

Medium Security Correctional Custodial Centre Invasion: Its Implications and Challenges on National Security System

Daniel Leku Ishaya

*Department of Sociology,
Faculty of Social Sciences,
Nasarawa State University, Keffi*

Article DOI:

10.48028/iiprds/ssljprds.v9.i1.04

Keywords:

Security,
Correctional,
Custodial, Invasion,
Challenges and
Implications

Corresponding Author:

Daniel Leku Ishaya

Abstract

Medium security custodial center in Nigeria is one of the major institution responsible for Inmates locked within the prison walls are segregated from the outside world, kept under constant scrutiny and surveillance and forced to obey a strict code of office rules to avoid facing formal sanction. The utility of security correctional centre as an institution for rehabilitation of offenders and preparing them for normal life has always been a matter of concern. Individuals who commit crimes are sent to correctional institution for rehabilitation and corrections for certain crimes such as murder, offenders may be sentenced to life imprisonment. Conceptual analysis and theoretical framework were used for confining people against their will whereby those awaiting trial or sentencing, execution, transportation and deportation to other states across the medium security service. Theories of Rehabilitation, deterrence, incapacitation and retribution explain a variety of justification and explanation of inmates in the security correctional institution. Secondary source of data collection was adopted in the study. Characteristics of prisons and classification are categorized in accordance with the types of the inmates, the structural features and the extend of security arrangement such as maxi-maxi security, maximum security, medium security, minimum security, women security and satellite prison. The challenges and problems of the prison breaks in Nigerian could be associated to many dangers such as lack of synergy and collaboration in the security operatives and threats to national security in society as a whole. Overcrowding, poor funding, inadequate dilapidated structures, poor feeding, unhygienic environment of the inmates, lack of modern facility such as closed-circuit televisions, e-monitoring device and electrically activated alarm system should be encouraged. The study concludes and recommends that there should be adequate measures for the functional security surveillance, improve intelligence gathering and protection of the centre to address feature occurrence bedeviling prison breaks. Therefore, provision for modern facility and monitoring device to regulate the rate of correctional security problem and to possibly reform and restructure to enhance institution for better services.

Background to the Study

The Nigerian correctional custodial service is one of the social institutions in the triangular system of the administration of criminal justice system which are responsible for the custody of the final product in the criminal justice process (Onwubiko, 2022; Manoj, 2019; and Devendra, 2019). According to Dambazau (2012) correctional custodial institution underscore the functionality in maintaining custody involves carrying out measures to prevent escapes such as erecting high walls or chain-link Fence, armed guards, constant checks of cells, providing system of passes for movements within the correctional custodial center, constant surveillance as such stringent measures which may be applied from time to time to prevent escapes, riots and attacks. Furthermore, Ashok (2012) posits that the utility of correctional custodial center as an institution for rehabilitation of offenders and preparing them for normal life has always been a controversial issue. This collaborates the real purpose of sending criminals to the prison is to transform them into honest and law-abiding citizens by promoting among them a distant for crime and criminal. In a relative development, the Nigeria correctional custodial institution Kuje in Abuja was recently invaded by the terrorists and it's have experienced serious pandemonium. The attacked was characterized with massive explosions and gunshots on the medium security custodial institution in the federal capital territory, Abuja. Sharma (2019) observed that solitary confinement without occupation as it was at its inception, is a doubly unnatural state, it is difficult in such a case, and in our generation especially, to provide work that will be useful as builder of character. Though, the actual practice the correctional custodial center authorities try to bring about reformation of the inmates by use of force and compulsive methods (Sharma, 2019; and Reid, 2000). In recent time, the Nigeria correctional service had reported to be attacked by terrorist and unidentified gunmen. Some security operatives and four inmates died during the incident.

Abubakar (2022), maintained that the terrorists used explosives on the correctional custodial center fence and its main entrance to gain access to the facility. While the finding revealed that 16 inmates and three custodial officers were injured during the attacked, 879 inmates initially escaped from the facility while 443 had been recaptured and the service posits that 551 inmates are currently in the custody. The figures do not seem to add up especially in the light that the facility is said to have held only 994 inmates prior to the attack. Buhari (2022) observed that Kuje correctional institution was attacked by gunmen who freed hundreds of inmates including 64 Boko Haram members being held in custody. Kuje terrorist's attacks symptomatic of security failure, as well as conspiracy among the insider constitutes the major falling-out of the correctional center... (Lawan, 2022).

