

Perception of Prisoners in Domain of Living Condition

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ABSTRACT

A prisoner is no longer to be treated as discarded and dumped and has the right to live life within the four walls or has the right to restart his life once the punishment is served through rehabilitation initiatives of the correctional administration. The present paper deals with the perception of prisoners of KAPURTHALA MODEL JAIL and FARIDKOT MODEL JAIL regarding living conditions inside the jails.

1. Introduction

“Crime is the outcome of a diseased mind and jail must have an environment of hospital for treatment and care.” - Mahatma Gandhi.

Prisons and Prisoners are the concepts which have been adopted and practiced with wide variations since the emergence of these concepts. Much has changed all about the prisons and prisoners ever since and many reforms and improvements have been initiated from time to time to bring ultra of changes in the status and position of the prisoners and the administration of the prisons.

AS PER PRISON ACT OF 1894 (as mentioned in the Model Prison Manual-2003, chpt-1).

A PRISON is “any goal or place used permanently or temporarily under the general or special orders of a State government for the detention of prisoners, under Section 417 of Cr.P.C, 1973 and includes all land and buildings thereto, but does not include:

- a) any place for the confinement of prisoners who are exclusively in the custody of the police,
- b) any place specially appointed by the State government under Section 541 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 (10 of 1882)”

In the light of these definitions, we try to correlate the recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee (1920) which declared unequivocally that reformation and rehabilitation of offenders was the ultimate goal of the prison administration. Further, The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, formulated in 1955, provides the basic framework for such a goal. The international Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, propounded by United Nations in 1977, to which India is a party, has clearly brought out that the penitentiary system shall comprise treatment of prisoners the essential aim of which shall be their reformation and social rehabilitation. It is, however, seen that whereas India is second to none in terms of an enlightened thinking with regard to the

purpose and objective of imprisonment, the gap between proclaimed principles and actual practices appears to have been widening in recent years.

The prison administration in India has been subjected to critical review by the higher judiciary in the last few decades. Discarding its erstwhile “hands off” doctrine towards prisons, the Supreme Court of India came strongly in favour of judicial scrutiny and intervention whenever the rights of prisoners in detention or custody were found to have been infringed upon.

- (i) A person in prison does not become a non-person.
- (ii) A person in prison is entitled to all human rights within the limitations of imprisonment.
- (iii) There is no justification in aggravating the suffering already inherent in the process of incarceration.

Obviously, these principles have serious implications for prison administration. They not only call for a thorough restructuring of the prison system in terms of the humanisation of prison conditions, minimum standards for institutional care, reorientation of prison staff, reorganisation of prison programmes and rationalisation of prisons rules and regulations.

2. Objectives

The objective of the present study is to assess the perception of the prisoners of KAPURTHALA and FARIDKOT MODEL jails in the domains of living conditions.

3. Research Methodology and Statistical Tools

A sample of 300 prisoners from the total prisoners of Kapurthala Model jail and Faridkot Model Jail (150 from each) has been drawn on basis of convenience sampling technique, keeping care that all sections of the prisoners are duly & fairly represented; convicts, under trials & women. A well devised questionnaire was used to collect information and statistical methods such as chi-square, p-value and averages have been computed to test the significance of results.

4. Hypothesis

Living conditions of the Prisoners in the select Modern jails are significantly different from each other.

5. Results and Discussion

Table 1: Are you satisfied with present barrack/cell provided to you in the jail?

	q2			Total	Chi-Square	p-value
	Yes	No	Don't Know			
Kapurthala	106	44	0	150	0.016	.899
	70.7%	29.3%	0.0%	100.0%		
Faridkot	107	43	0	150		
	71.3%	28.7%	0.0%	100.0%		
Total	213	87	0	300		
	71.0%	29.0%	0.0%	100.0%		

Source: Culled from Primary Data p-value ≤ 0.05 is significant denoted as*, p-value ≤ 0.01 is significant denoted as**, p-value > 0.05 is not significant denoted as ns.

The overall analysis of the Table 1 is indicating that 71% of the respondents were **satisfied with the accommodation** provided to them in the jail, whereas 29% of the respondents **were not satisfied with** the accommodation provided to them in the jail. However, 71.3 % of the respondents of Faridkot jail and 70.7% of the respondents of Kapurthala jail **were satisfied with the accommodation** provided to them in the jail. The

difference of opinion was negligible between the responses of two jails.

