of doing the above, the service established different mechanized farms and cottage industries all over Nigeria. Currently, the service has 144 Correctional Centres, 83 satellite ones, 12 mechanized farms, 9 subsidiary farms, 124 market gardens, and 9 cottage industries. In addition to the above, it has 3 Borstal training institutions for inmates who are less than eighteen years of age and 1 open camp Correctional Centre located at Kaduna.

Furthermore, the service has a Correctional service staff college at Kaduna which is meant for training of very senior Correctional service officers of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Correctional Service and above. The service also has 4 training schools for junior staff these training schools are located in Lagos, Kaduna Enugu, Kebbi states in addition to an armed personnel training school at Owerri. There are eight directorates, headed by Deputy Controller General of Correctional service, namely: Administration, Operation, Medical and welfare, Works and Logistics, Inmates Training and

Productivity, and Budget and Finance. These directorates are further divided into various sections and several units (Nigerian Correctional Service, ACT2019)

TYPES OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA

The following classes of Correctional institutions are the ones constituted by the Nigeria Correctional service ACT 2019

TYPES OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- 1) Juvenile sub-divided into approved school, remand homes, and Borstal institutions
- 2) THE CORRECTIONALS:

Generally Correctional are categorized in accordance with the type of inmates and offence

Maximum/Convict custodial centres)

Medium custodial centres

Satellite custodial centres

Open camp custodial centres

Farm centres custodial centres

Female custodial centres

CONVICT/MAXIMUM/MEDIUM CORRECTIONAL CENTRES: Usually, the convict Correctional Service keeps custody of people whose cases are pending in court as well as those people who have been convicted. Convict Correctional Service are of two forms; we have the maximum security Correctional Service as well as the medium security Correctional Service. The former admits all classes of inmates such as condemned inmates, lifers, and armed robbers. The latter admits inmates who are on remand as well as those who are convicted but serving short terms of two years and below.

Satellite Correctional Service: These were formerly referred to as lock-up Correctional Service. These Correctional Service are located in areas that are too remote from both the convict and medium security Correctional Service. Satellite Correctional Service serves as places of confinement for people who are on remand whose cases are going on within the area but far away from the main Correctional Service. This category of inmates (on remand) when convicted would be evacuated to either convict or medium security Correctional Service as the case may apply (Nigerian Correctional Service, 2010).

Correctional Service camps: This type of Correctional Service attempts to reform the inmates by engaging them in industry and labor. Correctional Service Camps are and should be intended primarily for first offenders or star inmates who are not of sophisticated type. These inmates are sent to the camps to serve their sentences under conditions not different from those of their lives before conviction. To separate them from evil influences inseparable from life within a Correctional Service, camps are sometimes set up temporarily at sites where land clearing is in progress or particularly where local labor

is not available (Onwuli, 2002). Currently, only one Correctional Service camp existed and it is located in Kakuri, Kaduna.

Farm centers: The farm centers consist of designated institutions where inmates are engaged in production of crops and as well as animal husbandry in order to be trained and be useful on discharge thus, when such discharge they are expected to set up their own farm centers based on the vocational skills they have acquired while in Correctional Service. Another benefit derivable from such farm activities is that inmates are presumed to be able to value hard work on discharge. These farm centers are indeed mechanized and well distributed across the geo-political zones of the federation. Furthermore, allied farmers and vegetables gardens are part of the projects that are located in some Correctional Service headquarters across the federation, which are also meant for the afore-mentioned purposes. They could be made up of poultry, piggery, fishery, vegetable production and so on. Additional benefits derivable from the above is that inmates are expected to generate revenue for the federal republic of Nigeria (Ogundipe 2010)

FEMALE CUSTODIAL CENTRES: Currently, there are three of them located at Kirikiri, Lagos, Ondo in Ondo State and Auchu in Edo State. These three institutions keep only female offenders. Their modus operandi are the same as male dominated custodial centres but their staff are dominated by female genders except those on essential duties like drivers and medical personnel

NIGERIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE FARM CENTERS

Nigerian correctional service has established various mechanized farm centers in order to enhance offenders reformatory programme and to generate funds for the federal republic of Nigeria. In pursuit of this goal, According to the former Controller General Nigeria Correctional Service CG Ja'faru Ahmed (March 2017). The Nigerian Correctional Service (NCoS) reopened Correctional farms with 22 Tractors in addition to the existing machines and infrastructures in mechanized farms across the structure of Nigeria.

Examples of such farms are:

1. Ogba farm center in Edo State
2. Adim farm center in Cross- River State
3. Elele farm center in Rivers State
4. Oreh farm center in Imo State
5. Lakushi farm center in Pleateau State
6. Ogbomosho farm center in Oyo State
7. Kujama farm center in Kaduna
8. Lamingo farm center in Pleateau State
9. Lafiagi farm ,Kwara State

TYPES OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS AND REMAND CENTERS

There are different types of correctional institution for different categories of offenders which has been categorized to adult and juvenile offences.

1) **REMAND HOME**

This is an institution meant for correction and rehabilitation of a young offender who is less than 18yrs. They are usually between the ages of 10yrs to 17yrs. The period here is usually temporary and short compared to borstal home and approved school. The objective of these Service is to prepare them for correction and rehabilitations. Remand homes serve as detention/custody homes for juvenile awaiting trial or disposal after a guilty verdict. Children in need of care and protection and children beyond parental control are also kept in remand homes while social inquiry are been prepared.

APPROVED SHOOLS

Approved schools are residential institutions to which young people are sent by court usually for committing offences or because they are deemed to be beyond parental control. We have the approved school for boys and also for girls. Approved schools are meant to instill quality character in children and lay good career foundation through teaching and learning so that they can be competent and self-reliant citizens after they might have been reintegrated back into the society. These schools emerged as a result of lack of good academic performance by the children during and after being reintegrated back to the society

Apart from the government rehabilitation Service, there are several private ones that are managed by individuals, which parent pay for. For instance there is a private rehabilitation centre located in Kano in Kano state.

There are a lot of challenges that confront most of the government owned facility. There is no adequate care according to Imani (1977) instead of this institutions acting their correctional or remedial roles they served as mostly as what may be termed as accommodation arena, where boys and girl are accommodated pending when their term will be over or when their parent will come and pick them.

In Lagos State, there are two remand homes and three approved schools .

- 1) The boy's remand home Oregun.
- 2) The girls remand home. Idi-Araba.
- 3) The senior boys approved School Isheri
- 4) The junior approved school, Birell, Avenue Yaba
5. The girls approved school, Idi-Araba

There are different types of correctional institution for different categories of offenders which has been categorized to adult and juvenile offences. Remand Homes are institutions meant for correction and rehabilitation of a young offender who is less than 18yrs. They are usually between the ages of 10yrs to 17yrs. The period here is usually temporary and short compared to borstal home and approved school. The objective of these Service is to prepare them for correction and rehabilitations.

We have the approved school for boys and also for girls. Apart from the government rehabilitation Service, there are several private ones that are managed by individuals, which parent pay for. For instance there is a private rehabilitation centre located in Kano in Kano state.

There are a lot of challenges that confront most of the government owned facility. There is no adequate care according to Imani (1977) instead of this institutions acting their correctional or remedial roles they served as mostly as what may be termed as accommodation arena, where boys and girl are accommodated pending when their term will be over or when their parent will come and pick them.

It is evident from the study that children in conflict with the law. Prof. Isabaela Okagbie opined that almost every aspect of the juvenile justice system dealing with children in conflict with the law, from arrest until final disposition ,the welfare and best interest of young offenders are not adequately preserved and protected in Nigeria

General examples of Remand Homes in Nigeria are :

1. Benue State Remand Home, Markudi.
2. Imo State Remand Home, Owerri
3. Kastina State Remand Home, Kastina
4. Kastina State Reformatory Residential Centre, Kastina
5. Osun State Children's Correctional Center, Oshogbo
6. Yobe State Remand Home, Damaturu
7. Lagos State Special Correctional Center for Girls Idi-Arabia Lagos.
8. Lagos State Special Correctional Center for Boys Oregun Lagos.

