

PERCEIVED FACTORS OF CRIME RATE AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES CONGESTION IN RURAL COMMUNITIES IN CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA

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Corresponding Author Adalikwu, Rose Amokeye Peace and Conflict Unit, Centre for General Studies, University of Cross River State, Nigeria Article History Received: 28 / 10 / 2024 Accepted: 11 / 11 / 2024 Published: 15 / 11 / 2024	Abstract: The study was on perceived factors of crime rate and correctional facilities congestion in rural communities in Cross River State, Nigeria. The study adopted three objective research questions and hypotheses and the study adopted the ex-post facto research design. There was no sampling technique adopted in the study. Purposive sampling was used to sample the 400 respondents used in the study and the instrument for data collection was a researcher-developed questionnaire titled Perceived Factors of Crime Rate and Correctional Facilities Congestion (PFCRCFCQ), which was developed and used for data collection. The instrument was validated by experts and the reliability was established using Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient Analysis. The questionnaire items were built on a four-point rating scale for data collection and it was used to elicit relevant information from respondents. The questionnaire was distributed to respondents in the study area. Collected and analysed with simple linear regression analysis. All the hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that avoiding unnecessary incarceration, promoting, reducing recidivism and fostering community involvement in criminal justice significantly predict correctional facilities' congestion. It was recommended that the criminal justice committee should be compelled to be more effective in utilising their power of jail delivery to at least a minimum of four times per year visit to decongest the prisons. In conclusion, the indicators of alternative sentencing (avoiding unnecessary incarceration, promoting, reducing recidivism and fostering community involvement in criminal justice) significantly predict correctional facilities congestion in Cross River State. Keywords: Perceived Factors, Crime Rate, Correctional Facilities & Congestion.
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Introduction

Despite global progress in democratic governance, political reforms, the debate in academic circles, among criminologists and other stakeholders on the appropriate template for proper prison administration that would reflect its stated objectives has not yielded much result. The high cost of building prisons, demographic shifts, the rising crime rates, changes in punishment philosophies and changes in sentencing and correctional policies has exacerbated the problems of prisons congestion and hence the need to find alternatives to institutional incarceration, has become inevitable Decree No. 1972, defined a prison as any building or a place in Nigeria declared by the minister of internal affairs now minister of interior. A prisoner is deprived of his liberty, one who is held against his will in confinement or custody in a prison (Ekumankama, 2002). Before the advent of contemporary criminal justice system, and the introduction of the prison system, the administration of criminal law in Nigeria by indigenous communities did not include incarceration which was alien to our culture and traditions, at that time, punishment was effective at least in controlling crime because of the stigma attached to families which are involved in criminal acts (Ekumankanna, 2002) noted that, this idea of punishment was centered on humiliation and to

deter potential offenders. The traditional authorities tried cases, judged persons and pronounced them convicts, based purely on the customs and behaviour prohibited by the community, but there was no actual incarceration.

Statement of the problem

The Correctional Facilities are a very important aspect of the criminal justice system and have been functional throughout Nigeria after the establishment of the first prison in 1872. Orakwe (2021). In Nigeria, within the last two decades, the need for alternatives to institutional incarceration of offenders has become more and more pressing, and the problem has gained international attention (Scott & Hirschi, 1989). Jails and prisons have become too costly to build, and in Nigeria, where the culture of rehabilitation and building infrastructure is near zero, and there is a persistent and dangerous problem of Correctional Facilities congestion or overcrowding. The justice system has witnessed substantial reform, growth and organisational improvement globally over the years. This noticeable and exponential growth promoted individualised treatment of offenders achieved through institutionalisation, which led to the establishment of Correctional