Nonetheless, 29.3 % of the respondents of Kapurthala jail and 28.7% respondents Faridkot jail **were** responses of two Jails was seen however majority of the respondents of both Faridkot and Kapurthala jails were satisfied with the accommodation provided to them in the jail.

Variable wise effects: KAPURTHALA JAIL

		Q2						Chi-Square	p-value	
		Yes	No	Don't Know	Total					
Age	Below 30	48	60.8%	31	39.2%	0	0.0%	79	10.033	.007*
	31 – 50	40	76.9%	12	23.1%	0	0.0%	52		
	Above 50	18	94.7%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	19		
Gender	Male	69	63.3%	40	36.7%	0	0.0%	109	10.432	.001*
	Female	37	90.2%	4	9.8%	0	0.0%	41		
Type of Prisoner	Convicted	30	76.9%	9	23.1%	0	0.0%	39	0.995	0.318
	Under trial	76	68.5%	35	31.5%	0	0.0%	111		
Qualification	Illiterate	46	79.3%	12	20.7%	0	0.0%	58	3.573	0.168
	Up to High	35	63.6%	20	36.4%	0	0.0%	55		
	Secondary & Abv,	25	67.6%	12	32.4%	0	0.0%	37		
Profession	Govt. Job	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.563	0.313
	Farmer	24	66.7%	12	33.3%	0	0.0%	36		
	Business	24	82.8%	5	17.2%	0	0.0%	29		
	Unemployed	56	67.5%	27	32.5%	0	0.0%	83		
	Total	106	70.7%	44	29.3%	0	0.0%	150		

FARIDKOT JAIL

		Q2						Chi-Square	p-value	
		Yes	No	Don't Know	Total					
Age	Below 30	44	65.7%	23	34.3%	0	0.0%	67	2.771	0.250
	31 – 50	48	78.7%	13	21.3%	0	0.0%	61		
	Above 50	15	68.2%	7	31.8%	0	0.0%	22		
Gender	Male	69	68.3%	32	31.7%	0	0.0%	101	1.376	0.241
	Female	38	77.6%	11	22.4%	0	0.0%	49		
Type of Prisoner	Convicted	54	70.1%	23	29.9%	0	0.0%	77	0.112	0.738
	Under trial	53	72.6%	20	27.4%	0	0.0%	73		
Qualification	Illiterate	68	70.1%	29	29.9%	0	0.0%	97	1.491	0.474
	Up to High	21	80.8%	5	19.2%	0	0.0%	26		
	Secondary & Abv.	18	66.7%	9	33.3%	0	0.0%	27		

Profession	Govt. Job	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	3.615	0.306
	Farmer	18	64.3%	10	35.7%	0	0.0%	28		
	Business	9	90.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	10		
	Unemployed	77	70.6%	32	29.4%	0	0.0%	109		
	Total	107	71.3%	43	28.7%	0	0.0%	150		

Source: Culled from Primary Data p-value ≤ 0.05 is significant denoted as*, p-value ≤ 0.01 is significant denoted as**, p-value > 0.05 is not significant denoted as ns.

Non-significant effects of all the variables, except Age and Gender variable in Kapurthala jail, were seen on the responses in Kapurthala and Faridkot jails; however majority of the respondents of the Kapurthala jail and Faridkot jail **were satisfied** with the accommodation provided to them in the jails.

Age and Gender variable had shown highly significant effects on responses in Kapurthala jail where **more of the senior in age** than other two groups of age and **more of female** respondents than male respondents **were satisfied** with the accommodation provided to them in the jail.

Table 2: Do you find the jail, where you are housed, is overcrowded with the prisoners?

	q3			Total	Chi-Square	p-value
	Yes	No	Don't Know			
Kapurthala	64	86	0	150	7.061	.008**
	42.7%	57.3%	0.0%	100.0%		
Faridkot	42	108	0	150		
	28.0%	72.0%	0.0%	100.0%		
Total	106	194	0	300		
	35.3%	64.7%	0.0%	100.0%		

Source: Culled from Primary Data p-value ≤ 0.05 is significant denoted as*, p-value ≤ 0.01 is significant denoted as**, p-value > 0.05 is not significant denoted as ns.

The overall analysis of the Table 2 is indicating that 35.3 % of the respondents agreed that the jail, where they were housed, was overcrowded, whereas 64.7 % of the respondents **did not find** the jail to be overcrowded.

