



Demagogi

Journal of Social Sciences, Economics and Education

ISSN: 3031-8033

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.61166/demagogi.v4i5.211>

Vol. 4 No. 5 (2026)

pp. 365-382

Research Article

Nura Umar Manya Manya's Correctional Security and Reintegrative Philosophy: Reconceptualising Correctional Institutions as Strategic National Security Institutions in Nigeria

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Received : July 17, 2026

Revised : August 15, 2026

Accepted : September 13, 2026

Available online : October 24, 2026

How to Cite: Nura Umar Manya Manya. (2026). Nura Umar Manya Manya's Correctional Security and Reintegrative Philosophy: Reconceptualising Correctional Institutions as Strategic National Security Institutions in Nigeria. *Demagogi: Journal of Social Sciences, Economics and Education*, 4(5), 365-382. <https://doi.org/10.61166/demagogi.v4i5.211>

Abstract. Correctional institutions occupy a critical but insufficiently theorised position within Nigeria's national-security architecture. Traditionally conceived primarily as institutions for punishment, incapacitation and the containment of offenders, contemporary correctional systems increasingly perform functions involving secure custody, risk and needs assessment, rehabilitation, behavioural transformation, non-custodial measures and reintegration. This article develops Nura Umar Manya Manya's Correctional Security and Reintegrative Philosophy (CSRП) as an original conceptual synthesis derived from his scholarship on prison reform, national security, custodial

institutions, drug abuse, rehabilitation and correctional administration. The paper argues that correctional institutions should be reconceptualised as strategic internal-security institutions because failures in custodial security, rehabilitation and reintegration can generate consequences extending beyond prison boundaries into communities and the wider national-security environment. The study adopts a qualitative documentary research design and thematic analysis of relevant correctional scholarship, Nigerian legal and policy instruments, United Nations standards and criminological and security literature. Systems Theory, Rehabilitation Theory and the Risk-Needs-Responsivity framework provide the theoretical foundation. The paper proposes the Manya Manya Correctional Security and Reintegration Model (MCSRМ), consisting of seven interconnected pillars: secure custody, correctional intelligence, risk and needs assessment, rehabilitation, behavioural transformation, reintegration and whole-of-government security cooperation. The paper concludes that sustainable security requires an integrated correctional continuum in which custody protects society in the short term, while rehabilitation and reintegration reduce future criminal risk.

Keywords: Correctional Security; National Security; Rehabilitation; Reintegration; Correctional Intelligence; Criminal Justice; Nigeria.

INTRODUCTION

The meaning and scope of national security have undergone significant transformation. Classical approaches tended to associate security primarily with territorial defence, military capability and protection against external aggression. Contemporary security scholarship, however, recognises a broader range of threats, including terrorism, violent extremism, organised crime, kidnapping, armed banditry, trafficking, drug-related crime, communal violence, cybercrime and other forms of transnational criminality.

These developments have important implications for criminal justice institutions. Security can no longer be understood exclusively through the activities of the military, police, intelligence agencies and border-management institutions. Institutions responsible for the administration of justice and corrections also contribute to the prevention, management and reduction of security threats. Correctional institutions occupy a particularly important position because they constitute environments in which individuals convicted or remanded for criminal offences are managed over periods of time. Within these environments, correctional authorities may encounter individuals associated with organised criminal networks, violent crime, terrorism, trafficking, drug-related offences and other serious security threats. Consequently, the effective administration of correctional institutions can have implications for institutional stability, public safety and national security.

Nigeria's transition from the Nigerian Prisons Service to the Nigerian Correctional Service (NCoS) represents an important institutional development. The Nigerian Correctional Service Act 2019 expanded the conceptual and statutory orientation of corrections beyond imprisonment by recognising custodial and non-custodial measures, risk and needs assessment, rehabilitation, reformation, reintegration, education, vocational training, behaviour modification and related functions. This development provides a foundation for reconsidering the position of correctional institutions within Nigeria's national-security architecture. The

scholarship of Nura Umar Manya Manya contributes to this emerging debate. His work on Prison Reforms and National Security in Nigeria (2010–2020): A Study of Gusau Medium Security Correctional Facility explicitly connects prison reform with national security. His subsequent scholarship addressing drug abuse in custodial and reformatory institutions further demonstrates the relationship between internal correctional conditions, rehabilitation and institutional security. His broader work on correctional institutions and correctional administration contributes to a cumulative research trajectory that moves from conventional prison administration toward a wider correctional-security perspective. Building on these scholarly strands, this paper develops the concept of Correctional Security and Reintegrative Philosophy (CSRP). The paper does not claim that Manya Manya previously established a formal theory under this precise title. Rather, the term represents an original theoretical and conceptual synthesis of recurring propositions emerging from his published scholarship.