Facilities, juvenile courts, among other rehabilitation facilities, and has served the purpose of rehabilitating prisoners and as well as inculcating the desirable values among them, Inciadi (2002). But over the years, the surging and exacerbated crime rates across regions as a result of changes in populations, shifting crime characteristics, and changes in punishment philosophies have ensured a steady rise in prisons and other correctional facilities populations, leading to overcrowding. Prisons, congestion is a widespread problem that cuts across regions and needs to be urgently addressed due to its negative effects on society and the process of rehabilitation and correctional management. There is no direct correlation between crime rates and Correctional Facilities congestion, but several explanations put forward are that, failure to allocate resources or lack of resources to establish adequate modern prisons to accommodate the increasing number of inmates Ivypanda, (2019) in Nigeria. Increased reliance on institutional sentencing as against other sanctions is one of the reasons responsible for congestion. In most jurisdictions, longer sentences are passed on some people, thereby promoting congestion. Also, the slow and pedantic overall judicial processes are one of the reasons that promote correctional facilities in Nigeria. Similarly, a large number of persons are awaiting trial, and the issue of missing files and the tedious procedure of finding such files. Another problem is logistics, as there are generally no vehicles to carry inmates to courts, the problem of corruption in most jurisdictions, in so many instances, too, sentencing is determined by public opinions, and the issue of vested interest among judges and magistrates also fuels congestion.

The problem of congestion of prisons was first noticed in 1952 (Musa, 1990) in a ten year review period (1974-1983) the inmates population in prisons increased from 28,845 to 43,708 a (51.53%), increased but did not affect the inmates and operations of the correctional management at the time due to adequate supply of necessities like water and bed spaces and the fact that the physical conditions of the buildings may not have deteriorated (Oloyede, 1998). Unfortunately, the number of inmates increased dramatically from 43,708 in 1983 to 53,785 in 1984. By 1985, the total number of inmates had risen to 56,346; this sudden increase of more than 12,638 inmates has no doubt brought untold pressure on the correctional system, which has not abated to date (Orakwe, 2021). All available statistics point to the fact that congestion in the Correctional Facilities is responsible for increased morbidity and mortality, such as malaria, skin infections, such as scabies, ringworm, common cold and pneumonia, tuberculosis, etchence the problem for this research study.

Objectives of the study

The main purpose of the study was to examine perceived factors of crime rate and correctional facilities congestion in rural communities in Cross River State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study sought to:

- Examine how avoiding unnecessary incarceration in correctional facilities reduces congestion.
- Determine the extent to which promoting rehabilitation predicts correctional facilities.
- Ascertain how reducing recidivism predicts correctional facilities' congestion.

Research questions

The following research questions were formulated to guide the study

- To what extent does avoiding unnecessary incarceration predict correctional facilities congestion?
- To what extent does promoting rehabilitation predict correctional facilities?
- To what extent does reducing recidivism predict correctional facilities' congestion?
- What is the extent to which fostering community involvement in criminal justice predicts correctional facilities' congestion?

Hypothesis of the study

The following null hypotheses were formulated to guide the study

- Avoiding unnecessary incarceration does not significantly predict correctional facilities congestion.
- Promoting rehabilitation does not significantly predict correctional facilities congestion.
- Reducing recidivism does not significantly predict correctional facilities' congestion.

Empirical review

Avoiding unnecessary incarceration and correctional facilities

Empirical studies indicate that married inmates often have a more positive attitude towards rehabilitation counselling. Johnson et al. (2017) conducted a study involving 200 inmates, finding that avoiding unnecessary incarceration predicts correctional facilities' congestion. The study attributed this to the emotional and psychological support provided by spouses, which fosters a positive outlook towards rehabilitation. Clark and Lewis (2018) compared the attitudes of married and unmarried inmates towards rehabilitation counselling. Their study, which surveyed 150 inmates, found that married inmates had a 30% higher participation rate in counselling sessions than unmarried inmates. The emotional support from a spouse was identified as a crucial factor contributing to this higher engagement rate.

Brown (2019) studied 100 single and 100 divorced inmates, finding that both groups showed lower engagement in counselling programs compared to married inmates. Single inmates reported feelings of isolation and lack of emotional support, while divorced inmates struggled with unresolved emotional issues, leading to a 25% lower participation rate in rehabilitation programs. Self-concept, an individual's perception of themselves, plays a crucial role in their engagement with rehabilitation counselling. Martinez (2018) conducted a study on 150 inmates, discovering that those with a positive self-concept were significantly more likely to participate actively in counselling programs. These inmates demonstrated higher levels of self-motivation and were more willing to engage in personal development activities. Inmates with a negative self-concept often exhibit resistance to rehabilitation counselling. Lewis (2019) studied 120 inmates with low self-esteem, finding a strong correlation between negative self-concept and low participation rates in counselling programs. These inmates frequently doubted their ability to change and were less motivated to engage in rehabilitation efforts.

