

Criminal Justice Administration and Panic of Prison Correction in Nigeria

Benjamin Okorie – Ajah

*Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Nigeria,
Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria.*

**Corresponding Author: Benjamin Okorie – Ajah, Department of Sociology and Anthropology,
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria.*

ABSTRACT

A lot has been written and are available on the issue of criminal justice administration in Nigeria. Most of these studies investigate the nature and cause of criminal justice failure in Nigeria. Going beyond the conventional focus and analyses of criminal justice administration, this paper looks at the criminal justice administration and panic of prison correction in Nigeria. The study found that the problems in Nigerian's criminal justice administration especially its prisons are so blatant and egregious that Nigeria prisons have become breeding ground for criminals instead of being corrective homes. The study was anchored on two-factor theory of motivation and documentary research method such as newspapers, textbooks, government publications and internet materials formed the basis for collecting data. Furthermore, the study recommended that unethical practices by the criminal justice administrators should be checkmated and controlled effectively for efficient correction of inmates. Also, there is need to introduce non-custodial sentence in the Nigerian justice system since the Nigerian prisons have failed to reform and correct imprisoned offenders as expected.

Keywords: *Criminal Justice Administration, Criminal Justice Agencies, Justice, Panic, Prison Correction.*

INTRODUCTION

Every society across the globe usually resorts to law as a means of addressing different functions, which range from economic, political, social, security to legal functions. Since the government structure consist of different bodies charged with different functions in relation to the law, it is important to understand the justice system in Nigeria. In the words of Suarez and Thomas Hobbes, justice is concerned with giving everyman his due. Thomas Hobbes particularly describes justice as the constant will of giving to everyman his own.

According to Leadership Editors (2018), justice is at the core of the United Nations' drive for peace, human dignity, gender parity and human rights within States and countries. It drives egalitarian societies and is the best weapon against outbreaks of internal conflicts and strife. It defines good governance and societal advancement in nation states.

It is in place when governance guarantees fair outcomes for all, through employment, social protection, social dialogue, and fundamental principles and rights (UN General Assembly, 2009).Accordingly Obeagu (2008) observed that

justice is concerned with an essential man-made or positive law; proper administration of such laws is done through human agents or law enforcement officers, that is, the law in motion and giving or apportioning to everyman his due or what he deserves as the law is applied to real-life cases. In the words of Ibanga (1996), Igbo (1999) and Imiera (2005), access to justice is an essential part of any criminal justice system. Access to justice entails, having adequate legal support and undue interruption in the dispensation of justice.

Similarly, the administration and dispensation of justice in general and that of criminal justice in particular plays an important role in governance irrespective of the system of government put in place. For if the society must remain in peace, individuals with criminal tendencies must be put under close checks and their activities monitored and checkmated.

If and when their activities therefore offend against the social norms and standards and the established law, criminal law must intervene to do justice to all and sundry involved-the criminal deviant, the victim and the society at large (Babalola, 2014).

Indeed, the fundamental nature of justice is most glaring particularly in the field of criminal justice system where none of the parties should be denied of it. The person accused of having committed the crime, the victim of such crime, that is, the offended, and the society itself, all deserve justice (Obeagu, 2008). The above assertion was given a judicial imprimatur by Oputa (1985) while commenting about the necessity of doing justice in the administration of criminal law. According to him:

“Justice is not a one way traffic. It is not justice for the appellant only. Justice is not even only a two-way traffic. It is really a three-way traffic justice for the appellant accused of a heinous crime of murder; justice for the victim, the murdered man, the deceased, whose blood is crying to heaven for vengeance and finally justice for the society at large, the society whose social norms and values has been desecrated and broken by the criminal act complained of” (Oputa: 4).

Incontrovertibly, everybody deserves justice. This is because citizens cannot survive unreasonable and unbearable social conditions, unless administration of criminal law is anchored in justice. Both the person who set the machinery of justice on motion, the accused and the entire society whose law has been violated deserve justice.