In view of the ugly phenomenon, the Nigeria correctional center was faulted for not providing modern gadgets such as closed-circuit television (CCTV), e-monitoring device to protect and control inmates in the Kuje correctional facility and others monitoring device across the country. The medium security custodial center was characterized with the increasing rate of insecurity challenge tormenting the country are the resultant effect of the federal governments in ability to enthrone a regime of the law and order (Atiku, 2022). Terrorist freed over 879 inmates in the correctional institutions as well as burnt down vehicles and destroyed prison walls this collaborate the view that the insecurity ravaging the nation took a frightening

dimension with separate attacks on different government establishment and official including individuals, groups, institutions and those working with the criminal justice system.

Similarly, the medium correctional custodial center was attacked on Tuesday dated 5th July, 2022 when suspected members of the Boko Haram and Islamic state's West Africa Province (ISWAP) invaded the facility and freed at least 879 inmates. The development triggered Nigeria security agencies for search despite inadequate and poor intellectual gathering, lack of synergy and coordination as well as failure in the security architecture system. Modern Nigeria correctional custodial institution confinement of persons who have been remanded in custody or who have been deprived of their liberty following conviction for a crime. A person found guilty of a felony or a misdemeanor may be required to serve a prison sentence. The holding of accused persons awaiting trial remains an important function of contemporary prisons that constitute the majority of the correctional custodial center population (Sharma &Chandra, 2019).

Imprisonment may prevent crime by three distinct mechanisms: incapacitation, specific deterrence and general deterrence. Femi (2022) maintain that nothing reflects the degradation of the Nigeria state more than the fact the terrorists are capable of rescuing and freeing their own from our prisons whilst the state is incapable of rescuing those that the terrorists have kidnapped. What a mess! Two policemen have been reportedly arrested for making phone calls with escaped terrorists. The greatest threat to national security and public safety is the infiltration of our security organizations by bandits and terrorists' sympathizers. This is in furtherance to the fact that nothing compromised national security and public safety like the recruitment of criminals and terrorism sympathizers into country organization.

Fig. 1: Pictures of Kuje Prison Attacked On 5th July, 2022



The above pictures of Nigerian Security Correctional Custodial Centre revealed the invasion by the terrorists and lack of synergy and collaboration among the security operatives to protect the inmates and the centre from the bandits attacked.

Conceptual Analysis and Theoretical Framework

The Nigeria correctional institutions is use for corrections, rehabilitations and confining people against their will is ancient. Such institutions include jails and other short-term detention facilities, where those awaiting trial or sentencing, execution, transportation (deportation to other countries, states, places as punishment), whipping or some other forms of corporal punishment were confined (Reid, 2000). Placing offenders in an institution for the purpose of punishment is a relatively modern development.

According to Sharma (2019) a prison also known as a correctional facility, jail, goal (dated, British English), penitentiary (American English), detention center or remand center is a facility in which inmates are forcibly confined and denied a variety of freedoms under the authority of the state. Prisons are most commonly used within a criminal justice system, people charged with crimes may be imprisoned until they are brought to trail, those pending

