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ABSTRACT

The Nigerian Correctional Service (NCS) Akwa Ibom State, faces challenges in effectively administering its correctional functions for human capital development for inmates. These challenges include lack of resource personnel, lack of educational resources and computers, low training equipment, inadequate infrastructure. The main objective of the study was to examine the role of NCS and social welfare for inmates in Akwa Ibom State. (2014-2025). while the specific objectives was to examine the role of NCS on vocational training of inmates, assess the role of the NCS on educational support for inmates. The study adopted the Institutional- Functionalist Theory the study adopted the survey method and descriptive research design with a population of 1137 being the total number of inmates in NCS, Akwa Ibom State. The sample size for this study was determined with the use of Cochran's while Data collected were analyzed using pearson product moment correlation. Findings shows a significant relationship between NCS and carpentry, tailoring, shoe making, soap making, haircut bricklaying training in Uyo, Ikot Ekpene, Ikot Abasi and Eket Correctional Center. Based on the findings of this study, the study recommends among others that the NCS should make carpentry equipment available for effective and proper training by inmates and that the Nigerian Correctional Service in collaboration with the ministry of interior should make available leaning infrastructure and tools to enable and encourage inmates achieve shoe making training.

KEYWORDS: Social Welfare, Vocational Training, Correctional Service, Inmates, Educational Support

Background to the Study

Overtimes, the essence of the establishment of an institution, ministry, department and agencies by the Government is for the purpose of solving a societal needs or rendering of essential services to the people, to this, the need to establish an institution to handle deviant behavior in the society had it existence after the observation of a stateless society where life was brutish, nasty, short as actions of citizens were repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience. The Nigerian Correctional Service (NCS), formerly known as the Nigerian Prisons Service was established and operated under the structural-functionalism approach under which its creation came as a structure specifically to certain paramount functions. Again, the Nigerian Correctional Service plays different many paramount roles in the criminal justice system, aiming to rehabilitate and reintegrate offenders back into society (Nseobot, et al., 2019). This introduction place more considerations into the workings of social welfare programmes and human capital development within Correctional Centers in South-South, Nigeria,



one of the very major roles of the institution within the Nigerian Correctional Service is effective social welfare programmes which is essential for maintaining order, security, and a conducive environment for rehabilitation. Implementing healthy security measures to prevent escapes, riots, and illicit activities, categorizing inmates based on security risk, offense type, and rehabilitation needs, providing basic necessities like food, clothing, and healthcare to ensure the well-being of inmates, establishing clear rules and regulations and enforcing them to maintain order, equipping correctional officers with the necessary skills and knowledge to perform their duties effectively has been the main responsibility of the Nigerian correctional service (Okere, 2017).

From the works of Afujue (2004), some functions of the Nigerian Correctional Service are to treat, train and reform those legally charged and convicted so that on their discharge they could be useful to themselves and the society at large. Afujue further opined that those who have committed crimes should be assisted to live a good life rather than removing them completely from society because of the crime they committed. This view is predicated upon the understanding that those (offenders) who have broken the collective norms and laws of their societies as expressed in criminal laws of their societies are those who have had problems of adaptation and conformity with the general value system of their societies. Therefore, when they commit crimes, they are sent to the correctional institutions for reformation. In Nigeria, Section 14(1) of the Nigerian Correctional Service Act (2019) provides that correctional service shall provide opportunities for education, vocational training as well as training in modern farming techniques and animal husbandry for inmates. The total inmates population across Nigeria as at November 2020 is 65, 988 with 17,085 (26 per cent) convicted while 48, 903, representing (74 per cent) are awaiting trial. But of this figure, only about 649 inmates are enrolled in National Open University (NOUN) for higher education with 10 pursuing doctorate programmes (Adebuntimi, 2020). The statutory function of the Nigerian Correctional Service is to reform the inmates and prepare them for crime free life (Human Rights Commission, 2005).

