



NURSE THE NURSING: A CROSS EXAMINATION OF CARE SYSTEM AND RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WARDRESS AND FEMALE INMATES IN LAGOS AND OGUN STATES CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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ABSTRACT

Globally the UNODC Policy 2011 recognizes the situation and need to promote the wellbeing of the inmates in the correctional facilities. The situation of correctional facilities in African precisely in Nigeria is considered as worsen in promoting the wellbeing of inmates. Thus, once the situation negate improvement, it will further degenerated to other social vices such as recidivism, trauma, civil unrest, physical assault, delinquent or criminality in the larger society. Extant publications were reviewed and Chivalry feminist radical theory.. Mixed method and descriptive method of data collection were adopted. Samples were collected from female inmates in Lagos (Kirikiri) and Ogun State (Ibara and Ijebu-Ode) correctional facilities. The sample size was drawn from Yemane Taro formula was adopted and summed to 399 but after screening of quantitative data 250 was found useful for the analysis while 24 participants were interviewed for the qualitative data collection (6 key informant interviews among correctional wardresses while 18 in-depth interviews were conducted among female inmates to include nursing and pregnant inmates in the selected facilities). Several factors were held responsible for female criminality such as greed, Covetousness, poverty, Unemployment. Numerous challenges were faced by nursing mothers which are poor feeding system, lack of proper bonding with children and attitudinal problem of the wardress while the quantitative analysis shows that there is a significant difference in the effect of nursing mothers' imprisonment on their children across the three correctional facilities which shows calculated mean of between groups and within groups at 31.015 and 13.374 respectively while the F-statistic is $(F) = 2.319$. $(DF) = 4$ and the p -value = 0.058. It is therefore recommended that the Nigerian government needs to properly funds the corrections and periodically train the wardresses on the relevance of social work and services to humanity

Keywords- Nurse, Nursing, Correctional-Facility, Wardress, Inmates, Correctional-Services

INTRODUCTION

The increasing nature of female involvement in criminality or delinquent activities globally is of great concern to rese archers, academia and multinational organisation because women are considered as emotionally being charge with the responsibility of domestication, procreation and socialisation of the children in the society. The ever increasing nature of female criminality was researched by Catherine on World Prison Population Brief (2020) who came up with a global comprehensive statistics on the total population of both male and female inmates in the correctional services to 11.5 million but out of the estimated population (male and female inmates) in correctional facilities globally 700,000 thousand of the statistic were female inmate making the statistic of the female inmate to 7 per cent globally

In African continent scholars are a bit silence on studies of female involvement in criminality or delinquent behaviour because they (female inmates) are considered to play a vital role in nurturing of the children for societal development. According to Jeremy (2009) the situation and challenges faced by the female inmates in African continent is substandard to want is recommended by global policy and expectation in most of the world literature. More so, he opines that prisons in Africa are worst in relation to the care services render to the inmates and aspect of occurrence and maintenance of violent related activities and overcrowding in the facilities. He further advanced the statement when he explains that Africa is in the middle of the global average of women prisoners in the global prison population, with a record of between 1 and 6 per cent of African prison populations compare with global statistical records

The situation of correctional facilities and condition of female in correctional facilities especially the pregnant women or nursing mothers in Nigeria call for serious intervention especially in term of the challenges, treatment and coping mechanism available for inmates according to UNODC Policy in 2011 and other policies regarding the wellbeing of the female inmates in the correctional facilities such as (Maya 2013; Haung, Atlas & Paruuz 2012; WHO, 2014; UNICEF, 2018; Hossain, Islam, Kamoru & Hossain, 2018; Idris, Tafang & Elgerashi, 2015; Singh, Bhardwar & Kumra, 2018; Beck & Karberg, 2001) among others. To buttress the above statement Hawi (2019) explains that women in Nigeria prison experience victimization, domestic violence, sexual abuse, and mental health problems. He added to the findings in the research that nursing mothers in prison face multiple problems in maintaining a good relationship with their children because of problems associated with the child or children's educational, developmental, health, nutritional needs and freedom. This statement contradict UNICEF Policy of regular breastfeeding in 2018 which states that to improve child survival and protection from life threatening and chronic diseases or illnesses, adequate policy on breastfeeding must be observed by nursing mothers because regular breastfeeding helps in the development of healthy brain and higher performance of children in their developmental stages in life time

According to World Health Organisation Reports (2018), the proportion of babies receiving breast milk varies across status, regions and family background in the world. The organisational report gave percentages of children that are well breastfed in 2 years among the developed and developing countries in 2017 in the outcome of the research survey conducted in developed and developing countries. The outcome of the result indicated that in Eastern and Southern Africa (86.0%), West and Central Africa (98.0%), Middle East and North Africa (76.0%), Latin America and Caribbean (65.0%) while Eastern Europe and Central Asia recorded (70.0%). As percentages of children that received regular breastfeeding for 24 months in 2017. The outcome of this survey shows that most human rights advocacies understand the nexus between mother a child at date of birth to 24 months and other emotional attachment. But the case was reversed in term of treatment and opportunities open to female inmates in most Nigeria prisons especially those that are nursing mothers or pregnant women in the custody This study is set to unravel the situation of female inmates in Lagos and Ogun states correctional services in Nigeria. On this ground the following set research questions were set to guide the outcome of the inquiry