BORSTAL

Borstal institutions: The borstal institutions are meant for the training of young offenders who should normally be less than 18 years of age and below. Currently, these institutions are located in Abeokuta, Ilorin and Kaduna. However, in line with Correctional Service reformation it is expected that more of such institutions will be established across the 36 states of the federation. Inmates in borstal institutions should not be mixed with mature adults in convict and medium security Correctional Service so as to enhance their reformation.

Borstal is a term used to describe a system of juvenile Detention Service that existed in United Kingdom for most of 20th Century. They serve as reformatory institutions focused on re-educating delinquent youths. Borstal started as an institution to cater for young offenders who the law considers incapable of forming the necessary criminal intent. The idea originated in 1895 in England with the Gladstone Committee as an attempt to reform young offenders. The system was introduced in 1902 but was given its basic form by Correctional Commissioner in 1922. Each institution consists of houses containing, ideally, not more than 50 young offenders, with housemaster or house mistress and house staff.

the Borstal System was to separate young boys from adult criminals in the hope of protecting the young boys from brutal Correctional treatment and reforming them into law abiding citizens. The formation of this institution was predicated upon the high rate of juvenile delinquency in the United Kingdom at the time. In order to address this situation, an English reformatory system designed for youths between 16 and 21 years, was initiated. The experiment started at Bedford Correctional in 1900 when eight young inmates were transferred to be given separate training. They were moved to a convict Correctional situated near the village of Borstal outside Rochester, Kent, in 1902. It was from this village the name Borstal was taken. Main elements in the Borstal programs included education, regular work, vocational training, and group counseling. Some Borstal, such as Lowdham Grange, were opened having no walls or gates. However U.K has abolished the system by the Criminal Justice Act of 1982 thereby giving way to the establishment of youth custody centres

The Borstal institution is an arm of the Nigeria Correctional Service which was established to care of the needs of young offenders. The idea of this institution was patterned after the Borstal Homes in Britain whose establishment was predicated upon the high rate of juvenile delinquency.

The legal mandate establishing Borstal Training Institutions in Nigeria is known as "Borstal Institutions and Remand Service Act 1960 EFFECTIVE 1962". The Act empowers the High Courts and Chief Magistrate Courts to commute juvenile delinquents in conflict with the law and or beyond parental control to 3 years Borstal Training. It also makes provision for 1 year probation after discharge. The age bracket

for admission into the Institution according to the Act ,is 16 to 21 years and mainly for males. Presently there are three Borstal Institutions in Nigeria (See figure 1). The one in Kaduna, Kaduna State which is the oldest, has an average population of four hundred and twenty (420) boys. The other ones are in Abeokuta in Ogun State, and in Ilorin ,Kwara State with average populations of one hundred and eighty (180) and one hundred and fifty five (155) boys respectively. (NCoS records, 2017)As earlier stated,Bostal training institutions and remand centers are part of custodial center centers CAP P29 law of Nigeria 1st April 1962 established bostal institutions and remand centers in several parts of Nigeria. Also Child Rights Acts 2003 gives legal backing to treatment of juvenile in conflict with the law retreatment in children in conflict with the law in Nigeria. First schedule, sec 9 (5) of Nigeria correctional act 2019 specifically mentioned and recognized Bostal institutions and remand centers “for detention and treatment of juvenile offenders”. Bostal training institutions and remand centers all over the federal republic of Nigeria admits, treats and train young offenders (juveniles) aged 16-22 also called “Beyond parental control” (BPC) for adult literacy class (in place of primary education) and also for them the (offenders) and then treat and train them from Junior Secondary 1 to Senior Secondary 3 and presentation for WAEC and NECO O’level examinations and for JAMB (Joint admission and matriculation board) for those who are interested. In addition to the above, young offenders who are incarcerated in the above training institutions are encouraged and made to undergo vocational training such as barbing, welding, carpentry, hairdressing, tailoring, dyeing and bleaching, catering such that they become skilled in those vocational trainings and later be presented for trade test and obtain certificates in such vocational trainings so that upon release from custody such ex-offenders would have been reformed and on their way for rehabilitation and reintegration into the society. This is because it is expected that such offenders who have undergone vocational trainings and obtained trade test certificate should have been purged of their anti – social behavior that brought them to the correctional centers in the first instance. Therefore, they are dued to have been reformed and assisted by government, nongovernmental organizations(NGOs)philanthropist another public spirited and humanitarian individuals to settle down and practice their traits thereby becoming useful and law abiding citizens of their communities. In addition, some of the reformatory activities that takes place in adult custodial centers discussed above also takes place in Bostal training institutions and Remand homes As afore-stated, currently, there are three bostal institutions in Nigeria located at Abeokuta in Ogun State, Ilorin Kwara state and Kaduna Kaduna state. Whereas we have various remand homes across the federal republic of Nigeria.

NON-CUSTODIAL INSTITUTIONS

According to the Nigerian Correctional Act effective from 31st July 2019

1. The Nigerian Non-custodial Service is responsible for the administration of non- custodial measures, including

- (a) Community service
 - (b) Probation
 - (c) Restorative justice measures
 - (d) Parole
 - (e) Any other non-custodial measure assigned to the Correctional service by a court of competent jurisdiction
2. There shall be National Committee on Non-custodial measures to be appointed by the President and constituted by the national Assembly
3. The National Committee on Non-custodial shall consist of:
- a. The Controller-General
 - b. Deputy Controller-General in charge of Non-custodial Service
 - c. A retired High Court Judge
 - d. The Director of Social Welfare, Federal Ministry responsible for youth and sports
 - e. The Director of Youths, Federal Ministry responsible for youth and sports
 - f. The Inspector-General of Police or his representatives, not below the rank of commissioner
 - g. A representative from the:
 - 1. Ministry responsible for interior, not below the rank of a Deputy Director
 - 2. Ministry of Justice, not below the rank of a Deputy Director and
 - 3. Administrative of Justice Monitoring Committee and
 - 4. The three representatives of non-governmental organizations working in the relevant sector.

The National Committee on Non-Custodial Measures shall establish the technical committee on non-custodial aspects as spelt out above for full implementation.

TREATMENT OF OFFENSERS

What is correction? : Correction means change or to rectify an error or inaccuracy. The action or process of changing something or somebody that is wrong; (Definition from Oxford English Dictionary)

What is correction in relationship to Correctional service?: It means amendment, rectification, rebuke or even punishment, a bringing into conformity with a standard;
to rid offenders of their anti-social behavior that brought them in conflict with the law

The Aims and Objectives of Imprisonment

Aims of Correctional Service: the basic goals of Correctional Service are two: These are punishments in order for the offender to be remorseful and deterrence on the part of the offender and potential offenders. However, the aims of imprisonment generally accepted are the following;

- i. **Retribution:** This particular aim of is the bedrock of the Nigerian courts and public which is the main reason why people are sentenced to jail terms
- ii. **Deterrence:** Imprisonment serves to deter both the inmate and the public at large. Everybody dreads deprivation of liberty. Jail term terrifies the majority of people and tends to make them better law-abiding citizens. This is general deterrence. There is specific deterrence, which brings punishment personally to the convict. With the hard and unnatural life in Correctional Service, the convict will learn a lessons
- iii. **Protection of society:** This, in most cases, is temporary as society is only secure from the menace of the inmate when he is in Correctional Custody. But when he returns to society, danger of his recourse to crime arises. But permanent protection is achieved where the inmate is reformed and rehabilitated on discharge. A most successful and permanent protection is achieved by executing the convict, as in the case of armed robbers in Nigeria and capital cases. Articles 58 and 59 of the “Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Inmates” adopted by the United Nations states inter alia that the purpose and justification of a sentence of imprisonment or similar measure as deprivative of liberty is ultimately to protect society against crime.

iv. **reformation , rehabilitation and reintegration:** These are very important and indeed the dominant aspects in the modern penal practice. In a bid to re-socialize offenders, that is, to carry out effective reformation, rehabilitation an re-integration of offenders back to the society as useful and law abiding citizens, some steps needs to be embarked upon in order to achieve such an onerous programme. The ultimate goal here is to return a hitherto anti-social offender back to the society not only to become useful to himself but for the individual to be useful to his family and the society at large instead of being a threat to himself his family and the society at large.