Ironically, it is pathetic that our criminal justice system has failed woefully in Nigeria and not much is being done by federal and state governments to redress the fundamental causes of this malady. At the low rung of our national life, you have tens of thousands of persons languishing in jail on awaiting trial while at the upper echelon, you have intractable thousands of corruption and financial crime cases bogging down the judicial system as the manifestation of this failure.

Apparently, the failure of Nigeria in criminal justice administration has manifested itself in poor correction of prison inmates. Eze and Okafor (2007) rightly observed that the pathetic condition of Nigeria’s prisons has sent signal to the fact that the prisons are incapable of yielding the purpose of its creation, that is, to reform the inmates in order to become a good citizens of the state. In addition to the aforementioned, the numbers of inmates in a particular prison has no doubt overstretched the facilities making the place a hell for the inmates resulting to the jail breaks that are being witnessed from time to time in Nigeria. In most of the prisons, there is

shortage of bed spaces such that, most of the inmates sleep on bare floor, besides, the prison environment are unhygienic; with poor ventilation and poor sanitary condition hence, prison conditions remain harsh and life threatening.

Similarly, the plight of youthful offenders and female prisoners is much worse than already described. Most of these prisons were not built with females in mind; however, they do host female inmates. Cases of rape, pregnancies and extra-judicial killings abound in Nigerian Prisons. However, hope grew in 1999 when the country was returned to civilian rule with a promise to uphold fundamental human rights, the rule of law, pursue a nationwide decongestion of the prisons and the reformation of the prisons institution but, nothing have been done (Oduyela, 2003).

In view of the aforementioned, this study tends to understand the challenges facing the Nigeria criminal justice administration, particularly in the correction of prison inmates, as it may be a sure way to determine if the prison system is performing her roles effectively or not. The interest of this study therefore is to assess criminal justice administration and panic of prison correction in Nigeria.

BACKGROUND VIEW OF THE NIGERIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The primary duty of the criminal justice system is to dispense justice in accordance with the due process or rule of law. In practical terms, justice system is concerned about the determination of the guilt or innocence of a suspect, and the allocation of punishment that is fair and proportional to the convict’s offence (Alemika, 2005). The system according to Moses (2011) is an embodiment of crime regulating techniques, which represents the whole range of government agencies that functions as the instrument of the state to enforce its set rules necessary for the maintenance of peace, order, and tranquility.

Similarly, it is a system comprising of many bodies, groups, institutions or agencies that have been charged with the responsibilities of ensuring social agreement and mass compliance with the law, and deciding whether or not an individual is guilty of violating the laws of the society, and the appropriate punishment to be meted to such an individual. In addition to such responsibility, the criminal justice system is also

responsible for the care and rehabilitation of individuals found guilty of breaking the laws and to whom prescribed punishment is meted out (Ukwayi & Okpa, 2017).

Ironically, taking a critical examination of the Nigeria's criminal justice system has shown that something is very wrong with the system particularly considering the increasing rate of crime. Instances of incessant killings, kidnaps for a ransom and armed robbery attacks are daily in the news. More worrisome is the alarming cases of reoffenders which then calls to question the usefulness of the justice system in Nigeria

Consequently, Olonisakin, Ogunleye and Adebayo (2017) rightly observed that the effectiveness of the Nigeria criminal justice system is an issue that apparently requires attention; given the seemingly unchecked lawlessness that pervades the nation, the phenomenon and increased rate of recidivism in Nigeria, as in most other societies, and the general opinion and perception of justice as a mirage.

Nigeria criminal justice system ought to connote an orderly system within which rights of the citizens are protected and those who err on the side of the law are prosecuted. Thus, it would be an aberration for this same system to be characterized by ineptitude and injustice. Because glaringly, a system whose principal constituents demonstrate utter disregard for the office and purpose for which they are sworn to uphold is an aberration (Olonisakin, Ogunleye & Adebayo, 2017).

Accordingly, Okogbule (2004) observed that from the point of arrest, to investigation, arraignment in court, case hearing, verdict and execution of court verdict, the Nigeria criminal justice system is tainted. Thus, Nigeria seems to continue to struggle with upholding its laws amid myriad criminality that seem beyond the power of the criminal justice system to solve. Hence, the management of social order in Nigeria polity poses serious challenges (Anaedozie, 2016).