Human capital development is crucial for the successful rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates as it impart skills, knowledge educational advancement, psychological counselling, etc, (Eyo, et al., 2024). The correctional centers in South-South, Nigeria, offers various programmes aimed at enhancing the skills and knowledge of inmates: such as Providing basic education and literacy classes to improve inmates' cognitive abilities, Offering vocational training in trades like carpentry, tailoring, and agriculture to equip inmates with marketable skills which constitute the main and paramount concentration of this research study, Providing services to address educational issues (Obioha, 2011). The Nigerian Correctional Service in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria, like other correctional facilities in Nigeria, is mandated to provide social welfare programmes and human capital development opportunities for inmates. These programmes aim to rehabilitate and reform inmates, preparing them for successful reintegration into society upon release. (Anthony, 2018).

Statement of the problem

The Nigerian Correctional Service (NCS) in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria, faces significant challenges in effectively administering its correctional facilities and implementing human capital development programmes for inmates. These challenges hinder the human capital development of inmate as regards to rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders back into society.

Despite the recognized potential of vocational training within the Nigerian Correctional Service to rehabilitate inmates, equip them with marketable skills, and facilitate their successful reintegration into society, the effectiveness of these programmes is significantly hampered. These challenges may include inadequate funding, a lack of qualified instructors and relevant training equipment, outdated curricula that do not align with current market demands, low inmate participation rates, insufficient post-release support mechanisms to translate acquired skills into employment opportunities, and the overarching impact of overcrowding and resource limitations within correctional facilities. Consequently, the intended benefits of vocational training in reducing recidivism and fostering societal reintegration are



not being fully realized within the Nigerian correctional system. However, the effectiveness of this role is significantly hindered by various challenges within the correctional facilities, particularly concerning the implementation of vocational training programmes. Despite the growing recognition of vocational skills as a means of reducing recidivism and providing inmates with the necessary tools for successful reintegration, the existing vocational training programmes within the Nigerian correctional facilities are underfunded, poorly structured, and often lack the required resources and infrastructure.

Specifically, the issue of limited and unqualified training personnel/understaffing in the different field of the services to the inmates has also posted a challenge as the correctional centers get their personnel from the welfare department to handle and administer the training as shortage of qualified correctional officers, impacts the ability to maintain order, security, and implement effective rehabilitation programmes. Inadequate Infrastructure is yet another factor that affect the human capital development of inmates thereby affecting the training process considering lack adequate infrastructure, such as training ground, training equipment and tools, sanitation facilities, healthcare facilities, and educational facilities, Poor infrastructure hinders the provision of basic necessities and limits the scope of rehabilitation programmes. It is against these challenges that the study seek to examine the impacts of Nigerian Correctional Service and social welfare of inmates in the Nigerian Correctional Service, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria (2017-2024).

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study was to examine the role of Nigerian Correctional Service and social welfare of inmates in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. (2017-2025). while the specific objectives were:

1. To examine the relationship between Nigerian Correctional Service and vocational training of inmates in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.
2. To assess the role of Nigerian Correctional Service on educational support for inmates in in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions were used in guiding the questionnaire in this research work which included:

1. What is the relationship between Nigerian Correctional Service and Vocational Training of inmates in in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria?
2. Does Nigerian Correctional Service enhances Educational Support for inmates in in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria?

Research Hypotheses

The Research Hypotheses were set in Null form, which included:

1. **Ho:** There is no significant relationship between the Nigerian Correctional Service and vocational training of inmates in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.
2. **Ho:** The efforts of the Nigerian Correctional Service does not enhance Educational Support for inmates in in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

The Nigerian Correctional Service

The Nigerian Correctional Service (NCS), formerly known as Nigerian Prison Service (NPS), is a government agency of Nigeria which operates prisons. The agency is headquartered in Abuja, and it is under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior and the Civil Defence Immigration and Correctional Service. The name was changed from the Nigerian Prisons Service to the Nigerian Correctional Service by President Muhammadu Buhari on 15 August 2019 after signing the Nigerian Correctional Service Act of 2019 into law. The bill was passed by the 8th Assembly of the House of



