

EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF VOCATIONAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES IN CORRECTIONAL CENTRES IN ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA

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Keywords:

Evaluation,
Implementation,
Vocational Welfare,
Programmes,
Correctional Centres.

Abstract: The study investigated the evaluation of the implementation of social welfare programmes in correctional centres in Enugu State, Nigeria. One research question and one null hypothesis guided the study. The design for the study was evaluative research design. The area for the study was Enugu, Nsukka and Oji river correctional centres in Enugu State, Nigeria. The population for the study was 2958 inmates and staff in the correctional centres. The sample for the study was 290 staff and 266 inmates totalling 556 respondents. Proportionate stratified random sampling techniques was used in drawing the sample for the study. The instrument used for data collection was a questionnaire which was face validated by three research experts. The internal consistency reliability coefficient for the instrument was obtained through Cronbach Alpha method. The data collected were analysed using mean scores and standard deviation, while t-test statistic was used to test the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. The following findings emerged from the study: the respondents (staff and inmates) were generally of the view that: vocational welfare programmes to a great extent are provided in correctional centres in Enugu State. It was found that the staff and inmates in correctional centres in Enugu State do not differ significantly in their mean responses on the extent of provision of vocational welfare programmes in correctional centres in Enugu State. Based on the findings of the study, the major recommendations of the study were that deliberate efforts should be made at supervising the provision of the social welfare programmes in Enugu correctional centres and there is need for the training of staff on the provision and implementation of social welfare programmes in correctional centres in Enugu State.

Introduction

During the colonial era according to Igbo (2017), the correctional centres in Nigeria were not designed for reformation or rehabilitation; rather they were intended to be punitive. Hence, prisoners were used mainly for public works and other sorts for the colonial administrators as a form of punishment. At the end of the Second World War (1939-1945) there was a remarkable shift in penal philosophy, particularly in

colonial territories, the emphasis was no longer primarily on the punishment of criminals but there was also concern for their reformation and rehabilitation. Tinuoye (2019), stated that officially, it is claimed that the role of the Nigeria Correctional Service is tripartite in nature. First, the service is responsible for the safe custody of prisons legally interned. Secondly; it provides treatment for the inmates. Thirdly; it seeks to rehabilitate them. Arinze (2012), stated that the

philosophy of the Nigeria Correctional Services is that treatment and rehabilitation of offenders can be achieved through carefully designed and well-articulated administrative, reformatory and rehabilitative programmes aimed at inculcating discipline, respect for the law and order and regards for the dignity of honest labour. But such prospect and philosophy is better achieved if correctional centres are well equipped with adequate social welfare programmes.

The Nigeria correctional service (NCS) formerly known as Nigeria prison service (NPS) is a government agency which operates prisons. The agency is headquartered in Abuja, and it is under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior, the Civil Defence, Immigration and Correctional Services. The name was changed to the Nigeria Correctional Services by president Muhammadu Buhari on the 15th of August 2019 after signing the Nigeria Correctional Service Acts of 2019 into law as cited by Punch newspapers 15 August 2019. The law divides the Correctional Services into two main areas which are: the Custodial Services and Non-Custodial Services. The custodian services involve locking up inmates in the prison and legally depriving them of liberty while the non-custodial services have to do with probation not requiring prison sentence (Andrew, 2021). According to the Ministry of Interior (2018), prison services in Nigeria are expected in law to:

- Take into custody all those legally interned.
- Produce the suspect before the courts as and when due.
- Identify the causes of anti-social contacts of the convicts.
- Set in motion mechanism for their retraining and reformation preparatory to returning them back to the society as normal law abiding citizens.
- Generating revenue through the use of prison farms and industries.

According to the Nigeria Prison Service Manual (2013), the realization of one of the major objectives of the prison services which is the reformation and rehabilitation of convicts, are to be done through a complicated set of mechanisms consisting among others: conscientization, group work, casework session, recreational activities, religious services and adult and remedial education programmes, educational development projects, skills acquisition programmes, mid-range industrial production, agriculture service and after-care service programme. The prison's services providers should not only identify the causes of the

prisons' inmates anti-social behaviour but also endeavour to set them on the road to reform through induced self-rediscovery and eventual change for the better.