Impliedly, Nigerian criminal justice system lacks a coherent policy framework that states the roles and expectations of the components of the system. The system is fundamentally flawed and the defects manifest at every processing point on the entire criminal justice system line.

It is not surprising that components on Nigeria's criminal justice team have persistently tackled themselves rather than crime, scored policy own-goals and persistently misaligned and engaged in institutional turf fight rather than cooperate (Osasona, 2016).

Apparently, the personality, status and ethnic group to which an offender belongs to do influence the outcome of cases in Nigeria criminal justice system. As a matter of fact, most offenders that are sentenced to jail are in most cases from the lower strata in the society in terms of financial capability and social connectivity. This is share nepotism. Also, some judges are found of abuses of the judicial process in the name of using discretion in a case. The use of discretion by the judges at times, which is or are wrong discretion(s) do bring about miscarriage of justice against or in favor of the offender. After all the guarantees of fair trial in the constitution prescribe certain minima of fairness and justice below which a judicial forum must not descend in the discharge of its duties (Dada & Dosunmu, 2015). However, despite the provisions and good intentions of the constitution in ensuring justice delivery, Nigerian criminal justice system is still degenerating.

BACKGROUND VIEW OF THE NIGERIA PRISON SYSTEM

In ensuring proper correction of inmates, security of life and property which is the primary function of any criminal justice system, the place of the prison cannot be over-emphasized. The prison system according to Adebisi and Oyewo (2015) is the stomach of the state. This is because the institution is expected to serve as the melting point for the activities of the security agencies.

The Nigerian prison system was established in accordance with three forms of penal legislation which operate alongside each other in the country. The Penal code and the accompanying Criminal Procedure Code cap 81 laws of the federation 1990 (CPC), the Criminal code and the accompanying Criminal Procedure Act Cap 80 laws of the federation (CPA) and the Sharia penal legislation in 12 Northern States of Nigeria which is applied to only Muslims (Obioha, 2011).

Indeed, the main aim of establishing the prison institution in Nigeria is to provide rehabilitation and correctional services for those who violated

the rules and regulations of their society (Chukwudi, 2012). The prison system is also expected to inculcate in the offenders basic moral values that will make them become law abiding citizens. Prisons are generally conceived as corrective institutions. This is the prime objective of establishing prisons all over the world. Prisons are usually structured to identify the peculiar problem of each inmate and devise means of guiding the individual out of the problem (Oduyela, 2003).

Similarly, the realization of the major objective of the prisons system - the reformation and rehabilitation of convicts, is to be done through a complicated set of mechanisms consisting among others: creating awareness, group work, case work session, recreational activities, religious services, adult and remedial educational programmes, educational development project, skills acquisition programmes mid-range industrial production, agricultural services and after-care service programmes. The prisons' service providers should not only identify the causes of the inmates' anti-social behaviour but also endeavour to set them on road to reform through induced self-rediscovery and eventual change for the better (Nigerian Prison Service Manual, 2011).

Apparently, Otu and Nnam (2014) rightly drew global attention to the ideal nature of modern standard prisons. Male and female prisoners should be kept in separate locations and modern prisons should be divided into wings. The modern prisons are expected to house, among other correctional facilities, a main entrance, a religious facility, educational facility, a gym, a health care centre or hospital, a segregation unit, safe cells for people under constant visual observation, a visiting section, a death row for those awaiting execution, staff accommodation area, and services such as kitchens, industrial or agricultural plant and recreational area.

On the contrary, Ajah and Nweke (2017) observed that Nigeria is yet to implement the United Nations minimum standard because all these functional correction-based prerequisites are grossly lacking in Nigeria prisons. The Nigeria prisons have a few things in common: congestion, dirty and inadequate medical rehabilitation facilities. As a result, some inmates relapse into crime and criminality few months after their release while many of them

fall sick and die before they are tried or as they serve time (Alabi & Alabi, 2011; Amnesty International, 2008).

