

**Optimizing Information Resources for Inmates'
Rehabilitation: Progress in Correctional Centers in Kwara State, Nigeria**

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Abstract

The study aimed to investigate the availability and accessibility of information resources and how inmates optimize their use for rehabilitation purposes. The descriptive research design was adopted for this study. Three objectives were set for the study and a questionnaire was used to obtain information from the respondents. As of the time of data collection, there were 792 inmates in the two selected correctional centers in Kwara State. The simple random sampling technique was adopted to include 214 inmates who were respondents to the study. Analysis was based on the 217 copies of questionnaires returned. Findings of the study reveal that information resources such as the Bible, Quran, calendar, and wall clock were highly available; hymnals, textbooks, and novels were partially available while dictionaries, encyclopedias, health-related materials, e-books, computers, and printers were not available and in the correctional centers. The study also revealed that the Bible, Quran, devotionals, and wall clock were highly accessible to the majority of the inmates. The findings also revealed that the Quran, devotionals, and wall clocks were highly used by most of the inmates. The study concluded that the accessible information resources are very much optimized for inmates' rehabilitation and that the Federal and State governments should provide adequate funding for realizing functional correctional center libraries that are equipped with relevant information resources.

Keywords: Inmates, Prisoners, Library and Information Resources, Rehabilitation, correctional center

Introduction

Information has become extremely important in the modern age as it influences the socialisation and education of different categories of users across the globe (Kaushik, 2018). Information resources have contributed greatly to the reformation of people's lives around the world. Information resources are information-carrying materials that assist users in meeting their information needs. Varied classes of information users have benefited from the use of

information resources. As information resources are useful to various organisations; they are useful tools for inmates in both developed and developing countries. Inmates are referred to as persons who after formal scrutiny, are sanctioned by being kept apart and put under surveillance in a solitary place where they are compelled to obey a strict code of official rules. Inmates are sometimes referred to as prisoners or incarcerated persons (Chandani, 2019; Fasae & Folorunso, 2020; Obiano, Ogueri, Chima-James, Moneke, & Bernard, 2023). like other persons, have information needs that may range from basic information required for survival, educational purposes, recreation, legal issues, and healthy living to spiritual development (Sambo, Usman & Rabi, 2017; Hussain, Batool, Soroya & Warraich, 2018). These needs can mostly be met through the use of relevant information resources.

Library and information resources are useful tools for controlling criminality tendencies in inmates and reducing crime rates in society. Sharda and Tiwari (2021) noted that libraries in correctional centers play a key part in the rehabilitation process of inmates. The information resources available in correctional center libraries aid recuperative activities for inmates and help them lead a crime-free life. These activities include psychological treatment and counseling of inmates, bibliotherapy, reading, essay competitions and quizzes using information resources. With new developments made to correctional centres and technological improvements across the globe, inmates are expected to have unabridged access to information resources for their reformation. Accordingly, a recent study (Asiru, Abioye & Hamzat, 2023) maintains that libraries in various organisations must be stocked with appropriate information resources of different formats such as books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and many more.

Rehabilitation is therefore concerned with the training and re-training of inmates to reshape their characters and mould them to develop zero tolerance for crime. Jacintha (2013) described rehabilitation as a process that involves education, reformation and re-socialisation of inmates. For a rehabilitation process to be effective and successful, it should include programs that are educational, emotional, work-related, and mentally stimulating. These programs can be best achieved by making adequate provision for information resources that will satisfy the inmates' information needs. [Bozick](#), [Steele](#), Davis and Turner (2018) and Dewy et al. (2020) in a related survey, identified psychosocial, occupational, and educational related programs; as some of the most effective means of improving inmates' outcomes. Furthermore, countries that use rehabilitative justice often embrace one or all of these programs in their systems (Cullen & Gilbert, 2012; Fadeyi, 2016). Information resources are thereby considered essential for the training and education of inmates. This is because they aid the reformation process of inmates by providing them with the necessary tools and knowledge to succeed upon release.

