

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN BORSTAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE IN SOUTHERN KADUNA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA

Sarkin Noma Yahaya Sabo

Department of Sociology, Nasarawa State University Keffi
Nasarawa State, Nigeria.

Ofeh Gabriella Adamu

Department of Sociology, Nasarawa State University Keffi
Nasarawa State, Nigeria.

Faridah Ladi Apake

Department of Sociology, Nasarawa State University Keffi
Nasarawa State, Nigeria.

Abstract

This study examined the reformation of juvenile offenders in a borstal training institution (BTI) in Southern Kaduna Local Government Area of Kaduna State, Nigeria. Cases in BTI were reviewed. The methods deployed to combat delinquency, and the effectiveness of the methods deployed in reforming inmates. The Social Control and the Reformatory theories were adopted to explain the reformation of juvenile offenders in BTI. A survey design was adopted for the paper where two hundred and fifty-five respondents were drawn from a population of four hundred and sixty-one using a multistage sampling technique. One hundred and fifty-five Questionnaires were administered to inmates and 10 IDIs were also conducted to augment the quantitative data. The study found that pressure from friends and lack of parental guidance is the major factors accounting for delinquent behaviour. Also, results showed that methods deployed to combat juvenile delinquent cases in the BTI include, carpentry and tailoring. The reformatory programmes they are majorly subjected to are educational and vocational skills. Further findings revealed that the methods deployed in reforming inmates in BTI are fairly effective. The study concludes that there is a relationship between the reformation method and the reduction in cases of juvenile delinquency. Therefore, it is recommended that parents and guardians should create a healthy and friendly relationship between their wards as well as know the friends they keep; renovate dilapidated facilities and provision modern training facilities by the government as well as introduction and teaching of practical psychological programmes to effectively reform delinquents in BTI such as that of Kaduna State, Nigeria would be useful.

Keywords: Reformation, borstal correctional centre, juvenile offenders, Kaduna State

INTRODUCTION

A juvenile delinquent according to Ugwuoke, (2010) and Uwakwe, (2011) is a young person who violates the provision of the criminal law. Most juvenile delinquents are young persons, who have committed crimes beneath

laws that also are pertinent to adults. Thus, juvenile delinquency according to Shoemaker (2010), is an "unlawful act, whether criminal or status offences that are committed by young people under the age of 18". From the definition, two types of delinquent offences are linked

to young people. The first type of offence is a behaviour that would be a criminal law violation for an adult, such as rape, burglary, robbery, etc. The other type is called status offences they do not apply to adults they include running away from home, truancy, etc. (Alemika & Chukwuma, 2001; Alfrey, 2010). Mason (2015) further conceives of juvenile delinquency as the behaviour ensuing from the failure of personal and social control to produce behaviour in conformity with the norms of the social systems in which legal penalties are involved. For an offence to be considered juvenile delinquency, the law must define it to be so, and the age factor is very important as this can differ across societies.

Juvenile crime or delinquency behaviour has today become a very complex phenomenon because of the complexity of society as broadly defined (Adamu, 2021). Delinquency distresses society immensely, individuals must understand what it is precisely, and how to handle it. Juvenile offences are tried at special courts, totally different from that of adults. When a juvenile offender is found guilty, they are sent to a reform or correctional centre. In places like that, delinquents undergo rehabilitation programs, to prevent them from committing delinquent deeds in the future. (Kudirat, Nsisong, Abayomi, Felicia & Leonard, 2010).

Juvenile reformatory services are the collective institutions and laws that a young offender goes through until no charge is made against him or her, and punishment have been concluded. The system includes; juvenile courts, judges, lawyers and psychologists, remand homes, borstal institutions, and approved schools. Enforcement officers include the police, probation officers, and social workers (Michael, 2013).

Legally, an adolescent from the age of twelve downwards, commits an offence like stealing, bullying or rape; he or she is not responsible for the offence. According to Okonkwo (2010), a child under the age of twelve isn't accountable for any criminal deed. Okonkwo added that a child under the age of twelve is likely to be incapable of committing any offence unless the child proves otherwise. If a child from the age of twelve to seventeen commits similar offences mentioned above, for example stealing, rape, truancy, or exhibiting any overbearing behaviour to parents or others, their case is simply treated in a Juvenile court for the very fact that it is underage (i.e. not an adult).