The central proposition is that:

> Correctional institutions should be understood as strategic national-security institutions in which secure custody, correctional intelligence, risk management, rehabilitation, behavioural transformation and reintegration operate as interconnected mechanisms of public and national security.

Statement of the Problem

Nigeria's correctional institutions operate within an increasingly difficult security environment characterised by overcrowding, inadequate infrastructure, institutional violence, illicit drug activity, criminal networking, security vulnerabilities, resource constraints and challenges associated with offender rehabilitation and post-release reintegration.

These challenges create two interconnected security problems.

- First, weaknesses in custodial security can expose institutions to escape, violence, trafficking, criminal networking, illicit communication and other forms of institutional insecurity.
- Second, ineffective rehabilitation and reintegration may contribute to continued criminal behaviour after release.

The conventional conception of imprisonment often assumes that physically separating offenders from society automatically produces security. While incapacitation can provide short-term protection, it does not necessarily eliminate the underlying behavioural, social and economic factors associated with criminality. A correctional institution can therefore be physically secure while simultaneously failing to produce sustainable public security. The central problem is consequently the conceptual and institutional separation between correctional security and national security.

This paper addresses the following fundamental question:

> How can Nigerian correctional institutions transform secure custody into sustainable public and national security through intelligence, rehabilitation, behavioural transformation and reintegration?

Objectives of the Study

The general objective is to develop Nura Umar Manya Manya's Correctional Security and Reintegrative Philosophy as a framework for reconceptualising correctional institutions as strategic national-security institutions in Nigeria.

The specific objectives are to:

1. examine the correctional-security ideas emerging from Manya Manya's scholarship;
2. establish the relationship between correctional security and national security;
3. examine rehabilitation as a mechanism of preventive security;
4. analyse reintegration as a long-term public-security strategy;
5. examine the role of correctional intelligence and risk assessment;
6. develop the Manya Manya Correctional Security and Reintegration Model; and
7. propose policy measures for strengthening the national-security contribution of Nigerian correctional institutions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of Correctional Institutions

Correctional institutions are institutions established for the lawful custody, supervision, treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders. The modern correctional philosophy differs substantially from the traditional prison model. The traditional model places emphasis on punishment and incapacitation, whereas contemporary corrections increasingly emphasise behavioural change, rehabilitation, risk management and preparation for lawful participation in society. The Nigerian Correctional Service Act 2019 is particularly important because it institutionalises a broader correctional mandate incorporating both custodial and non-custodial approaches. Correctional institutions can therefore be understood as serving two interconnected security functions:

- Institutional security — protecting facilities, staff, inmates and the integrity of custody.
- Societal security — reducing future criminal behaviour and supporting safe reintegration.

Concept of Correctional Security

Correctional security traditionally refers to the personnel, infrastructure, procedures, technologies and operational systems used to maintain safe custody and prevent escape, violence and institutional disorder.

This paper advances a broader conceptualisation:

> Correctional security is the integrated institutional process through which correctional authorities maintain lawful and humane custody, identify and manage security risks, generate relevant correctional intelligence, prevent institutional

threats, support behavioural transformation and contribute to long-term public safety.

Correctional security consequently includes:

- ❖ physical security
- ❖ prisoner classification
- ❖ risk assessment
- ❖ correctional intelligence
- ❖ drug-control measures
- ❖ staff integrity
- ❖ violence prevention
- ❖ counter-radicalisation
- ❖ emergency management
- ❖ rehabilitation security;
- ❖ information management
- ❖ post-release risk management.

This conceptualisation is central to the CSRP.

Correctional Institutions as an Internal Security Frontier

National-security discussions frequently focus on geographical frontiers such as borders, territorial waters and airspace. However, correctional institutions represent another type of frontier: an institutional environment in which the state manages individuals who may possess criminal knowledge, organisational connections, security risks or extremist influences. This does not mean that correctional officers should replace conventional intelligence agencies.