Indeed, it is painful to see that a crucial aspect of identifying the inmates' needs is grossly neglected in Nigeria. Despite Nigeria's progress on democratic, economic and political reforms, Nigeria's prisons are yet to make appreciable impact on the welfare of the inmates (Obioha, 2002). Nigeria's prisons are "living hell", with twenty to thirty inmates arriving at the prison daily. Thus overcrowding the reformatory structure, which do not even exist in the true sense, and more regularly stretching the original carrying capacity of the facilities? It is reported that in the prisons; diseases are widespread, cells are unclean and ventilation is poor (Yelodu, 1991).

Consequently, inmates are locked up all day long, buckets serve as toilets in some cells, some of the inmates are denied visitors, there is overcrowding and lack of food rich in nutrients. Also, Oshodi (2010:4) observed that the Nigerian prisons generally are one of the worst in the world; the prisons are overcrowded with both convicted criminals and the accused awaiting trial confined together. The cells in Nigerian prisons are filthy and unkempt, they have no running water and diseases are widespread. When serious illness occurs, requiring specialized treatment and a prisoner's relatives are not able to afford, the prisoner is likely to die (Out & Nnam, 2014).

THE PANIC OF PRISON CORRECTION IN NIGERIA

Nigeria prisons are worse than hell. A total inmate population of about 53,100 is overcrowded with population feast of children, under-aged, awaiting trial and sundry abandoned and untried inmates. The aims of the prisons are defeated by the reality we are facing. Yet no one seems to care. Olajide (2014) observed that most of the nation's prisons are older than the nation. The facilities are not upgraded yet, the inmates sent there are far more in population than the facilities were designed to accommodate. Inmates are crammed; sanitary facilities are simply inhuman, diseases are freely shared, yet, more inmates are daily brought in to compound the already bad situation. Consequently, Usman (2014) lamented

that prison inmates get back into the society hardened after serving their sentences, thereby frustrating security operatives' efforts to curb criminal acts in the society. The common ailments among inmates were malaria, high blood pressure and skin infections, which is rampant among inmates, particularly those at the Medium Prisons. The most worrisome aspect is the congestion of these prisons owing to the increasing number of awaiting trial persons. Apparently, Oduyela (2003) observed that Nigeria penal system is punitive, degrading and dehumanizing; and leaves the prisoners with the least opportunity of re-entry into the society. Oduyela (2003) argued further that those who are lucky to come out alive find it exceedingly difficult to re-adjust to normal lives and eventually end up in crime. Prison sources disclose that prison life has become somewhat cyclic for several ex-prisoners, the number of recidivists, remain in the increase.

A survey study carried by Onyekachi (2016) revealed that there is an ever-increasing problem of prison correction, like poor funding, prison congestion and the failure of the extant prison laws to address the major objective for establishing prison and rehabilitation of the prison inmates.

This has continued to constitute a cog in the wheel of success in the Nigeria prisons. The funding of the system has been on the decline, coupled with continued increase of prison inmates, leading to prison congestion. The prison administration has equally been confronted with cases of corruption among few high ranking officers, not minding the small resources made available for the management of the prison by the federal government. Staff, especially the rank and file, (non-commissioned officers) is becoming disgruntled in the discharge of their duties as a result of lack of incentive to boost their morale.

The prison system, which ideally should have been solely for correction of prison inmates through counseling, rehabilitations and reform of inmates, has today, become a breeding ground for hardened criminals who become worse than they were when they got into prison. This could be attributed to the over emphasis on punishment and not correction by the act that established prison system (Onyekachi, 2016). The above assertion was supported by

another study conducted by Eze and Okafor (2007), when it revealed that most of the respondents considered the prison as a place of punishment rather than reformation and rehabilitation centers and inmates not learning any skill because the equipment and tools used in the rehabilitation programmes were in a state of despair.

Apparently, a study by Barshir (2010) revealed that either in terms of its facilities, personnel, or programmes, the prison was not predisposed to reforming or rehabilitating convicted criminal offenders. This was associated with the perceived inconsistencies in equipments, trainers, and attitude of programme instructors.