Juvenile delinquency denotes any deed of damage of the criminal law, committed by someone who is outlined as a juvenile, that had been committed by an adult will be treated as a crime or criminal deed (Alemika & Chukwuma, 2001; Muncie, 1999). Delinquency is behaviour on the part of juveniles that can subject juveniles to special or juvenile courts. According to Tappan (1972), "the nature of delinquency sprang up from totally different abnormal behaviour like stealing, drunkenness, robbery, rape, manslaughter, redundancy, truancy, disobedience, running away from home and sexual promiscuity. The problem of delinquency has been an age-long problem; it appears that the delinquency of the past cannot be linked therewith to the current era.

The offences usually related to juvenile delinquents include drug abuse, weapon carrying, drunkenness, rape, examination malpractices, oppression, cultism, truancy, and school drop-outs, to say however some. Unless one thing is put in place to repudiate the wave of delinquency, the prospect of a much better, safer, more prosperous, and

crime-free society in Nigeria can stay vague (Kudirat, et al., 2010). A juvenile offender could be an underage individual (usually below eighteen years), he or she may be found guilty of a criminal offence in states that have stated by law that a minor lacks responsibility for committing an offence so might not be tried as an adult. However, the legislatures of many states have reduced the age of criminal responsibility for serious crimes or repeat offenders to as low as fourteen years (Micheal, 2013).

Sambo (2008) outlined delinquency as problems done by the youth within a community that universally accepts crimes committed by youths under the age of twenty-one years. Bass (2004) and Hamblem (2019) posit that child delinquency happens once and when its delinquent tendencies become grave the child becomes a topic of official action. Immarigeon (2014) also discoursed that, delinquency is a prohibited act, be it illegal or status offence done by young people under the age of eighteen. On the other hand, violence committed by minors is increasing, adults are held accountable for fifty-five percent of the rise in violent crimes from 2011 to 2012 (Snyder & Sickmund, 2013). One thing is occurring in today's world, a lot of juveniles commit crimes. Delinquency is among our most crucial social issues that entail damaging emotions, and economic and physical effects felt through the communities within which it happens (Tarolla, Wagner, Rabinowitz & Tubman, 2002).

Juvenile delinquency is triggered by several factors like parenting style, breakdown of the family, poverty, overcrowding, abusive conditions within the home, the death of parents, and peer groups association which if not attended to translate them into criminals. Moffitt (2009) asserts that

there are two categories of offenders that develop into adolescence. The first category is the repeat offender also known as the life course persistent offender who starts to show antisocial/aggressive behaviour in adolescence (or even childhood) and continues into adulthood. Also, the age-specific offender which is the second category of offenders, also known as the adolescences - restricted offender, starts to show antisocial/aggressive behaviour in adolescence (Moffitt, 2009). Juveniles tend to exhibit some type of delinquent, aggressive behaviour throughout adolescence. Juveniles, these days occupy a special place within the administration of justice because of their peculiar emotional, mental, and intellectual capacities that have made them different from adults. Furthermore, because of the adverse impact that exposure to the formal criminal justice system might have on their reformation and reintegration into society, the need for a separate juvenile justice system became inevitable (Okagbue, 2015).

The Reformation of Juvenile offenders involves several correctional or reformatory institutions that include borstal institutions, approved schools, and remand homes. Juvenile offenders are being taken to those institutions with the aim of correction and observation so they'll become better citizens. Reformatory institutions are, therefore, institutions where young offenders are sent to be reformed. Reformatory institutions are just meant for young persons who refute the norms of society. In Nigeria, reformatory institutions are interchangeably called borstal or government-approved institutions (Alemika & Chukwuma, 2001). Reformatory institutions in Nigeria are under the control of the Nigerian Prisons Service and State Ministries of Youth and Social

Development. The Nigeria Prisons Service derives its existence from the provisions of many laws decreed over time (e.g. Prisons Ordinances in 1876 and 1916; Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 1948; Cap 159 of 1958; Prisons Decree No. 9 of 1972; Decree No. 14 of 1986 and Prisons Act Cap 366 of 1990). The handling of a youth that has committed an offence is essential to reform such a child. That is even why article seventeen (3) of the African Charter on the rights and welfare of a child (1990) states that as long as "the essential aim of handling each child if found guilty of trespassing the law shall be his or her improvement and rehabilitation into his or her family and social reintegration". The art prioritizes improvement, reintegration, and rehabilitation over punishment which according to Alemika & Chukwuma (2001) are the collective functions of adult criminal treatment.

As provided by Borstal Institutions and Remand Centers Act (1962), Borstal institutions are specially selected for the institutionalization of delinquents between the ages of 16 and 21. Only severe cases of juvenile offending are committed to the Borstal institution (Okagbue, 2015). Within the Borstal training institutions, delinquents are categorized on the premise of their age, physical and psychological state, duration, degree of delinquency, and character. Also, reasons like the order of the delinquency, prospects of functioning as a corruption risk, needs of custody, vocation and educational needs, the child's total upbringing, prospects of social modification, and reintegration wants are taken into thought (Mahaworker 2006).

