

EFFECT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF PRISONS AND REMAND INSTITUTIONS ON THE INMATES: A CASE STUDY OF AGODI PRISON AND JUVENILE REMAND HOME, ALARO, IBADAN, OYO STATE, NIGERIA.

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ABSTRACT

There has been a serious concern over the increase in the population of the inmates of the various prison institutions in Nigeria, coupled with unspeakable conditions. Although, several measures have been implemented by the federal government, a conducive environment for the prison inmates is yet to be achieved. Against this background, the paper examines the conditions of prison homes in Ibadan as it affects the attitude and behaviour of inmates with a view to making recommendations that will enhance their dignity as human beings. Compared to previous researches, this paper evaluates the maintenance and management of prison homes, the effect of poor conditions in the reformatory and rehabilitative programmes of our prisons. Two hundred and six (206) inmates, which equal to 30% of the population of the inmates of Agodi prison and 20 inmates, which is 50% of the total population of the inmates of juvenile Remand home, Alaro were sampled making a total of 226 inmates sampled. The study employed regression analysis to ascertain the relationship between the conditions of prison homes and the attitude of their inmates and the results revealed that the relationship between the conditions in Prison homes in Ibadan and the attitude of inmates is positive (2.574) and based on the t-value (6.935) and p-value (0.000), it can be concluded that this relationship is statistically significant. Further, the result revealed that 94.20% of the population of the inmates of Agodi Prison were awaiting trials and the percentage population of male to female inmate stood at 99.4% to 0.06%. Speedy trial and rapid justice of awaiting suspected persons by the judiciary, resuscitation of vocational programs and training for the inmates among others were recommended by the paper.

Keywords: Prison, Deterrence, Rehabilitation, Deviance, Correctional Methods.

INTRODUCTION

Every society has culture, norms, regulations, deviants and a mode of sanctioning or punishing those who violate or deviate from expected norms (Richard, 2001). Nigeria like other countries of the world, applies social control which operates at two different levels 'Formal and Informal' in their remodelling and re-socialization process, for deviants to fit back into the society. Forces such as gossip, frown, criticism, stigmatization, avoidance or ridicule are used in the informal social control through agents like family, teachers, preachers, neighbours but when all these fail and more deviation still occur, a formal social control is enforced which is attempted in three

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principal ways viz: prevention, deterrence and reformation or re-socialization to bring about habit of a socially desirable character (Oladeji M.O., and Olabode B.O., 2004). Among the various formal institutions in our societies which help to enforce conformity to these important norms are the police, the court, the prisons, mental, psychiatric hospital, juvenile remand homes, foster homes, youth custody, community homes, reformatories and Borstal institution. Prisons and juvenile remand institutions which are the focus of this research work have long been recognized in our societies. Prison is a correctional centres which every aspect of life is subject to control and in a close place with every day routine while Remand institutions are more open, trying to correct the person's behaviour, more like a school aiming to put the person back to tract trying to teach him/her or change his/her bad habits since prisons are meant to correct and not to kill. Pieces of evidences have shown that several individuals which have once deviated from societal norms have been remodelled through these institutions and are now back into the society performing well. An artist at Sango bus stop in Ibadan metropolis producing good painting, sculpture and other works of art and some pastors, are good examples of people who have been reformed through these types of centres and living a law abiding life.

There is a waste in human resources, since the greater percentage of these institutions inmate are of the productive class between 16-50 years age bracket and the society does not give much attention to this. Today in Nigeria, prisons and remand institutions which ought to serve as deterrence and correctional institutions now breed more hardened criminals (Olisa Agbakoba et al 2002). The goals inherent in the programmes of these correctional centres are not pursued. Case study reveals that our prisons are institutions of deformation rather than reformations because it lacks programmes that can combat the growing wave of crimes. Remand homes which have been established to take custody of young offenders awaiting trials and a home for juveniles after being found guilty by a juvenile court have regulations that made provision for a reasonable occupation and recreation but all these are lacking. The living conditions are somewhat questionable in terms of feeding, sanitation, health care, education, sleeping, and clothing among others. Children were held together in those institutions visited, sharing dormitory with adult men. Most of these correctional centres in Ibadan are not properly discharging their duties. The United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners include:

Rule 10: "all accommodation shall meet all requirement of health due regarding being paid to climatic conditions and particularly to cubic content air, minimum Hour Space, lighting, heating and ventilation.