Harris (2020) conducted case studies that provided detailed insights into how avoiding unnecessary incarceration predicts correctional facilities' congestion. In one case, an inmate with low self-esteem initially resisted counselling but showed significant improvement in engagement and attitude after participating in self-esteem building workshops. This case underscores the importance of addressing self-concept in rehabilitation programs. The

combination of marital status and self-concept can have a synergistic effect on inmates' attitudes towards rehabilitation counselling.

Promoting rehabilitation and correctional facilities congestion

Besong (2013) studied marital status when he undertook a comprehensive study of personal background as it affects promoting rehabilitation and correctional facilities congestion of inmates in Akwa Ibom State. Data collected on demographic variables such as married, single, divorced and separated. The data were combined with data from sub-variables based on head warders' control in: communication with staff and inmates' menacing human and material resources, maintaining correctional centre finance, maintaining correctional centre discipline, and motivating staff for effective control of inmates. The data were subjected to different analyses among which were Independent t-test Analysis, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Factorial Analysis, Fisher Least Significant Difference (LSD) and Multiple Comparison Analysis. The researcher tested the variable (marital status) in all five components of personal background and administrative control effectiveness of correctional centre inmates in Akwa Ibom State. The result aligned with Argyris' (2016) immaturity and maturity theory in Ihejimaizu (2010), which emphasised the integration of head warders' position and marital status by respecting their warders (prison staff) and creating a conducive environment for both warders and inmates. The study revealed that promoting rehabilitation is related to correctional facilities congestion.

Akanya (2014). Tested one of his hypotheses in his study of indices of administrators (prison personnel) marital status and rehabilitation programmes among correctional centre inmates in Edo State of Nigeria. The hypothesis was stated in null form, that is, administrators' marital status was not significantly related to rehabilitation programmes of the correctional centre inmates. Data were collected from 251 inmates in Edo State through a questionnaire which was developed by the researcher. The data were analysed using Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient Analysis. The result showed a calculated r-value of 0.37, which was found to be greater than the critical r-value of 0.088 at .05 level of significance with degrees of freedom of 249. These figures indicated that there was a significant relationship between administrators' marital status levels and rehabilitation programmes of correctional centre inmates. The researcher concluded that when administrators of correctional centres used their marital status as it is expected of couples at home in the correctional centres, there is bound to be good behaviour among the inmates under their care. Relating to the ongoing study, evidence has shown from the result of this study of Akanya (2014) that administrators (Heads of warders) are equal to other warders in their functions. Therefore, if heads of other warders see themselves as coupled individuals or those who are about to marry and apply love in their administration/control in the department of correctional centres, there is bound to be a positive change in behaviour among correctional centre inmates in terms of rehabilitation programmes.

Reducing recidivism and correctional facilities

In a study by Smith et al. (2018) conducted a study involving 250 inmates aged 18-25, in order to find out how educating recidivism and correctional facilities' congestion. The finding that this age group showed lower initial interest in rehabilitation counseling. Many young inmates perceived

counselling as irrelevant or distrusted the system. The study indicated that maturity levels and a lack of understanding of the long-term benefits contributed to this resistance. Despite initial resistance, younger inmates can be highly adaptable to innovative rehabilitation programs. Johnson (2017) reported increased engagement among younger inmates when counselling included interactive and technology-based elements. Programmes incorporating peer mentoring and group activities also demonstrated higher participation rates among this demographic.

Clark and Martinez (2019) surveyed 300 middle-aged inmates and the study focused on reducing recidivism as it predicts correctional facilities' congestion. The finding that those with family responsibilities and reducing recidivism were more likely to predict correctional facilities' congestion. These inmates often viewed rehabilitation as a means to improve their lives and provide better futures for their families. However, those with a history of repeated incarceration or substance abuse showed lower engagement levels, often due to a sense of hopelessness or scepticism about the effectiveness of counselling. Middle-aged inmates with prior positive experiences in educational or vocational programs were more likely to participate in counseling. This study emphasised that inmates who had completed such programs in the past often had a more positive attitude towards rehabilitation, seeing it as a continuation of their personal development. Middle-aged inmates face various barriers to participating in rehabilitation counselling.