or being found guilty of crimes at trial may be sentenced to a specified period of imprisonment. Prisons can also be used as a political repression by authoritarian regimes. Their perceived opponents may be imprisoned for political crimes, often without trial or other legal due process, this use is illegal under most forms of international law governing fair administration of justice (Chandra, 2019). In times of war, invasion and attacks, conspiracy and collaboration, prisoners of war or detainees may be detained in military prisons or prisoner internment camps (Johnson, 2022; Manu, 2022; and Devendra, 2019). Prison and jail are usually treated as having separate definitions. The term prison or penitential tends to describe institutions that incarcerate people for longer periods of time such as many years and are operated by the state or federal governments. The term jail tends to describe institutions or pre-trial detention and are usually operated by law. Common slang terms for a prison include: the "pokey" the slammer" "the clink, the joint" the calaboose," the hoosegow" and the big house. Slang terms for imprisonment include; behind bars, in stir" and up the river. The transition for the prison reform movement provides a lengthy and fascinating area of study that goes beyond (Reid, 2000). Correctional institution for a long time, societies have reacted in diverse ways towards those who have violated their laws, customs and traditions, the most common societal reaction towards law breakers is punishment. According to (Igbo, 2006) punishment involves pain or suffering produced by design and inflicted on a member of a group by that group or society in its corporate capacity. Punishment is the price pay for non-conformity to the expected and prescribed standards of social group or society. It is pain, suffering or deprivation imposed on those who have disobeyed or violated the group's laws. The most common forms of punishment connote death penalty, mutilation which included castration, disfigurement, dismemberment, and blinding or plucking off of the offenders' eyes other includes social humiliation and degradation, corporal punishment such as whipping and forced hard labor. However, banishment and transportation, fines and confiscation, imprisonment was used mainly for detention before trial. The correctional custodial officer sanction to include retribution, incapacitation, deference, reformation and corrections.

Theories of Punishment and Criminality

Variety of justifications and explanations are put forth for why people are imprisoned by the state.

Rehabilitation Theory

The theories of rehabilitation argue that the purpose of correctional custodial institution is the change prisoner lives in a way that will make them productive and law-abiding members of society once they are released. The idea was promoted by 19th century reformers, who promoted prisons as a humane alternative to harsh punishments of the past (Manoj, 2019).

Deterrence Theory

Theories of deterrence argue that by sentencing criminals to extremely harsh penalties, other people who might be considering criminal activities will be so terrified of the consequences that they will choose not to commit crimes out of fear. This could be specific deterrence and generic deterrence.

Incapacitation Theory

Theories of incapacitation argue that while prisoners are incarcerated, they will be unable to commit crimes, thus keeping communities safer.

Retribution Theory

This theory argue that purpose of imprisonment is to cause a sufficient level of misery to the prisoner, in proportion to the perceived seriousness of their crime. These theories do not necessarily focus on whether or not a particular punishment benefits the community, but instead are based upon a belief that some kind of moral balance will be achieved by paying back the prisoner for the wrongs they have committed.

Methodology

The secondary sources of data collection were used in the study to explain a vast range of statistical data of inmates in the custodial centre and the views of general public in the prison jail break. Other sources of data collection include newspaper, media, television channels, articles from the various opera mini news, WhatsApp, facebook, twitter, Instagram, Interviews to explain and justify reasons of the methods for the invasion. The data collected reveals that 879 inmates were freed, 443 were recaptured, 551 inmates are currently in the custody and 64 notorious Boko Haram high profile were escaped by the ISWAP. This method explained the report provides by authorities and the measures to enhance and prevent future occurrence.

Characteristics of Prisons

The prison it is often said is the darkest region in the apparatus of the criminal Justice system (Dambazau, 2012). The prison operates on certain characteristics namely: The deprivation of liberty; discipline; transformation of the individual; isolation; segregation; and work. Imprisonment is a penalty par excellence in a society in which liberty is a good which belong to all in the same way and to which each individual is attacked. The deprivation of liberty belonging to a person is a fundamental constitutional issue because liberty is the basis of existence itself. The prison is therefore the main avenue for making individual pay for their crimes against society. The prison is like the military barracks and the prison upon his admission into the prison is treated like new recruit in the barracks. The idea of the society itself is the isolation of the offender from the rest of the society. He is isolated from the external world and from anything which motivates or facilitates his criminal acts even within the prison walls.

Classifications and Types of Prisons

Prisons are categories in accordance with the types of inmates, the structural features and the extent of security arrangement. There are major and minor prison which are categories as thus: maxi-maxi security, maximum security prison, medium security prison, minimum security prisons, satellite prison and women prison.

Maxi-Maxi Security Prisons

This form of prison consists of those in which the most dangerous criminals in terms of the

nature of their offences and those persistent in property crimes, are kept. Typical example Alcatraz, an Island, off the coast of Cape Town.

Minimum security prison; this referred to as Hiltons and normally include rehabilitation centers for drug addicts, farm center, Juvenile homes, forestry camps.