Rather, correctional institutions should operate within legally authorised intelligence-sharing arrangements with relevant security and justice institutions.

The information generated through correctional operations may assist in understanding:

- I. organised criminal networks
- II. criminal recruitment
- III. trafficking networks
- IV. drug distribution
- V. prison-based criminal organisations
- VI. violent extremist influences
- VII. emerging criminal patterns;
- VIII. threats to correctional facilities.

Correctional intelligence should therefore become an important but properly regulated component of the national-security information ecosystem.

Nura Umar Manya Manya's Contribution

Manya Manya's correctional scholarship provides the intellectual foundation for the present conceptualisation. His research trajectory demonstrates a movement through several interconnected areas:

Prison reform → National security → Correctional institutions → Drug abuse → Rehabilitation → Reintegration → Correctional security

His study of prison reform and national security places correctional institutions directly within the national-security debate. His work on drug abuse in custodial and reformatory institutions extends the analysis by demonstrating that internal correctional problems can affect institutional discipline, rehabilitation and security. His subsequent correctional scholarship provides additional support for understanding corrections as a multidimensional institution rather than simply a place of confinement.

The present paper therefore synthesises these themes into a philosophical proposition:

> Correctional reform is simultaneously institutional reform, crime-prevention policy and national-security policy.

Rehabilitation as Preventive Security

Rehabilitation is commonly discussed in terms of offender welfare and human development. From the CSRP perspective, however, rehabilitation also represents an investment in preventive security. Education, vocational training, counselling, behavioural interventions and other rehabilitative programmes can address factors associated with continued offending.

The logic is straightforward:

Criminal risk → Intervention → Behavioural change → Reduced offending → Public safety

Rehabilitation therefore represents a bridge between correctional administration and preventive national security.

Reintegration as Security

Reintegration is the process through which former offenders return to families, communities and legitimate social and economic activities.

- ✓ It may involve
- ✓ family support
- ✓ employment
- ✓ vocational skills
- ✓ education
- ✓ counselling
- ✓ probation
- ✓ parole
- ✓ community service
- ✓ restorative justice
- ✓ community acceptance
- ✓ post-release supervision.

Reintegration is particularly important because imprisonment eventually ends for most offenders.

Thus:

> Release without reintegration may simply transfer correctional risk from the institution to the community. Effective reintegration converts correctional intervention into sustainable public safety.

Drug Abuse and Correctional Security

Drug abuse is both a correctional and security problem. Within custodial environments, illicit drug activity can contribute to:

- 1) violence
- 2) indiscipline
- 3) corruption
- 4) exploitation
- 5) criminal networking
- 6) weakened rehabilitation
- 7) health problems
- 8) institutional insecurity.

Manya Manya's scholarship addressing drug abuse in custodial and reformatory institutions therefore complements his broader correctional-security argument. Drug-control measures should consequently be incorporated into correctional security rather than treated exclusively as a health or disciplinary issue.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Systems Theory

Systems Theory constitutes the principal theoretical foundation of the study. Correctional institutions operate within a wider criminal-justice and security system:

Police → Courts → Corrections → Rehabilitation → Reintegration → Community → Public Security

Each component affects the performance of the others.

For example:

Weak custody → institutional insecurity → criminal networking → ineffective rehabilitation → reoffending → community insecurity.

Conversely:

Secure custody → risk assessment → rehabilitation → reintegration → reduced recidivism → public safety.

Systems Theory therefore supports the central argument that correctional institutions cannot be effectively understood in isolation from the wider national-security system.

Rehabilitation Theory

Rehabilitation Theory provides the normative foundation for behavioural transformation. The theory assumes that criminal behaviour can, under appropriate circumstances, be reduced through structured intervention, education, treatment, skills development and social support. Under CSRP, rehabilitation is not merely humanitarian. It is a preventive-security mechanism.

Risk-Needs-Responsivity Theory

The Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) framework provides the operational dimension of CSRP.

The three central principles are:

- ✓ Risk: interventions should correspond to the offender's level of risk
- ✓ Need: interventions should target criminogenic needs
- ✓ Responsivity: interventions should be adapted to individual characteristics affecting learning and behavioural change.