- a) What is or are the predisposing factors that lead to increasing nature of female involvement in criminality or delinquent activities in Lagos and Ogun state, Nigeria
- b) What are the various challenges faced by the nursing mothers in the correctional facilities
- c) What the establish relationship between nursing mother and correctional warders in the selected corrections
- d) What are the effects of imprisonment of nursing mothers on their children in Correctional Facilities?.

Literature and Theoretical Framework

The study adopts Chivalry feminism theory adopted by Easton in 1986 for the explanation of the study. The fundamental assumption of the theory opines that women are considered as weaker sex charged with the responsibility of domestication, socialisation and procreation of offspring for the survival of the entire society (Paranjape, 2016, Haralambos and Holborn, 2010. Anthony Giddens). The theorist also argued that the role of women should be acknowledge properly in the survival of the society because once they are imprisoned it will affect the foundation of the society leading to other social vices such as truancy, dropped out from school, larceny, robbery, rape, prostitutions and other ills in the society among others. It is obvious at this point to note that the tenderness and significance of women especially those in the custody should be considered at the point of incarceration. More so, once female are apprehended by law for criminal cases they should not be expose to masculine training which can made them get harden which



contradict the essence of rehabilitation and reformation processes. More so, they should separate and not expose to male inmates because of abuse, assault, discrimination and other forms of either social, physiological or psychological abuses. More so, women should not be train along masculine line because such masculine training might wax them stronger and affecting the reformatory and reintegration process in the prison or after been release from the custody to join the larger society for continuity in the larger society.

In relations to Nigeria, despite the fact that Nigerians adopted the UNODC (2011) policy in Nigeria for the care services to female and male inmates, lot of the female inmates especially the pregnant and nursing mothers are faced with challenges in term of treatment and training making coping mechanism in correctional facilities more demanding to promote or improve the well-being of inmate. Studies have shown that in Nigeria, the rate at which female indulged in criminality or delinquent activities has grown very rapidly (Catherine, 2021, Jeremy, 2009). According to the World Prison Population Brief (2021), the percentage of female prisoners recorded in the correctional centres in Nigeria is about 2% as of 22nd November 2021. The percentage reflects a figure of 1,500 female inmates out of over 73, 000 inmates. It was recorded that women in the correctional centres in Nigeria face severe problems which may result in trauma and loss of emotion in the prison. In addition, Bloom (2019) avers that women in prison experience victimization, domestic violence, sexual abuse, and mental health problems. All the above statement by past and different scholars corroborate the finding of this research work because the observational report shows that large number of the female prison in the study areas were not properly in good shape meaning the environment is faced with different challenges ranging from over population, poor feeding system, poor conjugal visitations, poor funding of the correctional facilities by the government, poor public perception of the correctional services in Nigeria and attitudinal problems faced by the inmates and the wardress in the custody There is s need for further research along the study areas and the situation of other male inmates to discover their situation in term of care system and relationship with the male warders.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research method adopted for the research work is anchored on the use of mixed method. The purpose of mixed method is to use the strength of one method to cover the weakness of other method. Cross sectional research design was adopted to collect data from Lagos and Ogun State correctional facilities in Nigeria. As at June 20th 2022, the total statistics of inmates in Ibara female facility to include pregnant and nursing mothers are estimated to fifty-six (56) inmates, the Ijebu Ode female facility has a total number of sixty-four (64) inmates while in Kirikiri over two and forty-one (241) were present in the facility but one hundred and thirty (130) female inmates responded to the questionnaires which summed the total of inmates in the selected facilities to 250 after screening, coding and editing. Simple Random sampling technique was adopted to serve the structured instruments (questionnaires) face to face among the female inmates while purposive sampling technique with the help of unstructured questionnaire was adopted to collect verbal information from twenty-four (24) both correctional wardresses and female inmates in the three selected correctional facilities in Lagos State (Kirikiri) and Ogun State (Ibara and Ijebu-Ode) in Nigeria. For the study, three (3) pregnant women and three (3) nursing mothers were interviewed at Ibara and, three (3) pregnant women and two (2) nursing mothers at Ijebu-Ode in Ogun State while three (3) pregnant women and four (4) nursing mothers were interviewed at Kirikiri correctional facility in Lagos State through the use of in-depth interview method. To enhance the research outcome, six (6) correctional wardresses were interviewed two in each of the correctional facilities selected using key informant interview technique. All ethical consideration to achieve success in the research work was considered such as approval sought from the selected Correctional Services in Lagos and Ogun States respectively. Content systematic analysis method was adopted in analysing the verbal data collected purposively from

the pregnant women, nursing mothers and wardresses in the selected correctional facilities while Anova was adopted for the quantitative analysis of the data collected through the use of questionnaire derived from the research set specific objectives.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The result gathered from the study is explained from the quantitative and qualitative outcome since the research rely on the use of mixed method for the analysis of the research inquiry. Thus, several questions were set in line with the study set objectives in order to fill gaps in knowledge in the research inquiry. The following responses were collected and analysis in a thematic order to give comprehensive meaning to the findings through the use of mixed methods