Rule 12: "the sanitary installations shall be adequate to enable very prisoner to comply with the need of nature when necessary and in a clean and decent manner"

Rule 13: "adequate bathing installation should be provided at a temperature suitable to the climate be available, as frequently as necessary for the general hygiene according to season and geographical region".

Rule 14: "all parts of an institution regularly used by prisoner shall be properly maintained and kept scrupulously clean at all times. (Zubair, 2004).

Do prison institutions in Ibadan obey all these rules? What are norms of a society? What is deviance? What is prison? Remand institution? Deterrence? Rehabilitation? and Reformation? These among similar questions, are of interest to this research work. This paper is therefore geared towards a better prison condition that will enhance correction and reformation of inmates.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Most prisons in Ibadan have exceeded its official rated capacity in terms of population. Agodi Medium Prison, Ibadan which was originally designed to house 294 inmates now house 685 inmates. (Field Survey, 2015) without any proper provision for the growing population in terms of living condition, essential facilities and services for healthy living. Many workshops have been converted to cells, which affects reformation/education. There is overcrowding and congestion of both building and inmates, more crimes are associated with this; poor sleeping and sanitary condition, irregular supply of water which affects the frequency of bath of inmates and the use of bucket latrine system and poor refuse disposal leading to incessant health hazards. Sometimes, inmates practice open defecation. According to FGN, (2005) human faeces frequently contain a wide range of disease causing organisms including viruses, bacteria and eggs or larvae of human parasites. Many of these organisms are transmissible to inmates through flies, contaminated hands, food, water, eating utensils and by direct contact with contaminated objects in their environment. Infection such as: diarrheal, typhoid, tuberculosis, etc. that account for the death of inmates are spread this way. Hookworm and whipworm contribute significantly to the occurrence of malnutrition and anaemia and thereby render inmates more susceptible to various diseases.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study covers the impact of environmental conditions of the inmates of correctional centres in Ibadan on the formal social control, behaviour and health of inmates. The research scope is however limited to Agodi Prison, Agodi Ibadan and Juvenile Remand home, Alaro, beside the Polytechnic, Ibadan. The two selected correctional centres were among the few we have in Ibadan. The textual aspect of the scope includes overcrowding and health implication of bad living conditions on the inmates of those correctional centres.

The primary aim of the study is to assess the environmental/living condition of prison institutions in Ibadan. Specific objectives include:

- (i) To assess the existing condition of the inmates of prison institution.
- (ii) To assess the sanitary quality of prison institution in Ibadan.
- (iii) To evaluate the maintenance and management of prison institution over time (2005 to January, 2015).
- (iv) To examine the impact of the condition of prison institutions on the live of the inmates.
- (v) Determine the future housing and maintenance of prison institution in Ibadan metropolis.

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Sample Frame and Sample Size

As at January 2015, the total population of the inmates of Agodi Prison was 685 comprising of 617 awaiting trial inmates and 68 convict inmates, while the total population of inmates of Juvenile Remand home, Polytechnic Road, Alaro, Ibadan was 40 comprising of 39 in need of care or protection and only one in "Beyond Control" status making a total population of inmates of the two correctional centres to be 825 (Field Survey, 2015). A proportion of about 30% of the total population of inmates of Agodi Prison, which equals to 206 inmates and 50% of the population of Juvenile Remand home Alaro, Ibadan, which equals to 20 inmates were randomly sampled for the purpose of the administration of questionnaire. This amounted to a total of 226 respondents to be sampled. With respect to the number of inmates in each cell/ward of the inmates of Juvenile Remand home and Agodi Prison, 6 inmates were sampled in the kitchen, 26 inmates in the B ward, 1 inmate in the single cell, 15 members in the E ward, 1 in the female ward, 27 in the G ward, 46 in the H ward, 15 in the L ward, 15 in the J ward 15 in the K ward, in the hospital, 39 in the M ward and 20 room the Juvenile Remand home, Alaro, Ibadan making a total of 226 samples.