Correctional centres are therefore central to national security since all agents of social destabilization both potential and real are easily put away. Correctional Centres entails more than taking into custody and discharging as and when due. Arinze (2012), noted that the correctional centres also involves the training and reformation of convicts so that on discharge they do not relapse back to crime and criminality but are expected to become law abiding citizens of the society.

The correctional centre is defined as a place where people are kept when they have been arrested and are being punished for a crime. Andrew (2021), referred to correctional centres as institutions for the confinement of persons who are been remanded (held) in custody by a judicial authority or who have been deprived of their liberty following conviction for a crime. Tinuoye (2019), pointed out that the Nigeria Correctional Service (NCS) formally known as Nigeria Prison Service (NPS) is an institution saddled with the responsibility of keeping persons who have been legally convicted of committing or offending against the law of a state. The basic function of correctional centres according to Tinuoye (2019), include; social isolation and confinement, repentance, punishment and deterrence, protection and reformation. The Nigeria Correctional Service (NCS) (2018), noted that the Nigeria Correctional Service is statutorily expected to take into lawful custody all those duly certified to be so kept by court of competent jurisdiction, produce suspects and other prisoners in courts as and when due, identify the causes of their anti-social disposition, set in motion mechanisms for their training and reform, so as to return them to the society as law abiding citizens on discharge.

The correctional centres have the responsibility to protect the society from criminals by keeping them in custody, assuage the feeling of the injured party that justice has been done with the offending party behind the walls and protect the convicts from further criminal deterioration by taking them away from the circles of criminals. The main aim of establishing the correctional institutions in all parts of the world including Nigeria according to Andrew (2021), is to provide rehabilitation and correctional facilities for those who have violated the rules and regulations of their society. However, the extent to which this maxim is true in practice has been a subject of controversy. Arinze (2012), asserted that the

population that goes in and out of the prisons in Nigeria presupposes that there are some problems in the system, hence the prisons system has not been able to live up to its expected roles in Nigeria, despite the various reformatory measures adopted.

The Nigeria correctional centres are in a terrible shambles according to (Benjamin & Joshua, 2017), while the congestion rate among the inmates especially those awaiting trial is so high that the population capacity of 30,000 inmates is hosting over 58,000 inmates. In the opinion of Ronald (2011), the state of Nigeria prisons was equally exacerbated by the dominant military leadership that Nigeria had experienced since independence. The military in its 29 years of political leadership saw the prisons as a punitive institution and thus did not give it any attention as to develop its infrastructures and conditions. Ogundip (2013), noted that: the military did periodically visit the prisons but only to make sure that those they had detained were not allowed any measure of “comfort”. The population of inmates under them became elastic in that the capacity of each prison did not matter; all detainees had to be held in custody that the prisons became tortuous, it served the purpose of the military regime very well. Benjamin and Joshua (2017), observed that most of the detainees in the Nigeria correctional centres were held in squalid and congested cells without adequate medical care, food supplies or water and poor social welfare programmes in general. This leads to disease outbreak, environmental degradation and an increased mortality rate among inmates. In Enugu State for instance, the controller of prisons has expressed concern over the high number of inmates in the facility which had tripled its capacity. According to him, a facility for 648 inmates now harbours 2,024 inmates. While Nsukka prisons that was built for 180 inmates currently accommodates 500 inmates. However, according to the News Agency of Nigeria reports 2018, the medium prison in Nsukka, Enugu State has received a new look 92 years after it was built by the British colonial masters. The old cells were built in 1926 by the British colonial masters and are dilapidated and out-dated in standard. Speaking during the inspection, the controller of prisons, Enugu, Mr. Ndubuisi Ogbodo said that the new project was embarked by the Minister of Interior, Abdulraman Danbazau. He stated that the prison only had seven cells but a new 36 cells with better facilities and adequate security are on-going.

The conditions of the correctional centres staff are not different. According to Ahmed (2016) their

salary structure is one of the worst in Africa and the centres are regarded as one of the most underdeveloped institutions in the criminal justice sector. An important component of the criminal justice system according to Ogundip (2013) is the prison organization. Ogundip further noted that apart from meting out retribution to the offenders, prison organization is entrusted with the task of reforming and rehabilitating the offenders thus, the name correctional centres. The correctional centres are made up of inmates and staff. The staff is in charge of the administrative duties of the correctional centres (Ahmed, 2016). Udoke (2016) noted that the provision of social welfare programmes affects both the staff and inmates. Stating further, Udoke stressed that job satisfaction and efficiency of the prison staff can only be attained when adequate correctional facilities and general working condition in the prisons are in good place.