The use of information resources exposes inmates to the required information for their rehabilitation process and also contributes to success by supporting the curriculum and extra-curricular activities of correctional centres. Information resources are materials that are of huge importance because they support the process of developing humans to become cultured in decision making (Payton, 2014). The right use of information resources will help in meeting the information needs of inmates, correct wrong ideas and habits, and equip them with skills for

profitable decisions. Moreover, inmates who have access to the information resources that meet their needs, and utilise them have been observed to be often ahead of their counterparts who do not have such access (Sambo, Usman & Rabi, 2017). Therefore, it is vital to ensure that information resources are readily available and accessible to inmates to maximise their potential for successful rehabilitation (Obiano et al., 2020).

Information resources that have been considered relevant for correctional and rehabilitation purposes include audio and visual materials such as computers, radio, MP3, Television series, books, novels, fiction, nonfiction, thesis and dissertation, books (audio, electronic and print), grey literature, novel, dictionaries, encyclopedias, statistical reports, manuscripts, government publications, periodicals (such as journals, newspapers, and magazines), films, maps, documents, CDs, cassettes, videotapes and databases as other useful information resources (Medway Libraries & Archives, 2012; Wakefield, 2017; Madron, 2018).

The availability of information resources entails acquiring and providing means by which users can get the necessary information resources they need. It involves ensuring that every user in society has access to information resources that could satisfy their quest for information. The availability and access to information resources provide library users with the necessary information for immediate use (Nwachukwu, Luky, & Salami, 2014). Thus, to enhance inmates' rehabilitation, it is necessary to increase efforts to improve access to library resources in correctional centres. Obiano et al. (2020) therefore suggest that policymakers and prison authorities prioritise the provision of library resources.

The utilisation of information resources in the correctional centre is key to inmates' reformation. However, the inmates must have access to the relevant resources. Tetteh and Nyantakyi-Baah (2019) averred that the use of library and information resources depends largely on their availability. Also, the available resources must be suitable for learning, teaching, and in the provision of solutions and therapy to users' challenges. For instance, Obiano et al. (2020) study findings revealed that information resources are utilized efficiently by inmates when they are available. Availability and access to information are therefore highly required: considering the focus of correctional centres on ensuring that inmates are successfully rehabilitated using relevant and efficient correctional methods other than corporal punishment.

Information resources have become critical in this modern age, alongside the way they impact character improvement, socialization, reformation, education and training of various categories of people. The information serves as an asset for recuperative exercises for inmates, including psychological treatment, counselling, bibliotherapy, reading, essay competitions and quizzes. However, there appears to be a huge gap between the expected and actual rate of utilisation of information resources in correctional centres. With recent advancements in technologies and developments in correctional centres, it is expected that inmates' access to information resources will be parallel to their information needs. Thus, the a need to investigate the progress of information resources utilisation for inmates' rehabilitation in selected correctional centres in Nigeria. Hence, the study sought to:

- v. ascertain the current status of information resources available to inmates for rehabilitation purposes;
- vi. identify the extent to which information resources are accessible to inmates; and
- vii. ascertain the frequency of information resources utilisation for rehabilitation purposes by inmates.

Review of Related Literature

Information resources are important materials that are made available to ensure that users' information needs are met or satisfied. Access to information, which is one of the core values of librarianship, supports that every member of each community is given equal access to needed information (American Library Association, 2019). Consequently, to ensure that information users have equal access to information, information resources should be made available at various information centres including those in correctional centres, sometimes called prison service centres. Information resources according to Mohammed (2019) are materials that add to existing knowledge, ideas, skills, and experiences of individuals.

Some earlier studies have identified books, newspapers, textbooks, dictionaries, encyclopedias, biographies, novels, and autobiographies as information resources mostly available in correctional centre libraries in Nigeria (Emasealu, 2017; Madron, 2018; Chandani, 2019; Asiru, Horsfall & Modupe, 2023). Ejike (2016) in a study that involved 708 inmates in the South Eastern part of Nigeria examined how library and information resources and services are provided to meet inmates' information needs using a descriptive survey design. The study found that newspapers, journals, novels, biographies, and dictionaries were information resources available in correctional centres in the south-eastern part of Nigeria. Likewise, Obiano et al. (2020) in their investigation on the availability and use of library resources for inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria identified fiction books, textbooks and magazines as information resources available for inmates' use in Imo and Abia State correctional centres. However, they found that resources such as newspapers, audio documents, videotapes, DVDs, and library software were not available in the correctional centres. Furthermore, the study of Obiano et al. revealed that available information resources were utilised by the inmates to a high extent.