Sample Procedures

Since every inmate of these prison institutions have number which is used in their identification, therefore inmates were randomly sampled according to their cells/rooms and numbers.

Table 1: Numbers of Cells and Inmates Present

Name of Cell	Numbers of Inmates Present	Sample	Percentage
B ward	91	26	29
G ward	94	27	29
H ward	120	46	38
J ward	60	15	25
K ward	59	15	25
Kitchen	15	06	40
Female cell	4-1 (one in the hospital) UCH	01	33
F ward	59	15	25
Single cell	15	01	7
M ward	118	39	33
L ward	50	15	30
TOTAL	685	206	

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2015.

Table 2: Agodi Prison Average Population for the Past 12 Years

Year	Average population inmates	Awaiting trial inmates	Convicts	% of total population of awaiting trial	% of total population of convicts
2005	762	638	124	83.73	16.30
2006	754	665	89	88.20	11.80
2007	714	609	105	85.30	14.71
2008	625	539	86	86.24	13.76
2009	617	553	64	89.63	10.37
2010	638	543	95	85.1	14.90
2011	620	537	83	86.60	13.40
2012	624	538	86	86.20	13.80
2013	595	524	71	88.10	11.93
2014	683	609	74	89.20	10.80
2015	685	617	68	94.20	5.80

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Juvenile Remand Home

A total number of 40 inmates were present at juvenile remand home, Alaro Ibadan as at January, 2015 which comprises of 27 boys and 13 girls occupying two rooms and inmates are separated by sex and not by age or other parameter.

METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The data collections from the primary source were subjected to statistical analysis using statistical package for social scientist (SPSS). This enabled a further identification of variables to be recorded for subsequent analysis. The data were input in SPSS, after the processing, the results were been presented in tables and diagrams and further in texts. The technique used for testing the hypothesis was regression analysis to measure the relationship between environmental/living conditions and the attitude of inmates of Prison and Remand homes.

Conceptual Framework

The basic concepts that are relevant and have been adopted for this study are:

- (i) The concept of healthy housing
- (ii) Socio ecological model

The Concept of Healthy Housing

The concept postulates that the environment where people live must be conducive in order to ensure that all forms of pathogens are removed from the people. Healthy housing according to World Health Organization (1987) to described as "human habitation of structurally sound and generally free from accident injuries; one that provides sufficient pace for all normal activities, one that has potable water supply and sanitary means of waste disposal. According to WHO (1987) and Shaw (2004) health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Therefore it is clear that health is guaranteed only when certain basic needs are met. These include food, housing, water and a pollution free environment. The conception of health has been extended further to include sense of wellbeing and security. The World Health Organisation "Healthy

cities” promotes the idea that health is a result of the complex interaction of people with one another and their physical and social environments.

The common parameter of a healthy city include a state of high quality physical environment and a sustainable ecosystem, the major goal of which is to improve the quality of life of urban residents. The environmental component of healthy cities is justified by the need to build up social and physical environments supportive of health. In this respect and within the framework of the WHO healthy cities project, six aspects of supportive environment are considered: they are, the physical environment, which covers the housing and planning patterns; the chemical; biological; social; and psychological environments. It is extremely important to consider jointly the physical and social aspects in their interaction. This is particularly necessary when dealing with unhealthy housing. Public health problems have been associated with poor environmental sanitation and housing condition, exposure to communicable diseases, and poor personal hygiene compounded by malnutrition, which reduces resistance to diseases and other major health problems.