Turner (2015) carried out a study to examine the extent to which warders perceived reducing recidivism in correctional facilities' congestion programmes of inmates in correctional centres in Rivers State of Nigeria. In this study, two variables, such as trust and confidence of their counsellors, were considered as independent sub-variables, while rehabilitation programmes were the dependent variable of the study. To guide the study, two research questions were set and two null hypotheses were used. The two null hypotheses were: there is no significant influence of inmates' trust on the rehabilitation programmes of inmates. There is no significant influence of confidence in empathy on the rehabilitation programmes of inmates. The research design adopted for the study was ex-post-facto research. The population of the study was 4,400 inmates in all the correctional centres in the River States. The sampling technique employed was a multi-stage sampling technique and the sample size was two hundred and four (204) inmates. The instrument used for the collection of data was a questionnaire (Inmates' Personal Data Inventory – IPDI). The data collected were collated and analysed using chi-square (χ^2) analysis technique. The findings of the study revealed that reducing recidivism -positively predicts correctional facilities' congestion.

Research Methods

Research design

The research design adopted in this study is ex-post-facto design, which Kerlinger (1986) cited in Isangedighi, Joshua, Asim and Ekuri (2004) defined as a systematic empirical enquiry in which the scientists do not have direct control of the independent variable because their manipulation has already occurred or because they are inherent and not manipulable. Inferences about relations among variables are made without direct variation of independent and dependent variables.

Sampling technique

A purposive sampling procedure is adopted in this study because of the nature of the study. The study is interested in respondents in correctional centres, in other words, these were judged by respondents who are available during the study.

Instrumentation

The instrument is on perceived factors of crime rate and correctional facilities congestion (PFCRCFCQ) designed by the researcher with the assistance of the researchers' supervisors.

Validity of the instrument

The questionnaire items are further shown to experts who examined the items and gave approval for face validity as well as their relevance and appropriateness for the construct of the study.

Reliability of the instrument

The reliability of the instrument perceived factors of crime rate and correctional facilities congestion (PFCRCFCQ), which was pilot tested using 30 respondents who are not part of the population. The questionnaire was administered to the 30 respondents and scores obtained were analysed using the Cronbach Alpha reliability method to determine the internal consistency of the research instrument. The results of the analysis formed the reliability estimates for the instrument, which range from .71 and .88.

Procedure for data collection

The instrument perceived factors of crime rate and correctional facilities congestion (PFCRCFCQ) was administered directly to the selected respondents by the researcher and two trained research assistants who were trained on the mode of administration of the questionnaire. The respondents were adequately informed of the exercise.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Hypothesis-by-hypothesis presentation of results

For each hypothesis, the procedures used in testing are explained briefly. This is followed by the presentation and interpretation of the results obtained. All decisions were taken at 0.05 level of significance, such that a null hypothesis was rejected if the p-value associated with the computed test statistics was less than 0.05 but retained if otherwise.

Hypotheses one

Avoiding unnecessary incarceration does not significantly predict correctional facilities congestion. The major independent variable in this hypothesis is avoiding unnecessary incarceration, which is a continuous variable. The dependent variable is correctional facilities congestion, which is also a continuous variable. To test the null hypothesis. Simple Linear Regression statistics tools. The choice of using simple linear regression was because the independent and dependent variables were measured continuously and the focus of the study was to predict. The results as shown in Table 1 analysis were employed.

Table 1

Regression analysis of correctional facilities congestion and avoiding unnecessary incarceration

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
.174 ^a	.030	.028	6.16273		
Sources of variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-value	p-value
Regression	467.905	1	467.905	12.320	.000 ^b
Residual	15039.766	396	37.979		
Total	15507.671	397			
Group	Unstandardized Coefficients	Std. Error	Unstandardized Coefficients	t-value	p-value
(Constant)	35.063	1.182	Beta	29.659	.000
Avoiding unnecessary incarceration	-.247	.070	-.174	-3.510	.000

*p<.05

The results in Table 1 show that the R-value is .174, the R-squared value is .030 and the adjusted R-squared value is .028. This means that about 2.8% of the total variance in avoiding unnecessary incarceration is accounted for by the variation in correctional facilities' congestion. The p-value (.000) associated with the computed F-value (29.659) is less than .05. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. With both the regression constant (35.063) and coefficient (-.247) making a significant contribution in the prediction model ($t = 29.659$ & -3.510 respectively, $p = .000 > .05$). The prediction model may therefore be written as: $y = 35.063 - .247x$ where y is the avoiding unnecessary incarceration, X is the correctional facilities congestion is the regress with constant.