However, 42.7 % of the respondents of Kapurthala jail and 28.0% of the respondents of Faridkot jail **found** the

overcrowding in the jails. The **difference** of opinion was 14.7 between the responses of two jails. Nonetheless, 72.0 % of the respondents of Faridkot jail and 57.3% respondents Kapurthala jail **did not find** the overcrowding in the jails. Statistically **highly significant** difference in the responses of two Jails was seen indicating that more of respondents of **Kapurthala jail than Faridkot jail did not find overcrowding in the jails.**

Variable wise effects: KAPURTHALA JAIL

		Q3						Chi-Square	p-value	
		Yes	No	Don't Know	Total					
Age	Below 30	36	45.6%	43	54.4%	0	0.0%	79	2.421	0.298
	31 – 50	18	34.6%	34	65.4%	0	0.0%	52		
	Above 50	10	52.6%	9	47.4%	0	0.0%	19		
Gender	Male	43	39.4%	66	60.6%	0	0.0%	109	1.687	0.194
	Female	21	51.2%	20	48.8%	0	0.0%	41		
Type of Prisoner	Convicted	17	43.6%	22	56.4%	0	0.0%	39	0.018	0.892
	Under trial	47	42.3%	64	57.7%	0	0.0%	111		
Qualification	Illiterate	25	43.1%	33	56.9%	0	0.0%	58	0.532	0.766
	Up to High	25	45.5%	30	54.5%	0	0.0%	55		
	Secondary & Above	14	37.8%	23	62.2%	0	0.0%	37		
Profession	Govt. Job	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.160	0.763
	Farmer	17	47.2%	19	52.8%	0	0.0%	36		
	Business	10	34.5%	19	65.5%	0	0.0%	29		
	Unemployed	36	43.4%	47	56.6%	0	0.0%	83		
	Total	64	42.7%	86	57.3%	0	0.0%	150		

FARIDKOT JAIL

		Q3							Chi-Square	p-value
		Yes		No		Don't Know		Total		
Age	Below 30	24	35.8%	43	64.2%	0	0.0%	67	3.856	0.145
	31 – 50	14	23.0%	47	77.0%	0	0.0%	61		
	Above 50	4	18.2%	18	81.8%	0	0.0%	22		
Gender	Male	32	31.7%	69	68.3%	0	0.0%	101	2.081	0.149
	Female	10	20.4%	39	79.6%	0	0.0%	49		
Type of Prisoner	Convicted	20	26.0%	57	74.0%	0	0.0%	77	0.322	0.570
	Under trial	22	30.1%	51	69.9%	0	0.0%	73		
Qualification	Illiterate	26	26.8%	71	73.2%	0	0.0%	97	1.475	0.478
	Up to High	6	23.1%	20	76.9%	0	0.0%	26		
	Secondary & Above	10	37.0%	17	63.0%	0	0.0%	27		
Profession	Govt. Job	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.898	0.594
	Farmer	8	28.6%	20	71.4%	0	0.0%	28		
	Business	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	0	0.0%	10		
	Unemployed	30	27.5%	79	72.5%	0	0.0%	109		
	Total	42	28.0%	108	72.0%	0	0.0%	150		

Source: Culled from Primary Data p-value ≤ 0.05 is significant denoted as*, p-value ≤ 0.01 is significant denoted as**, p-value > 0.05 is not significant denoted as ns.

Table 3: Are you satisfied with the sleeping berth provided to you in the jail?

	q4			Total	Chi-Square	p-value
	Yes	No	Don't Know			
Kapurthala	93	51	6	150	3.709	.157
	62.0%	34.0%	4.0%	100.0%		
Faridkot	79	67	4	150		
	52.7%	44.7%	2.7%	100.0%		
Total	172	118	10	300		
	57.3%	39.3%	3.3%	100.0%		

Source: Culled from Primary Data p-value ≤ 0.05 is significant denoted as*, p-value ≤ 0.01 is significant denoted as**, p-value > 0.05 is not significant denoted as ns.

The overall analysis of the Table 3 is indicating that 57.3 % of the respondents were **satisfied with the sleeping berth** provided to them in the jail, whereas 29.3% of the respondents **were not satisfied with** the sleeping berths provided to them in the jail. However, 62.0 % of the respondents of Kapurthala jail and 52.7% of the respondents of Faridkot jail **were satisfied with the sleeping berths** provided to them in the jail. The **difference** of opinion was 9.3% between the responses of

two jails. Nonetheless, 44.7 % of the respondents of Faridkot jail and 34.0% respondents Kapurthala jail **were not satisfied** with the sleeping berths provided to them in the jail. **Statistically non-significant** difference in the responses of two Jails was seen however majority of the respondents of both Faridkot and Kapurthala jails were satisfied with the berths provided to them in the jail.