This approach supports the movement from generic prisoner management toward evidence-informed correctional intervention.

Nura Umar Manya Manya's Correctional Security and Reintegrative Philosophy

The CSRP developed in this paper consists of seven interconnected propositions.

Secure Custody

The first responsibility of corrections is safe, secure and humane custody.

Without institutional order, rehabilitation cannot function effectively.

Correctional Intelligence

Correctional institutions should develop professionally trained and legally regulated intelligence capabilities focused on institutional threats, criminal networking, violence, trafficking, drug activity and extremist influence. Such intelligence must respect legal authority, privacy, human rights and appropriate information-governance principles.

Risk-Based Correction

Offenders should not be treated as a homogeneous population.

Classification should consider:

- ❖ security risk
- ❖ criminogenic needs
- ❖ behavioural history
- ❖ rehabilitation needs
- ❖ vulnerability
- ❖ reintegration requirements.

Rehabilitation as Security

Education, vocational training, counselling and behavioural interventions should be regarded as security investments. The objective is not merely to occupy offenders productively but to reduce the probability of future offending.

Reintegration as the End-State

Successful correction should culminate in safe and sustainable reintegration.

The ultimate measure of correction should therefore extend beyond:

Did the institution keep the offender securely?

to:

Did the correctional process reduce future risk and improve lawful social participation?

Community Security

Correctional security ultimately extends beyond institutional boundaries.

Families, communities, employers, civil society organisations and relevant government agencies can contribute to appropriate reintegration programmes.

Whole-of-Government Security

Correctional security should be connected to the wider justice and security architecture.

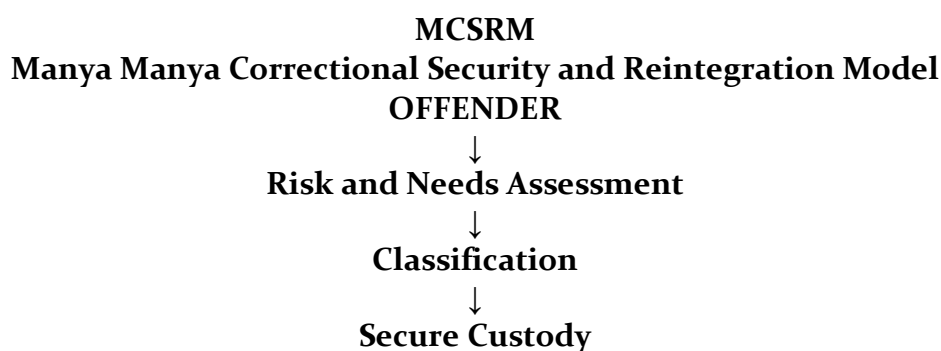
This should involve appropriate cooperation among:

- Nigerian Correctional Service
- Police
- intelligence institutions
- courts
- prosecution authorities
- health institutions
- social services
- education and vocational agencies
- relevant civil-society organisations.

Such cooperation must preserve institutional mandates and legal safeguards.

The Manya Manya Correctional Security and Reintegration Model

The paper proposes the following conceptual model:





The model demonstrates that correctional security is a continuum, not a single institutional activity.

METHODOLOGY

The study adopts a qualitative documentary research design.

The documentary corpus comprises five broad categories:

1. Nura Umar Manya Manya's published correctional and security scholarship;
2. Nigerian correctional legislation and policy documents;
3. United Nations correctional standards;
4. criminological and rehabilitation literature
5. national-security literature.

The study employs thematic analysis to identify recurring themes including:

- correctional security
- prison reform
- national security
- rehabilitation
- drug abuse
- risk assessment
- behavioural transformation
- reintegration
- public safety.

The identified themes are subsequently subjected to conceptual synthesis to develop the CSRP and MCSRM.

❖ Methodological originality

A significant methodological point should be emphasised. The phrase “Correctional Security and Reintegrative Philosophy” is operationalised in this paper as a new conceptual synthesis. Therefore, the paper should not falsely attribute the exact formulation to an earlier publication.

❖ Instead, the appropriate scholarly formulation is:

> “This paper develops and formalises a Correctional Security and Reintegrative Philosophy from themes and propositions identifiable within Nura Umar Manya Manya's existing correctional and security scholarship.”