Women prison; this is designed to cater for women convicts. The major reason relates to gender differences and that women commit less series or violent crimes than men which require less stringent supervision.

Maximum Security Prison

A maximum-security prison as the name suggests is a prison with high security fortifications. It is a prison in which maximum security structures are put in place to prevent prisoner escape. In our environment, it is characterized by very high walls topped with barbed wires, and filled with some other maximum-security arrangement which are not to be found in the other two types of prisons. (Igbo, 2006). All classes of prisoners even the most dangerous ones can be kept in the maximum-security prison. Maximum security prisons are mainly located in major cities and town and they house the greatest number of prisoners because of their large sizes, lock-up capacity and available facility. The maximum-security prison is typically equipped with facilities such as the hangman gallon, the asylum for the mentally deranged, vocational training tools. These are about eleven maximum security prisons in Nigeria located in Kirikiri Lagose, Enugu, Abeokuta, Kaduna, Jos, Port-Harcourt, Benin, Agodi, Kano, Maiduguri, and Bauchi.

Medium Security Prison

A medium security prison with a moderate level of security infrastructure and fortifications. The prison size lock-up capacity and vocational facilities of medium security prisons are less than that of a maximum-security prison. Medium security prisons are located mostly outside the state capital. They can also be found in towns. The medium security prisons do not take in all classes of prisoner particularly dangerous criminals because of its relatively unsophisticated security states.

Satellite Prisons

Satellite prisons are found only in the northern part of Nigeria. Historically, what is today called satellite prisons were formerly lock-up houses under emirate council where minor offenders were kept. During the colonial era it was common for Emirs and chiefs in the rural areas of the north where formal courts of law did not exist (Karen &Christine, 2012). The purpose was to confine offenders until the latter could be dispelled for trial in some town where court existed. It is the Emirate lock-up houses that have metamorphosed into present-day satellite prisons. Many of these satellite prison can hold no more than 30 inmates installed capacity. Only a few of them can accommodate up to 100 inmates. There are about 83 satellite prisons cited in various rural locations.

Corrections

After Correction and sentencing, the offender enters the correctional system. Correctional agencies administer the post judicatory care given to offenders which can range from informal monitoring in the community to solitary confinement in the maximum-security prison (Siegel, 2012), depending on the seriousness of the crime and the individual needs of the offender. The most common correctional treatment, probation is a legal disposition that allows the convicted offender to remain in the community subject to conditions imposed by court order under the supervision of a probation officer. This lets the offender continue working and avoids the crippling effects of incarceration. State and federal facilities that receive felony offenders sentenced by the criminal court are called prisons or penitentiaries they may be minimum-medium or maximum security institutions. Cells, and large heterogeneous inmate population. The last segment of the corrections system parole is a process whereby an inmate is selected for early release and serves the remainder of the sentence in the community under the supervision of the parole officer.

Security in Correctional Institutions

Prisons are normally surrounded by fencing, walls, earthworks, geographical features or other barriers to prevent escape. Multiple barriers, defensible main gates, armed guard towers, security lighting, motion sensors, dogs and roving patrols may also be present depending on the level of security. In the modern correctional custodial institution, remotely, control doors, CCTV, e-monitoring, alarms cages, restraints, nonlethal and lethal weapons, riot-control gear and physical segregation of units and prisoners may also be present activity of prisoners within the facility. Modern prison designs have increasingly sought to restrict and control the movement of prisoners throughout the facility and also allow a smaller prison staff to monitor prisoners directly, often using a decentralized pods may be designed for high security indirect supervision in which officers in segregated and scaled control booths monitor smaller numbers of prisoners confined to their cells. Movement in or out of the pod from exercise yards, work assignments can be restricted to individual pod at designated times and is generally centrally controlled.

Inmates Security Classification

Generally, when inmate arrives at a prison, they go through a security classification screening and risk assessment that determines where they will place the prison system. The classification and the process will take an impact on the prisoner's experience, determining their security level, educational and work programs, mental health states and many other factors. This sorting prisoners one of the fundamental techniques through which the prison administration maintains control over the inmate population and creates orderly and secure prison environment.