Socio-Ecological Model

- (i) Environment is largely determined by cultural, socio-economic and ecological factors.
- (ii) Human health is largely determined by environment (living and working) human biology, life style and system of health care delivery services (Olokesusi, 1991).

Therefore, the environments dictate the incidence and prevalence of diseases all over the world. The prisons have its own culture which has negative effect on the environment which in turn affects the social wellbeing of the inmates which make socio-ecological model/concept very important for this study. According to WHO (1987), health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Healthy housing covers the provision of functional and adequate physical, social and mental condition of health, safety, hygiene, comfort and privacy. Healthy environments mean more than a roof over one’s head. It includes adequate space, psychical accessibility, adequate lighting and ventilation, basic infrastructure such as water supply sanitation, quality of environment among others. WHO (1987) also stated that the environment you live is the key to a better health and not the health centre. Overcrowding congestion and density of the prison a major factor in the inmates living condition as it affects all the facilities as mentioned above in terms of usage which can support good health condition. The effect of high congestions on the behaviour of inmates cannot be overemphasized. It is stressful, disturbs psychological reasoning, causes inmate to lose control because they are forced against their wish.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The phenomenon of punishment as a form of social control is not the brain child of modern society. History reveals the existence of institutional punishment long before the development and notice of modernization. For instance among some pre-colonial Nigeria societies such as the Yoruba, the Efik, the Edo and the Fulani there were evidence of the use of confinement and incarceration (Awe, 1968). For

example the traditional legal system in the North established the Gidan Yari (which is often behind the palace of the Emir). The Yorubas of South West Nigeria, had the *Ile-Ogboni*, and the Edos had *Ewedo* house, (Okunola, 2002). In fact, Fredric Lugard gave a descriptive in Kano City's Gidan Yari in 1903 in *Current and Perspectives in Sociology* (Okunola, 2002:363) as follows:

The interior is divided into departments, each 17ft and the wall were pieced with holes at base through which legs of those sentenced to death thrust up to their thigh, and they were left to be trodden till they die. It is unventilated except for one hole on the wall through which they creep in. The total space is 2618 cubic feet and at the time Kano was taken over, there were 135 inmates (As quoted in Meek 1969:277).

This various forms of punishment were based on the social persecution that primitive measure were affected for the difference of prospective offenders as well as performing the role of retributive justice. The cessation of Lagos to British council in 1861 affects the penal system that hinders the operation in the region. The evaluation of an organized prison system began as one of the British government's earliest forms of administration in Nigeria. The government in 1862 commissioned Freeman to constitute and appoint judges and other necessary officers, thus providing the pre-requisite for the establishment of a prison. (Babatunde L.O., 2008). By 1872, the Broad street prison was established with the capacity of 300 prisoners, (Okunola et al. 2002). By 1901 prisons had been established in old Calabar, Asaba, Benin City, Sapele and Degema and were run by the police department.

Following the amalgamation of the southern and northern protectorates of Nigeria in 1914, the prison ordinance of 1916 and prison regulation of 1917 (which were aimed at creating uniform prison standards) gave the government the extensive posers for the establishment and regulation of prisons administration. Due to the incompetence exercised by the police department, the Federal Government on April 1, 1968, unified the Federal Government prisons and native prison under the federal prison service. Today, the prison service is known as the Nigeria Prison Service under the supervision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. (Babatunde L. O., 2007). Based on available information, there are in the country today 148 prisons, 233 lock ups, 1 Borstal Institution, 9 mechanised and prison farms, 2 training schools (Enugu and Kaduna). 1 prison farm, 2 training colleges and the prison staff college at Kakuri, Kaduna. The staff duties manual of the prison service gives the objectives o the agency as follows:

- (i) To keep safe custody of person who are legally internal.
- (ii) To identify the cause of the anti-social behaviour, treat and reform them to become disciplined and law abiding citizens of a free society.
- (iii) To generate funds for the government through prison workshops, farms and industrial. (Agodi Prison, Ibadan)