The prison inmates face a lot of challenging and inhuman treatment when social welfare programmes are lacking. Arinze (2012) stated that social welfare programmes such as medicals, security, adequate food and water supply as well as power supply enhances inmates rehabilitation and general working condition of the rehabilitators. It is as a result of poor condition of the prison centres that prompted a popular musician by name “Asa” to announce to the prison staff, that, “they are prisoners too”. This is a clear notification that the condition and status of the inmates and staff in the correctional centres are found with similarities, thus, it is assumed that there is need for empirical evidence on the provision of some social welfare programmes such as vocational welfare programmes.

Vocational welfare programmes for inmates have to do with provision of jobs, career and skills training of inmates for a better vocational adjustment in the society after their services term. Vocational welfare service according to Onah (2014) refers to information about the world of work. It includes helping inmates develop an acceptable self-image and realistic attitude to their desired vocation, educate and help inmates understand the prevailing circumstances in the world of work and the worthwhileness of legitimate occupation as well as inculcating in them the dignity of labour, acquisition of suitable skills and assist inmates develop and execute career plans which will help them in achieving their career goals.

Vocational welfare programmes is general and includes every form of education that aims at the acquisition of qualifications related to a certain profession, art or employment or that provides the

necessary training and the appropriate skills as well as technical knowledge, so that students are able to exercise a profession, art or activity, independently at their age and training level, even if the training programmes contains also elements of general education, (Kotsikis, 2017). Vocational programmes are those aspects of the education process involving in addition to general education, the study of technologies and related science and the acquisition of practical skills, attitudes, understanding and knowledge relating to occupation in various sectors of the economic and social life. What is fundamental in vocational welfare programmes is the acquisition of skills in occupational preparation. The development of vocational skills is vital to economic development for two important reasons. First, vocational skills are needed for enterprise productivity and profitability, as well as for national productivity and wealth creation. The second reason for the development of vocational skills is because it is essential for individual prosperity (Onyebolu, 2011). Vocational welfare programmes enables the inmates to increase productivity and income when discharged.

According to the Nigeria Prison Services Annual Report (2013), Vocational welfare programmes delivered in the correctional centres involve training for a specific trade, occupation or vocation such as welding, auto repairs, building maintenance and graphic arts. The primary goal of vocational welfare programmes in the correctional centres is to help offenders develop marketable job skills upon release to the society. A visit to the Enugu maximum correctional centre showed that the vocational welfare programmes organised for inmates include: carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, laundering, barbing, labour and agriculture. It is important to note that when the health care programmes of inmates are hampered, it will have a negative effect on their vocational welfare programmes. The prison inmates according to Julia (2020) should be allowed adequate rights to proper basic education and amenities, adequate health care, good nutrition and skills acquisition. These strategies if properly implemented will no doubt propel viable correctional services/system in Nigeria and beyond thus the need for evaluation of social welfare services in the correctional centres.

Evaluation is the assignment of symbols to phenomenon, in order to characterize the worth or value of a phenomenon, usually with reference to some cultural or scientific standards (James2014). Evaluation is generally defined as the process of determining the worth of an idea or something. Ekpenyoung (2018) defined evaluation as efforts to determine the worth of

an educational programme or curriculum. Urevbu (2015) saw evaluation as the process of ascertaining the decisions, selecting related information and collecting and analyzing information in order to report data, useful to decision makers in selecting among alternatives. Urevbu further described evaluation as the systematic process of obtaining valid data on any action or activities with a view to ascertain the extent to which progress has been made towards the underlying goals. Evaluation is a complete process of identifying the objectives of an aspect of education or institution and appraising the extent to which the objectives have been achieved (Akpabio 2020). The underlying point in the definition above suggest that every evaluation process has one thing in common and that is, determining the worth of a programme so as to make important decisions regarding it. It is important to note that what is of value today may not be tomorrow, thus evaluation is and should be a continuous process and should as a matter of fact, be executed systematically.