There is an alarming case of youths involved in criminal activities ranging from theft, arson, drug abuse,

truancy, and cultism, to mention but a few. Despite this, efforts by various reformatory institutions to help curb juvenile delinquency have been generally ineffective. Approaches have also proved ineffective and recidivism has been the outcome. Again, juvenile offenders' rights are sometimes violated and are said not to receive adequate care and treatment and therefore miss relevant education, vocation, recreations, and religious programs that will enable them to actualize themselves (Ijaiye, 2009). All these raise several issues and questions on the core responsibility of Borstal Training Institutions and their capacity to meet their constitutional mandate. Based on this, the study examined the methods used in addressing the reformation of juvenile offenders within the Borstal training institutions in Kaduna State and also, it looks at the living conditions of the institutions in terms of feeding, adequate medical and vocational facilities.

The paper addressed the following research questions:

- i. What are the reasons for delinquent behaviours among inmates in the Borstal Training Institution in Southern Kaduna Local Government Area of Kaduna State, Nigeria?
- ii. What are the methods deployed to manage juvenile delinquency in the Borstal Training Institution?
- iii. Are the methods deployed in the Borstal Training Institution effective in reforming delinquent behaviours?

The paper also tested the following hypotheses:

- H₁:** There is a relationship between the reformation method and reduction in cases of juvenile delinquency in Borstal Training Institution, Kaduna.

H₁: Poverty and delinquent behaviour are related in Borstal Training Institution, Kaduna.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This paper is anchored on the social control theory and reformative theory.

The Social Control Theory

The social control theory was developed by Nye (1958) and derived from the functionalist theories of crime. Nye suggested that there were three types of control:

- i. **Direct:** where punishment is inclined to unlawful behaviour and obedience is compensated by parents and society.
- ii. **Indirect:** where a juvenile offender act might cause pain and disappointment to parents and the society with whom he or she is affiliated.
- iii. **Internal:** where a youth desists from unlawful behaviour because of his or her good upbringing.

The Social control theorists argued that a person breaks the law due to a failure in the societal bond. Reiss (1951), a notable proponent of the social control theory, outlined delinquency as behaviour resulting from the failure of individual and social control mechanisms. His perception illuminates juvenile delinquency as a replication of insufficient external social control and internal social values for young people, thereby creating liberty in which delinquent behaviour may occur. Hirschi (1969) further elucidate that an individual may not choose crime if they had solid social bonds.

The theory depends on the Hobbesian notion that social behaviour is not essentially conforming, 'but that we are all animals and thereby naturally capable of committing criminal acts. Delinquency is essential to human

nature and it is conformity that should be clarified. Conformity is attained through socialization, the creation of a bond between individual and society encompasses four key elements: attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. The stronger each element is the less implausible for delinquent behaviour. The family setting is the basis of attachment because parents are role models and teach their children socially suitable behaviour. Commitment has to do to go to college and get a high-status job. Involvement has to do with participation in conventional activities which leads to socially valued success and status objectives. Belief is the acceptance of the moral validity of the central social-value system.

According to social control theory, delinquency is expected unless juveniles are prohibited from doing so, or are properly socialized. Social control theorists, therefore, submit that people have the opportunity to execute delinquent or criminal offences, but must desist from such behaviour because of fear and social constraints. Therefore, the theory, explains the causes and prevention of delinquency as it focused on the family as the basic aspect of society. The theory did not take cognizance of family conditions and their effects but is limited as it did not explain how to handle reform young persons who have already committed a delinquent act. Hence, the reformative theory was further adopted.

Reformative Theory

The Reformative theory is also known as rehabilitative sentencing. It is one of the strands of punishment theories. The theory is popular because retributive, deterrent, and preventive theories could not diminish crime in society. The reformative theory was propounded in the 18th century under

scholars like Beccaria (1738 – 1794) and Bentham (1748 - 1832) (Damhazau, 2009). The theory stresses on reformation of offenders through the way of individualization. It is based on the humanistic belief that even if an offender commits a crime or delinquent act in this context, he/she does not stop being a human being.

The Reformatory theory, therefore, focuses on the criminal or the delinquent and not the crime and seeks to bring about transformation in the attitude of the offender by rehabilitating the offender. The theory does not defend capital punishment; it supports the reformation of the criminal. The punishment is not used as a means to regain the offender and not to torture or harass the offender (Adamu, 2021). According to the advocates of the theory, punishment is only an option when it looks into the future and not the past. Being in a correctional institution should not be to separate and eradicate them from society but to bring about change in their mental stance through effective measures during the term of their sentence. The theory relies on the fact that an understanding and kind treatment of the offenders can have a groundbreaking change in their behaviours. The theory has been proven useful in the case of juvenile offenders and hence is relevant to the study.