Therefore, in order to achieve the above the following steps are sine qua non to effective reformation

programmes.

According to Afujue (2003) the need to define set objectives is very important in any effort to put in place an effective reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration should aim at the following instructions 1. To enhance as well as facilitate post correctional service adjustment of discharged offenders. 2. To help them to get reintegrated into the society without going back to crime and criminality. 3. To reduce the gap between offenders skill and experience and the labor market. This effort should originally begin from the day an offender is brought to correctional service. The pursuit of an effective aftercare project requires multi disciplinary approach. It also requires inter-sectoral interventions.

STEPS REQUIRED

- (i) Every offender should be treated as an individual who is peculiar even though his offence(s) may be similar to that of other offenders.
- (ii) Therefore thorough classification of inmates must be carried out
- (iii) The need analysis/diagnosis of each offender has to be carried out by professionals.
- (iv) (iii) Based on need identification, relevant programmes have to be designed for each offender.
- (v) It must be mentioned here that the offender should be allowed to make sufficient inputs in the programme.
- (vi) He/she will be able to say what he/she wants as well as take part in designing the programmes of his reformation(either to improve his/her level of education or to learn a trade among so many trades e.g carpentry, hair dressing ,shoe making , soap making, tailoring, welding , printing etc). It should be noted that most of the offender had no good means of livelihood, education and accommodation before their sentences. These gaps are significant enough to lure them to crime.
- (vii) Therefore while in correctional services, correctional officials are expected to use their time of sentences to address these needs.
- (viii) The offenders thinking skill needs to be enhanced to make them realize that they can channel their ability or talent to productive ventures and making a living therefore.
- (ix) (iv)He should be encouraged to imbibe the culture of dignity of labor. The offender should be exposed to trades of his/her choice or the one identified to be good for those with low mental numeracy, they are exposed to educational programmes while, those who were already in school before their sentences are encouraged to continue with their educations.
- (x) Since one of the objectives of effective reformation, rehabilitation, reintegration is to enhance post-discharge adjustment of offenders, there is the need to involve employers, networking with employers and other organizations, and motivating offenders, will be very necessary for effective reformation, rehabilitation, reintegration service. This does no longer leave reformation rehabilitation and reintegration officers in doubt as to what they should do.
- (xi) Care needs to be taken to research into the areas that the offenders can easily get employed and be or self-employed on discharge.

- (xii) (vii) To make the offenders very employable, their education and skill abilities have to be increased, they should be exposed to appropriate qualifying examinations. The whole process should be practical.

(xiii) They need to be fed spiritually everyday .They need spiritual counselling

CHALLENGES

- (i) The correctional facilities may be a very big challenge to the actualization of this dream of RRR.e.g. imprisonment itself can be very traumatic and frustrating. However, if the aftercare officers are up and doing, link efforts with interested/relevant outfits including NGOs can be of help.
- (ii) (ii) The offenders themselves may be a source of challenge. To lure them into correctional programmes as well as sustain their interest is a big task that demands tireless efforts of the social worker with the support of other units of the service like the ITP(INMATES TRAINING AND PRODUCTIVITY), psychologists, Chaplains etc.
- (iii) (iii) The support of employers and other organizations may also be a source of challenge for reason of stigmatization among others. The correctional service social worker should be daring and resourceful before he can impress it on these important organs.
- (iv) (iv) Funds for post- discharged Inmates, accommodation and supervision are another challenge to reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration services. Proactive arrangements are required to address them.

THEORIES OF CORRECTIONS

Deterrent Theory

According to Daniel I. Nkwocha, Kenneth Omoyibo, Abdul R. Yesufu , and Adeniyi T. Adegoke N/D,One of the primitive methods of punishment believes in the fact that if severe punishment were inflicted on the offender it would deter him from repeating that crime. Biblically, it is said in Proverbs 23:13, spare the rod and you spoil the child, and it also said that the heart of the child is the abode of the devil, only the cane or the rod can flush it out. So therefore it is our belief that our forefathers have been applying this theory probably unconsciously and it has been working for them. Those who commit crime, it is assumed, derive a mental satisfaction or a feeling of enjoyment in the act. To neutralize this inclination of the mind, punishment inflicts equal quantum of suffering on the offender so that it is no longer attractive for him to carry out such committal of crimes. Pleasure and pain are two physical feelings or sensations that nature has provided to mankind, to enable him to do certain things or to desist from certain things, or to undo wrong things previously done by him. It is like providing both a powerful engine and an equally powerful brake in the automobile impelled by taste and good appetite, which are feelings of pleasure a man gets from over-eating. Gluttony and Surfeit make him obese and he starts suffering disease. This causes pain. He consults a doctor and thereafter starts dieting. Thus the person before eating in the same way would think twice and may not at all take that food.

In social life punishment introduces the element of 'pain' to correct the excess action of a person carried out by the impulse (pleasure) of his mind. We all like very much to seize opportunities, but abhor when we face threats. But in reality pain, threat or challenges actually strengthen and purify a man and so an organization.

The basic idea of deterrence is to deter both offenders and others from committing a similar offence. But also inherent in Bentham's theory was the idea that punishment would also provide an opportunity for reform.

While a person goes on seeking pleasure, he also takes steps to avoid pain. This is a new system of political philosophy and ethics developed by Jerome Bentham and John Stuart in the 19th century called **utilitarianism**. It postulates that human efforts are geared toward "maximization of pleasure and maximum minimization of pain as the goal... "The main ethical imperative of utilitarianism is, the greatest good for the largest number of people; or the greatest number of goods for the greatest number of people". The fear of consequent punishment at the hands of law should act as a check from committing crimes by people. The law violator not merely gets punishment, but he has to undergo an obnoxious process like arrest, production before a magistrate, trial in a criminal court, etc. This brings about a social stigma to him as the accused. All these infuse a sense of fear and pain and one thinks twice before venturing to commit a crime, unless he is a hardcore criminal, or one who has developed a habit for committing crimes.

Deterrent theory believes in giving exemplary punishment through adequate penalty.

Imitation Theory

Tarde's social process theory of criminal behaviour is reflected in his belief that all of the important acts of social life are carried out under the domination of example. Upon this belief, he formulated his theory of imitation, through which he explained the process of acquiring criminal behaviour. He advocated that his theory applies not only to criminal behaviour but also to other types of behaviour, such as suicides, stealing, and assassination. All such acts done as people imitate others.

Gabriel Tarde's Laws of Imitation

1. The first law of imitation is that men imitate one another in proportion as they are in close contact; This is similar to an adage that says show me your friend and I will tell you who you are because friends or close associates are bound to imitate each other
2. The second law of imitation is that the inferior imitates the superior. Peasants imitate royalty, small town and rural residents imitate the acts of city residents.
3. The third law of imitation is the law of insertion; "when two mutually exclusive fashions come together, one can be substituted for the other. When this happens, there is decline in the older method and an increase in the newer method. He explains this, using the gun rather than the knife for murder (Reid 1976:210) in Daniel I. Nkwocha, Kenneth Omoyibo, Abdul R. Yesufu , Adeniyi T. Adegoke N/D,

Gabriel Tarde's theory of imitation according to Daniel I. Nkwocha, Kenneth Omoyibo, Abdul R. Yesufu , Adeniyi T. Adegoke N/D, is applied here to explain how the offenders imitate and why they should imitate the prison officials. Tarde says that all important acts of social life are carried out under the domination of example. This informed why it is possible to reform prison inmates. There is a high level of close contact between the prison inmates and the prison officials and that is why the prison inmates imitate the prison officials in consonance with Gabriel Tarde's second law of imitation, which states that, the inferior imitates the superior.