Negative Effects and Problems of Imprisonment

Imprisonment is a form of primitive reaction, its object being primarily to deprive the offender of the liberty. The negative effects of imprisonment are the prisonisation whereby the prisoner is introduced to a new environment with its own culture from a human being bearing personal characteristics he is converted into a mere impersonal entity his name is replaced by a

number. His clothes, food and leisure hours are same as the fellow prisoners. This results in the social debasement of the convict in his own eyes. (Ashok, 2012).

Effects on family relations: the prison damages the family life of the convict because of very few contacts with the family members, many legal systems recognize imprisonment as a ground of divorce. Similarly, hardening of criminal have a negative attitude of prison staff break rather than remake a person result in the prisoner developing more hostile anti-social attitudes after his release from the fact. Convict bogey the real punishment for the prisoner begins after leaving the correctional custodial center. The stigma and labelling attached to such imprisonment, makes his rehabilitation difficulty as society continue to see him as a criminal.

Correctional institution is characterized by the authoritarian routinized and formalized pattern of administration and negative attitudes of authorities. There is a lack of the enthusiasm and imagination. The problems of correctional custodial center could be problem of prison discipline. The life inside prison necessarily pre-supposes certain restriction on the liberty of inmates against their free-will. This consciousness of subjection to compulsive forces of the state through agency of prison often leads to scuffle. Problem of criminality in prison being unable to control their sex desire, the prisoners quite often resort to unnatural offences such as homosexuality and sodomy. Furthermore, problem of health hazards overcrowding bad ventilation, bad drainage, insufficient of clothing, sleeping on the ground, deficiency of personal cleanliness, insufficient medical inspection. Violation of prisoner's right of association are fundamental.

Manu (2022) accused and blame security operatives for the deadly attack on Ansaru terrorists and subsequently abduction of passenger on the Abuja-Kaduna bound train on march 28, 2022 as well as invasion kuje correctional Centre Abuja freeing over 879 inmates in the facility constitute lack of synergy and intelligence gathering with in the criminal justice system. The continue threats of the Islamic State of West Africa Province (ISWAP) responsible for the correctional custodial institution attacked is a serious challenge to security operatives and linkages or double standard in the security system.

Saddened attacked on the medium security custodial Centre Kuje and disappointment of the intelligence network system on the invasion of terrorist Buhari, (2022). This worrisome security fall-out in the country and palpable fear and anxiety of the frequent attacked hither to witnessed a beehive of activities have suddenly become deserted and the infiltration terrorists in the country impacted negatively danger to the national security system. There are problems of lack of trust and vehicles are not allowed to park in the expressway and service lane across all the nooks and crannies as a result of the criminal allegedly escaped from the Kuje correctional service including notorious high profile kidnap kingpin who have been remanded in the custody for armed robbery Kidnapping and gun running constitutes a pediment to the country and security architecture and enhanced avalanche of intelligence provide to prevent the ugly phenomenon.

Fig. 2



NIGERIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE
WANTED!

The following are faces and names of inmates with BOKO HARAM / TERRORISM CASES who escaped from Kuje Correctional Centre during the jail attack on 5th July, 2022.

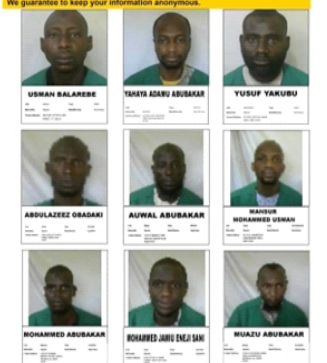
If you see any of these people, or have useful information which may lead to their recapture, Please Call 0700099999, 0906004398 or 0875050008 or Any Law Enforcement Agency nearest to you. We guarantee to keep your information anonymous.



NIGERIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE
WANTED!

The following are faces and names of inmates with BOKO HARAM / TERRORISM CASES who escaped from Kuje Correctional Centre during the jail attack on 5th July, 2022.

If you see any of these people, or have useful information which may lead to their recapture, Please Call 0700099999, 0906004398 or 0875050008 or Any Law Enforcement Agency nearest to you. We guarantee to keep your information anonymous.



NIGERIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE
WANTED!