Variable wise effects: KAPURTHALA JAIL

		Q4							Chi-Square	p-value
		Yes		No		Don't Know		Total		
Age	Below 30	53	67.1%	22	27.8%	4	5.1%	79	5.322	0.256
	31 – 50	32	61.5%	19	36.5%	1	1.9%	52		
	Above 50	8	42.1%	10	52.6%	1	5.3%	19		
Gender	Male	72	66.1%	32	29.4%	5	4.6%	109	3.929	0.140
	Female	21	51.2%	19	46.3%	1	2.4%	41		
Type of Prisoner	Convicted	20	51.3%	19	48.7%	0	0.0%	39	6.442	.040*
	Under trial	73	65.8%	32	28.8%	6	5.4%	111		
Qualification	Illiterate	32	55.2%	24	41.4%	2	3.4%	58	4.961	0.291
	Up to High	36	65.5%	18	32.7%	1	1.8%	55		
	Secondary & Abv.	25	67.6%	9	24.3%	3	8.1%	37		
Profession	Govt. Job	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.579	0.733
	Farmer	24	66.7%	10	27.8%	2	5.6%	36		

	Business	16	55.2%	11	37.9%	2	6.9%	29		
	Unemployed	51	61.4%	30	36.1%	2	2.4%	83		
	Total	93	62.0%	51	34.0%	6	4.0%	150		

FARIDKOT JAIL

		Q4						Chi-Square	p-value	
		Yes		No		Don't Know				Total
Age	Below 30	38	56.7%	27	40.3%	2	3.0%	67	11.302	.023*
	31 – 50	36	59.0%	23	37.7%	2	3.3%	61		
	Above 50	5	22.7%	17	77.3%	0	0.0%	22		
Gender	Male	68	67.3%	29	28.7%	4	4.0%	101	32.176	.000*
	Female	11	22.4%	38	77.6%	0	0.0%	49		
Type of Prisoner	Convicted	32	41.6%	41	53.2%	4	5.2%	77	10.107	.006*
	Under trial	47	64.4%	26	35.6%	0	0.0%	73		
Qualification	Illiterate	46	47.4%	49	50.5%	2	2.1%	97	7.512	0.111
	Up to High	17	65.4%	7	26.9%	2	7.7%	26		
	Secondary &Abv	16	59.3%	11	40.7%	0	0.0%	27		
Profession	Govt. Job	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	3	7.583	0.270
	Farmer	18	64.3%	8	28.6%	2	7.1%	28		
	Business	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	0	0.0%	10		
	Unemployed	53	48.6%	54	49.5%	2	1.8%	109		
	Total	79	52.7%	67	44.7%	4	2.7%	150		

Source: Culled from Primary Data p-value ≤ 0.05 is significant denoted as*, p-value ≤ 0.01 is significant denoted as**, p-value > 0.05 is not significant denoted as ns.

Non-significant effects of all the variables, except Type of Prisoner, variable in Kapurthala jail; however majority of the respondents of the Kapurthala jail and Faridkot jail were satisfied with the sleeping berths provided to them in the jails. Type of prisoner variable had shown significant effects on responses in Kapurthala jail where **more of the under trials** than convicts **were not satisfied** with the sleeping berths provided to them in the jail.

In Faridkot jail, three of the variables; Age, Gender and Type of prisoner had shown significant effects whereas Qualification and Profession variables had shown non-significant effects. Interestingly, **younger in age, male and under trial respondents were satisfied with the sleeping berths provided to them.**

Table 4: Is the living unit where you are lodged attached with WC (Water Closet)?

	Q5			Total	Chi-Square	p-value
	Yes	No	Don't Know			
Kapurthala	127	23	0	150	1.038	.308
	84.7%	15.3%	0.0%	100.0%		
Faridkot	133	17	0	150		
	88.7%	11.3%	0.0%	100.0%		
Total	260	40	0	300		
	86.7%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%		

Source: Culled from Primary Data p-value ≤ 0.05 is significant denoted as*, p-value ≤ 0.01 is significant denoted as**, p-value > 0.05 is not significant denoted as ns.

The overall analysis of the Table 4 is indicating that 86.7 % of the respondents opined that the living units where they were lodged were attached **with the WC**, whereas 13.3% of the respondents opined that the living units where they were lodged **were not attached with the WC**. However, 88.7 % of the respondents of Faridkot jail and 84.7% of the respondents of Kapurthala jail stated that the living units where they were lodged were attached **with the WC**. The **difference** of opinion was 4.0% between the responses of two jails.