What is warrant?: This is a document issued by a legal or government official authorizing the police or another body to make arrest, detain, transfer, search premises and persons, or carry out other assignments as may be specified on the document.

Sources of Warrants

There are different types of warrants and these warrants come from different sources.

1. **The Courts of Law:** The law courts issues remands warrants, detention warrants, reproduction warrants, release orders, and commitment warrants. It is important to note that whether the source is a magistrate court or a High court, any of these warrants is accepted and recognized in the Correctional provided it possesses the qualities of good warrants.
2. **Military tribunals (Court Martial):** The military orderly room also referred to as court martial is very powerful. It has legal power and has authority to issue warrants of detention or commitment to the Correctional. The court has the legal right to detain or commit any officer who has gone contrary to the laid down rules and regulations of the military to Correctional after trial.
3. **The Executive Arm of Government:** The President of the Federal Republic or any state Governors has the power to issue warrant of detention on pleasure or release on pleasure (HEP) (at His Excellency's Pleasure). This is legally approved in the constitution as one of the powers of the President or the Governor.
4. **The Correctional Authorities:** The Correctional authorities have the power to produce a warrant of transfer of an Inmate often called Forms 5 and 5A. This is called warrant because that authority is taken along with the Inmate, authorising the other Correctional to accept the Inmate.
5. **The Police:** The police authority can produce both the warrant of arrest and search warrant.

Types of Warrants

There are many types of warrants in use or that are acceptable in the Correctional.

- A. **Remand Warrant:** This is the type issued by the court to the Correctional to keep a person that is having a pending case in court. It contains a suit number, offence committed, name of offender and the issuing court. It also carries an adjournment date. It is this legal document that empowers the Correctional authorities to keep awaiting trial inmates in Correctional custody.
- B. **Detention Warrant:** This is a type of warrant issued to the officer in charge of a

Correctional centre that empowers him to keep a person in custody on the orders of the Inspector General of Police, state governor or the president particularly under military regime on matters relating to breach of peace or for security reasons. A detainee could be brought to Correctional centre under the cover of a detention warrant.

C. Reproduction Warrant: This is a warrant issued by the court to the police or Correctional officials to reproduce an offender who has a case to answer in a court of law. When the reproduction warrant is issued to the police or the Correctional, the designated police officer will bring it to the Correctional record office. The record officer will collect the warrant from the police and use it to bring the offender out of the cell. The record officer will thereafter register the real warrant and the name of the Inmate in the court book. The police or the Correctional officer will sign the court book and the gate book before the warrant and the offenders are finally handed over to him for reproduction in court.

D. Release Order or Warrant: This is a warrant with which a person is removed or released from lawful custody. Release warrant could be issued by a law court when a detained person is found to have no case to answer. This type of warrant is normally issued on the advice of the Director for Public Prosecution. A court can also issue the release order when a convicted inmate pays a fine. The chief judge of a state or a senior magistrate can also issue a release warrant during jail delivery exercise in the Correctional. The prerogative of mercy council can also order the release of inmates.

E. Transfer Warrants: Another name for this type of warrant is Form 5 and 5A. It is used for the transfer of convicted Inmates from one Correctional to another. To transfer Inmates, Correctional Forms 5 and 5A are completed and forwarded to the zonal co-

coordinator of the zone concerned for his approval and signature. On approval, the zonal co-coordinator returns Form 5 to the transferring Correctional centre as an authority for the transfer, while Form 5A is dispatched to the receiving Correctional as the authority to take the Inmates into custody.

F. Commitment Warrant: This type of warrant is normally issued in respect of convicted Inmates only. It is a warrant issued in place of a remand warrant when an offender is found guilty by the law court. A commitment warrant must be received with every convicted Inmate. It is the legal authority for keeping a convicted Inmate in Correctional custody. A commitment warrant is the only authority the Correctional superintendent has for holding a Inmate in the Correctional centre.

G. Warrant of execution of condemned Inmate:

Features of genuine Commitment Warrant ;A genuine warrant is noted for the following nine features:

- (i) The name of the offender must be inscribed or must be put on the warrant.**
- (ii) The name of the correctional centre must appear on the warrant**
- (iii) The offenses committed by the offender must be put on the warrant**
- (iv) The sex or gender of the offender must be clearly specified on the warrant**
- (v) The date, time and place the offense was committed must be put on the warrant**
- (vi) The date the warrant was issued must be put on the warrant**
- (vii) The signature of the judge or the person issuing out the warrant must appear on the warrant.**
- (viii) It should be specified clearly where the warrant is made out of. This is because a warrant made out from outside a particular country is not acceptable in another country or a warrant issued out by a judge or president of a judicial body in a state in Nigeria for instance say Ondo State is not acceptable in Ekiti State because it would be taken that the judge or the person who so issued the warrant in Ghana for instance has no jurisdiction over anybody in Nigeria. So also, in the particular example of a warrant issued in Ondo State over a person or concerning a person in Ekiti State, It is also certain that the person who so issued the warrant has no jurisdiction over anybody or any matter/ case in Ekiti State.**
- (ix) Special endorsement: In case of no.8 above such warrant issued in another country or in another state over or on an offender in another country or state will need special endorsement by a judge or magistrate before it becomes valid and acceptable in a country or state where it is meant to be executed**

Admission process at the custodial centre Gate lodge: The process of admission of inmates into jail houses begins from the gate lodge of the facility concerned. The officer who brings in an inmate into the correctional centre must accompany him/her with a commitment warrant which is legal paper (authority) issued by a legal entity (a court of competent jurisdiction/a military tribunal etc). The first port of contact therefore, is the gate lodge where the officer of the law bringing into the correctional centre will first meet with the correctional officer.

Gate keeper: The gate keeper must ensure that the person brought in is the person named in the admission warrant lay, observing the following relevant points/features on the warrant to make sure that the warrant is valid. Each admitted inmate is given a rub down search and entered into the gate book/record.

ADMISSION PROCESS IN THE RECORD OFFICE :

Upon entry into the record office which is normally attached to the gate lodge or not too far from it, the gate keeper submits the admission warrant to the records officer and hands over the inmate as well. The inmate is again given an ordinary search, for any prohibited items after which his wristwatch, shoe's, belts, handsets, writing materials (biro, exercise books etc), chains and any other valuable are collected and recorded and then kept in special store meant for that purpose. These items are meant/must be released back to the inmate upon release from custody. The records officer makes his own entry into his records/books and weighs the inmate check his/her property and keeps custody of the property. The inmate is then sent to the chief warder officer to be sent or allocated to cell.

Admission Board

Next is the admission process: The inmate face the admission board which must be constituted and the inmate made to appear before it not late than 24hours (normally) after arrival at the custodial centre. Admission board or reception board is the concluding of admission but the beginning by the inmate's process of reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration (RRR).

The composition of the admission board is as follows:

1. The superintendent in-charge of the correctional centre or his second in command (2 1/c)
2. The medical officer
3. The record officer
4. The welfare officer
5. The chief warder
6. The yard master (probably)

At the admission board the Inmate/inmate is interviewed, classified, allotted into workshop and cell appropriately. His health status, nature of crime, his standing whether is awaiting trial, on remand, convicted or detainees will be taken into consideration.

Allocation of Cells and Labour

After all the processes of admission must have taken place, Inmates are allocated to various cells. The following are factors that influence the allocation of cells and labour:

- (1) Health status

- (2) Nature of crime
- (3) Convicted or Not convicted

1. Health Status: The most important factor that influences cell allocation is the health status of the inmate. It is not every kind of sickness that is given the same treatment. Inmates with tuberculosis are usually separated from other inmates. This is to avoid the spread of the sickness to the other inmates.

Asylum Cells: Inmates with mental problems are kept in the asylum. And they are taken care of by the medical officers who are experts in psychiatry.

Inmates with minor illnesses and injuries are kept in the clinic cells for treatment until their situations improve, when they will be relocated to other cells

Nature of Crime: To avoid congestion in the Correctional yards, Inmates with different types of cases (crimes) are separated from each other. Armed robbers are not kept together with inmates who are convicted on charges of rape or stealing.