Emasealu, (2018) also examined library resource needs and accessibility among 808 inmates from Kuje and Kaduna correctional centres using the descriptive survey methods; and found newspapers, novels, handbooks, manuals and bulletins as information resources available in the correctional centre libraries. Likewise, Chandani's (2019) study revealed that most information resources such as textbooks, dictionaries, encyclopedias, novels and biographies are also available at Correctional Centers. When information resources are made available to inmates, it enables skill acquisition, and positive creativity and increases their knowledge of things that could help their rehabilitation process.

Moreover, inmates require information and information resources that will meet their various needs including emotional, legal educational, mental, and physical needs. Rafedze and Abrzah (2014) substantiate that information resources in correctional centres focus on recreational, legal

and health-related issues. Atanda Usman and Rabi (2017) identified information on health conditions, finances, morality, spirituality, life after prison, legal issues, family and friends relationships, literacy education, and rights of inmates as some of the information needs of inmates. Hussain et al. (2018) study on libraries in Pakistani correctional centres indicated the availability of legal-related information resources in their prison libraries. Payton (2014) also emphasised that information resources help in the process of developing humans to become cultured in decision-making. Hence, the utilisation of these resources is important to enabling better decision-making and proper reaction to specific situations by inmates within the correctional centres and after their release.

The utilisation of library and information resources by inmates requires that the resources are made available in the correctional centres through the provision of adequate access at the right time. Owusu-Ansah (2012) in a study on prison libraries in Ghana, revealed that the majority of inmates who participated in the study desired library and information resources for their academic, recreational, and rehabilitative purposes. Most of the inmates agreed that recreational information resources for recreational purposes do help them overcome the boredom connected with life in the correctional facility. The study affirmed that information resources could be an effective tool to ensure the restoration of inmates to a socially acceptable life when they leave the correctional centre.

Libraries in correctional centres play a significant role in the rehabilitation of inmates through their information resources and services (Mayrink da Costa, 2003). Libraries in correctional centres also known as prison libraries (IFLA, 2005), provide resources for inmates' education, rehabilitation programs and specific requirements. Information resources in correctional centre libraries allow inmates to develop literacy skills, pursue personal and cultural interests and life-long learning (Sambo, Usman & Rabi, 2017). The information resources collected in the correctional centres should include print and non-print materials and other formats that would meet the informational, educational, cultural, recreational, and rehabilitative needs of the inmates. These resources when available and accessible will help reduce the criminality nature of the inmates by providing them with relevant information and instructions that will guide their reformation process. Thus, correctional centres cannot do without having active and reliable resources human and information material that would meet or satisfy the inmates' information needs.

Methodology

The study employed a descriptive research design, which enabled the collection of data from a large population of inmates that was remotely dispersed across the locations of the selected correctional services in the Kwara States. A descriptive survey is considered appropriate for the study because it allows for the use of a questionnaire as an instrument for data collection. As a result of ongoing security issues challenging the county, two correctional centres, Oke-Kura Correctional Center and Mandala Correctional Center were purposively chosen from, Kwara state. The population of the study consists of 792 inmates in the selected correctional service centres. The respondents for the study include inmates awaiting trial and those who have been

sentenced for a specified period. A simple random sampling technique was used to draw the sample from the population, with a sample size of 241. The instrument for data collection was a questionnaire. The questionnaire was divided into three sections: A-C, comprising of items on the study objectives. Face and content validity of the questionnaire was ensured by a few Information science professionals in the Department of Library and Information Science and Correctional Center officers. The reliability of the instrument was ensured with Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient of 0.83. The questionnaire was administered to the inmates with the assistance of four correctional centre officers and the permission of the Controllers of each of the facilities. The collected data were analysed using IBM Statistical Package and Service Solution (SPSS) software version 23.0. The descriptive statistics used include frequency counts and simple percentages. Tables were used for the presentation of the results. A total of 217 copies of questionnaires were duly completed and returned, given a response rate of 90%.