The first research question intends to examine predisposing factors that lead to increasing nature of female involvement in criminality or delinquent activities in Lagos and Ogun state, Nigeria. Thus the following submissions were collected from different categories of inmates in the three selected facilities in Lagos and Ogun state, Nigeria;

I only know what brought me here and I do face my business. I know everybody in this prison know why they are here. My is that I fight with my tenant that we lived in the same house but little fight happen and I injure the woman through two fighting but because she fainted and rushed to the hospital the family took the case against me and I have been detain for a long period of time. I know people have different reasons for been here but my is a a result of unwanted anger that I cannot control which I also see as madness

IDI/Female Inmate/Christian/Yoruba/29yrs/Ibara Facility/11/06/2022

The same question was directed to another female inmate at Ijebu-Ode correctional facility for female and she submitted the following reasons

I was arrested for stealing in my place of work Although we are about six that were suspected but at the end of the findings two of us were found guilty of the offence and we are detained since about one year ago but mostly our case were adjourned till further notice. I am not happy about the situation but I understand that greed is a bad thing in human life whatever may happen either good or bad opportunity we should always be happy and be contented with what we have. I am regretting the action but even if I repent will the company entrust me with that kind of opportunities again since I know that after the case they will sack me and I have to start from the scratch again. It is not that I don't have money or unemployed. That is not the case I think my case is greed

IDI/Female Inmate/Muslim/Igbo/29yrs/Ijebu-Ode Facility/14/06/2022

At Kirikiri facility in Lagos, the same question was directed to another female inmate and she gave the following statement concerning factors that predispose female into criminality or delinquent activities in Nigeria

Let me real with ourselves and let call a spade a spade, the problem of increase in female involvement in criminal or delinquent activities is many in the country. First where the job in Nigeria is for both male and female even when the job is there the owners of the job will be giving you condition of sex before employment and if care is not taken the manager may still sack you after been used. Another thing I can say is that every Nigerian want money by all means regardless of what they may face at the end of the issues. I know my case is not that I stood in for someone to borrow money from someone and the person ran away with the sum of 4 million and ever since my friend ran away I have been



arrested and detain even paraded in court several times without numbers. So this is my submission. Thank

IDI/Female Inmate/Muslim/Yoruba/31yrs/Kirikiri Facility/9/05/2022

The same question was directed to female wardress to get their perception about the factors that predisposed increase in female involvement in criminal or delinquent activities and she gave the following statement concerning the question directed to her as her little contribution

The construction of the prison from inception was not women faced or centered because women are considered as weaker sex who hardly gets involved in crime or delinquent activities. But now in Kirikiri correction the number of women arrested for criminal or delinquent activities is increasing in the state. The situation can be attributed to several factors based on the file and records that we have concerning what factors pushes them to act against the law, some say ignorance, some said poverty as a result of unemployment, some said greed and covetousness, some selfishness and stupidity in life while others are illiterate. This are the factors I know that propel them to indulged in crime and delinquent activities in the correctional facility in Kirikri, Apapa, Lagos State,

KII/Wardress//Christian/Yoruba/33yrs/Kirikiri Facility/9/05/2022

In conclusion, the verbal data collected from both inmates and wardress in various correctional facilities in Lagos and Ogun State respectively shows that there are several Factors that propel female into high level of involvement in criminal or delinquent activities in Nigeria ranging from ignorance, selfish interest, illiteracy, poverty, unemployment, greed, and covetousness among others. The submission of the female inmates in various locations corroborate with the submission of the wardress in the selected study locations at both Kirikir and Ogun State correctional Services in Nigeria

Research question is set to inquire into various challenges faced by the nursing mothers in the correctional facilities in Lagos and Ogun State Correctional Services. The following are the verbal submission gathered from the nursing mothers in their various corrections as ata the time the research was conducted

I am pregnant and I don't know what I can do to get out of this place. I need freedom and I have to tell you no place like home even though it a bit better here but I still need my home. If I want to relax as a pregnant woman it is possible that will be the time for our normal prison activities or duty but if am in my home and I feel weak who can force me to do something against my will. I don't like this place because they cannot even meet all my needs especially my emotionally, materials and spiritual needs in life. I pray I get out of this place and this problem this year because any time my husband and daughter pay me a visit am always running emotional trauma when they are going back home. Please no matter what might have been seeing here this is not my normal place I want to life and stay comfortably with my family back again and always want to experience my family life circle where we talk, eat and move out with unity and harmony