Star Inmates are separated from habitual Inmates (recidivists). The essence of this is to prevent contamination of the star Inmates by the recidivists.

Equally, condemned Inmates are kept separate from other Inmates, since the nature of their offence is that one day, they must be killed. They are awaiting death and could be called upon to die as prescribed by the law. They are always not happy and can take the life of any inmate who crosses their path or quarrels with them since they are certain that they must die. A majority of them are always praying for upheavals in the yard that can provide an atmosphere for a jail break or escape, so that they can find their ways out of the Correctional.

2. Convicted and Non-Convicted Inmates: There are two major classes/categories of inmates. **Convicted inmates:** These are people who have been found guilty of an offence at the court. They are now serving a term of imprisonment. Within this group, there are those serving short term sentences and those on long term sentences. Also among them you have those who committed different types of offences.

This group constitutes the largest number of Inmates and they know when they will be discharged or released. Those who learn different trades in Correctional are selected from this class of Inmates. It is from this group that cook Inmates are selected to serve others. Both inside and outside gangs are also selected from this group. This group are the owners of the yard and they are separated from others.

Unconvicted inmates: This group of Inmates have not been found guilty of any offence by the law court. They are awaiting trials who are still facing trial in the law courts.

This group of people do not know when they will leave the Correctional, their stay is not defined. Many of them end up being convicted. So as an awaiting trial group, they are kept apart from the convicts. They do not wear uniform, while the convicted Inmates put on uniform. No matter their offences this group are kept separate from the convicted Inmates.

4. Labour: Labour groups are formed from the convicted Inmates, while the unconvicted do not go outside. Among the

convicted Inmates, there those who cannot go out because of their nature of crime, e.g. rapists.

Labour gangs in the Correctional centres are selected from the convicts on the grounds that they are healthy and well behaved.

Staff Positions and Duties Performed

The Superintendent In-charge is the overall boss of the prison. He is the official representative of the prison authorities. His functions and duties are numerous. However, he delegates some of these duties.

Among his major duties are:

- i. He is in charge of general supervision and administration of prison;
- ii. He receives and oversees the management of rations supplied to the prison. According to cap 366 section 98, he shall from time to time test the quality and quantity of the ration given to the prisoners.
- iii. He approves visits to the inmates. He also receives important visitors to the prisons.
- iv. He receives stores, donations and gifts on behalf of inmates.
- v. He approves and oversees the safe keeping of prison records and documents.
- vi. He renders monthly and annual returns of the prisons to the appropriate quarters. He also writes and renders the monthly intelligence reports of the prison.
- vii. He Oversees and ensures the maintenance of high standard of discipline among the staff and the inmates. viii. He approves annual and casual leaves to staff and reports resumption from leave to the appropriate quarters.
- ix. He reports escapees via Form 50 and orders search parties.
- x. He presides over the admission and discharge board. He is the chairman of the boards.
- xi. He orders and ensures regular searching of the cells, the workshop and the prison kitchen. xii. He recommends inmates for transfer, jail delivery and to the prerogative board of mercy.
- xiii. Approves gangs to be passed out of the prison. xiv. He inspects and addresses staff weekly parade. xv. He approves topics for staff lectures and oversees the conduct of such lectures. xvi. It is his duty to hand over the condemned criminals to the sheriff for execution.
- xvii. He gives evidence at Coroners inquests court. xviii. He ensures regular maintenance of the gallows.
- xix. He carries out regular inspection of the yard.
- xx. He investigates prisoners' complaints.

To be able to carry out these functions effectively, cap-366 section 90 recommends that the Superintendent In-charge should reside very close to the prison. He is directly accountable to the Controller in charge of the state command who in turn reports directly to the Controller-General of prisons, through the zonal coordinators.

ROLES OF WELFARE OFFICERS IN THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF OFFENDERS.

(i)Welfare officers should assist offenders to contact family members, friends and relations- It helps to maintain the bonds between mother and children and improve the smooth running of the prison.

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, Rule 37:

Offenders shall be allowed under necessary supervision to communicate with their family and reputable friends at regular intervals, both by correspondence and by receiving visits.

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, Rule 79:

Special attention shall be paid to the maintenance and improvement of such relations between an offender and his families are desirable in the best interests of both.

(ii) They assist offenders in contacting lawyer and legal aid counsel for pro bono cases

Body of Principles for the Protection of all Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, Principle 18:

Interviews between a detained or imprisoned person and his legal counsel may be within sight, but not within the hearing of a law enforcement official.

(iii) They should help in the arrangement of what is often called family visit or long visit. It creates a forum for family members to reinforce their links with the member who is in the correctional service.

(iv) Welfare officers censoring of all letters, phone calls, making sure that incoming and outgoing correspondence does not contain any material which is forbidden such as weapons, drugs or bad news. Offenders should have access to only approved correspondents. Incoming correspondence is opened in the presence of the offender to which it is addressed. The number of staff checks that the envelope does not contain anything that is forbidden.

(v) To control illegal telephone calls in and out of correctional service. Welfare officer can arrange for official phone station where offenders can make or receive telephone calls. Then use modern technology to band all other calls.

(vi) Assisting offenders to acquire the resources and skills they need to live well outside correctional service. This means for example linking that offenders do in correctional service to the work possibilities outside.

(vii) They assist offenders who are about to be discharged to make arrangements for possible places to settle after they are released and to create some form of social structure which will help them to be re-accepted into the society

(viii) They should develop partnerships with civil society and educational organizations in the community in order to increase the opportunities available to offenders. This is done in partnership with various government, community and religious organizations.

(ix) They should make provision for offender to have access to reading materials, television. These enable the offender to be aware of some events which are taking place in the civil society, it reduces the abnormality of the correctional service experience and also of making sure that offenders do not become completely detached from the community to which he or she will return to on release.

(x) An offender may only be punished after a formal disciplinary hearing conducted according to the adopted procedures which results in finding of guilt. Such hearings should be conducted on an individual basis. If, for example, there has been a mass refusal to obey a rule or an assault involving a number of offenders, the case of each must be heard separately and punishments imposed on an individual basis.

(xi) No offender should be punished twice for the same offence. This means that if the offence, for example an assault or an attempted escape, has been referred to an external court, this should not be followed by an internal disciplinary hearing.

(xii) Administrative punishments may include a formal recorded warning, exclusion from work, forfeiture of wages (where these are paid for correctional work), restriction on involvement in recreational activities, restriction on use of certain personal possessions, restriction on movement in the correctional services.

(xii) Punishments should not include any restriction on family contact, either by letter or by visit. Apart from any other consideration, this would be a punishment on the family or friends of the offender

(xiii) The punishment imposed by a disciplinary hearing should always be proportionate to the offence which has been committed.

(xiv) Instruments of physical restraint may be used with doctor's prescription. The involvement of doctors in certifying that prisoners are fit for a particular type of punishment is a sensitive one.

(xv) Prisoners should be marched in rows and in silence.

(xvi) When it is necessary to cross the road with a large party of offenders, the officer must go to the centre of the road and by out stretching his arms, halt traffic.

(xvii) If anything unusual happens during duty outside no matter how trivial must be reported to the correctional service keeper.

(xviii) Different classes of offenders should be kept in separate gangs as far as possible

(xix) The correctional service officer must ensure that any work given to the offender must be completed and so prevent idleness

(xx) Discipline must be maintained at all time therefore unnecessary talk and conversation during work is forbidden good discussion on the job at hand is not forbidden.

(xxi) Over familiarity with offenders is not permitted

(xxii) Discrimination of any kind must be avoided thus all offenders should be treated alike.

(xxiii) Correctional service officer should be fair and firm and should avoid unnecessary shouting and raving at offenders.

(xxiv) Complaints by offenders should be brought to the knowledgeable of the superior.

(xxv) Officer should not threaten a offender outside the yard of reporting him to superior officer, it may engender escape and violent behavior from the offender, rather any misconduct should be reported once in the yard for disciplinary action.

(xxvi) Discipline and good order should be maintained with fairness but with no more restriction than is required for safe custody and well ordered community life.