Data Analysis and Results

Results of the analysis of data obtained on research questions one, two, and three are presented in this section.

Research Question 1: What is the current status of information resources available in correctional centres? The results on the current status of information resources available in the selected correctional centres in Kwara state are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Current Status of Information Resources Available in Correctional Centers

Items	Highly Available		Partially Available		Scarcely Available		Not Available	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Academic book	16	7.4%	30	13.8%	41	18.4%	140	64.5%
Religious book	50	23.0%	28	13.0%	38	17.5%	101	46.5%
Health-related materials	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%
Quran	164	75.6%	40	18.4%	0	0.0%	13	6.0%
Bible	177	81.6%	30	13.8%	0	0.0%	10	4.6%
Biography	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%
Novel	43	30.4%	23	10.6%	49	22.6%	102	69.6%
Newspaper	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	17	7.8%	200	92.2%
Magazine	0	0.00%	22	10.1	12	5.5%	183	84.3%
Devotionals	102	60.8%	30	13.8%	35	16.1%	50	23%
Dictionary	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%
Encyclopedia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%
Textbook	10	4.6%	10	4.6%	11	5.1%	186	85.7%
Hymnal	51	23.5%	25	11.5%	49	22.6%	92	44.4%
E-book	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%
Calendar	121	55.8%	48	22.1%	8	3.7%	40	18.4%

Wall clock	170	78.3%	35	16.1%	4	1.8%	8	3.7%
Computer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%
Printer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%

The results in Table 1 revealed that the information resources that are highly available to inmates include: the Bible (81.6%), Wall-clock (78.3%), Quran (75.6%), Calendar (55.8%), and Devotionals (60.8%). Furthermore, the results show that the following information resources are scarcely available in the correctional centres: novels (22.6%), hymnals (22.6%), academic books (18.4%), religious books (17.5%), newspapers (7.8%, (92.2%), Magazines (5.5%), and textbook (5.1%). The results, however, revealed that our health-related materials (100%), biography (100%), dictionary (100%), encyclopedia (100%), e-book(100%), computers (100%), and printers (100%) are information resources that are not available at all in the correctional centres surveyed. The results indicate that wallclock, Bible, Quran, calendar and devotionals are highly available in correctional centres. However, it can also be deduced that while resources such as novels, hymnals, academic books, religious books, newspapers, Magazines, and textbooks are available, they are in scarce quantity that may not satisfy the population of inmates on the ground.

Research Question 2: To what extent are information resources accessible to inmates?

Table 2: Extent of Information Resources Accessibility to Inmates

Items	Highly Accessible		Partially Accessible		Scarcely Accessible		Not Accessible	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Academic book	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	36	16.6%	181	83.4%
Religious book	18	8.3%	139	64.1%	11	5.7%	49	22.6%
Health-related materials	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%
Quran	164	75.6%	53	24.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bible	177	81.6%	40	18.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Biography	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%
Novel	11	5.7%	49	22.6%	23	10.6%	134	61.8%
Newspaper	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	53	24.4%	164	75.6%
Magazines	7	3.3%	15	6.9%	12	5.5%	183	84.3%
Devotionals	134	61.8%	30	13.8%	3	1.4%	50	23%
Dictionary	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%
Encyclopedia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%
Textbook	15	6.9%	7	3.2%	12	5.5%	183	84.3%
Hymnal	50	23%	20	9.2%	42	19.4%	105	48.4%
E-book	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%
Calendar	111	51.2%	48	22.1%	38	17.5%	20	9.2%
Wall clock	151	69.6%	30	13.8%	26	1.8%	10	4.6%
Computer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%
Printer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%