Other prison programme functions also include all areas of activity which involves the professional treatment of inmates to influence change in attitude and behaviour. Counselling, Case work, Clinical services, Education, Vocational training, Work-release or study-release. This Remand home serves primarily as a place of detention

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for juveniles awaiting trial, although a juvenile offender may also be committed to a Remand home after a finding of guilty by a juvenile court. A Remand home further serves as the centre where a child may be detained after a criminal charge against him has been proved while a social inquiry report is prepared to assist the court in its determination of the most appropriate form of intervention. Children in need of care and protection and those beyond parental control are also commonly remanded to a Remand home. The rules regulating the operation of Remand homes requires that inmates be provided with reasonable occupation and recreation but do not specifically require that any vocational or literacy be provided.

The primary orientation is therefore custodial and is often punitive rather than rehabilitative, but considering the length of time which children spend. In Nigeria, innovative means have been explored to introduce some educational programmes in these homes through the community outreach efforts of the home, that of juvenile Remand home Alaro Ibadan is similar. Most prison institutions in Ibadan have exceeded its official and capacity in terms of population which shows a great percentage in their congestion rate and seriously causing all kind of problems. There exists crowded cells, suffocation, poor feeding, hunger, dirty environment, lack of educational and welfare facilities, diseases, such as cough, eczema, scabies, tuberculosis are also common according to interview granted to some of the officials. A cell of 6.0 x 7.2m containing an average of 27 inmates was designed for 5 inmates. One of the problems that led to the merging of the native prison with the Federal prisons service was that of overcrowding/congestion leading to terrible condition of health hazard. (Akomolafe,1994). The old system of health care delivery system in Nigerian prison was inadequate and the health condition of inmates is poor. Zubair (2004) notes that morality rate in our prisons for instance was high in 2003. Various regimes have tried best possible to alleviate the problem but to no avail (Zubair, 1998)

Duro Ajayi, (2000) in his own contribution also states that “the poor condition of the social services in the country’s prison has ceased to be reformatory; the persistent problems of bad sewage system, lack of sufficient beddings as well as dearth of medical care have become a recurring decimal”. Instead of getting the gains of reformatory programmes in our correctional centres, we were experiencing situations where freed inmates were arrested for the same crime committed previously. The conditions of all the correction centres in Nigeria are appalling (Zubair, 2004). The malfunctioning of correctional centres in Nigeria is totally against the United Nations standard minimum rule and has great influence on the moral and behaviour of inmates. There is no proper training, no sanitary facilities, there are very few beds and a sour smell emanates from the dirty foam mattresses stacked in a corner (Field Survey, 2015). The premises appear very dirty and due to lack of running water, the toilets appear dirty too, maintenance appears patchy. Adeola (1994) also explains the fumigation of the cell is a luxury. While convicts sleep on beds without mattresses, the awaiting trials only rest on old blankets on the bare floor, where the congestion allows stretching of the body otherwise; he sleeps by leaning against the wall.

Most characteristics operational situation of the awaiting trial in sitting at "post" i.e. resting the back against the wall with legs akimbo while arms rest on the knees thereby making dozing a substitute for sleep as there is space famine. The nutritional value of their meals is somewhat questionable couple with the congestion. All these are not in conformity with the United Nations Standard Minimum rule and the adverse effect is on the high side. The death of major General Sheu Musa Ya'Adua in Abakaliki prison, Enugu on Monday 8th December 1997 was traced to complications arising from liver problems described as the inflammation of the liver and secondly to pleural effusion (an inflammation or infection of the lungs) commonly known as tuberculosis which can be traced to the effect of congestion and unsanitary condition in the prison (Guardian Newspaper Dec. 13, 1997). Former President of Nigeria Chief Olusegun Obasanjo on July 2, 2002 condemns awaiting trial practice in which suspect are kept in custody for a long time as quoted in Olisa Agbakoba et al (2002). He further described the condition as inhuman due to probably because he was once a victim of the tool awaiting trial when he was accused of treason. He was definitely talking from experience.