Systematic execution of social welfare programmes in the correctional centres should involve both the staff and inmates. Ahmed (2016) asserted that most challenges to the provision of vocational welfare programmes have it cause from the prison staff. Udoka (2016) noted that majority of prison staff lack intellectual abilities to help the inmates adapt socially, vocationally and acquire skills of their interest. On the contrary Odo (2015) stated that most prison inmates as a result of drug abuse and addiction find it hard to adapt to the correctional measures and welfare programmes provided in the correctional centres. There is therefore a growing concern among the Nigerian public that the correctional centres are fast losing its value to the fact that most inmates in the correctional centres are recidivist (repeated offenders). This means that most inmates after discharged are rearrested and convicted. It is therefore a thing of concern to the researcher as to whether social welfare programmes are adequately provided in the correction centre. According to Andrew (2021) adequate provision of social welfare programmes in the correctional centres will lead to rehabilitation and reformation of behaviour among inmates. It is therefore against this background that the researcher wishes to evaluate the extent of implementation of social vocational welfare programmes in Correctional Centres in Enugu state, Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

Recidivism seems to be one of the serious challenges not only facing the correctional centres but

also the society at large. Recidivism is simply a tendency of relapsing into a criminal behaviour. Abrifor (2012) admitted that the rate at which released inmates return to the correctional centres few month after release has attracted the attention of researchers who now doubt the ideal function of the prison institution. For instance, statistics from Nigeria correctional centres shows that over 60% of inmates are recidivists (repeat offenders). This is an indication that the correctional centre as a reformation or rehabilitation home has failed in correcting antisocial behaviour of inmates (Chukwumerije, 2012).

The 2018 update on prisoner recidivism shows that 68% of released prisoners were rearrested within 3 years, 79% within 6 years and 83% within 9 years Ministry of interior (2018). This therefore is a serious concern to the researcher as to whether social welfare programmes are implemented properly in the correctional centres because proper and adequate implementation of social welfare programmes in the correctional centres will bring about rehabilitation and reformation among the inmates. Hence the need to evaluate the extent to which vocational welfare programmes are implemented in Enugu correctional centres. This is the thrust of this study.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to evaluate the implementation of vocational welfare programmes in correctional centres in Enugu State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study sought to;

1. ascertain the extent to which vocational welfare programmes are provided in Enugu Correctional Centres.

Research Questions

The following research question guided this study:

1. To what extent are vocational welfare programmes provided in correctional centres in Enugu State Nigeria?

Hypothesis

The following null hypothesis was tested at 0.5 level of significance.

1. There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of staff and inmates in the correctional centres on the extent to which vocational welfare programmes are provided in correctional centres in Enugu State, Nigeria.

Method

Evaluative research design was adopted for this study. Evaluation research design is a research design that is concerned with generating data or information that forms the basis of passing value judgement on

programmes, method and policies in relation to a predetermined set standard (Idoko, 2011). Evaluative research design is appropriate for this study because it helps in determining whether social intervention programmes has produced the intended result and also helps to measure the effectiveness of those programmes and identify areas needing improvement. The population for the study is made up of 180 staff and 2,168 inmates in Enugu correctional centre and 110 staff and 500 inmates in Nsukka correctional centre. Making a total of 2,958 respondents for the study. This is based on data obtained directly from Enugu custodial headquarters. The sample size for this study was 556 respondents comprising 290 staff and 266 inmates in Enugu and Nsukka correctional centres. The researchers used proportionate stratified random sampling techniques to draw 10% of the inmates population in Enugu and Nsukka correctional centres. While the total population of 290 staff in Enugu and Nsukka correctional centres was used making a total of 556 sample size. The use of 10% of the population of inmates is in line with Uzoagulu (2012) which states that when the respondent's population are in their thousands, 10% of the entire population can serve as the sample.

The researchers developed a structured questionnaire instrument named "Evaluation of the extent of implementation of social welfare programmes in correctional centres" (EEISWPCC) The instrument is made up of two sections, A and B. Section A is on the respondents bio-data, while section B is the main body with 13 items arranged in a clusters. The response format for the instrument is a 4 point scale of very great extent, great extent, low extent and very low extent. The questionnaire was validated by three experts, two from Adult and Continuing Education Department and one other expert from Measurement and Evaluation option, Mathematics and Computer Education Department all from Enugu State University of Science and Technology. To enhance validation, the researchers attached the topic, purpose of the study, research question and hypothesis that were formulated to guide the study to the draft copies of questionnaire sent for validation. The experts used them to assess the instrument in terms of clarity, relevance and suitability of the questionnaire items and its general purpose. Comments, inputs and suggestions from the validator guided the instrument. Six items were dropped because they were not relevant to the study. The questionnaire therefore has a total of 13-items. To ascertain the internal consistency of the instrument, the researchers