Furthermore, the Reformatory theory asserts that offenders largely commit crimes because of mental factors, personality deficiencies, or social pressures. Punishments are to be customized to the needs of the juvenile offender, and normally include phases of rehabilitation such as community service, therapy, or counselling (Adamu, 2021). According to proponents of the reformatory theory, punishment is not forced as a means for the benefit of others. Rather, punishment is to educate

or improve the offender. Kind treatment in most cases produces a better result than punishment which is more favourable to the reformation of the criminal or the delinquent. Therefore, as juvenile delinquents in borstal institutions are properly reformed, they are more likely to shun crime than when the goal of their incarceration is geared towards negative punishments.

METHODS

Study Design

The study was a cross-sectional mixed-method design that examined the reformation of juvenile offenders in the Borstal Training Institution in Southern Kaduna Local Government Area of Kaduna State, Nigeria.

Study Site

The study population was inmates in the Borstal Training Institution located in Kaduna South Local Government Area of Kaduna State, Nigeria. It was established in 1960 but came into being in 1962 for delinquents (males) who are beyond parental control or in conflict with the law but mentally stable. It is managed by the Nigerian Correctional Service (NCS). According to the Borstal Training Institution (2018) records, the institution had a population of three hundred and forty-one inmates (341) and one hundred and twenty (120) staff members making a total of four hundred and sixty-one (461).

Sample size and sampling technique

A sample size of 155 inmates was drawn from a total population of 461 inmates and members of staff. Furthermore, a purposive sampling technique was used to select Borstal Training Institution in Kaduna South LGA since it is the only juvenile reformatory centre in the State. Also, stratified sampling techniques were deployed to divide the population into

homogenous groups of staff and students. Afterwards, a simple random sampling technique was adopted to recruit respondents from each stratum (group). This was utilized because it allowed each member of the population an equal chance to be selected as the subject. Furthermore, a purposive sampling technique was used to select five (5) staff of the institute while a snowball sampling technique was used to select a total of five (5) informants among the ex-inmates and for in-depth interviews. The techniques were more efficient as they provided access to a self-selected but hard-to-reach population for the research.

Method of data collection

The paper generated quantitative data through primary sources using questionnaires with the help of research assistants. The questionnaire employed both open-ended and closed-ended questions; it was designed to be self-administered or researcher-administered. The questionnaire was divided into two (2) sections. The first section asked for the socio-demographic data of the respondents. The second section examined the reformation of juvenile offenders. On the other hand, the qualitative data was collected using an in-depth interview guide to augment the quantitative data.

Data analysis

A total of 155 copies of questionnaires were administered over one week and 150 (96.7%) were retrieved. The completed questionnaires were checked for completeness and a coding guide was developed to facilitate data entry. After that, the quantitative data were analysed using a statistical package for social sciences (SPSS version 21). Descriptive (frequency and percentages) and inferential (Kendal tau_b and ANOVA) statistics were used to summarise the data and statistical significance were determined. The in-depth interviews were analysed using the content analysis method. Here, IDs were transcribed, and notes taken during the interviews were compared to ensure the accuracy of the transcription.

RESULTS

Social-demographic Characteristics of participants

The socio-demographic characteristics of the participants are presented in Table 1. The majority (92.0%) of the participants were between 14 and 16 years and from the middle class (49.3%). Less than half (46.0%) of the respondents have stayed in the borstal institution for 2-3 years.

Table 1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

	Categories	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sex	Male	150	100.0
	Female	0	0
Total		150	100
Age	Less than 10 years	6	4
	11 -13 years	15	10
	14 – 16 years	76	52.7
	17 years and above	50	33.3
Total		150	100
Family background	Lower class	18	12
	Middle class	74	49.3
	Upper class	58	38.7
Total		150	100

Level of education	Primary school	3	2.0
	JSS	25	16.7
	SSS	110	73.3
	None	12	8
Total		150	100
Duration of stay	Less than 1 year	18	12.0
	1 year	34	22.7
	2 – 3 years	69	46.0
	4 years & above	29	19.3
Total		150	100

Reasons for delinquent behaviours among inmates in the Borstal Training Institution
Table 2: Responses on reasons for delinquent behaviour

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Poverty	15	10.0
Domestic Violence	15	10.0
Pressure from friends	94	62.7
Lack of parental guidance	25	16.7
Others	1	0.7
Total	150	100

Table 2 presents data on the reasons behind respondents' involvement in delinquent behaviour. As clearly shown from the table, pressure from friends and lack of parental guidance is the major reason behind their involvement in delinquent behaviour as clearly indicated by 62.7 percent and 16.7 percent respectively. This shows that peer pressure and lack of parental guidance are the main factors responsible for delinquent behaviour. This further corroborates the stance of social control theory which considers delinquent behaviour as the failure of the family institution to enforce conformity among members.