About 15 inmates of Kaduna Central Prison were feared dead during an attempted jail break on the 20th April 2010 and the incident according to the controller-General of the Nigerian prisons services, Mr. Olusola Ogundipe was due to the Prison congestion. According to him, the facility which was originally built to accommodate 570 inmates at Kaduna prison is currently housing 812 inmates. (Punch Newspaper, 2010). The Minister of Interior, Captain Emmanuel Iheanacho (Rtd) also disclosed that over 30,000 inmates in prisons out of a total 46,000 inmates across the country were awaiting trial.

Environmental Features of the Study Area

Oyo State covers approximately an area of 28,454 square kilometres and ranked 14th by size. The landscape consists of old hard rocks and dome shape hills, which rise gently from about 500 meters in the southern part and reaching a height of about 1,219 meter above sea level in the northern part. Some principal rivers such as, Oba, Oyan, Otin, Ofiki, Sasa, Oni, Erinle, and take their source from this highland. (Batatunde L. O. et al, 2010). Oyo State contains a number of natural features include the Old Oyo National park in this location there was earlier habitat for the endangered Africa Wild Dog. *Lycaon pictus*: however, this canid is thought to have been locally extirpated at the present. The Climate is equatorial, notably with dry and wet season with relatively high humidity. The dry season lasts from November to March while the wet season starts from April and ends in October. Average daily temperature ranges between 25 degree Celsius and degree Celsius, almost throughout the year. (Field Survey, 2015, Oyo Ministry of Environment).

Effect of the Conditions in Prisons and Remand Home in Ibadan on the Attitude of Inmate

A total number of 206 questionnaires were administered in Agodi prison and 20 questionnaires were administered at Remand Home Alaro making a total of 226 questionnaire. The cooperation of the inmates of the prison were specially solicited which ensured the return of the entire questionnaire administered. However, the questionnaire for the study area is divided into four main sections. They are:

- (a) Socio economic profile.

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- (b) Housing survey
- (c) Welfare survey
- (d) Behavioural survey

Table 3: Population and Status of Inmates of Juvenile Remand Home, Alaro Ibadan as at 4th January, 2015

	AWAITING TRIAL		AWAITING REPATRIATION		ON DETENTION		ADMISSION TO APPROVE SCHOOLS		TOTAL		TOTAL
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Criminal code	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Care and protection	26	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26	13	
Beyond control	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	01	
Offence against regulation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
TOTAL									26	14	40

*NA: Not Application

Sources: Author's Field Survey, 2015.

Table 4: Average Population of Inmate of juvenile Remand Home Alaro, Ibadan, Oyo State for the past 11 year

Year	Average No of inmate	No of males	No of Female	% of male	% of female
2005	33	26	07	78.80	21.20
2006	33	20	13	60.60	39.40
2007	31	27	04	87.10	12.90
2008	42	35	09	83.30	16.70
2009	26	19	07	73.10	26.90
2010	41	29	12	70.80	29.30
2011	46	28	18	60.90	39.10
2012	28	20	08	71.40	28.60
2013	57	38	19	66.60	33.30
2014	47	38	09	80.90	19.14
2015	40	28	13	67.50	37.50

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2015.

Housing Survey

Table 5: Number of Cells/Rooms in Different Blocks

Number of Cells/Rooms	Number of Respondents	Percent
1	96	46.6
2	49	23.8
3	17	8.3
4	20	9.7
6	8	3.9
40	8	3.9
55	8	3.9
TOTAL	206	100.0

Author's Field Work (2015).

From the table, 46.6% of the respondents indicated that they have one room each in their block, 23.8% indicated two rooms, 9.7% indicated that they have four rooms, 8.3% have 3 rooms in their block while 3.9% of the respondent (inmates) indicated that they have six rooms, forty rooms and fifty-five room respectively. This implies that

the block with the highest number of rooms has fifty-five rooms in the study area as at the time of administration of this questionnaire

Table 6: Number of Inmates in Each Room of the Respondents.