Representatives but the signing was done two months after their tenure had expired. The law divides the Correctional Service into two main areas which are the custodial service and non-custodial service. The Nigeria State, on August 14, 2019 witnessed a transformation leading to a new phrase of prison reform as the president; Mr. Muhammadu Buhari signed the Nigerian Correctional Service Act into law, which repealed the Prisons Act (Aliyu, 2018). The Correctional Act addresses new issues by providing for noncustodial measures. Signing of the bill into law the Nigeria Correctional Service as represented in the new Act has two faculties being, the Custodial Service and the Non-custodial Service (Oroleye, 2018). The Prisons Act of 1972 was a Nigerian law that established rules for the management of prisons in the country. It also covered other related issues, such as the legal custody of prisoners, their removal, and their discharge (Duwe, 2015). The Act came into effect on April 10, 1972. The Prisons Act of 1972 was a Nigerian legislation that governed the administration of prisons and the treatment of prisoners in Nigeria for many years. It was replaced by the Nigerian Correctional Service Act in 2019. The Act's purpose was to manage prisons and correctional facilities for people who broke the law as the ideal prison system aims to reduce the likelihood of reoffending and deter crime.

The Transformation from Nigeria Prison Service to Nigeria Correctional Service was made possible as the Nigeria State, on August 14, 2019 witnessed a transformation leading to a new phrase of prison reform as the then president of the federal republic of Nigeria; Mr. Muhammadu Buhari signed the Nigerian Correctional Service Act into law, which repealed the Prisons Act (Aliyu, 2018). The Correctional Act addresses new issues by providing for non-custodial measures. Signing of the bill into law the Nigeria Correctional Service as represented in the new Act has two faculties being, the Custodial Service and the Non-custodial Service (Ulo, 2019).

Alaba, (2021), was of the opinion that the essence for the introduction of the Nigerian correctional service as a result of the reformation and rehabilitation purpose and benefits for inmates. to this, The Nigerian correctional service Act makes provisions to enhance the reformation and utmost rehabilitation of the inmates concerned by creating avenues and opportunities ranging from education, vocational training, training in modern farming techniques etc. for the inmates. Moreover, from the foregoing, provisions for the establishment of well-equipped industrial centres for the enhancement of vocational skills for the training of inmates in the designated custodial centres have also been made. Implementation of this act brings about notable improvement in the enablement of the reformation of the inmates.

The Concept of Social Welfare

Social welfare services in Nigeria dates from the missionary era after the Second World War through the colonial times to this present day (Ering, et al., 2006). Salvation Army, Green Triangle group and the Roman Catholic Church initiated the social welfare services through their missionary groups. These philanthropists helped in the development of social welfare services by building orphanages for the poor and the disadvantaged. Social welfare activities were common in Lagos and spread to other regions in Nigeria. At that time, social welfare services and social work were located in the social department division in the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. With the creation of new states, social welfare programmes were put under the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development. However, in pre-colonial times, what existed in Nigeria was traditional social work practice, which solved and still prevents most of the social problems experienced till date. In the 1970s, social problems escalated in Nigeria with western civilization which worsens the social problems such as child abandonment, armed robbery, cultism and kidnapping (Ogbonna, 2017). Social welfare services were enacted in Nigeria in 1974 as Decree 12 of 1974. It is regarded as a component part of Social Development Directorate. Social welfare department started in 1989 with creation of Federal Ministry of Culture and Social Welfare. The mandate of the social welfare department includes coordination of intergovernmental and interstate social welfare activities, conduct of research and surveys in various aspects of social welfare, and training of professional social workers and the



organization and coordination of welfare agencies training. Execution of international casework, promotion of legislation on issues affecting social welfare in Nigeria, the conduct research on international matters affecting social welfare and interactions with social welfare organizations at national and international levels are inclusive.