Participants in the in-depth interviews attributed delinquent behaviour to inadequate parental care, peer group pressure, and poverty, among other causes. One of the participants' views was captured thus;

Most inmates you see here lack parental control. Some parents don't even care where their child does or where they go for a whole day. This makes a child mingle with

other bad children to learn criminal acts. Moreover, this makes the child lose guidance thereby leading to criminal acts. Besides, some rich parents tend to over pamper their children which also hinder them from punishing such child on the occasion of wrongdoing (ID1, 31-year Staff)

Other respondents mentioned poverty, and broken homes as the common causes of delinquent behaviour. For some respondents, single parenthood explained the ugly phenomenon of delinquent behaviour such as early sexual activities among female children, maintaining that a broken home reduces the impact of parental supervision which creates opportunities for premarital sex and other criminal acts among the juvenile. One of the participants reported thus:

I was there because one of my friends made me forcefully sleep with one girl and I was caught in the process (ID1, 24-year old ex-inmate)

Methods Deployed to Reform Juvenile Delinquents in the Borstal Training Institution**Table 3: Responses on skills taught in Borstal training Institution**

	Frequency	Percentage
Skills taught		
Tailoring	39	26.0
Building	26	17.3
Carpentry	58	38.7
Welding	27	18.0
Total	150	100
Reformation Programmes		
Counselling	41	27.3
Education	57	38.0
Vocations	52	34.7
Total	150	100
Received Formal Education		
Yes	110	73.3
No	40	26.7
Total	150	100
Classrooms are Condition		
Very conducive	13	8.7
Less conducive	110	73.3
Not conducive	27	18.0
Total	150	100
Hostel Condition		
Well managed	37	24.7
Poorly managed	104	69.3
Hostile to inmates	9	6.0
Total	150	100

As shown in table 2, carpentry and tailoring as affirmed by 38.7 percent and 26.0 percent of respondents, are the major skills that inmates in the Borstal Training Institution are taught. Concerning the reformatory programmes that respondents are subjected to, educational (38.0%) and vocational (34.7%) programmes are the main reformatory programmes that inmates are subjected to. This was corroborated by qualitative results from the in-depth interview with staff who revealed thus:

All students in the Borstal Training Institution are properly assessed before they are assigned to the specific skills of training to ensure adequate reformation. Although,

our reformatory programmes are mostly focused on education and vocational training where inmates are subjected to different skills so that afterwards, they can be properly integrated into society (ID1 42-years old, Staff).

On whether inmates received any form of formal education, 73.3 percent of respondents said they have received education relative to 26.7 percent. However, 73.3 percent of inmates said their classes are less conducive which may pose serious effects on the adequacy of the reformatory programme. An ex-inmate who was part of the in-depth interview noted that:

We had both formal and informal education depending on our choice of skills; some learned skills like knitting, photography, welding, carpentry and electrical installation. But the learning conditions were not adequate as required (ID1, 32-years old, ex-inmate)

Equally, the result showed that hostel conditions are poorly managed as confirmed by 69.3 percent of respondents. This finding was further supported by the qualitative data that all the participants observed that the

institution is not well managed. One of the ex-inmates aptly captured the management condition of the institution thus;

I will commend the efforts of the staff members because they had to work with outdated facilities and that is not after easy for them. The government or people who are in the position should try and help renovate and upgrade the dilapidated facilities in the institution (ID1, 36-years old, ex-inmate)

Effectiveness of Reformation Methods Deployed in Borstal Training Institution

Table 4: Responses on the adequacy of Vocational Training

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very adequate	19	12.7
Adequate	63	42.0
Fairly adequate	65	43.3
Not adequate	3	2.0
Total	150	100
Rating of the Mode of Reformation in the Institution		
Highly effective	25	16.7
Effective	68	45.3
Fairly effective	48	32.0
Not effective	9	6.0
Total	150	100

The result from Table 4 shows that the respondents believe that their vocational training is fairly adequate as affirmed by 43.3 percent. This implies that the training received by most of the respondents in the Borstal Institution has added value to their reformation and integration back into the societies. One of the interviewed ex-inmates captured his view on the adequacy of their workshop facilities thus:

The government needs to do more truly; most of our facilities are outdated, and there is an urgent need to upgrade our facilities. Inadequacy of our facilities is not allowing us to learn certain and current skills in our various lines of

training (ID1, 35-years old, ex-inmate)

In addition, the result on the rating of the reformation in the borstal institution revealed that 45.3 percent of respondents rated it effectively while 32.0 percent rated it fairly effectively. The result, therefore, shows that the mode of reformation in the Borstal institution is effective but with enormous challenges. The qualitative data showed that the challenges that come with handling the students in the Borstal Training Institution are enormous as one of the participants identified that:

Lack of concentration, hullying amongst students, inadequate manpower and facilities, parents not playing their parts well by refusing to visit and encouraging their children; lack of proper fencing, students un-wiliness to stay, inadequate learning materials, and lack of motivation in terms of staff welfare from the government are some of the major challenges militating against the smooth running of the institutions (IDI, 57-years old, Staff)

Other methods that can help in the reformation of the students include improvements to the existing programmes, more correctional institutions should be created, staff welfare should be improved, sporting activities should be improved upon, holidays should be introduced for the students and the common room should be made available for the students to be entertained at least once or twice a week (IDI, 38-years old, Staff)

Another participant hears his thought on what he thinks should be done to ameliorate these challenges as follow:

Test of Hypothesis One:

H₁: There is a relationship between the adopted reformation method and reduction in cases of juvenile delinquency in Borstal Training Institution Kaduna.

Table 5: Correlation Statistic Measuring Relationship between Reformation Method and Reduction in cases of Juvenile Delinquency

			Method of Reformation in the Borstal Institution	Reduction in cases of juvenile delinquency
Kendall's tau_b	Method of Reformation in Borstal Institution	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.377**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		N	150	150
	Reduction in cases of juvenile delinquency	Correlation Coefficient	.377**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		N	150	150

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

The obtained Kendall's tau_b correlation coefficient from Table 5 is 0.377 which is approximately 0.38 and expressed as a positive and moderate relationship between the adopted methods and reduction in cases of juvenile delinquency in Borstal Training Institution, Kaduna. The obtained Kendall's tau_b (0.38) is statistically significant at a 0.05 significant level (2-tailed). The study, therefore, accepts the

alternate research hypothesis which states that there is a significant relationship between the adopted method and a reduction in cases of juvenile delinquents in Borstal Training Institution, Kaduna

Test of Hypothesis Two:

H₁: Poverty and delinquent behaviour are related in Borstal Training Institution Kaduna

Table 6: Correction Statistic Measuring the Relation between Poverty and Delinquent Behaviour**Multiple Comparisons****ANOVA**

Distribution of Respondent by vocational training

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.636	3	.212	.400	.753
Within Groups	71.331	146	.488		
Total	71.967	149			

Bonferroni:

(1) Respondent view on whether Crime has reduced as a result of the reformation	(1) Respondent view on whether Crime has reduced as a result of the reformation	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
strongly agree	Agree	.09563	.13170	1.000	-.4179	.2566
	strongly disagree	-.19231	.22568	1.000	-.7955	.4113
	Disagree	-.18531	.24154	1.000	-.8314	.4607
Agree	strongly agree	.09563	.13170	1.000	-.4179	.4179
	strongly disagree	.09667	.21887	1.000	.6821	.4887
	Disagree	.08968	.23519	1.000	-.7187	.5364
strongly disagree	strongly agree	.19231	.22568	1.000	.4113	.7955
	Agree	.09667	.21887	1.000	.4887	.6821
	Disagree	.00699	.29816	1.000	.7905	.8045
Disagree	strongly agree	.18531	.24154	1.000	.4607	.8314
	Agree	.08968	.23519	1.000	-.5394	.7187
	strongly disagree	-.00699	.29816	1.000	-.8045	.7905

Table 6 presents the result of the ANOVA statistic showing the sum of squares and the Degree of Freedom as well as the significance of the two tested variables. As clearly shown above, the value of F for poverty and cases of delinquent behaviour in Borstal Training Institution, Kaduna is 0.400 with 3 and 146 Degrees of Freedom (Df) between and within-group

corresponding to the significant P-value of 0.753 (2-tailed) which is not significant.

From the multiple comparisons table, it can also be seen that the group was subdivided into a homogenous subset and that all of them exhibit non-significant as well; which implies that the alternate hypothesis is rejected while the null hypothesis is accepted.

Therefore, poverty and delinquent behaviour in borstal institutions are not related. The 95% confidence intervals of the difference between the two variables are also reported in the multiple comparisons table. The results all indicating negative signs seemed to be consistent with the finding that the variables are not significantly related at the 0.05 level of significance.