Number of inmates in each room	Number of Respondents	Percent
Less than 30	18	8.8
31-40	58	39.6
41-50	26	12.6
51-60	44	21.4
61-70	34	16.6
71-80	16	7.8
Above 80	10	4.9
TOTAL	206	100.0

Author's Field Work (2015).

When respondents were asked of the number of inmates that occupied cells along with them, 39.6% of the inmates which equal, to 58 members indicated that they share cell with between 31-40 inmates, 21.4% indicated between 51-60 inmates, 16.6% indicated between 61-70 inmates, 12.6% indicated between 41-500 inmates, 8.8% indicated less than 30 inmates in their room, 7.8% indicated between 71-80 inmates and 4.9% stated that they share cell with a population of above 80 inmates. The depiction of this is that the prison is experiencing a serious congestion.

Table 7: Average Number of Inmates Falling Sick in a Month.

Number of Inmates falling sick in a month	Number of Respondents	Percent
1-5	36	17.5
6-10	63	30.6
11-15	41	19.9
16-20	58	28.2
No response	8	3.9
TOTAL	206	100.0

Author's Field Work (2015)

The table above show the number of inmates that fall sick in a month in Agodi prison with 63 inmates which is 30.6% of the total population indicated inmates of 6-10 fall sick within a month and the lowest with 8 inmates given to response to the question asked.

**Table 8: Behavioural Survey
Frequency of Bath per Week**

Rate	Number of Respondents	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	79	80.6	80.6
2	15	15.3	95.9
3	2	2.0	98.0
4	2	2.0	100.0
TOTAL	98	100.0	
No Response	108		
TOTAL	206		

Author's Field Work (2015).

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The analysis in the table above established that out of 206 question distributed 38.30% bath 1 time daily, 7.3% bath 2 times, 1.0% bath 3 times, other 1.0% bath 4 times while 52.4% indicated no response.

Table 9: Cause of Open Defecation by Inmates

Any case of open defecation	Number of Respondents	Valid Percent
Yes	34	35.4
No	62	64.6
Total	96	100.0
No response	110	
TOTAL	206	

Author's Field Work (2015)

From the table above, 16.5% indicated yes, 30.1% indicated No, while 53.4% remained silent on the question. Open defecation is possible in the study area due to lack of adequate toilet facilities, and supply of water.

Table 10: Inmates Comments on Housing and Infrastructural Facilities Provided in the Prison

General Infrastructural facilities	Number of Respondents	Percent
	122	59.2
Fair	14	6.8
No modern housing facilities (out of date)	2	1.0
Poor	32	15.5
Provision of equipment	2	1.0
The prison service in Nigeria is trying their best	2	1.0
Too bad	32	15.5
TOAL	206	100.0

Author's Field Work (2015).

The analysis in the table shows that 15.5% indicated too bad, 15.5% indicated 'poor', 6.8% indicated fair, 1.0 indicated that there were not modern housing facilities (out of date) 1.0% stated that the prison service in Nigeria is trying their best, while 59.2% show no interest in the question asked.

Socio-Economic Profile (Remand Home Alaro)

Table 11: Period of Imprisonment

Period	Number of Respondents	Percent
Valid 1 year	12	60.0
6 months	8	40.0
TOTAL	20	100.0

Author's Field Work (2015)

The analysis in the table above shows that 60% of the inmates have spent one year while 40% of them have spent 6 months.

Table 12: Number of Inmates in the Room

Number	Number of Respondents	Percent
20	20	100.0

Author's Field Work, 2015.

From the analysis in the table above, it was observed that all the respondents indicated 20 numbers of inmates which is 100% response toward same direction.

Table 13: Availability of Beds in Inmates Room

Availability	Number of Respondents	Percent
Yes	20	20

Author's Field Work, 2015.