The following are faces and names of inmates with BOKO HARAM / TERRORISM CASES who escaped from Kuje Correctional Centre during the jail attack on 5th July, 2022.









If you see any of these people, or have useful information which may lead to their recapture, Please Call 0700099999, 0906004398 or 0875050008 or Any Law Enforcement Agency nearest to you. We guarantee to keep your information anonymous.



NIGERIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE
WANTED!

The following are faces and names of inmates with BOKO HARAM / TERRORISM CASES who escaped from Kuje Correctional Centre during the jail attack on 5th July, 2022.










If you see any of these people, or have useful information which may lead to their recapture. Please Call 0700099999, 0906004598 or 08075050006 or Any Law Enforcement Agency nearest to you. We guarantee to keep your information anonymous.

 MUSTAPHA UMAR	 MUSTAPHA UMAR	 SHEHU ABDULLAH
 SULEIMAN IDI	 SULEIMAN ZACHARIA	 SUNDAY MICHEAL
 YAKUBU ABDULLAH	 YASH IBRAHIM SALIHU	 YUNUSA MUKAITA

NIGERIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE
WANTED!

The following are faces and names of inmates with BOKO HARAM / TERRORISM CASES who escaped from Kuje Correctional Centre during the jail attack on 5th July, 2022.







If you see any of these people, or have useful information which may lead to their recapture. Please Call 0700099999, 0906004598 or 08075050006 or Any Law Enforcement Agency nearest to you. We guarantee to keep your information anonymous.

 FAINANI ALHAJI BUKAR	 FARUKU WAZIRI	 HASSAN HASSAN
 IBRAHIM MUSA	 IDIRIS OJO	 ISHAQ FAROUK
 MOHAMMED GONI WIYARI	 MOHAMMED GUJA	 MOHAMMED SALEH BUBA

NIGERIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE
WANTED!

The following are faces and names of inmates with BOKO HARAM / TERRORISM CASES who escaped from Kuje Correctional Centre during the jail attack on 5th July, 2022.










If you see any of these people, or have useful information which may lead to their recapture. Please Call 0700099999, 0906004598 or 08075050006 or Any Law Enforcement Agency nearest to you. We guarantee to keep your information anonymous.

 MUHAMMED SANI ADAMU	 MUKHTAR UMAR	 NAMBIL ZAKARI GAMBO
 SADIQ GARBA ABUBAKAR	 YAZID MUHAMMED USMAN	 YUSUF ALI YUSUF

NIGERIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE
WANTED!

The following are faces and names of inmates with BOKO HARAM / TERRORISM CASES who escaped from Kuje Correctional Centre during the jail attack on 5th July, 2022.

If you see any of these people, or have useful information which may lead to their recapture. Please Call 0700099999, 0906004598 or 08075050006 or Any Law Enforcement Agency nearest to you. We guarantee to keep your information anonymous.

 ABDULMANNAN OBADI	 ABUBAKAR MOHAMMED MUSA	 ABUBAKAR UMAR
 ADAMU MOHAMMED	 AHMADU HAGOLA	 ARAMA HARUNA RANTI
 BALUYE MODU	 BASSEY VICTOR KINGSLEY	 DIKO IRO

The above pictures indicate the building collapse of the security correctional centre in Kuje Prison as well as the 64 notorious Boko Haram members escaped from the custodial centre. The pictures also indicate 5 among the 64 members where recaptured in various places such as Area 1 Motor pack Abuja, Niger State, Keffi Nasarawa State. This explains the challenges and impediments of Nigerian Security Correctional Custodial Centre where by government should address the ugly phenomenon trading on the prison breaks across the country.

Implications of Jail Breaks

The implication of the Nigeria jail break is enormous. The criminals are out and the victims are trouble because you never know some criminals can go after their victims who got justice from the court to send them to prison for example of a 3-year-old girl who was raped and she got justice from the court and all of a sudden, the criminal guy was out (Yesufu, 2022).