Hypotheses two

Promoting rehabilitation does not significantly predict correctional facilities congestion. The major independent variable in this hypothesis is promoting rehabilitation, which is a continuous variable. The dependent variable is correctional facilities congestion, which is also a continuous variable. To test the null hypothesis Simple Linear Regression statistics tools. The choice of using simple linear regression was because the independent and dependent variables were measured continuously and the focus of the study was to predict. The results, as shown in Table 2 analysis were analysed.

Table 2

Regression analysis of correctional facilities congestion and promoting rehabilitation

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
.195 ^a	.038	.036	6.13745		
Sources of variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-value	p-value
Regression	591.038	1	591.038	15.691	.000 ^b
Residual	14916.633	396	37.668		
Total	15507.671	397			
Group	Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Unstandardized Coefficients Beta	t-value	p-value
(Constant)	35.555	1.176		30.229	.000
Promoting rehabilitation	-.277	.070	-.195	-3.961	.000

*p<.05

The results in Table 2 show that the R-value is .195, the R-squared value is .038 and the adjusted R-squared value is .036. This means that about 3.8% of the total variance in promoting rehabilitation is accounted for by the variation in correctional facilities' congestion. The p-value (.000) associated with the computed F-value (15.691) is less than .05. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. With both the regression constant (35.555) and coefficient (-.277) making a significant contribution in the prediction model ($t = 30.229$ & -3.510 respectively, $p = .000 > .05$). The prediction model may therefore be written as: $y = 29.659 - 3.961x$ where y is the promoting rehabilitation, X is the correctional facilities congestion is the regress with constant.

Hypotheses three

Reducing recidivism does not significantly predict correctional facilities' congestion. The major independent variable in this hypothesis is reducing recidivism, which is a continuous variable. The dependent variable is correctional facilities congestion, which is also a continuous variable. To test the null hypothesis Simple Linear Regression statistics tools. The choice of using simple linear regression was because the independent and dependent variables were measured continuously and the focus of the study was to predict. The results, as shown in Table 3 analysis was analysed.

Table 3

Regression analysis of correctional facilities congestion and reducing recidivism

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
.211 ^a	.045	.042	6.11701		
Sources of variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-value	p-value
Regression	690.223	1	690.223	18.446	.000 ^b
Residual	14817.448	396	37.418		
Total	15507.671	397			
Group	Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Unstandardized Coefficients Beta	t-value	p-value
(Constant)	35.905	1.169		30.703	.000
Reducing recidivism	-.297	.069	-.211	-4.295	.000

*p<.05

The results in Table 3 show that the R-value is .211, the R-squared value is .045 and the adjusted R-squared value is .042. This means that about 4.5% of the total variance in reducing recidivism is accounted for by the variation in correctional facilities' congestion. The p-value (.000) associated with the computed F-value (18.446) is less than .05. Thus the null hypothesis was rejected. With both the regression constant (35.905) and coefficient (-.277) making a significant contribution in the prediction model ($t = 30.703$ & -4.295 respectively, $p = .000 > .05$). The prediction model may therefore be written as: $y = 35.905 - .297x$ where y is the reducing recidivism, X is the correctional facilities congestion is the regress with constant.

Discussion of findings

The findings of this study are discussed as follows;

The finding of hypothesis one revealed that avoiding unnecessary incarceration significantly predicts correctional

facilities' congestion. The results may be because avoiding unnecessary incarceration has several positive implications, including reducing negative impacts on individuals, improving public safety, and promoting a more just and equitable criminal justice system. By focusing on alternatives to imprisonment, communities can address the root causes of crime, support rehabilitation efforts, and foster reintegration into society. The findings of this study are in line with the study of Johnson et al. (2017) found that married inmates had a 30% higher participation rate in counseling sessions than unmarried inmates. The emotional support from a spouse was identified as a crucial factor contributing to this higher engagement rate. Again, Harris (2020) and Taylor (2020) studies indicate that both marital status and self-concept significantly influence inmates' attitudes towards rehabilitation counseling. Married inmates with a positive self-concept are generally more engaged in counseling programs, while single and divorced inmates with a negative self-concept face greater challenges. Addressing these factors through tailored

rehabilitation programs can enhance inmates' engagement and improve rehabilitation outcomes.