IDI/Pregnant Inmate/Muslim/Igbo/31yrs/Kirikiri Facility/9/05/2022

The same information was collected from another female inmate who is a nursing mother as at the time she was interview and she explains that

I can equally say they are trying their best to take good care of us but the best is still not enough. Nursing mothers and their child lack what is known as love and good relationship. I know the government did not tell me to commit crime but the deed as been done and I pray I move out of this place. I want a good life for myself and my child. Most time I use to think about how I failed my family



and landed in the jail. It is a disgrace to me and my family because I have cost them disgrace and humiliation to them. Feeding is my first problem and even the feeding of my child. I know she lack that motherly care that I am meant to give him because of lack of freedom. The place is not over crowded because the nursing mother apartment is different

IDI/Nursing Mother/Christian/Igbo/34yrs/Ijebu-Ode/Facility/14/06/2022

To corroborate the question another nursing mother was interviewed at Ijebu-Ode female correctional service and she gave the following as response o the question asked

To be honest nursing and pregnant women are really suffering emotionally and materially in term of care for them and the children or child in the prison. I will categorically open up because most people felt the correction is good for rehabilitation and reformation of character but to me it make people more harden because it was not even initially design for women and most of the training is centered around male dominance. Nursing women in the correction are enjoying separation in term of where they are kept for treatment but the treatment cannot be as adequate as what should be expected because of the restriction of movement and time to care for the child even myself.. We are limited here but we are not happy about some of the things we encounter but we just need to cope along with it because we are under corrections meaning we cannot fight for our personal rights because it is restricted compared to someone outside of the prison who enjoy great time and chance of training and nurturing their family social and economic development

IDI/Nursing Mother/Christian/Yoruba/29yrs/Ibara/Facility/11/06/2022

The information gathered among the nursing mothers in all the correctional facilities selected for the study look different due to different information submitted. For nursing and pregnant inmates at Kirikiri facility, the nursing mothers and pregnant women in the facility are well taken care of compared to the submission collected in Ibara and Ijebu-Ode prison where the inmates complains that they are in prison inside prison. There are of different orientation when it comes to their individual submission on the challenges facing with them. The inmates at Ibara complains of congestion in the prison, the female inmate in the Ijebu-Ode facility complain of poor feeding system, poor medical attention and assist to conjugal visits among others while inmates from Kirikiri complain of poor feeding system and conjugal visits

Another research question was centered on the quality of relationship established in the correctional facility between nursing mother and correctional wardress in the selected corrections. The following answer were submitted on the question directed to both nursing mothers and the pregnant and nursing mothers in the three selected facilities in Nigeria namely Kirikiri correction, Ijebu-Ode correction and Ibara corrections where female inmates are detained and also convicted for the criminal action of delinquent activities

To be honest at Klirikiri correction, the wardress were kind and humble with their works, I am a pregnant woman and they have been so nice to me because I don't use to ferment trouble with them at all. They respect me and I do give them the respect back. I am sure that once you obey their instruction you can never have issue or misunderstanding with them. But the only problem I have with them is that as a mother they should know that pregnant sometime have different phase and how it affect people. They will not look into that probably because it is very easy for them to carry pregnancy. I am sure that they should also know it may not be easy for others. They should try and understand people's peculiarity in terms of pregnancy and the situation that surround individual pregnancy.



This is my observation and submission on your question. Thank you hope I have not offended anybody with my contribution. But in all they are still nice to me

IDI/Pregnant Inmate/Muslim/Igbo/31yrs/Kirikiri Facility/9/05/2022

This question was directed to another female inmate at Ijebu-Ode correctional services and she submitted different view from what was collected from a pregnant women in Kirikiri corrections when she explains that

I don't really know what is going on with female inmates in other prison in Nigeria but am sure that the attitude of the wardress in Ijebu-Ode toward the female inmates needs to be studied and the wardress need to be retrained on a regular basis. I don't think this happen in the male prison. Female are always hostile to one another especially when they play the role of care givers. We hardly help ourselves in terms of needs. We oppose ourselves down to prison. I thought this act is just a societal act but to my greatest surprise what is obtainable in the society is a replicate of what is observable and obtainable in the Ijebu-Ode prison. Large number of the wardress were very hostile and I think it is possible they have issues in their home front that is the more reason for their reaction to the people they are meant to provide services to in the prison. I still remember that I call one of them that I can really explains what is wrong with me when my pregnancy is about (4) four months old, the reply I got was very disappointing when she shouted at me and I quickly couple myself back to normalcy. Ever since then when she is duty I will needs to be myself and act very strong despite I might be weak