Furthermore, the criminal who escaped the facility may cause more security issues in the federal capital territory, Abuja because Nigeria was unable to establish a regime of law and order in which the arrest and punishment of criminals will be made a priority,” the nation's security had continued to worsen and hardened criminals but of its implications for the security of lives and property to residents and its environs. The poor infrastructure and lack of adequate care of prison inmates in Nigerian prisons have led to the frequent cases of jail breaks in Nigeria which have posed a lot of security challenges to the country. This has regrettably led to the increase of crime and other vices. The Nigeria prison service have overtime been put the blame but the blame shouldn't be laid to their feet alone as the Nigeria government should have part of the blame as well. Prison or jail breaks does not augur well for any society let alone Nigeria. Nigeria poor security system and lack of functioning gadget information network is being made worse by incessant jailbreaks which have resulted in more criminals returning illegally to society. Security experts and analysts blame the recurring prison breaks on an infrastructural deficit, overcrowding of cells, the prolonged trial of suspects, under staffing, poor remuneration and equipping of staff, in adequate technology such as CCTV cameras, bribery and corruption, conspiracy and other institutional challenges bedeviling the correctional Centre.

This further collaborates the view that hoodlums took advantage of the ENDSARS protest in October 2020 to attack three Nigeria correctional service facilities in Edo, Ondo states releasing over two hundred inmates and killing about dozen security agents manning the facilities, the country has continued to witness more incident of prison break. Recently, it was reported that on 5th July, 2022 suspected members of the Boko Haram and Islamic States West Africa Province (ISWAP) attacked Kuje correctional custodial institution whereby 879 inmates were freed, 443 recaptured and 551 seeing. This collaborates that at least 2051 inmates escaped after the October, 2020 jailbreak in both states while some of the inmates voluntarily returned and turned themselves in. In the previous year, 5238 inmates have escaped from various prison across Nigeria (Premium times, 2020).

The prison break at the Jos medium security custodial Centre on November, 28, where 262 inmates escaped few weeks after that of Abolongo custodial Centre in Oyo state were unidentified gunmen freed hundreds of inmates. A similar incident happened of the Kabba correctional Centre in Kogi state two security personnel were killed in the process while hundreds of inmates escaped (Nasir, 2021). A total of 1,844 prisoners were freed when gunmen suspected to be members of the outlawed indigenous people of Biafra (IPOB) attacked another correctional facility in Owerri, Imo state.

Challenges and Rational for Reform

Over the years, the major challenges bedeviling the Nigeria correctional custodial institution is the problem of overcrowding. The problem has snowballed into various dimensions such as poor funding, lack of adequate provision of security, poor management and dilapidated structures, poor feeding, unhygienic environment affecting the health well-being of the inmates. Other include inadequate facilities such as new modern gadget CCTV cameras, system networks information, inadequate ventilation, problems of accommodation, and

corruption. This has been a major concern which was bore out of a general problem of overcrowding and decongestion. Condition of Nigeria prisons are in dire need of reforms to improve the poor conditions of the inmates as well as total disregard for the welfare of Nigeria prison inmates. The Nigeria prisons are not living up to its responsibility of rehabilitating and reforming criminals and lawbreaker. Nigeria prisoners are more likely to become threats to society upon release. This is because the current neglect that the correctional custodial Centre suffers which has culminated into the present dilemma confronting the correctional institutions across the country and frequent jail break.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The Nigeria security custodial centre over the years have undergone a lot of shortage of poor funding and decayed in infrastructure, lack of the modern gadgets, e-monitoring, CCTV, and other facilities which require serious improvement and reform in the institution. This has impacted negatively on the prison inmates and the goal of the Nigeria security service dwell on the custody of the criminal convict and the experience of the prisoner which in custody determines the success of the criminal justice process. Prisons are classified in accordance to the level of security which hinges on the types of criminals incarcerated in them in terms of their character and the huge nature of crimes committed. The study advocate for the adequate mechanism and measure should be put in place to avoid problems and challenges of inadequacies confronting jail breaks and national security challenges in the custodial centre.

Recommendations

Government should comply with provision of section 28(1), (2) & (3) of Nigeria correctional act provides. There shall be provision for monitoring device to protect, control and safeguard correctional activities including observatory towers, double perimeter walls, close circuit television (CCTV) body scanners, e-monitoring devices, electrically activated alarm system and other instruments of restraint.