(xxvii) Offenders shall be treated with human dignity and self-respect thus on no account should an officer push or slap an offender

(xxviii) Officer should constantly supervise the activities of prisoners to ensure that discipline is maintained in the yard.

The Chief Warder

The Chief Warder is another officer in the general administration of the prison. He works under the instruction of the superintendent in charge. The chief warder is the subordinate head of the junior staff. He acts as the intermediary between the superintendent and the subordinate staff. He is also the functional link between the superintendent and the

prisons in the yard. The position of chief warden is very sensitive as far as the security of the prison is concerned. His major duties include the following:

- i. He ensures that discipline is maintained among the warders and the inmates. He issues from 96.
- ii. He prosecutes during adjudication iii. He receives and treats complaints from warders and prisoners.
- iv. He attends to daily weighing of inmates ration. He tests inmates' foods before serving.
- v. He carries out routine inspection of the yard.
- vi. He ensures peace and discipline in warders' barracks. vii. He is a member of the admission and discharge boards.
- viii. He passes out gangs and allocates prisoners in the yard. ix. He keeps records of location of every prisoner in the yard.
- x. He conducts testing of rods, iron bars and other security devices in the yard.
- xi. In the absence of the superintendent in charge or any other senior officer, he takes charge of the general administration of the prison pending their return.
- xii. He conducts routine search of cells.
- xiii. He conducts inmates' visits. The chief warden works hand in hand with the officer in charge.

The gate man: must be an intelligent ,responsible, honest , hard working and loyal staff

(i)He receives all prisoners ,staff and visitors into the correctional centre

(ii)He shall make sure that the warrants of all inmates are correct

(III)He makes entry to the gate book as per movements of all goods, staff, inmates and visitors in and out of the correctional centre

(iv)He is responsible for cross-checking warrants of all inmates meant for admissions, discharges, release , acquitted etc whether they are correct or otherwise

(v)He is responsible for alerting the officer -in- charge of all important happening in the gate lodge including VIP visitors

(VI)He is very pivotal to the entire security of the yard because he maintains vigilance at the gate regarding the control of the inner and outer gates(the two must not be opened at the same time except on special occasions when lorries and other trucks need t o enter the yard for important assignments)

(vii)He makes sure that unauthorized persons and contraband do not enter the yard

The Record Officer

The records office is another important office in the prison yard. The officer in charge of the records office is as important as the office, hence he performs the duties with his subordinates. After the gate man, the next officer to receive the inmate is the records officer.

The following duties are performed by the record officer.

- (i) He conducts the mandatory search on the newly admitted inmates.
- (ii) He enters the particulars in the all classes of prisoners.
- (iii) He enters the particulars in the awaiting trial or convict register, depending on the nature of incarceration.
- (iv) He collects and keeps all the inmates' properties.
- (v) He maintains all the financial transactions of inmates and keeps all remand warrants in the case of AT (M) or (F).
- (vi) He collects and keeps all commitment warrants in the case of convicted prisoners.
- (vii) He receives production warrants from courts and prepares inmates for court.
- (viii) He ensures that all inmates who are due for hearing go to court on the appropriate date.

- (ix) He keeps and maintains the daily state of the prison.
- (x) He prepares, on behalf of the superintendent, the statistics of the inmates.
- (xi) He reports escapes and deaths to the superintendents in charge.
- (xii) He issues back to the deserving the inmates their properties - may be on discharge.
- (xiii) He gives information about inmates to the courts on request.
- (xiv) He prepares lists for jail delivery for the superintendent in charge.
- (xv) He is fully involved in goal delivery in the yard. He is the person that will bring all inmates' warrants for goal delivery.

The Ration Clerk/Cook Warder

The feeding of inmates is very important. Both the ration clerk and the cook warder are very important as they play crucial roles. In this regards, they carry out the following roles in the feeding of inmates:

- i. Ration clerk receives food items form the ration contractor on behalf of the superintendent in charge.
- ii. He issues out food items to the cook warder. iii. He prepares bills for payment of ration contractors. iv. He ensures that standard is maintained in the quality of inmates' feeding.
- v. He also maintains the quantity of foods. vi. The cook warder supervises the cooking of inmates' food and ensures the quality of food for inmates, determines the quantity of food to be served to the inmates and makes sure that it goes round.

Skill Acquisition in the Prison

On admission, every prisoner is allowed to choose which trade he or she wants to learn while in the prison. However, prisoners will be guided with the options available, that is, the trades and workshops that are functional in the prison. This is made known to the prisoners by the admission board constituted by the Superintendent in charge of the prison, who must be guided by standing order (S.O) of the Nigeria Prison Service.

This introduces the process of reformation and rehabilitation as the prisoner is introduced to the kind of skill he/she wants to acquire for his/her eventual resettlement on discharge. While he is learning the skill or the trade, he is also under character remoulding. The prison officer in charge of the workshop is performing the duty of reforming the prisoner.

This is done so that the prisoner on discharge would not only have acquire skills but also is reformed. The process of reformation is not the duty of one person (officer) in the prison. It is a collective effort, as there exists division of labour among the officers (reformers). Some officers are tradesmen (in the workshops) while some are general duty officers, medical officers, welfare officers, and so on. All these groups of prison personnel exist for a common purpose.

The Death Penalty

Methods of Execution

Section 214-224 of the prison Standing Order 2011 clearly spelt out the mode of execution of condemned inmates thus:

214. The superintendent-in-charge at those prisons where executions are carried out shall ensure that scaffold and appliances are kept in good condition. They shall ensure that sufficient stock of the following items are kept in good condition:

- (a) The rope;
- (b) The pinioning apparatus;
- (c) The cap;
- (d) A bag capable of containing sand to the same weight as the prisoner in his cloths. This bag shall be of the approved pattern, with a very thick neck well padded on the outside with small canvas to prevent any damage to the rope. No unnecessary tests should be carried out either with the rope or bag;
- (e) A piece of chalk ;
- (f) A ruler, or graduated pole, six feet long;
- (g) A pieces of thread. Such thread should be strong enough to support the rope without breaking;
- (h) A tackle to raise the bag of sand, or the body, out of the pit; and
- (i) Wrist straps; body belt; ankle straps.

215. The executioner shall be under the orders of the sheriff or deputy sheriff.

216. Every execution shall be carried out in accordance with the warrant signed by the state governor

217. Upon the fixing of the date for the carrying out of an execution, the controller of prisons, state command shall inform the Controller-General of prisons, Zonal co-ordinator and the superintendent-in-charge of the prison where the execution is to take place; in line with the extant circulars governing executions.

218. The superintendent-in-charge shall ensure that the record of the execution is appropriately entered and a copy sent to the controller-general of the prisons, zonal co-ordinator and controller of prisons of the state.

219. After the execution, the appliances shall be carefully examined and any damage that may have occurred repaired. The rope and pinioning apparatus shall be kept in a dry place and all leathers lubricated with Vaseline.

220. The superintendent-in-charge shall not allow casts to be taken off the heads of the executed prisoner.

221. The burial of executed prisoners shall be by arrangement between the superintendent-in-charge, the office of the sheriff and the medical authorities of the local government area. Burial shall be in a municipal cemetery. A senior officer deputed by the superintendent-in-charge shall witness the burial.

222. Mechanical restraints shall not be used on condemned prisoners whilst inside a prison except the superintendent-in-charge so directs. While outside the prison for any reason, the use of mechanical restraint shall be at the discretion of the superintendent-in-charge. No mechanical restraint shall be used while the prisoner is appearing in court.

223. The in-charge of escorts of condemned prisoners outside the prison shall be an experienced staff not below the rank of inspector, selected by the superintendent-in-charge; the escort shall always consist of not less than two staff of each prisoner.

224. The property of executed prisoners shall be sent to their next of kin unless otherwise directed by the prisoner, in the form of a will.