This distinction strengthens the academic integrity and originality of the article.

DISCUSSION

The analysis demonstrates that security and rehabilitation should not be treated as competing correctional objectives. A correctional institution may maintain strong physical security while failing to reduce criminal behaviour. Such a system produces containment but not necessarily sustainable security.

Similarly, rehabilitation programmes cannot function effectively within an environment characterised by violence, corruption, drug trafficking and institutional disorder.

The relationship can therefore be expressed as:

> Security enables rehabilitation. Rehabilitation strengthens long-term security. Reintegration converts correction into public safety.

The CSRP consequently establishes the following continuum:

Custody → Security → Assessment → Correction → Transformation → Reintegration → Public Safety → National Security

This represents a philosophical movement:

Conventional conception

Prison
institution
Punishment
Confinement
Prison walls
Prisoner management
management
Rehabilitation
Release
Recidivism
Prison administration

CSRP conception

Correctional security

Correction
Secure custody
Internal security frontier
Risk and needs

Preventive security
Reintegration
Public-security risk
Strategic security governance

The major conceptual contribution is therefore the integration of Correctional Studies + Criminology + Intelligence + National Security.

Empirical and Conceptual Gap

Existing correctional research frequently focuses on:

- Overcrowding
- prison conditions
- human rights
- rehabilitation
- prison administration
- recidivism.

Conversely, national-security scholarship frequently concentrates on:

- a. terrorism
- b. insurgency
- c. banditry
- d. borders
- e. military security
- f. intelligence
- g. organised crime.

The gap is located at the intersection of these fields.

There remains a need for a framework that explains how correctional institutions contribute to national security through custody, intelligence, rehabilitation, behavioural transformation and reintegration. Manya Manya's scholarship on prison reform and national security provides an important foundation for addressing this gap. The CSRP extends this foundation by integrating his correctional-security themes into a single conceptual framework.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Strengthening Correctional Intelligence

The Nigerian Correctional Service should strengthen professionally trained correctional-intelligence capabilities.

Such capacity should focus on:

- i. institutional threats
- ii. criminal networking
- iii. violence
- iv. trafficking
- v. illicit drug activity
- vi. escape risks
- vii. extremist influence
- viii. emerging security threats.

Information-sharing should operate under clear legal and institutional safeguards.

Institutionalising Risk and Needs Assessment

Risk and needs assessment should become central to correctional decision-making. Offenders should be appropriately classified according to assessed risks and criminogenic needs.

This would improve:

- ✓ security classification
- ✓ rehabilitation planning
- ✓ resource allocation
- ✓ supervision
- ✓ reintegration planning.

Integrating Rehabilitation with Security Planning

Rehabilitation should not be treated as a peripheral welfare programme. Education, vocational training, psychological interventions, counselling and behavioural programmes should be integrated into correctional-security planning.

Strengthening Drug-Control Systems

Drug-control measures should be incorporated into correctional security through:

- ❖ prevention
- ❖ detection
- ❖ treatment
- ❖ counselling
- ❖ intelligence
- ❖ staff integrity mechanisms
- ❖ rehabilitation.

Developing Structured Reintegration Systems

Reintegration should begin before release rather than after release.

A structured pathway should include:

Assessment → Skills development → Family preparation → Employment preparation → Pre-release planning → Community linkage → Post-release supervision.

Building Inter-Agency Cooperation

Correctional institutions should operate as part of a coordinated national-security ecosystem while maintaining their distinct statutory mandate. Information-sharing mechanisms should be established among relevant correctional, policing, intelligence, judicial and social institutions.

Measuring Correctional Success Differently

Correctional effectiveness should not be measured solely through:

- ❖ number of prisoners held
- ❖ number of escapes prevented

❖ physical security of facilities.

A broader performance framework should include:

- ❖ institutional safety
- ❖ rehabilitation completion
- ❖ behavioural change
- ❖ employment after release
- ❖ successful reintegration
- ❖ compliance with supervision
- ❖ recidivism reduction
- ❖ contribution to public safety.

Proposed Correctional Security and Reintegration Framework for Nigeria

The CSRP can be operationalised through seven strategic pillars:

Pillar 1: Secure Custody

Safe, secure and humane institutional management.