IDI/Nursing Mother/Christian/Igbo/34yrs/Ijebu-Ode/Facility/14/06/2022

More so, at Ibara female correctional facility in Abeokuta, this question was also directed to a female inmate to see the differences in the submission gathered from the Kirikiri and Ijebu-Ode correctional facilities. But the following responses was gathered from the interviewed inmate which corroborate with what was collected from the female inmate from the Ijebu-Ode Prison

The attitude of the female warders in Ibara is not good and they need to work on their behaviour because nobody knows tomorrow. Because am lock in this prison does not mean that they cannot seek for my help or assistance. God has a way of doing his things. That is why we need to be nice to people we see or meet when growing up so that we can call them for help when we are in need of their help. They see female inmate as their enemy and they are not treated as one Nigeria. They need to work on their ideology of female inmates since we are not fighting for the same position. We are prisoners that are confined in a place while they are wardress that come to work and go back home to see and relax with their families in different locations. When was the last time a pay visit to my family especially my child at home. But one day am sure I will be set free and God will change my story from confinement to freedom in Jesus name I pray amen

IDI/Nursing Mother/Christian/Yoruba/29yrs/Ibara/Facility/11/06/2022

In this finding some of the wardresses were also interviewed concerning the level of relationship that exists between the wardress and the female inmates in the selected study locations in Lagos and Ogun states, Nigeria. The following submission were gathered from the female wardress in the three selected study locations

I am a free person today does not mean I cannot make mistake. I have come to realised that mistake has no master because large number of people confined in this Ikoyi prison was not as a result of crime some are just as a result of mistake and poor ability to maintain and control anger. Anger can spoil many things in life and can also result to life imprisonment. I learn human behaviour while in school



and I understand that people differs from one another. What I can ignore might be what others might take as great advantage to nailed people. I don't believe in such philosophy, I better assist rather than standing against someone. I do my little contribution to pregnant and nursing mothers in this custody because I am a mother also. I it not true for people to labelled wardress as bad or someone harsh to the inmates

KII/Wardress//Christian/Igbo/36yrs/Kirikiri Facility/9/05/2022

Another wardress was interviewed on the relationship that exist between female inmates and wardress in the custody the following contributions were submitted

What do I stand to gain from being wicked to other fellow or woman like me? I am loyal to discharge my duty according the pledge I made on the assumption of duty. But you will be surprise that some inmates are naturally lazy and not ready to comply with the rules and regulations of the prison if not forced to comply. For example they know that in prison there is no room for fight and they will be acting funny by getting ready to fight one another and when you try to control them they feel you are in support of one against the other. This is the reason why there is a need for force compliance in the prison. To be candid when you are too soft they will take you for a ride and when you are too strict they will see you as a bad person. It is good not to be too cold nor too hot. The best thing is to please God, the Government you work for and please you because you can satisfy everybody in this world. For some your behaviour is hard while others will say you are nice. What you need to understand is that once you are not doing bad to anyone and you feel you are good with God principles then leave the rest for God to judge your action. They call me Margret Thatcher. Am pleased with it

KII/Wardress//Musl/im/Yoruba/34yrs/Ibara Facility/9/05/2022

At Ijebu-Ode facility the response gathered from one of the wardress corroborate with the information gathered from the Ibara facility where the female inmate submit the following response on the existing relationship between the female inmates and the wardress in the study location

There is a need to understand the reason for arresting them and detaining them in the prison. Once there is a need for this there will also be need for understanding offences they committed before detained or sentenced to imprisonment. The reason for detaining them is for further interrogation of confinement. This should be one of the goal of the warders at all levels in the states because they government needs to reformed them and rehabilitant their mind-set from negative behaviour to positive behaviour so therefore, they must be need for enforcement before they comply to what is expected to them. To be honest most wards were lively and humble to render assistance but when the inmates were feeling they know too much that is when problem will arise and the duty of the warders is well meted and they interpreted such action as bad to human development

KII/Wardress//Christian/Igbo33yrs/Ibara Facility/9/05/2022

The last question was formed from the quantitative objective which intend to examine the the effects of imprisonment of nursing mothers on their children in Correctional Facilities. The following socio-demographic characteristics of the female inmates in both kirikiri, ijebu-ode and Ibara correctional services were collected for quantitative analysis

Table 1 Socio- Demographic Characteristics of Female Inmates in the Facilities

	Variables	Dimensions	Frequency	Percentages
1	Age	Grouping	(n=250)	(100%)
		18yrs-26yrs	86	34.4
		27yrs-35yrs	100	40.0
		36yrs-44yrs	44	17.6
		45yrs-53yrs	17	6.8
		54yrs and above	3	1.2
		Total	250	100.0
2	Marital Status			
		Single	64	25.6
		Married	129	51.6
		Divorced	19	7.6
		Separated	34	13.6
		Others specify	4	1.6
		Total	250	100.0
3	Religious Affiliation			
		Christianity	173	69.2
		Islamic	69	27.6
		Traditional	8	3.2
		Others, specify	-	-
		Total	250	100.0
4	Ethnic Groups			
		Yoruba	129	51.6
		Igbo	52	20.8
		Hausa/Fulani	23	9.2
		Others, specify	46	18.4
		Total	250	100.0
5	Nationality			
		Nigerian	249	99.6
		Non-Nigerian	1	.4
		Total	250	100.0