From the table above, it was discovered that no one share beds with any inmates in the remand home. This can be attributed to the shorter period of time juvenile spends to the remand home before repatriation.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The study discovered that majority of the inmates of the prison and remand home were males and mostly of ages between 29 and 42 years (the working class) in adult prison with a high incidence of 28.6% of the total population and less than 18 years in juvenile homes. Many of the inmates also were married with a population of 49.5% of the total population. It was also discovered that the self-employed categories were the majority in the adult prison with occurrence rate of 37.4% and apprentice/student in the remand home with 75% as at the time of this study. It was ascertained that many respondents were traders with 30% of the total population having secondary school/teacher training certificates. When respondents were asked on their household size before their incarcerations, majority of the inmates were of nine (9) and above household sizes in the attached data and this may be attributed to high family demand and unsecured job and income. Many of the inmates complained of overcrowding in their cell/rooms where more than 60 inmates occupy a cell that was originally meant for 8-12 inmates.

It was also discovered that inmates increase in number on daily basis causing serious congestion of their cells. One of the most horrible sceneries is the nakedness of some of the inmates especially awaiting trials males which constitutes 94.2% of the total population of Agodi prison. Apart from the indignity attached with this, the health hazard cannot be over emphasized. It was discovered that in practice, the prison authorities do not provide clothing for awaiting trails to protect them from being labelled a convict as he is considered innocent until proven otherwise. (Nigerian Prison Service, 1998). Indiscriminate disposal of excreta was also discovered in the prisons and remand home which constitutes serious health hazards. Agodi prison which was built for 294 inmates, now harbour 685 inmates without any improvement in the facilities such as water supply, adequate sewage system and other facilities. Majority of respondents said they had learnt nothing since their incarceration as shown in the table above where 18.4% of the inmates claimed to have learnt nothing since imprisonment. It was discovered that most of the workshops have been converted to cells due to congestion thereby affecting

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vocational educations of inmates which is a major instrument of social control used in rehabilitation and remodelling of the attitude and behaviour of inmates.

The juvenile offenders which should be treated specially in terms of training as an alternative to confinement in adult prisons were found to be idled with no approved schools or any vocational training. It was also learnt that to decongest Agodi prison, and have access to better prison facilities, the federal government acquired a site at Olunde area in Oluyole Local Government, Oyo State in 1984 to construct a bigger maximum prison of 460 rooms. The site had been abandoned with only 3 buildings under construction due to lack of funds.

CONCLUSION

Since prisons and Remand homes are meant to reform, correct, and rehabilitate offenders and not to kill, all accommodations should be made to meet all requirement of health due regarding being paid to climatic conditions and particularly minimum airspace, lighting and ventilation. Sanitary and bathing installation should also be made adequate to enable every prisoner to comply with need of nature when necessary and in clean and decent manner according to United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners. Government should make the maintenance and care of these prisons a serious duty and if education in our prisons is made compulsory for inmates, they will return to the society better than the way they went.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of thorough investigation on the conditions in prison and remand home in Ibadan. We recommend as follows:

- Government should give serious attention to creation of goods jobs for her citizens; this will seriously reduce crime as idle hand is a devil's workshop.
- Government should also as a matter of urgency give adequate attention in terms of funding to all the prisons in Nigeria.
- Government should find lasting solution to the "Awaiting trial" practice in Nigeria where suspects are kept in prison custody pending trial before appropriate courts. This is a major cause of overcrowding in our prisons.
- Improvement should be made by government in the area of cleanliness and sanitation of the prison environment.
- Good water supply, provision of a good sewage system and bathing facilities should be provided in prison and remand homes. The old prison block should be refurbished with good ventilation and workshops.
- Vocational training should be resuscitated to impart skills in the inmates.
- The new site under construction should be completed and put to use to decongest Agodi Prison.
- Facilities for training and recreation should be provided for the juveniles homes and good health facilities be provided in both adult and young offenders prisons.
- Prison medical services should be improved upon adequate drugs should also be supplied.
- Nutrition of the inmates should be improved upon to reduce diseases.

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