Aldama (2020), further highlighted some functions of social welfare in Nigeria as follows: Alleviation of Poverty among Members of the Society - The primary aim of social welfare in Nigeria is to help members of the public in alleviating poverty which is mostly directed at the disadvantaged individuals in the society. There are so many poor people and less privileged people in Nigeria especially those living in rural areas which need to benefit from the social welfare programmes. These programmes focus on the psychological, emotional, and social well-being of inmates (Nseobot, et al., 2019). They often include, Counseling and psychological services, put forward to address individual needs and challenges, helping inmates cope with incarceration and develop pro-social behaviors, Religious services provided for the Provision of spiritual guidance and support through various religious denominations. Recreational activities for the development of Sports, games, and other leisure activities to promote physical and mental well-being. Family support services enhancing Facilitating communication and visits between inmates and their families to maintain social bonds and finally, After-care services which aid in assisting inmates with reintegration into society after release, including housing, employment, and social support.

Vocational Training

Vocational Training, also considered as vocational education or career and technical education (CTE), is a practically-oriented educational method that trains individuals with the precise skills and knowledge needed for a particular job or trade. Unlike traditional academic programmes that focus on theoretical knowledge, vocational training emphasizes hands-on learning, often through classroom instruction, practical exercises, and real-world experience like apprenticeships or internships. The primary goal is to prepare students for immediate entry into the workforce, addressing the demand for skilled workers in various industries. At the end of the training, the trainees get a certificate on the different areas and field they were trained as the main aim of embarking on such training is towards offering a direct track to employment and job development (Bachama, et al., 2021).

Section 10(8), of the correctional service Act makes provisions towards the enhancement, reformation and rehabilitation of the inmates concerned by creating avenues and opportunities ranging from education, vocational training, training in modern farming techniques etc for the inmates.

As observed by Helen, et al., (2023), some of the vocational training provided by the Nigerian correctional centers for inmates includes, carpentry training. Carpentry acquisition training is a type of training which focuses on equipping individuals with practical skills and knowledge in carpentry and joinery, encompassing areas like building construction, furniture making, and woodworking. The training emphasizes hands-on learning and development of both cognitive and psychomotor skills, ensuring trainees acquire the necessary expertise for successful employment or entrepreneurship in the field. Major areas the training includes carpentry acquisition training practical skills, knowledge base, entrepreneurial development, job market relevance, formal training, online courses, skill-based training, instructor-led training (Olukayode, 2023).

Another type of training provided by the correctional centers as noted by Helen, et al., (2023), is the Shoe Making Acquisition Training. Olukayode, (2023), refers to Shoe Making Acquisition Training as a type of training or programme designed to teach inmates the skills and knowledge necessary to create footwear, from basic techniques to more advanced designs. It typically covers various aspects of shoe making, including material selection, pattern cutting, stitching, assembly, and



finishing. Understanding different types of leather, fabrics, and other materials used in shoe construction, including their properties and how they behave during the process (Chinwe, & Elizabeth, 2022). Learning to use various tools and equipment, including knives, hammers, awls, sewing machines, and other specialized tools used in shoemaking. Creating patterns for different shoe styles and understanding how to cut and assemble the pieces correctly to achieve the desired shape and fit (Dreyfus, 2024).

Joachim, et al., (2022), opined that Soap Making Training is a programme designed to equip inmates with the practical skills and knowledge necessary to produce soap, often for commercial purposes. The author was also of the opinion that soap making training focuses on the process of saponification, which is the chemical reaction that transforms fats and oils into soap, along with topics like ingredient selection, safety precautions, and marketing, according to a report on soap making skills training.