conducted a trial test using 10 Staff and 10 inmates in Abakaliki correctional centres Ebonyi State. They were allowed to complete the instrument at their own convenience. The responses to the various items of the questionnaire were used in computing its reliability using Cronbach Alpha reliability estimate. The overall reliability index stood at 0.80 indicating that the instrument is highly reliable and therefore suitable for the study. The researchers assisted by two research assistants administered the instrument directly to the respondents. The research assistants were briefed by the researchers on the conduct of the exercise, during which the research assistants were acquainted with the purpose of the study and how the instrument should be administered and collected. Appointments were booked with the respondents for collection at a later date (for those who would not be able to complete their copies of the instrument and return immediately). 95% return rate of the questionnaire copies were achieved.

Table 1: Mean responses and standard deviation of respondents on the provision of vocational welfare programmes in Enugu Correctional Centres.

N=556

S/N	Vocational welfare programmes provided in the correctional centres include;	Enugu Staff and Nsukka Staff 290			Enugu inmates and Nsukka inmates 266		
		\bar{x}	SD	Dec	\bar{x}	SD	Dec
1	Agro based skills acquisition programme	2.51	1.079	GE	2.79	1.033	GE
2	Knitting skills acquisition programme	2.74	1.042	GE	2.76	1.047	GE
3	Auto repair skills acquisition programme	2.94	.847	GE	2.96	.850	GE
4	Carpentry skills acquisition programme	2.70	1.024	GE	2.72	.997	GE
5	Dress making (tailoring) skills acquisition programme	2.54	1.081	GE	2.56	1.063	GE
6	Hair dressing skills acquisition programme	2.73	.973	GE	2.73	.989	GE
7	Metalwork skills acquisition programme	2.78	1.026	GE	2.54	1.092	GE
8	Soap making skills acquisition programme	2.51	1.079	GE	2.44	1.088	LE
9	Computer programming training	2.41	1.072	LE	2.79	1.033	GE
10	Motivation of inmates to participate in skills acquisition programmes	2.75	1.053	GE	3.05	.936	GE
11	Provision of occupational information	3.09	.918	GE	2.99	.956	GE
12	Provision of job hazard information	3.04	.939	GE	3.28	.695	GE
13	Electronic repair skills acquisition training	3.30	.684	GE	3.29	.712	GE
Grand Mean		2.77	0.985		2.84	0.961	GE

From table 1, above represents the vocational welfare programmes provided in Enugu Correctional Centres. The mean responses of staff and inmates had mean point above 2.50 and above as agreed in the real limits of numbers. Except item 9 on the part of the staff and item 8 on the part of the inmates which indicate little extent with mean points below 2.50. The standard deviation for the items raised are homogenous and

The statistical tools for data analysis in the study was mean, standard deviation and t-test. Mean with standard deviation was used to answer the research question, while t-test analysis at .05 level of significance and at appropriate degree of freedom was used to test the null hypothesis formulated for the study. The decision for the null hypothesis is that if the t-calculated is equal to, or greater than the t-critical at the chosen significance level.05 and appropriate degree of freedom, the null hypothesis of no significant difference was rejected. If on the other hand the calculated t-value is less than the value of t-critical, then the null hypothesis would not be rejected.

Results

Research Question 1: To what extent are vocational welfare programmes provided in Correctional Centres in Enugu State, Nigeria?

closely clustered around the mean. The grand mean 2.77 and 2.84 were equally high. Going by the decision rule for interpreting the respondents mean score the answer to research question is that vocational welfare programmes are provided to a great extent in Enugu Correctional Centres.

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference in the mean rating of staff and inmates in the correctional

centres on the extent to which vocational welfare programmes are provided in Enugu and Nsukka correctional centres.

Table 5: t-test on the mean ratings of staff and inmates in the correctional centres on the extent to which vocational welfare programmes are provided in Enugu correctional centres.

STATUS	n	Mean	SD	df	t-cal	t- crit	Dec.
STAFF	290	2.70	1.092	554	1.303	554	NS
INMATES	266	2.57	1.093				

The result in table 2 shows that the t- calculated was 1.303 at .05 level of significant and 554 degree of freedom. Table 2 shows that the t value for the difference in mean rating of staff and inmates in the correctional centres on the extent to which vocational welfare programmes are provided in Enugu correctional centres is 1.303, significant at .193 level of significance, which is higher than 0.05 set for the study. The null hypothesis is therefore not rejected. This means that there is no significant difference in the mean ratings of staff and inmates in the correctional centres on the extent to which vocational welfare programmes are provided in Enugu correctional centres.