Source: Fieldwork Report, 2022

The above shows that demographic characteristics of the inmates interviewed at the three selected study locations in Lagos and Ogun State correctional services in Nigeria. The age distribution of the participants gathered shows that 100(40.0%) of the participants were within the ages of 27 to 35years, 86(34.4%) of them were within age bracket of 18 to 26years, 44(17.6%) of the participant were within the age bracket of 36 to 44years, 17(6.8%) of them were within 45 to 53years while 3(1.2%) of the participants were recorded within the age brack of 54years and above as at the time the research was conducted in Lagos and Ogun States respectively. The result gathered on the marital status of the female in the correctional facilities shows that 129(51.6%) of the interviewed female inmates were married as at the time was carried out, 64(25.6%) were recorded as singles in status, 34(13.6%) were separated before the research was conducted, 19(13.6%) of them were divorced while 4(1.6%) of the remaining result were recorded under others specify category which means that they gave birth out of wedlock while some practice cohabitation marriage before arrested. The result of the religious affiliation of the respondents shows that 173(69.2%) of the participants in various correctional facilities were Christians, 69(27.6%) of them practice Islam religion, 8(3.2%) of them said they practice traditional religion while no result was found under others specify category. The ethnic

background result of the respondents indicated that 129(51.6%) of the inmates were from Yoruba speaking region, 52(20.8%) were Igbo, 46(18.4%) of the result was recorded under others specify categories which indicate that some are from Igala, Efik, Uhrobo, Ibibio among others while 23(9.2%) of the inmates were from Fulani/Hausa tribe as at the time the research was conducted. Finally, the result of the nationality of the inmates in the correctional facilities selected for the study shows that 249(99.6%) of the inmates arrested, detained and convicted in the selected correctional facilities in Lagos and Ogun States respectively were dominated by Nigerian while 1(.4%) of all the gathered result shows and represent foreigner in the study outcome.

Table 2: Effect of Imprisonment of Nursing Mothers on their Children

S/N	Variables	Undecided (U)	Strongly Disagreed (SD)	Disagreed (D)	Agreed (A)	Strongly Agreed (SA)	Total
6	Child/Children born before and after arrest lives in the custody	8 (3.2%)	14 (5.6%)	48 (19.2%)	132 (53.6%)	46 (18.4%)	250 (100.0)
7	Nigerian Government takes full responsibility of the child/children in custody	9 (3.6%)	111 (44.4%)	35 (14.0%)	67 (26.8%)	28 (11.2%)	250 (100.0)
8	Little separation between the mother and child/children could lead to trauma	16 (5.4%)	22 (8.8%)	24 (9.6%)	64 (25.6%)	124 (49.6%)	250 (100.0)
9	The separation between mothers and their child/children could cause poor parental upbringing	19 (7.6%)	26 (10.4%)	22 (8.8%)	50 (20.0%)	133 (53.2%)	250 (100.0)
10	Nursing mothers and Pregnant inmates are supplied with extra care intensive in custody	14 (5.6%)	100 (40.0%)	38 (15.2%)	64 (25.6%)	34 (13.6%)	250 (100.0)
11	Extra food are allocated to nursing mothers and pregnant women in custody because of their situation or child	11 (4.4%)	85 (34.0%)	51 (20.4%)	80 (32.0%)	23 (9.2%)	250 (100.0)
12	Large number of female inmates are nursing mothers	10 (4.0%)	90 (36.0%)	83 (33.2%)	12 (4.8%)	55 (22.0%)	250 (100.0)
13	Large number of the nursing mothers and the pregnant inmates in the facility are convicted rather than remanded	14 (5.6%)	110 (44.0%)	62 (24.8%)	58 (23.2%)	6 (2.4%)	250 (100.0)

Source: Fieldwork Report, 2022

The table above is centered on the analysis of the information gathered from two hundred and fifty (250) female inmates from the custody to include pregnant women, nursing mothers in the custody on the effect of Imprisonment on Nursing Mothers on their child or children. The first question intend to know if child/children born before and after arrest lives in the custody and findings shows that 132(53.6%) of the inmates agreed that child/children born before and after arrest lives in the custody, 48(19.2%) disagreed, 46(18.4%) strongly agreed, 14(5.6%) disagreed while 8(3.2%) of them said they can say anything because they did not lived with pregnant or nursing mothers in the custody and they did not have any child or children before and after arrest in the custody. Another question intend to know if Nigerian government takes full responsibility of the child or children in custody and the result indicated that 111(44.4%) of the inmates strongly disagreed with the question, 67(26.8%) of them agreed with the question, 35(14.0%) of them disagreed, 28(11.2%) of them strongly agreed while 9(3.6%) of the participants were recorded under undecided category. In addition, another question set was designed to inquiry know if separation between the nursing mothers and their child or children could lead to trauma and the