Nigerian Correctional Service and Human capital development of inmates

Human capital development of prison inmates according to Anthony (2018), refers to programmes and initiatives aimed at enhancing the knowledge, skills, and abilities of incarcerated individuals. It's about equipping them with the tools necessary for successful reintegration into society upon release. This type of training includes: Vocational training, which involves learning trades like carpentry, welding, or culinary arts, preparing them for employment in the outside world (Helen et al., 2023). This can include certifications and apprenticeships. Educational programmes which is a continuous education, including high school equivalency diplomas, college courses, and vocational skills training. This helps develop critical thinking, problem-solving, and life skills. Life skills development which are considered as Courses focusing on topics like budgeting, conflict resolution, anger management, substance abuse recovery, and healthy relationships (Eyo, et al., 2024).

The Nigerian Correctional Service (NCS), being the governmental body responsible for the custody, reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration of inmates in Nigeria experience the renaming and restructuring of the agency came into effect with the signing of the Nigerian Correctional Service Act in August 2019 by President Muhammadu Buhari, reflecting a shift in idea from mere imprisonment to correction and rehabilitation. This transformation aims to align Nigeria's correctional system with international best practices that emphasize human rights, behavioral reform, and social reintegration of offenders (Ewelum, et al., 2015). Educational initiatives, including collaborations with institutions like the National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN), allow inmates to pursue academic qualifications even while incarcerated but in the process of bringing about this human capital development exercises certain many challenges impedes the performances of these rehabilitative function some of which includes, overcrowding which remains a critical issue, exacerbated by a high number of inmates awaiting trial, who constitute more than 60% of the prison population in some states. This delays justice and places immense pressure on available infrastructure and personnel. Poor funding, inadequate medical facilities, staff shortages, and poor working conditions for correctional officers also hinder the effectiveness of the service (Helen, & Peter, 2023).

Nigerian Correctional Service and Vocational training

Vocational training of prison inmates according to Anthony (2018), refers to programmes and initiatives aimed at enhancing the knowledge, skills, and abilities of incarcerated individuals. It's about equipping them with the tools necessary for successful reintegration into society upon release. This type of training includes: Vocational skills, which involves learning trades like carpentry, welding, or culinary arts, preparing them for employment in the outside world. This can include certifications and apprenticeships. Educational programmes which is a continuous education, including high school equivalency diplomas, college courses, and vocational skills training. This help develop critical thinking, problem-solving, and life skills. Life skills development which are considered as Courses focusing on topics like budgeting, conflict resolution, anger management, substance abuse recovery, and healthy relationships (Helen et al., 2023). This fosters personal growth and reduces the risk of



recidivism. Mentorship programs, in this type of human capital training involves pairing inmates with successful individuals who can provide guidance and support, promoting positive role models and motivation. Mental health and wellness programmes which involves addressing the mental health challenges often prevalent in prison populations and providing support for managing stress and trauma, crucial for long-term success. Entrepreneurial training which is the developing of business skills and fostering the ability to start and manage a business, which can provide independence and economic opportunities upon release and finally, access to technology and digital literacy illustrating the means of equipping inmates with essential digital skills for modern job markets. Eyo, et al., (2024).

In the works of Mboho, & Ataire, (2018), the Nigerian Correctional Service (NCS), formerly known as the Nigerian Prisons Service, plays an important role not only in the custody and rehabilitation of offenders but also in their reformation and reintegration into society. One of the core strategies employed by the NCS in achieving its rehabilitative mandate is the provision of vocational training for inmates (Nseobot, & Effiong, 2019).

In addition to skill acquisition, the vocational training programs are designed to instill a sense of discipline, self-worth, and purpose in the inmates. Many correctional facilities across Nigeria have developed partnerships with governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private sector stakeholders to enhance the scope and quality of vocational training offered. These collaborations sometimes result in certifications for inmates who complete the training, which can significantly boost their chances of successful reintegration into society (Tanimu, 2010). However, despite its transformative potential, vocational training within the Nigerian Correctional Service faces numerous challenges (Mbah et al., 2021).