The study also observed that as long as one continues to stay in the prison, he is bound to continue to develop negative views towards the prison and its reformatory programmes and this is associated with high rate of recidivism among prisoners as a result of improper programmes implementation, inexistence or inadequate modalities for programmes implementation and negative attitudes of the programme instructors towards prison inmates.

Finally, a study by Achu, Owan and Ekok (2013), found Nigerian prisons to be a dungeon and represents inhumanity to man. Furthermore, the study revealed that recidivism amongst ex-convict is high; because inmates were not trained in any particular trade hence on discharge they become frustrated and despondent. This argument is creditable in the work of Osefo (1990) who asserted that: planned reforms in Nigeria prison was always unrealistic and that the supposed correction was nothing less than deformation and a charade.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theoretical framework for this paper is two-factor theory of motivation. Two-factor theory of motivation is an approach in psychology developed by psychologist Frederick Herzberg in the 1959. In the words of Herzberg, two factors influence employee motivation and satisfaction.

Motivator Factors

Simply put, these are factors that lead to satisfaction and motivate employees to work harder. Examples might include enjoying your work, feeling recognized and career progression.

Hygiene Factors

These factors can lead to dissatisfaction and a lack of motivation if they are absent. Examples include salary, company policies, benefits, relationships with managers and co-workers.

According to Herzberg's findings, while motivator and hygiene factors both influenced motivation, they appeared to work completely independently of each other. While motivator factors increased employee satisfaction and motivation, the absence of these factors didn't necessarily cause dissatisfaction. Likewise, the presence of hygiene factors didn't appear to increase satisfaction and motivation but their absence caused an increase in dissatisfaction.

In this context, the criminal justice administrators urgently need motivation to work with passion and enhance their desire to continually be the best they can be. This is because motivated criminal justice administrators are the most important elements in the success of prison correction. This is done through providing recreational facilities, religious services, educational programmes, vocational training programmes, agricultural programmes, creating awareness and after-care service programmes. On the contrary, where motivation is lacking, the fate of the inmates whose liberty is kept on hold can better be imagined.

Accordingly, planned reforms in Nigeria prison cannot be realistic and the supposed correction will only be nothing less than deformation and a travesty. This is exacerbated by the hasty manner in which matters still under investigation are charged to court because the accused family could not accede to be spurious bail conditions of the police. Consequently, some of the judicial personnel clearly show indifference and lack of commitment in the performance of their duties. Some sit late and rise early and in some jurisdictions particularly those in the rural areas, go to court only three times in a week.

METHODOLOGY

Documentary research method was adopted in this study. In this research method, data are collected through reading existing documents such as: newspapers, textbooks, government publications, internet materials and pictorials of sources, among others. Similarly, documentary research is one of the three major types of social research and arguably has been the most widely

used of the three throughout the history of sociology and other social sciences (Ugwuoke, Ameh & Ogbonna, 2017).

CONCLUSION

In all the discussions so far, we could obviously see the difficulties in effectively classifying the Nigerian criminal justice system.

These difficulties are simply heralded along the thin lines of the criminal justice systems being either classified as a case of man caging another man in order to have an undisrupted life for himself or a case of man placing another man that has fallen into error under a correctional program so as to make him fit to lead his life again.

These basic classifications deeply find their roots in the inadequacy of correctional facilities particularly at prisons and the little general regard the failure of justice system has historically received.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Current practices of justice administration in Nigeria should be reviewed with a view of understanding its efficacy.
- Seminars should be organized from time to time for police, prison and court officers to deliberate on prosecution and sentencing practices.
- Unethical practices by the criminal justice administrators should be checkmated and controlled effectively for efficient correction of inmates.
- There is need to be examining the reports of after effects of particular sentences in order to understand its efficacy.
- Efforts must be put into dealing with the clogs caused by delay in the wheel of justice.
- Legal practitioners must do well to bring sanctity to the judicial system and make sure that the aphorism that 'the judiciary is the last hope of the common man' remains sacrosanct.
- There is need to introduce non-custodial sentence in the Nigerian justice system since the Nigerian prisons have failed to reform and rehabilitate offenders.