Pillar 2: Correctional Intelligence

Lawful collection, analysis and dissemination of security-relevant information.

Pillar 3: Risk and Needs Assessment

Evidence-based classification and individualised correctional planning.

Pillar 4: Rehabilitation

Education, vocational development, counselling and behavioural interventions.

Pillar 5: Behavioural Transformation

Development of lawful attitudes, decision-making skills and prosocial behaviour.

Pillar 6: Reintegration

Preparation for community, employment, family restoration and social participation.

Pillar 7: National-Security Cooperation

Strategic cooperation with relevant justice and security institutions.

Together, these pillars produce:

Secure Institution → Reformed Individual → Safe Reintegration → Resilient
Community → Stronger National Security

CONCLUSION

This paper has developed Nura Umar Manya Manya's Correctional Security and Reintegrative Philosophy as an original conceptual synthesis of themes emerging from his scholarship on prison reform, national security, custodial institutions, drug abuse, rehabilitation and correctional administration. The central argument is that correctional institutions should no longer be conceptualised merely as places where offenders are confined. They are strategic institutions within the broader architecture of public and national security. The analysis demonstrates that custody, security, intelligence, rehabilitation and reintegration are mutually dependent. Secure custody without rehabilitation may produce temporary containment without sustainable security. Rehabilitation without institutional security may be undermined by disorder, violence and criminal networking. Release without reintegration may transfer unresolved criminal risks from correctional institutions into communities.

The Manya Manya Correctional Security and Reintegration Model therefore conceptualises correction as a continuum:

Secure Custody → Intelligence → Risk Assessment → Rehabilitation → Behavioural Transformation → Reintegration → Reduced Recidivism → Public Safety → National Security.

The philosophical contribution of the framework lies in repositioning corrections from the margins of security policy to a recognised component of internal national security.

The ultimate objective is not simply to keep offenders behind walls.

It is to secure institutions, transform individuals, protect communities and strengthen the security of the Nigerian state.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Nigerian Correctional Service should formally integrate correctional security into strategic institutional planning.
2. Correctional intelligence units should be professionally strengthened and connected to appropriate national-security information-sharing mechanisms.
3. Risk and needs assessment should guide classification, rehabilitation and reintegration decisions.
4. Rehabilitation should be recognised as a preventive-security investment rather than merely a welfare activity.
5. Drug-control and treatment programmes should be integrated into correctional-security strategies.
6. Pre-release and post-release reintegration programmes should be strengthened to reduce recidivism and improve community safety.
7. Correctional institutions should develop stronger institutional partnerships with justice, security, education, employment and social-support agencies.
8. Government should develop correctional-security performance indicators that measure both institutional security and post-release outcomes.
9. Correctional policy should maintain the balance between national-security requirements, lawful custody, rehabilitation and human-rights standards.

10. Future research should empirically test the MCSRM across Nigerian correctional institutions and determine its relationship with institutional security, rehabilitation outcomes, recidivism and community safety.

ORIGINAL SCHOLARLY CONTRIBUTION

The principal contribution of this paper can be stated in one proposition:

> Correctional institutions are not merely custodial endpoints of the criminal-justice system; they are strategic internal-security institutions whose capacity to secure, assess, reform, transform and reintegrate offenders directly influences public safety and, consequently, national security.

This provides a distinctive intellectual position for Nura Umar Manya Manya's correctional scholarship and creates a potentially identifiable research programme around Correctional Security and Reintegrative Philosophy (CSRP).

For an international journal submission, the next important stage is to add a proper 30–40 source reference list with verified DOI numbers, the Nigerian Correctional Service Act 2019, Nelson Mandela Rules, RNR literature, Systems Theory, rehabilitation literature, and Manya Manya's actual publications, while clearly separating his verified publications from conceptual material newly developed in this article.

Certainly. For your CSRP/MCSRM paper, the references should directly support the paper's core dimensions: correctional security, prison reform, rehabilitation, risk assessment, correctional education, drug abuse, reintegration, social support, recidivism and public safety.

I have included Nura Umar Manya Manya's identifiable scholarly work where a DOI is available, and I have not invented DOI numbers for his books or publications that do not have verified DOIs. The DOI records below have been checked against publisher, journal, or scholarly-index records.

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