The correctional service shall establish and maintain a fully equipped armed squads, intelligence and investigation unit to enhance security, surveillance, monitoring, intelligence gathering and protection. In deploying the facilities under section priority shall be given to the security requirements of maximum-security custodial Centre. Before the attack on the Kuje correctional Centre, terrorist and other armed criminal gangs had successfully attacked 14 other correctional Centre and freed thousands of convicts and granting trial inmates in many states of the federation. Correctional Centre in the country would be secured in conformity with the provisions of NCS act the federal executive council should urgently approve fund for the purchase and installation of the necessary security equipment.

Prison reforms and restructure will improve the living standard and condition of inmates. The prison should be seen as one of the important social institutions in the society and therefore adequate funding should be provided for it to run properly. The training, motivation and discipline of prison inmates should not be ignored if we are to realize the objective. The fundamental needs of the inmates should be provided by the authority to avoid break down of law and order. High profile and political inmates should be monitored so that they will not

field under negative influence on both officials and inmates in the correctional custodial institution. Militaristic management should be replaced a more service oriented and humane management in Nigeria correctional Centre. Community service and other alternative dispute resurrection methods should be adopted to reduce de-congestion and overcrowding in the prison. Finally, government should provide better facilities, skills acquisition and fair treatment of the inmates in order to enhance good standard in the security centre.

References

- Ashok, K. J. (2012). *Criminology: Penology and victimology*, Ascent Publication, Skakti Nagar, Delhi.
- Awajis. S. (2022). *Major problems of Nigerian prisons and possible solution* June 17, 2022.
- Buhari, M. (2022). *Terrorists not distant from immediate communities: We should expose them: Opera News*, Daily post Saturday 9th July 2022
- Buhari, M. (2022). *Visit Kuje correctional centre after attacked*, Channels Television updated 6th July, 2022.
- Chandra, P. G. (2019). *Fundamentals of criminology*, Random Publications: New Delhi India.
- Dambazau, A. B. (2012). *Criminology and criminal justice*, Spectrum Ltd, Ibadan.
- Devendra, K. S. (2019). *Principles and concepts: Criminology*, Random Publications: New Delhi India.
- Femi-Fani, K. (2022). *Terrorists rescued their own from prison but Nigeria is unable to rescue the kidnapped*, *Opera News Daily Post*.
- Igbo, E. M. (2006). *Criminology: A basic introduction*, Sock-Ken Publisher Enugu
- Johnson, B. (2022). *Insecurity: Opera News-Daily Post* 8th July, 2022.
- Karen, M. H. & Christine, H. O. (2012). *Management and supervision in law enforcement: 6th ed. Cengage Learning United States of America*
- Lawan, A. (2022). *Disappointed with correctional custodial centre, Kuje: Lawan says No CCTV in Kuje Prison. Channels TV* 7th July, 2022.
- Mamu, T. (2022). *Kuje Prison attack: I shared intelligence authorities failed to act, Gumi Aide: Opera News-Daily Post update* July 7, 2022 Chimezie Enyiocha
- Manoji, J. (2019). *Crime and criminal justice*, Random Publications; New Delhi India

- Nasir, A. (2021). *Analysis: Why jail breaks have become common place in Nigeria*. *Premium Times: Journalist of Integrity and Credibility*. 6th December, 2021.
- Onwubiko, E. (2022). *The National coordinator of the Human writer's association of Nigeria* 7th July, 2022 Daily Post
- Reid, S. T. (2000). *Crime and criminology*, Megraw-Hill Companies, line. United States of America.
- Sharma, D. K. (2019). *Sociological theory of crime and criminology*, Random Publication New Delhi-India
- Sharma, D. K, & Chandra, P. G. (2019). *Police criminology and crimes*, Random Publication New Delhi India
- Siegal, L.T. (2008). *Criminology the core: 3rd ed*, USA Thomson Learning Academic Resource center.
- Yesufu, A. (2022). *Implications of the Kuje Jail breaks*, YouTube Channels; Aisha Yesufu 8th July, 2022
- Sahara, R. & Falana, F. (2022). *Disclose where about of 400 terrorism sponsors scheduled for Arrangemen*, Falana-led Group Asks Buhari Government: Sahara Reports, New York July 10, 2022