REFERENCES

- [1] 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, with Amendments 2011.
- [2] Achu, Owan&Ekok (2013). The Impact of Prison Reforms on the welfare of the inmates: A case study of Afokang Prison, Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria. *Global Journal of Human Social Science, Sociology & Culture*, 13(2): 1-5.
- [3] Adebisi, K. S., & Oyewo, O. O. (2015). Prisons and Security Challenges in a Democratic Nigeria. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 5 (6), 2224-5766.
- [4] Ajah, B. O., & Nweke, J. (2017). Challenges facing Vocational Training of Prison Inmates in Nigeria: A Study of Abakaliki and Awka Prisons. *Ponte: International Journal of Sciences and Research*, 73(5), 32-48.
- [5] Ajah, B. O., & Nweke, J. (2017). Prison Facilities and the Welfare of Inmates in Nigeria: A Study of Abakaliki and Awka Prison. *World Applied Sciences Journal* 35 (3): 361-369.
- [6] Alabi, T., & Alabi, S. O. (2011). The pains of imprisonment: a sociological analysis of the experiences of inmates in Ilorin and Kirikiri prisons. *Journal of Research in Peace, Gender and Development*, 1 (8), 235-241.
- [7] Alemika, E. E. O., & Alemika, E. I. (2005). *Penal policy: prison conditions and prisoners' rights in Nigeria*. In Bem Angwe, B and Dakas, C J (ed) 2005. Readings in human rights. Lagos: Graphic.
- [8] Amnesty International (2008). *Nigeria: Prisoners rights systematically flouted*. Amnesty International, AI Index: AFR 44/001/2008.
- [9] Anaedozie, F. (2016). Is grand corruption the cancer of Nigeria? A critical discussion in the light of an exchange of presidential letters. *European Scientific Journal*, 12(5), 11-34.
- [10] Asokhia & Agbonluae (2013). Assessment of Rehabilitation services in Nigerian Prisons in Edo state. *American International journal of contemporary Research*, 3(1), 224-230.
- [11] Babalola, A. (2014). Power of Police to Prosecute Criminal cases: Nigeria and International Perspectives. *European Journal of Business and Social Sciences*, 2 (11), 127-138.
- [12] Bashir, T. (2010). Nigeria convicts and prison rehabilitation ideals. *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*, 12 (3), 1-10.
- [13] Chukwudi, F. (2012). Challenges of Reforms in the Nigerian Prison system: Lesson from USA and South Africa. *Journal of Social Science and Public Policy*, 4 (1), 35.
- [14] Dada, A. A., & Dosunmu, A. G. (2015). Criminal Justice System: The Nigeria Scenario. *International Journal of Social Science and Humanities Research*, 3 (3), 437-444.
- [15] Dambazau, A.B. (2009). *Criminology and Criminal Justice. Second Edition*. Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited.
- [16] Eze, M., & Okafor, E.E. (2007). The prison as an instrument of social reformation and rehabilitation: A study of Nigerian Prisons (Medium) Kiri-kiri, Lagos. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences*, 4 (1), 23-31.
- [17] Ibanga, M. E. (1996). *Learning Legal Theory and Legal Method*. Calabar: Associated Publishers Ltd.
- [18] Igbo, E. U. M. (2007). *Introduction to Criminology*. Nsukka: Afro-Orbis Publication Ltd.
- [19] Imera, P. (2005). *Legal Methods*. Ibadan: National Open University of Nigeria. Nigerian Prisons Service Manual, (2011). *Nigerian Prisons Service*. Abuja, Nigeria.
- [20] Jibueze, J. (2016). Justice for the rich (1). *The Nation*.
- [21] Kofi, A.S. (2002). Law, Order and Vigilante in Nigeria. *Federations*, 2, 4.
- [22] Leadership Editors (2018, February 27). Nigeria and the Relevance of Social Justice. *Leadership Newspaper*.
- [23] Moses, U. I. (2011). The Nigerian Prison System and the Failure of Rehabilitation: An Examination of Incarceration Alternatives. *The Nigerian Academic Forum*, 20, (1): 1-8.
- [24] Nigerian Prisons Service Manual, (2011). *Nigerian Prisons Service*. Abuja, Nigeria.
- [25] Obeagu, C. C. (2008). *The rudiments of legal method in Nigeria*. Celex Printers & Publishers (Nig.).
- [26] Obioha, E. E. (2002). *Punishment in Society*. Lagos: Malthouse Press Limited.
- [27] Obioha, E. E. (2011). Challenges and reforms in the Nigeria prisons system. *Journal of Social Sciences*, 27(2), 95-109.
- [28] Oduyela, S. (September 23, 2003). Prisons of Horror. *Nigeria world*. Retrieved from nigeriaworld.com/feature/publication/oduyela/092303.html