The Role of the Sheriff and Superintendent In-charge

The Sheriff: The chief registrar of the high court is the sheriff. In most cases the sheriff remains the Inspector-General of Police. Among its functions, the sheriff fixes the date and time of execution. It is also his duty to execute the death sentence and certify that the order has been carried out by appending his signature on the reverse of the order of execution. It is also mandatory for him to be in attendance at the inquest to give such evidence as may be required by the Coroner. The sheriff also issues instructions to the executioner. It is also compulsory for the sheriff to be present at every execution.

Finally, the superintendent is to be responsible for the day-to-day maintenance of the gallows. He shall carefully examine the conditions and mechanisms of the gallows from time to time and particularly on the last day before an execution and shall obtain a certificate from Public Works Department that the gallows have been tested and is in perfect working order.

The Role of the Executioner and Medical Officer

The executioner: The executioner is also called a hangman. He works under the direction of the Sheriff. It is the duty of the executioner to see that the head of the condemned person is neatly covered over with a hood. This prevents the condemned person from seeing what happens during the last terrible moment.

It is also his duty to strap a leather belt round the person's body fastening the arms.

It is also his duty to pull the hangman's lever.

He puts and adjusts the hangman's rope round the neck of the condemned person.

It is the executioner that entirely handles the operation of the death machine at the gallows.

The Medical Officer: After leaving the condemned person's lifeless body to hang for about one hour, it is the duty of the medical officer to climb down the ladder into the pit with his stethoscope to confirm and be absolutely sure that the person is dead.

The medical officer also performs the post mortem examination.

Together with the superintendent in charge of prison and the sheriff, he attends as well as gives evidence at the inquest.

Staff Adjudication Process

When a warder is alleged to have committed an offence against discipline, a report is made to that effect to the superintendent in-charge

who will then order a preliminary investigation to be carried out after the filling of information before him. Form 96 will be issued to the accused warder, requiring him or her to reply in three days. The form 96 issued to the accused must be returned within 72 hours.

If the accused admits the charge, he will be punished according to law without formal proceeding. If the charge is denied, the adjudicating officer will appoint a date and time for hearing and trial. The place where the hearing and trial are held is called adjudication room. This is usually a place located within the Correctional centre. The proceedings are called orderly room proceeding.

When the accused is arraigned before the adjudicating officer, he is marched in without cap or belt by the prosecutor (usually the chief warder), then the charge is read to him and he is required to make a plea. If he pleads not guilty, or he remains silent, plea of not guilty shall be entered and the adjudicating officer will proceed to hear evidence from the prosecution witness in support of the charge, and the accused is allowed to cross-examine the witness if he so desires. Then, the defence and witness make their statements. The prosecution witness then cross-examines the defence. The accused witness then cross-examines the defence. The accused could call witness in support of his defence but will not be represented by anybody. Inmates could be invited to give evidence for or against the prosecution or defence. The adjudication officer must remain impartial throughout the proceeding. He must not take side with either the defence or the prosecutor.

After hearing the prosecution and the witness and the defence statements, the adjudicating officer will write his summary. At the conclusion of the case, if the evidence fails to prove the prosecution's case convincingly, the adjudicating officer will dismiss the charge and a verdict of not guilty is entered, but if the case is proved the verdict will be guilty. After due consideration, the offender is allowed to make his statement of extenuation if he has any., thereafter, the adjudicating officer awards appropriate punishment. He then signs and dates the proceedings at the end of the process. The orderly room proceedings are then forwarded to the officer in charge of the yard or the controller of the command as the case may apply

Offences Against Discipline (for Subordinate Correctional Officers)

Any subordinate Correctional officer commits an offence against discipline if he:

- (i) Incites or encourages Inmates to engage in a mutiny or have knowledge of any such mutiny or intended mutiny and does not without delay give information thereof to his superior officer.

- (ii) Strikes or uses violence against or uses threatening or insubordinate language towards his superior officer.
- (iii) Willfully disobeys any command of his superior officer.
- (iv) Commits the offence of being drunk.
- (v) Without leave from his superior officer, absents himself from quarters or state or deserts or attempts to desert from the Correctional service, or persuades or endeavours to persuade processes or attempts to procure any person to desert.
- (vi) Is found sleeping or drunk on his post while a guard on sentry, or leaves his post before being regularly relieved.
- (vii) Being employed on duty, is found sleeping or drunk or leaves before regularly relieved (except in pursuit of an escaping Custodial whom he ought to apprehend).
- (viii) Falsely states on enlistment that he has never been convicted or imprisoned for a criminal offence or that he has never served in the Correctional department, or the police or the constabulary at a West African colony or protectorate or in the Nigerian military forces.
- (ix) Being under arrest or confinement, leaves or escapes from his confinement, before he is set at liberty by relevant authority.
- (x) Neglects or refuses to assist in the apprehension of any member of Correctional department charged with any offence; or pawns, sells, loses by negligence, injures any arms, accoutrements, clothing or any medal or decoration granted him for service or for good conduct.
- (xi) Steals any money or goods which is the property of any member of the Correctional department or steals or receives any such money or goods, knowing them to have been stolen or embezzled from any member of the Correctional department or from the government.
- (xii) Commits any act of plunder or wanton destruction of property or commits any offence against the person or any inhabitant of the colony and protectorate; or is guilty of any other act, conduct, disorder or neglect as the prejudice of good order and discipline, though not specified in the foregoing cases shall be deemed to have committed an offence against discipline and is liable to punishment according to the degree and nature of offence.

Punishment includes fines, attachment of monetary value to item(s)damaged, suspension from duty, deferment of increment, and in some cases arraignment before a court. Senior

STAFF ADJUDICATION PROCEDURE

According to section 613-638 of the Nigerian Correctional Service ACT 2011, STANDING ORDERS as spelt out below after Preliminary investigation must have been done:

Correctionals officers are subject to the civil service rules like other civil servants however, 613.The Service shall provide and promote fair hearing for all staff accused of violating rules, regulations, and who are subject to disciplinary proceedings. Accordingly, there shall be Commissioned and Non-commissioned staff disciplinary committees. The Commissioned staff disciplinary committee shall be at the National Prisons Headquarters' while the Non-commissioned staff disciplinary committee shall be at the respective Zonal Prisons Commands.

614..The Service shall ensure that proper procedure is followed in order to enforce and maintain discipline.

615.Where a non-commissioned staff member is alleged to have violated any rule or regulation, a charge shall be preferred against such staff on Prison Form 96 and a query, in the case of a commissioned staff.

616.The affected staff shall sign all copies of the Form 96 or query issued as evidence of service.

617.The affected staff shall return the Form 96 or the query issued within 72 hours.

618. Disciplinary proceedings in the case of misconduct shall be either summary or non-summary.

619. In an alleged case of misconduct or unsatisfactory service, an investigation shall be carried out by the Prison keeper to gather the facts of the case.

620. The findings of the investigation shall be forwarded to the Superintendent-in-charge who authorized the investigation.

621. Where there is sufficient evidence to substantiate the allegation from the investigation, the case shall proceed on trial.

622. Where there is no sufficient evidence to substantiate the allegation from the investigation, the case shall be

dismissed.