answers derived from the study shows that 124(49.6%) of the inmates strongly agreed with the question, 64(25.6%) agreed, 24(9.6%) of them disagreed, 22(8.8%) of them strongly disagreed while 16(5.4%) of them were recorded under undecided category due to reasons un deduced at the end of the research. In another question that intend to know if the separation of the nursing mothers and their child or children could cause poor parental upbringing and the result gathered shows that 133(53.2%) of them strongly agreed, 50(20.0%) of them agreed in line with the question, 26(10.4%) of them strongly disagreed, 22(8.8%) of them disagreed with the question while 19(7.6%) of the result was recorded under undecided category at the end of the research inquiry. In the question which intend to know if nursing mothers and pregnant women in the custody were supplied with extra care extensive in the custody shows that 100(40.0%) of the inmates strongly disagreed in line with the question, 64(25.6%) of them agreed, 38(15.2%) disagreed, 34(13.6%) of them strongly agreed while 14(5.6%) of the remaining result were recorded under undecided category at the end of the inquiry. Question on whether extra foods are allocated to nursing mothers and pregnant women in the custody because of their situation and child shows that 85(34.0%) of the inmates strongly disagreed to the fact that additional foods are not allocated, 80(32.0%) of the agreed, 51(20.4%) of them disagreed, 23(9.2%) of them strongly agreed in line with the question while 11(4.4%) of the result were recorded under undecided category as at the end of the research work, Also, another question set was to cover and know whether large number of the female inmates in the custody were nursing mothers or pregnant women and the result indicated that90(36.0%) of the inmates interviewed strongly disagreed in line with the question asked from them, 83(33.2%) of them disagreed, 55 (22.0%) strongly agreed, 12(4.8%) agreed while 10(4.0%) of the research result on the question asked from the female inmates in their located correctional facilities were recorded under undecided category. Finally, a question was set and designed to also know whether large number of the nursing mothers and pregnant women in the custody are convicted rather than remanded and the findings indicated that116(44.0%) of the participants strongly disagreed in line with the question asked from them, 62(24.8%) of them disagreed, 58(23.2%) of them agreed, 14(5.6%) of the result were recorded under undecided category while 6(2.4%) claimed to strongly agreed in line with the question set before them in the questionnaires served to them in various correctional facilities in Lagos and Ogun States respectively.

Table 3: Result of ANOVA Test showing the Effects of Imprisonment of Nursing Mother on their child/Children across the three selected centres

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	124.061	4	31.015	2.319	0.058
Within Groups	3263.273	244	13.374		
Total	3387.333	248			

Source: Fieldwork Report, 2022

To test this hypothesis and achieve objective five of the study, items 38 to 45 of Section F of the research instrument were considered and scored. The result of the ANOVA test is presented in Table 3. From the ANOVA analysis in Table 3, the results showed that the calculated mean of “between groups” and “within groups” are 31.015 and 13.374 respectively while the F-statistic is $(F) = 2.319$. The degree of freedom $(DF) = 4$ while the p-value is 0.058 indicates 10% level of significance. Since the p-value is less than 0.1 (i.e. $p < 0.1$), the null hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is a significant difference in the effect of nursing mothers’ imprisonment on their children across the three correctional facilities. This implies that imprisonment of the nursing mothers has significant effects on their children across the three selected correctional facilities.



DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The discussion of the research findings was derived from various research objective and questions set to guide the outcome of the inquiry. It is on this ground that the research was discussed along various research questions and objective for decision making

The first discussion of findings was drawn from the question that intends to examine the predisposing factors that lead to increasing nature of female involvement in criminality or delinquent activities in Lagos and Ogun state, Nigeria. The research inquiry was concluded by deducing that there are several factors that propel female into criminal activities or delinquent actions ranging from unemployment, Poverty, greed, selfish interest, covetousness, lack of support from family or government, high rate of demand or wants in the society, laziness, lack of emotional control, poor parenting upbringing among others in Nigeria. Once these identified obstacle are tackled or combat it will reduce the rate of female inmates recidivism in Nigeria

The second discussion of findings was drawn from the question that intends to examine various challenges faced by the nursing mothers in the correctional facilities. It was deduced and concluded that despite the contribution of Government at all levels in Nigeria, The religious organisation and multinational organisational supports channelled toward the improvement of the female inmates the situation still shows that there are several challenges faced by the nursing mothers, pregnant women and other female inmates in the custody ranging from poor feeding, over population, lack of support from the wardress, poor attitudes and perception of the public members on the female inmates, and low conjugal visit affect the physical and psychological development of the female inmates making recidivism gathered its momentum in the Nigeria on a regular basis. This findings corroborate with Jeremy findings in 2009 when he explains that prison in Nigeria is one of the worst in term of welfare system in Africa that most training in the custody was fashioned along masculine which makes most of the female inmates more harden rather than been reformed or rehabilitated in nature.