The results in Table 2 show the extent to which information resources are accessible to inmates for rehabilitation purposes in the surveyed correctional centres. The results revealed that the information resources that are highly accessible to the majority of inmates include: the Bible (81.6%), Quran (75.6%), Wall-clock (69.6%), Devotional Book (61.8%) and Calendar (51.2%). Furthermore, religious book (64.1%) was found to be partially accessible to most of the respondents. Also, the results show that newspapers (24.4%), hymnal (19.4%), academic books (16.6%) Novels (10.6%), magazines (5.5%) Textbooks (5.5%) are scarcely accessible to a few of the inmates. However, the results revealed that health-related materials, biographies, dictionaries, e-books, computers, and printers are not accessible at all to the inmates (100% each). The results indicate that the Bible, Quran, Wall-clock, Devotional Book and Calendar are to a great extent accessible to most of the inmates. While, all the inmates do not have access to information resources such as: health-related materials, biography, dictionary, e-book, computer, and printer.

Research Question 3: What is the frequency of utilisation of information resources used by inmates?

The results on the frequency of utilisation of information resources by inmates in surveyed correctional centres in Kwara State are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Frequency of Utilisation of Information Resources by Inmates

Items	Always		Sometimes		Rarely		Never	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Academic book	0	0.0%	46	21.2%	32	14.7%	139	64.1%
Religious book	23	10.6%	33	15.2%	22	10.1%	139	64.1%
Health-related materials	0	0.0%	48	22.1%	12	5.5%	157	72.4%
Quran	86	58.1%	41	14.3%	15	16.1%	75	11.5%
Bible	90	41.5%	63	29%	12	5.5%	52	24%
Biography	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100%
Novel	0	0.0%	75	34.6%	66	30.4%	76	35.0%
Newspaper	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	5.5%	205	94.5%
Magazine	0	0.0%	22	10.1	12	5.5%	183	84.3%
Devotional	22	10.1%	77	35.5%	12	5.5%	106	48.8%
Dictionary	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%
Encyclopedia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%
Textbook	0	0.0%	20	9.2%	33	15.2%	164	75.6%
Hymnal	0	0.0%	32	14.7%	46	21.2%	139	64.1%
E-book	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100%
Calendar	106	48.8%	53	24.4%	21	9.7%	37	17.1%
Wall clock	116	53.5%	53	24.4%	36	16.6%	12	5.5%
Computer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%
Printer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	217	100.0%

The results in Table 3 on the frequency of utilisation of information resources by inmates revealed Quran (58.1%), wall clock (53.5%), Bible (41.5%) and calendar (48.8%) as information resources always utilised the majority of the respondents. Also, devotionals (35.5%) and novels (34.6%) were sometimes utilised by some of the respondents while 21.2% rarely utilise hymnals.

The results further revealed that 100% of the inmates who responded had never utilised a biography, dictionary, encyclopedia, computer, or printer. The results therefore suggest the Bible, Quran, calendar, wall clock, devotional, novels, hymnals, textbooks and magazines as information resources used by inmates for rehabilitation purposes in the correctional centres surveyed. However, their frequency of use of these resources varies from always to never.

Discussion of the Findings

The study revealed the current status of information resources available in surveyed correctional centres. The findings revealed that wall clocks, Bible, Quran, calendar, devotionals, newspapers, magazines, textbooks, and novels are information resources currently available in correctional centres, though in varying quantities. This finding corroborates that of previous studies like Obiano et al. (2020) who revealed that information resources such as textbooks and magazines are available in correctional centres. However, the result contradicts the finding of Omolola (2015) who identified newspapers and dictionaries as the information resources *available* in the *prison libraries*.

The study further revealed that information resources such as novels, hymnals, academic books, religious books, newspapers, Magazines, and textbooks are limited in supply. Hence, they may not be sufficient to satisfy the rehabilitation needs of the population of inmates. Nevertheless, the findings of this study are in tandem with those of Emasealu (2017), Chandani (2019) and Obiano et al. (2020) that support the unavailability of textbooks, dictionaries, encyclopedias, novels, biographies, newspapers, audio documents, video tapes, DVDs, library software and autobiography as information resources for inmates' rehabilitation in Nigeria correctional centres. The study findings also show that resources such as health-related materials, biographies, dictionaries, encyclopedias, e-books, computers, and printers are not currently available at correctional centres. The unavailability of some information resources may be attributed to poor funding of libraries in Nigerian prisons as suggested by Fasae and Folorunso (2020) and Obiano et al. (2020). It may also be a result of limited or lack of information professionals and librarians to manage the collections of the correctional centre libraries and resources.