623. Where the offence is of a criminal nature, the case may be referred to the Nigeria Police for appropriate action.
624. The trial shall be conducted by an adjudicating officer who shall be a Commissioned officer appointed by the Superintendent-in-charge.
625. The affected staff may object to the appointment of the Adjudication officer and give reasons for his objection.
626. Where the Superintendent upholds his objection, a replacement shall be provided.
627. The offence shall be read and explained to the affected staff, who shall be required to enter a plea of guilty or not guilty and the plea, recorded accordingly.
628. Where the affected staff member pleads guilty to the allegations the Adjudication officer shall conduct a summary trial and recommend appropriate sanction(s) or punishment.
629. Where the affected staff pleads not guilty to the allegations, the prosecutor shall present the facts of the case by calling witnesses and the staff member shall make his defence.
630. Where the affected staff pleads "Not Guilty", the trial shall proceed thus :
- (a) The Prosecutor shall be required to prove the case, call witnesses and tender exhibits where applicable;
 - (b) All evidence shall be taken by affirmation;
 - (c) The Prosecutor shall examine his witnesses and the affected staff shall be allowed to cross-examine the witnesses called by the Prosecutor and to inspect any exhibit being tendered;
 - (d) The affected staff member shall have the right to object to any submission made or exhibit tendered ;
 - (e) The Prosecutor may re-examine his witnesses ;
 - (f) The affected staff shall be required to enter his defence, call his witnesses and tender exhibits;
 - (g) The prosecutor shall cross examine the witnesses of the affected staff;
 - (h) The affected staff may re-examine his witnesses ;
 - (i) The Adjudicating officer may call any witness he deems necessary to clarify or establish any facts) of the case ;
 - (j) The prosecutor and the affected staff shall have the right to cross-examine any witness called by the Adjudicating officer;
 - (k) The Adjudicating officer shall summarize his findings and pronounce his verdict and the affected staff shall be given the opportunity for a plea of mitigation; and

(1) Where the affected staff member is found 'Guilty' the Adjudicating officer may recommend appropriate sanctions) as provided in the Prison Act.

631. The summary of proceedings including recommendations shall be forwarded by the Superintendent-in-charge, through the Controller of Prison in the state to the Assistant Controller-General of Prisons in the Zone, who shall forward same to the Controller-General of Prisons for approval.

632. The record of proceedings shall be kept in the file of the affected staff, and all other relevant files and the verdict entered in his Prison Book 80.

633. Where the affected staff is not satisfied with the outcome of the trial, he shall have the right to appeal within 14 days of notification of verdict.

634. The penalty awarded shall be suspended until the appeal is determined.

635. An Appeal Committee shall be constituted to hear the appeal.

636. The Appeal Committee on hearing the appeal may sustain, increase, reduce or nullify any verdict awarded thereof.

637. The outcome of the appeal shall be communicated to the affected staff on the approval of the Controller-General of Prisons by the Controller of Prison State Command through the Superintendent-in-charge.

638. Records of the appeal and its determination shall be kept in the affected staff file.

Inmate,s Adjudication Process

When an Inmate is accused of committing an offence against discipline, the chief warden will bring him before the superintendent in charge after a rub down search, for adjudication. No form 96 is issued to such Inmate.

His number, name, the sentence, dates of sentence and discharges and name of prosecution witness will be entered in the Correctional adjudication book.

After the Inmate has answered his name and number, the charge will be read to him. Then he will make a plea of whether guilty or not guilty.

After the plea, the evidences of the witness and the accused will be taken.

The adjudicating officer could examine any witness or the accused. The accused will be allowed to cross-examine the witness too if he so desires.

After bearing the evidence, the adjudicating officer will determine his findings and where evidence fails to sustain the charge, the charge will be dismissed and where the case is proved, then he will enter the verdict guilty and award punishment accordingly. He then signs and dates the proceedings at the end.

Offences Against Correctional Discipline (Inmates)

- (1) Violation of any of the Regulations of the Correctional Service.
- (2) Common assault by one Inmate on another or on an officer
- (3) Indecent or disorderly behaviour.
- (4) Insulting or threatening language to any officer or Inmate.
- (5) Receiving or having in possession any article not allowed by the Correctional regulation.
- (6) Willfully injuring or destroying any tools or any clothing or other articles – the property of government.
- (7) Idleness or negligence at work
- (8) Wilful mismanagement of work
- (9) Wilful disabling himself from labour
- (10) Attempting, conspiring, or assisting to escape.
- (11) Secreting any article whatever

- (12) Making any frivolous or groundless complaint.
- (13) Abetting the commission of any Correctional offence.
- (14) An Inmate leaving without permission from the officer in charge of the gang which he is attached to or the part of the Correctional to which he is confined.
- (15) Loitering about in the yard or lingering in the yard when they are not opened out.
- (16) Removing, defacing or painting any distinct number or mark worn on the clothing or person.
- (17) Tampering in any way with Correctional locks, lamps or light or other property.
- (18) Taking without authority any of the Correctional clothing or any of the Correctional kits of any other Inmate.
- (19) Manufacturing any article without the knowledge or permission of any officer of the Correctional.
- (20) Omitting or refusing to help any officer of the Correctional in case of any attempted escape or an attack upon another Inmate.
- (21) Disobeying any lawful order of an officer of the Correctional or omitting or refusing to perform duties in the manner prescribed.
- (22) Any act or conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline
- (23) Personal violence against any officer or servant of the Correctional.
- (24) Mutiny or incitement to mutiny.

Differences in Proceeding

There are however a few differences between the process of staff adjudication and that of the Inmate. While an accused staff is arraigned before the adjudicating officer by being marched in without cap and belt, an inmate is only given a rub-down search before appearing before the adjudicating officer without being marched in. At the end of the proceedings, while the staff is marched out of the orderly room, the Inmate is allowed to leave without any formal procedure.

Another major difference is that Form 96 is issued prior to staff adjudication whereas no formal form is issued prior to Inmate adjudication. Finally, the type of punishment awarded at the end of staff adjudication is quite different from that of the Inmates. However, the sequence of proceedings in both cases is quite similar.

Adjudication in the Correctional service is very important in Correctional administration; it facilitates reformation and rehabilitation. It also assures the behaviour of the Correctional staff and Inmates, since they are punished when they offend.

CHALLENGES OF NIGERIA CORRECTIONAL SERVICE(NCoS)

1. Stigmatisation of the entire system; Institution, personnel and Inmates by the society
2. No provision for restorative Justice
3. Congestion in the Correctionals, leading to death, diseases.
4. Too many awaiting Trials (being the majority of the inmates population in custody 60%-70%)
5. Poor facilities and dilapidated structures
6. Poor Inmate Ration (food) both in Quantity and Quality
7. Violation of Human Rights
8. Shortage of personnel
9. Poor training of personnel
10. Poor condition of service for personnel
11. Lack of enough Logistics
12. Inadequate Arms and Ammunitions
13. Lack of sufficient Accoutrement
14. Stigmatization of the ex convict
15. Stigmatization of the Correctional personnel and ex-convicts by members of the public
16. Lack of sufficient workshop and training facilities
17. Lack of enough Black Maria to convey Correctionals to and from courts
18. Lack of enough Ambulances to convey Inmates to hospitals
19. Riots, Jail breaks and Escapes are rampant worrisome

REFERENCES

Cox and Wade (1989). *The Criminal Justice Network: An Introduction*.
Iowa: AMC Publishers.

Larry J. Siegel (9th edition) 2007, *Criminology, Theories, Patterns and Typologies*. Thomson Wads wood U.K.

Daniel I. Nkwocha, Kenneth Omoyibo, Abdul R. Yesufu , Adeniyi T. Adegoke N/D,, Prisons and correction of offenders in Nigeria National Open University of Nigeria Headquarters 14/16 Ahmadu Bello Way Victoria Island ,Lagos

Larry J. Siegel (9th edition) 2007, *Criminology, Theories, Patterns and Typologies*. Thomson Wads wood U.K.

Nigeria prison service, 2011, *Standing Orders'* Federal republic of Nigeria official gazette, Lagos 31st Dec 2011.

Nkwocha, D.I. (2009). *Criminal Justice Administration and Penology: An Introduction*. Owerri: Divine Mercy Publishers.

Olawale, Wole (2005). *Divisional Digest for Prison Workers*. Owerri: Alphabet Nigeria Publishers.

OlorunmolaJ.J 2018. *The treatment of high profile prisoners in Lagos State,Nigeria*, a Ph.D dissertation,Ibadan . university of Ibadan,Ibadan Nigeria

Omu, L. (2008). *Basic Principles of Penology in Nigeria*. Port Harcourt: Anyfovy Complex.2

Osinowo, 2005 in OlorunmolaJ.J 2018. *The treatment of high profile prisoners in Lagos State,Nigeria*, a Ph.D dissertation,Ibadan . university of Ibadan,Ibadan Nigeria

Reid, J.D. (1976). *Crime and Criminology*. U.S.A.: The Dryden Press.