DISCUSSION

On the reasons for delinquent behaviours among inmates in the Borstal Training Institution in Southern Kaduna Local government Area of Kaduna State, the paper found that pressure from friends and lack of parental guidance is the major factors accounting for delinquent behaviour. In addition, parental alcoholism, poverty, breakdown of the family, overcrowding, abusive conditions in the home, the death of parents, orphans without the means of subsistence housing and other necessities are at great risk of falling into juvenile delinquency. This finding corroborates Wright and Wright (1994) who asserted that children who grow up in a family with significant struggle, or who are ineffectively controlled, are at the topmost peril of becoming young offenders. Sambo (2008) also added that some situations at home that may cause a child to become delinquent include poor physical condition; poor parents-adolescent association characterized by aggression; absence of fondness and inadequate connection in the child's well-being although, some children from affluent backgrounds use delinquent behaviour as a way of protesting and seeking attention from their parents (Sambo, 2008). In addition, Shodhganga (2017) extend that, children become delinquent due to the environment they grow which exposes them to wrong norms and values that pushes them to commit

severe offences like adults such as theft, robbery, drug offences, massacre, and even rape.

On the methods deployed to combat juvenile delinquent cases in the Borstal Training Institution in Kaduna, the study revealed that carpentry and tailoring are the main skills inmates in the Borstal Training Institution are taught, and the reformatory programmes they are majorly subjected to are education and vocational skills which learning environment is found to be less conducive. These findings contradict the African Charter provision (1990) on the rights and welfare of a child. Alemika and Chukwuma (2001) also assert that the treatment of a young offender is essentially to reform him. That is even why article 17 (3) of the African Charter on the rights and welfare of the child (1990) provided that "the essential aim of treatment of every child if found guilty of infringing the law shall be his or her reformation, reintegration into their family and social rehabilitation". The provision prioritizes reformation, reintegration, and social rehabilitation above punishment or retribution which are the common goals of adult criminal treatment.

Finally, findings on the effectiveness of the methods deployed in reforming inmates in Borstal Training Institution Kaduna revealed that the methods are fairly adequate, from the view of an ex-inmate the government needs to do more because most facilities are outdated and there is an urgent need to upgrade facilities. This finding, therefore, is not in tandem with Madaki and Ahmed's (2011) and Atilola's (2014) findings in their various studies of inmates in Kano State prison and correctional facilities that, there is the unavailability of health care services in Penal institutions. Similarly, not only are prisoners' rights grossly violated in Nigerian Borstal Institutions, but they

are also not serving their purposes. Most of the juvenile delinquents' correctional centres in Nigeria are also poorly kept and lack facilities for mental health promotion. The youth mental health professionals in Nigeria are tremendously few and overwhelmed due to inadequate manpower (Madaki & Ahmed, 2011; Afilola, 2014).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Cases of juvenile delinquency are still on the increase; caused mainly by peer group pressure and lack of parental/guidance care. The personnel of Borstal Training Institution are doing their best to help reform the inmates under their care, their efforts are grossly being hampered by the lack of training facilities generally in the Borstal Training Institution as well as the deteriorating condition of the available ones. Beyond the challenges of facilities, the skills (carpentry, tailoring, and welding among others) that inmates in the Borstal Training Institution are taught are merely vocational programmes without any psychological programme that will transform them first from the inside – balancing their mental health before the vocational skills are handed over to them that will, in turn, keep them busy and productive after serving their terms. Inadequate manpower and lack of parental encouragement is another issue confronting inmates in the Borstal Training Institution. Based on that, the paper recommends that;

i. Since peer group influence is very strong on teens, parents/guidance should strive to know the kind of friends their wards keep and what they normally discussed. This is possible when they create a healthy and friendly relationship with their children; in this way, children will feel free to share anything and

everything with their parents. Parents/guidance should also exhibit positive values, norms, and standards of society by sharing moral behaviour and avoiding aggressive and hyper behaviour.

- ii. There is an urgent need for Government to renovate dilapidated facilities in Borstal Training Institution Kaduna, as well as provide modern training facilities for the institution to ameliorate the lack of facilities challenges militating against the institutions' core official functions and duties.
- iii. Beyond the training of inmates on vocational skills – carpentry, welding, and tailoring among others; there is a need to introduce psychological programmes that will first help to rehabilitate and transformed the inmates from the inside. Their challenges (juvenile delinquency) are more psychological, a combination of both strategies rapped up with the vocational skill training will better transform the inmates; making them useful to themselves and the society at large after their terms in the Borstal Training Institution.