Theoretical frameworks

Institutional- Functionalist Theory propounded by spencer, Durkheim and Talcott Parsons in (1937)

The Institutional functionalisms approach is adopted for this study. This theory sees the system as a structure existing with some function (including distributive functions) to carry out. It is expected that it will help to ascertain the impact of social welfare programmes by the Nigerian Correctional Service as an institution in Akwa Ibom State. Nigerian Correctional Service is seen as an institution created to perform some distributive functions targeted at providing certain major functions. The Structural functionalism is a sociological theory that attempts to explain why society, structure or institutions functions the way they do by focusing on the relationship among the various social institutions that makes up society (e.g., government, law, education, religion. etc.).

This theory sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability. It asserts that individual's lives are guide by social structures or institutions, which are relatively stable patterns of social behaviour. Social structures give shape to our lives for example, in families, the community, and through religious organization. And certain rituals such as a handshake or complex religious ceremonies, give structure to our everyday lives. Each social structure has social functions or consequences for the operation of society as a whole. Education for example has several important functions in a society, such as socialization, learning.

Concerning the area of interest of this work, which is the role of Nigerian Correctional Service and vocational training, the Nigerian correctional service becomes the institution through which it was created to provide and distribute certain rehabilitation services and resources to inmates in correctional as the strength and the reason for the adoption of this theory to this study is that Nigerian correctional service is seen as a structure, legally created for the purpose of creating and performing certain functions as regards rehabilitation and reformation services.



Methodology

The study adopted the survey method and descriptive research design because it is suitable for gathering data from the target population. The descriptive research design involved survey designs. Information were obtained from inmates and correctional service personnel in relation to the research questions through a well-structured questionnaire and focused group discussion. Thereafter, information collected from the inmates and correctional service personnel were used in presenting the results of the study.

The study population for the research were the total number of inmates in Nigerian correctional center in Akwa Ibom State which comprises of Uyo, Ikot Ekpene, Ikot Abasi and Eket correctional center totaling about 1,137 with a sample size of 400 using Cochran’s formula method of sampling technique

Data Presentation and Analysis

Table 3 Showing Distribution of Questionnaire

Correctional centers	Frequency	Percentage
Uyo	75	25%
Eket	75	25%
Ikot Abasi	75	25%
Ikot Ekpene	75	25%
Total	300	100%

Tables 4. Responses on Vocational training of inmates in Nigerian Correctional Service Akwa Ibom State

S/N	Questions	S/A	A	D	S/D	TOTAL (%)
1.	Carpentry Training have been given to you	250 (75%)	50 (25%)	0	0	300 (100%)
2	You can sew cloth because the NCS trained you on Tailoring Training	290 (95%)	10 (5%)	0	0	300 (100%)
3	You can make and amend shoes because the NCS trained you on Shoe Making Training	320 (60%)	80 (40%)	0	0	300 (100%)
4	You can mold blocks and construct houses because the NCS trained you on Bricklaying Acquisition Training	50 (25)	250 (75)	0	0	300 (100%)
5	The NCS trained you on Soap Making Acquisition Training	280 (90%)	20 (10%)	0	0	300 (100%)
6	You cut hair perfectly and make some cash because the NCS trained you on hair cut Training	180 (40%)	120 (60%)	0	0	300 (100%)

Source: *Human Resource Department of NCS Akwa Ibom State Command federal secretariat*

The table above shows the questions which were subjected to the questionnaire and with the help of research assistant, both the inmates and the correctional service personnel facilitated the collected of the questionnaire and the computation was thereafter done as shown above.



Testing of Hypotheses

Table 5. Kruskal Wallis evaluation of Nigerian Correctional Service and Vocational Training of Inmates in Akwa Ibom State (n = 300).