This study further revealed the extent to which information resources are accessible to inmates in the correctional centres investigated. From the findings of the study, the Bible, Quran, devotionals and wall clock were found to be highly accessible to most of the inmates. This corroborates the findings of Forkuor (2020), Tucker and Luetz (2021), Melvin (2021) and Garner (2023). Also, calendars, hymnals, textbooks religious books and magazines were found to be partially or scarcely accessible to some or most of the inmates. In line with this finding, Obiano et al. (2020) identified textbooks and magazines as information resources available and accessible to inmates in Imo and Abia State correctional centres.

However, information resources such as health-related materials, biographies, dictionaries, encyclopedias, e-books, computers, and printers were not accessible to the majority of the inmates. It can be deduced that there is limited access to information resources at the correctional centre, as a good number of inmates do not have access to relevant resources. The

findings corroborate Awofeso and Opesanwo's (2023) and Emereonwu and Echedom's (2023) positions, that Nigerian prisons have limited information resources. The reason for the lack of access or partial access could be adduced to the unavailability of these information resources at the correctional centres.

The findings of this study also revealed the extent of information resources utilisation by inmates in Kwara State correctional centres. The findings revealed that the Bible, Quran, wall clock and calendar are the information resources always used by most inmates in the surveyed correctional centres. These findings agree with the study of Kayode and Adeola (2019), which revealed that most of the information resources that are available in correctional centres are frequently utilized. The findings could imply that the utilisation of information resources largely depends on their level of availability and accessibility. The findings of this study further revealed that few of the respondents made use of academic materials, Religious books, e-books, novels, health-related materials, Newspapers, textbooks, Hymnal and magazines, either sometimes or rarely. However, the findings support Chandani (2020) who found that information resources and services that were made available to inmates in the correctional centres were not fully utilized. This study finding further revealed that all the inmates who responded never made use of utilized biography, dictionary, encyclopedia, computer or printer. This is in line with Ajah, et al. (2022) finding that a higher percentage of prison inmates agree with the non-use of ICT devices. Therefore the utilisation of information resources by inmates for rehabilitation purposes could be majorly achieved if the required information resources are made available and accessible within the correctional centers.

Conclusion

Information resources have been distinguished as one of the most useful tools for enhancing the rehabilitation process of inmates, and ensuring they have a change of character before they have been absorbed back into society. Therefore, availability and access to significant information resources will assist inmates in optimizing their use for relevant and life-transforming activities and decision-making. The study findings revealed that the Bible, Quran, calendar, devotionals, newspaper, magazines, religious books, hymnals, textbooks, and novels as some of the information resources currently available in correctional centres. Moreover, resources such as health-related materials, dictionaries, encyclopedias, e-books, computers, and printers were not available. Furthermore, among the available resources, the Bible, Quran, devotionals and wall clock were found to be highly accessible and consistently utilized by a great percentage of the inmates. It can be concluded that the surveyed correctional centres in Kwara state utilise the Bible, Quran, and devotionals mostly as part of their rehabilitation tools.

Given the study findings, it is recommended that:

1. Provision of functional libraries that are equipped with relevant information resources and materials that are not at present available and accessible in the Nigeria correctional centres be ensured. These include health-related materials, dictionaries, encyclopedias, e-books, newspapers and computers;

2. Access to information resources that would facilitate reformation and rehabilitation be granted to inmates;
3. Qualified librarian(s) are employed to manage information resources and other library collections in the correctional centres and also guide inmates on the legitimate use of the resources for rehabilitative purposes.
4. The government makes adequate budgetary provisions for the purchase and maintenance of essential library and information resources in correctional centres.

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