Furthermore, parents and guidance should as a matter of necessity be seriously involved in the rehabilitation and transformation programmes of their wards (inmates in the training institution) and not a task to be left to the officials of the Borstal Training Institution alone.

REFERENCES

- Adamu, O.G. (2021). *Reformation of juvenile offenders in borstal correctional centre in southern Kaduna Local Government Area, Kaduna State, Nigeria.*

Dissertation in Department of Sociology, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nigeria.

- Alemika, E.E.O., and Chukwuma, I.C. (2001) Juvenile Justice Administration in Nigeria: Philosophy and Practice Lagos: Centre for Law Enforcement Education (CLEEN). 3(1), 25-30
- Alfrey, C. (2010). Juvenile Delinquency and Family Structure: Implications for marriage and relationship education. Retrieved April 20th, 2017 from <http://www.healthymarriageinfo.org/docs/juvenileDelinquency.pdf>
- Atilola, O (2014) Different points of a continuum? Cross-sectional comparison of the current and Pre-contact Psycho-social Problems among the Different Categories of Adolescents in Institutional Care in Nigeria. BMC Public Health (12), 554.
- Bass, L. E. (2004). *Child Labour in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Lynne: Rienner Publishers
- Dambazau, A.B. (2009). *Criminology and Criminal Justice*. Ibadan, Nigeria: Spectrum Books Limited.
- Hambley, K.(2019). *What is Juvenile Delinquency?* Legalmatch.com/law-library. Published online USA library 2019.
- Hirschi, T. (1969). *Causes of Delinquency*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Ijaiya, H. (2009). *Juvenile Justice Administration in Nigeria*. NUJS Law Review 2 NUJS Rev.573.
- Immarigeon, R. (2014). Women and Girls in the Criminal Justice System: *Policy Strategies and Program Options*. 3(1) 1-9
- Kudirat, B.S., Nsisong, A.U., Abayomi, A. O., Felicia, N.M. & Leonard N. E.(2010). Family types and Juvenile Delinquency issues among secondary school students in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria: counselling implications. *Journal of Social sciences* 23(1), 21-28
- Madaki, A. M. and Ahmed, A.M. (2011). Comparative Study of Prisoner's Rights: Policy and Practice in Kano Metropolis. Bayero Sociologist, *Journal of Sociological Studies Maiden edition*. 2(8) 21-28
- Mahaworker, M.B. (2006). *Prison Management: Problems and solutions*. Delhi: Kalpaz, Publication.
- Mason, G D. (2015). *Delinquency*. Paris University of de Paris.
- Michael, A. E. (2013). *An appraisal of the regime of juvenile justice under the child's Right act in Nigeria*. Ogun State: Babcock University, Ilishan Remo.
- Moffit, R. A. (2009). *Policy Interventions, Low-Level Equilibria, and Social Interactions*. John Hopkins University mimeo.
- Muncie, J. (1999). *Youth and crime: A critical introduction*. London: Sage Publications.
- Niyi, A. (2015). Factors responsible for juvenile delinquency in Nigeria. Victoria Island Lagos. *Journal of Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 7, 43-49.

- Okagbue, I. (2015). Children in Conflict in Law: The Nigerian Experience. www.google.com
- Okonkwo, C. O. (2010). *Criminal law in Nigeria*. Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited
- Reiss, A.J., Jr. (1951). Delinquency as the failure of personal and social controls. *American Sociological Review*, 16:196-207.
- Sambo, S. (2008). *Understanding Guidance and Counselling, Nigeria*. Ahmadu Bello University Press, Kaduna state.
- Shodhganga (2017). Definition, Meaning And Concept Of Juvenile Delinquency *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*. 10 (6), 2250-3153
- Shoemaker, D. (2010). *Theories of delinquency*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Synder, H., Sickmund, M. (2013). Juvenile Offenders and Victims: *National Report Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*. 2(5), 17-25
- Tappan, P. (1972). *History of Criminology*. Retrieved 6/4/2018
- Tarolla, S.M., E.F. Wagner, J. Rabinowitz and J.G. Tubman. (2002). Understanding and treating juvenile offenders: *A review of current knowledge and future directions, Aggression Violent behavinur* 2(8), 17-28
- Ugwuoke, C. (2015). *Criminology, explaining crime in the Nigeria context*. Nigeria: University of Nigeria Press.
- Ilwakwe, V. (2011). Juvenile Justice Administration System and Factors Militating against Effective Juvenile Justice Administration System in Nigeria. Retrieved 6/5/2018
- Wright, K.N. and Wright, K.E. (1994). Family Life, Delinquency, and Crime: *A Policymakers Guide. Research Summary, Washington DC* 3(3) 305-360