- [29] Oduyela, S., (September 23, 2003). Prisons of Horror. *Nigeria world*. Retrieved from nigeriaworld.com/feature/publication/oduyela/092303.html
- [30] Okogbule, N. S. (2004). The Nigerian factor and the criminal justice system. *University of Benin Law Journal*, 1-11.
- [31] Olajide, F. (March 8, 2014). Hell is better than Nigerian Prison. *Gong news*. Retrieved from www.gongnews.net/hell-is-better-than-nigerian-prisons-study/
- [32] Olonisakin, T. T., & Ogunleye, A. J., & Adebayo, S. O. (2017). The Nigeria Criminal Justice System and Its Effectiveness In Criminal Behavior Control: A Social-Psychological Analysis. *IOSR Journal of Humanities And Social Science*, 22 (2), 33-48.
- [33] Onyekachi, J. (2016). Problems and Prospects of Administration of Nigerian Prison: Need for Proper Rehabilitation of the Inmates in Nigeria Prisons. *Journal of Tourism & Hospitality*, 5 (4), 1-14.
- [34] Oputa, C. JSC. (1985). *Josiah v. State*. Retrieved from <http://www.lawpavilionpersonal.com/lawreportsummary.jsp?suite=olabisi@9thfloor&pk=SC.59/1984&pk=15414>
- [35] Osasona, T. (2016). *The Nigerian Criminal Justice System*. The Centre for Public Policy Alternatives (CPPA).
- [36] Osefo, N.F. (1990). The need for counselors in correctional institutions in Nigeria. *The Counselor*, 10(1), 40-47.
- [37] Oshodi, J. E. (2010, August 10). Nigerian prisoners: an open letter to Mr President. *Next Newspaper*, pp4.
- [38] Otu, M. S., & Nnam, M. U. (2014). The impact of prison conditions and social forces on criminal recidivism in Nigeria. *South South Journal of Culture and Development*, 16 (1), 1-28.
- [39] Socio-Economic Rights and Accountability Project (SERAP) (2010). *14-Point Program for Promoting Ethics and Integrity at the Magistrates' Courts*. Retrieved from <http://serapnigeria.org/serap-launches-report-to-improve-integrity-at-the-magistrates-courts/>
- [40] Ugwuoke, C. O., Ameh, S. O., & Ogbonna, E. (2017). Criminal Justice System and Conflicts of Environmental Safety in Nigeria. *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*, 4 (20), 143-153.
- [41] Ukwaiyi, J. K., & J. T. Okpa (2017). Critical assessment of Nigeria Criminal Justice System and the Perennial Problem of awaiting trial in Port Harcourt Maximum prison, Rivers State. *Global Journal of Social Sciences*, 16, 17-25.
- [42] United Nations General Assembly (2009). *International Labor Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization*. Sixty-third session Agenda item 44.
- [43] Usman, E. (March 2, 2013). Nigeria prisons: our travails, triumphs, inmates open up. *Vanguard newspaper*. Retrieved from www.vanguardngr.com/.../nigerian-prisons-inmates-open-up-on-travails-
- [44] Yelodu, A. (1991). *The Structure of Prison Services, Success and Future Plans*. A Paper Presented at the Prison Controller General Retreat, Lagos – Nigeria.