The finding of hypothesis two revealed that promoting rehabilitation significantly predicts correctional facilities congestion. This may be because promoting rehabilitation has numerous positive implications, including improved individual health and well-being, reduced healthcare costs, and increased social inclusion. By facilitating recovery and adaptation, rehabilitation helps individuals return to work, maintain independence, and participate more fully in society. It also contributes to healthier ageing and minimizes the need for long-term care and support. Also, by restoring, preventing, or slowing deterioration in functioning (sensorial, physical, intellectual, mental, cognitive, or social), rehabilitation places the person at the centre of the process and it helps people in reaching their full potential and encourages participation in society. The present findings agree with the study of Besong (2013) study revealed that promoting rehabilitation relates to correctional facilities congestion.

The finding of hypothesis three revealed that reducing recidivism significantly predicts correctional facilities' congestion. This may be because reducing recidivism through rehabilitation has significant implications, including societal benefits like decreased crime rates and a safer environment, while also positively impacting individuals by improving their reintegration into society and increasing their opportunities for a productive life. Effective rehabilitation programs can also reduce strain on the criminal justice system, leading to lower prison populations and associated costs. The findings agree with the study of Smith et al. (2018) study indicated that maturity levels and a lack of understanding of the long-term benefits contributed to this resistance. Despite initial resistance, younger inmates can be highly adaptable to innovative rehabilitation programs. Also, Clark and Martinez's (2019) study emphasised that inmates who had completed such programs in the past often had a more positive attitude towards rehabilitation, seeing it as a continuation of their personal development. Middle-aged inmates face various barriers to participating in rehabilitation counselling.

Conclusion

The correctional centres have played a role in the prison industry in that it has helped to check excessive crime among perpetrators. Hence, vested interest as one of the factors that play a role in facilities congestion, and that it is a social psychological concept that plays a role in determining the extent of opinion-behavior consistency, it refers to the extent to which a person perceives an opinion to be associated with his or her well-being, the greater the perceived vested interest of one's opinion, the stronger the link between that opinion and one's overt actions (Sivacek, Crano) 1980. The relationship between opinion behaviour consistencies holds because vested interest is the most important criterion used by people in the evaluation process, means that, the extent to which people perceive an outcome as affecting their welfare has a serious impact on the decision that they reach in respect of the best action to take in a given situation. The judges are members of the elite group in society and their roles may be facilitative or destructive, given the spate of adjournments in courts, and since they have the power to lock up an inmate for as long as they perceived him to be a threat to their well-being if released to society, may use their powers to remand than a speedy

trial, no wonder cities like Port Harcourt and Lagos with high crime rates couldn't achieve three convictions in six months.

Recommendations

Based on the above findings and conclusions of the study, the following recommendations were made;

1. That the bruhaha about correctional facility congestion is, after all, an urban phenomenon. In contrast, the urban prisons are overpopulated, the suburban centers are scanty, the only striking resemblance to any visitor to all Nigerian correctional facilities is the awaiting trial persons syndrome (ATPS) these set of people are Nigerians who couldn't get fast justice because of the slow pace of the mechanism for giving them fast justice, some have been awaiting trial for upwards of 10years and more for minor crimes. Hence, there is a need for a speedy justice mechanism in Nigeria's prison services.
2. The problem of prisons is the absence of innovative management. For example, if there are five facilities in a state and only one is congested, the only thing to do as an ad hoc measure by the management is " inmate redistribution", moving the excess number to a nearby facility. To this end study recommends the transfer of inmates irrespective of their locations

Implications for peace and unity

The study would also help to reduce the unjustified public spending on Correctional Facilities and channel such funds to other economically beneficial areas. It will increase awareness on the very dangerous problem of congestion in Correctional Facilities, and create materials for further studies for students and the public. The study is also significant in drawing the attention of the government and the general public to the issues that promote congestion in prisons, such as the awaiting trial problem and the accompanying health challenges of this set of Correctional

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