The relationship structured between the nursing mother and correctional warders in the selected corrections were also inquiry in order to understand the quality of relationship that exist between the wardress and the nursing mothers. It was deduced that the relationship sometime be based on consensus while it may be lagging in the sense that if the female want to feel lazy it is the responsibility of the wardress to correct them which the female inmates perceived from different perspectives not looking into the nature and the purpose of the function of the wardress ain the custody. Most Interviewed female inmates feels that the wardress are not friendly but the wardresses interviewed gave a comprehensive insight to what ought to be and the reality of life in the custody

The last discussion was derived from the quantitative analysis which intends to know the effects of imprisonment of nursing mothers on their children in Correctional Facilities. It was concluded that there is a significant difference in the effect of nursing mothers' imprisonment on their children across the three correctional facilities. This implies that imprisonment of the nursing mothers has significant effects on their children across the three selected correctional facilities. This shows that most nursing mothers feels psychological trauma when separated from their children due to shortage in time of bonding system that suppose o occurs between mothers and their child or children within twenty-four (24) months The conclusion statement was validated by some scholars on the purpose of exclusive breast feeding at the first 2 months which was claimed to improve the brain formation and improve sight of the babies from infants (Maya, 2013; Issaka, Agba & Renzaho, 2017; Ogbo, Nguven, Naz, Agbo & Page, 2018) .

Conclusion



This paper was derived from the set research question from the topic of interest in focus is to shed comprehensive conclusion to the outcome of the research. The first conclusion indicted that there are several factors that can propel female into criminal or delinquent activities which needs to be tackled before it get out of hands and lead to high level of female recidivism in the Nigeria Correctional facilities. It is concluded that high rate of poverty, unemployment, selfish interest, laziness, lack or inability to control emotions, hunger, poor family and governmental supports, Greed, covetousness, problem of insatiable among others are the factors that increase the level of recidivism among female in Correctional facilities in Nigeria at large which needs collective responsibility of all for the eradication or reduction of recidivism among Nigerian female.

The second conclusion was derived from the question which intends to know various challenges faced by the nursing mothers in the correctional facilities. It was concluded that Nursing mothers and pregnant women in the custody faced lot of challenges in the custody because most of the inmates are not properly fed and it was concluded that it was only on Friday's they are allow to eat rice in a week and that no addition feeds is allocated to nursing mothers or pregnant women in the custody. Large number of them complains of poor feeding system, over population and poor attitude from the wardress in the area of care system. They feel there is a need for retraining and proper funding of the correctional facilities in Nigeria

Another conclusion was derived from the question that intends to know the level of establish relationship between nursing mother and correctional warders in the selected corrections. It was deduced and concluded that the relationship skewed toward negative impact because large number of the participants felt that the wardress are not friendly to them due to the ways and manners at which they responded to their emotions and material needs in the correctional on a regular basis.

The last conclusion was drawn from the quantitative analysis that intends to examine the effects of imprisonment of nursing mothers on their children in Correctional Facilities. The research was concluded by stating that the effect of imprisonment on nursing mothers have great and negative effect on the developmental process of the children because it was stated that the bonding system between mothers and child show at least last for twenty-four (24) months before any dis.

Recommendations

Several recommendations in line the set specific questions and objective were discover and stated to support the outcome of the inquiry

- a) The Wardresses in the correctional facilities adopted for the study must be train and retrain periodically on the relevance of social work and community services to humanity since it the call to their duty which must be discharge accordingly
- b) The Nigerian government should properly maintain the UNODC Policy on how to promote the wellbeing of inmates especially female inmates in the custody because some are pregnant while some are nursing mothers that needs sensitive care and attention sue to their state in the area of feeding
- c) The Minister of Interior should advice the Controller General of correctional services on how to adopt another measure of discipline to reduce prison congestion rather than detaining some of these female in the corrections for offences that are minor such as parole, probation, community services among others which can be easily settle
- d) The Non-governmental Organization, Multinationals donor and Nigerian government at all level should provide employment opportunities across gender, ethnicity and religious circles to reduced act of recidivism in Nigeria and make the country a conducive place for habitation for all.



- e) There should be linked between the community and the inmates for better connectivity after released to the society through the educational programmes such as seminar, for a, debate, symposium among others to enlightened the public members on how to achieve synergy among people and inmates in the country
- f) Female inmates should also purged themselves away from the preconceived notion that it was greed, poverty and unemployment that propelled them to indulged in criminality and embraced the concept of creativity and positive innovation for support the growth and development of the country
- g) The warders should developed positive relationship between the female inmates because not everyone or victims want to be in the custody but mistake compel some of them to the custody but they needs positive relationship so as that they did not ran into heavy psychological trauma or commit suicide while in the custody.

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