Modules	N	Mean	Mode
NCS1= Carpentry Acquisition Training	75	4.71	5
NCS2= Tailoring Acquisition Training	75	4.68	5
NCS3= Shoe Making Acquisition Training	75	4.67	5
NCS4= Soap Making Acquisition Training	75	4.60	5
NCS5=Hair Cut Training Acquisition Training	75	4.63	5
NCS6=Bricklaying Acquisition Training	75	4.69	5

Nigerian Correctional Service and Vocational Training of Inmates in Akwa Ibom State (n = 300)

Modules

The analysis of the Nigerian Correctional Service and Vocational Training of Inmates in Akwa Ibom State (n = 300). Insights across the modules: NCS=1....., NCS=6. The results from the Kruskal Wallis model provided valuable evidence regarding how variables such as NCS influences Carpentry Acquisition Training, Tailoring Acquisition Training, Shoe Making Acquisition Training, Soap Making Acquisition Training, Hair Cut Training Acquisition Training, Bricklaying Acquisition Training

For Nigerian Correctional Service, the analysis showed a significant association, vocational training for inmates in Akwa Ibom State, rating the module positively effective (NCS = -0.14, p < 0.05) on Carpentry Acquisition Training. Similarly, at (NCS = -0.22, p < 0.01), findings suggest a positive significant correlation with Tailoring Acquisition Training indicating influences of NCS on Tailoring Acquisition Training.

Regarding NCS and Shoe Making Acquisition Training a significant predictor and Responses from inmates and correctional service personnel rated the module positively effective than at (0.208, p < 0.05). This association indicates that NCS activities influence Shoe Making Acquisition Training

For the other modules, including Soap Making Acquisition Training, Hair Cut Training Acquisition Training, and Bricklaying Acquisition Training a significant associations were observed with a positive correlation with the NCS, suggesting that there is a tendency for statistically significant and correlation

Discussion of Findings

Findings shows that about 265 inmates were trained on carpentry, while 288 were trained on tailoring in 2020, about 175 inmates were trained on shoe making as over 279 were trained on soap making and about 299 were trained on haircut and about 244 were trained on bricklaying in the year 2024. Findings also, show that in the year 2019 about 207 inmates were trained on carpentry, while 255 were trained on tailoring in 2020, about 204 inmates were trained on shoe making as over 236 were trained on soap making and about 233 were trained on haircut and about 196 were trained on bricklaying in the year 2024. findings shows that in Ikot Ekpene correctional center about 244 inmates were trained on carpentry, while 286 were trained on tailoring in between 2020 and 2024 about 206 inmates were trained on shoe making as over 236 were trained on soap making and about 313 were trained on haircut and about 279 were trained on bricklaying between 2029 till 2024.

Conclusion

From the findings of the study in line with the Kruskal Wallis analysis, the study therefore concludes that there is an insignificant positive correlation considering the fact that in Uyo Correctional center, about 265 inmates were trained on carpentry, while 288 were trained on tailoring, about 175 inmates were trained on shoe making as over 279 were trained on soap making and about 299 were trained on haircut and about 244 were trained on bricklaying between 2019 to 2024, which is in line



with the postulations of Chinwe, & Elizabeth (2022).

Again, the study also concludes that there is an insignificant relation between Nigerian correctional service and vocational training of inmates considering the fact that in Eket correctional center, between 2019 to 2024 about 207 inmates were trained on carpentry, while 255 were trained on tailoring in 2020, about 204 inmates were trained on shoe making as over 236 were trained on soap making and about 233 were trained on haircut and about 196 were trained on bricklaying in the year 2024.

finally, the study also concludes that there is an insignificant positive correlation between Nigerian correctional service and vocational training in Ikot Ekpene correctional center as about 244 inmates were trained on carpentry, while 286 were trained on tailoring in between 2020 and 2024 about 206 inmates were trained on shoe making as over 236 were trained on soap making and about 313 were trained on haircut and about 279 were trained on bricklaying

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made, that:

1. The Federal Government in collaboration with the ministry of Interior should put up a better budget estimate for funding of inmates with tailoring equipment
2. The Nigerian Correctional Service in collaboration with the ministry of interior should make available leaning infrastructure and tools to enable and encourage inmates achieve shoe making training



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