Summary of Findings

The results of data analyses for the study revealed the following:

1. Vocational welfare programmes provided in Enugu correctional centres include: Agro based skills acquisition programme, Knitting skills acquisition programme, Auto repair skills acquisition programme, Carpentry skills acquisition programme among others. Thus, vocational welfare programmes to a great extent are provided in Enugu Correctional Centres. There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of staff and inmates in the correctional centres on the extent to which vocational welfare programmes are provided in Enugu correctional centres.

Discussion

The research question elicited the perception of the respondents on the extent to which vocational welfare programmes are provided in Enugu Correctional Centres. Majority of the items answered the research question posed indicated that vocational welfare programmes to a great extent are provided in Enugu correctional centres. This finding is in consensus with Taminu (2012), who noted that information and rehabilitation are current issues that are central to

modern panel thinking and implementation in some Nigerian correctional centres using vocational training. Taminu however added that vocational training in correctional centres is considered essential for achievement of the purpose of reformation, rehabilitation and integration of discharge inmates. Andrew (2021), supported that reformation and rehabilitation of inmates can be actualized through a complicated set of mechanisms such as: recreational activities, religious activities, agricultural activities, skills acquisition and aftercare services programmes and other remedial education programmes.

Comparison between the mean response scores of staff and inmates of correctional centres in Enugu state on the extent to which vocational welfare programmes are being provided indicate that there is no significant difference in the mean rating of staff and inmates in Enugu correctional centres on the extent to which vocational welfare programmes are provided in correctional centres in Enugu state Nigeria. This finding agrees with Udoka (2016), which revealed that there is no significant difference in mean rating of male and female officials in the correctional centre in northwest Nigeria on the extent to which the rehabilitation of inmates through vocational skills acquisition programs have enhance social well-being of the inmates. Thus staff and inmates agreed that vocational welfare programmes to a great extent are provided in correctional centres in Enugu State.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study and the discussion that followed, conclusion were drawn as follows; vocational welfare programme are provided to a great extent in correctional centres in Enugu State The provision of this social welfare programmes helps in rehabilitating the inmates. It was concluded that the staff and inmates in correctional centres in Enugu State do not differ significantly in their mean rating on the extent of provision of vocational welfare programmes in correctional centres in Enugu State, Nigeria.

Educational Implication of the Findings

The findings of this study holds implication for the staff, inmates and government.

The staff of Enugu correctional centres are by the findings of this study encourage and further informed of the need for efficient and sufficient social welfare programmes in the correctional centers as it is indispensable in rehabilitation of inmates and for an improved condition of the Nigerian correctional centres. The availability of social welfare do not only facilitate the rehabilitation of the inmates but also improves the

working condition of the staff members of the correctional centres in Enugu state.

The findings of this study holds strong implication for the inmates in the correctional centres in Enugu state as the findings of the study will lead to more improved system and provision of social welfare programmes in the Enugu correctional centres. The inmates will gain better impacts of the rehabilitation process and achieve better social adjustment upon completing their jail sentence.

The affairs of provision and maintenance of the correctional centres is solemnly the affairs of the government thus the findings of this study holds serious implication on the government as this study will make for effective and efficient provision of social amenities and administration of correctional centres in Enugu state. Provision of social welfare programmes in Enugu correctional centres gives the correctional centres a standard look there by leading to the achievement of the goals for establishment of the correctional centres.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and interpretation of the results, the following recommendations were made:

1. Deliberate efforts should be made at supervising the provision of the social welfare programmes in Enugu correctional centres.
2. There is need for staff on the job training on the provision and implementation of vocational welfare programmes in Enugu correctional centres.
3. The rehabilitation process of the inmates should be carefully reviewed in line with innovative and contemporary rehabilitation process obtainable in developed nations.
4. The human rights act should be constantly kept in check in the correctional centres so as to avoid inhuman treatment and violation of right to life and social amenities of the inmates by the government.
5. More funds should be provided by the government to further improve the condition and rehabilitation process and programmes of the inmates.

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