Nonetheless, 15.3 % of the respondents of Kapurthala jail and 11.3 % respondents Faridkot jail opined that the living units where they were lodged were not attached **with the WC**.

Statistically non-significant difference in the responses of two Jails was seen however majority of the respondents of both Faridkot and Kapurthala jails were of the opinion that living units were attached with WC.

Variable wise effects: KAPURTHALA JAIL

		Q5						Chi-Square	p-value	
		Yes		No		Don't Know				Total
Age	Below 30	61	77.2%	18	22.8%	0	0.0%	79	7.202	.027*
	31 – 50	48	92.3%	4	7.7%	0	0.0%	52		
	Above 50	18	94.7%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	19		
Gender	Male	88	80.7%	21	19.3%	0	0.0%	109	4.751	.029*
	Female	39	95.1%	2	4.9%	0	0.0%	41		
Type of Prisoner	Convicted	33	84.6%	6	15.4%	0	0.0%	39	0.000	0.992
	Under trial	94	84.7%	17	15.3%	0	0.0%	111		
Qualification	Illiterate	56	96.6%	2	3.4%	0	0.0%	58	10.358	.006*
	Up to High	42	76.4%	13	23.6%	0	0.0%	55		
	Secondary & Above	29	78.4%	8	21.6%	0	0.0%	37		
Profession	Govt. Job	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.512	0.473
	Farmer	33	91.7%	3	8.3%	0	0.0%	36		
	Business	23	79.3%	6	20.7%	0	0.0%	29		
	Unemployed	69	83.1%	14	16.9%	0	0.0%	83		
	Total	127	84.7%	23	15.3%	0	0.0%	150		

FARIDKOT JAIL

		Q5						Chi-Square	p-value	
		Yes		No		Don't Know				Total
Age	Below 30	56	83.6%	11	16.4%	0	0.0%	67	3.330	0.189
	31 - 50	56	91.8%	5	8.2%	0	0.0%	61		
	Above 50	21	95.5%	1	4.5%	0	0.0%	22		
Gender	Male	87	86.1%	14	13.9%	0	0.0%	101	1.966	0.161
	Female	46	93.9%	3	6.1%	0	0.0%	49		
Type of Prisoner	Convicted	70	90.9%	7	9.1%	0	0.0%	77	0.792	0.374
	Under trial	63	86.3%	10	13.7%	0	0.0%	73		
Qualification	Illiterate	84	86.6%	13	13.4%	0	0.0%	97	1.170	0.557
	Up to High	24	92.3%	2	7.7%	0	0.0%	26		
	Secondary & Above	25	92.6%	2	7.4%	0	0.0%	27		
Profession	Govt. Job	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.450	0.930
	Farmer	25	89.3%	3	10.7%	0	0.0%	28		
	Business	9	90.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	10		
	Unemployed	96	88.1%	13	11.9%	0	0.0%	109		
	Total	133	88.7%	17	11.3%	0	0.0%	150		

Source: Culled from Primary Data p-value ≤ 0.05 is significant denoted as*, p-value ≤ 0.01 is significant denoted as**, p-value > 0.05 is not significant denoted as ns.

Significant effects of three variables; Age, Gender and Qualification were found in Kapurthala jail signifying that more of senior in age, female and illiterate respondents than other sub group stated that their **living units were attached with WC**. Nonetheless, Type of Convict and Profession variable had shown non-significant effects on responses in Kapurthala jail

however, majority of the respondents of both the variables expressed that **their living units were attached with WC**. In Faridkot jail, non-significant effects were seen in all the variables, however, majority of the respondents agreed that their living units were attached with WC.

Table 5: Are you satisfied with the partition separating the bathrooms to maintain the privacy?

	q6			Total	Chi-Square	p-value
	Yes	No	Don't Know			
Kapurthala	118	32	0	150	3.992	.046*
	78.7%	21.3%	0.0%	100.0%		
Faridkot	131	19	0	150		
	87.3%	12.7%	0.0%	100.0%		

Total	249	51	0	300		
	83.0%	17.0%	0.0%	100.0%		

Source: Culled from Primary Data p-value ≤ 0.05 is significant denoted as*, p-value ≤ 0.01 is significant denoted as**, p-value > 0.05 is not significant denoted as ns.

The overall analysis of the Table 5 is indicating that 83.0 % of the respondents **were satisfied** with the partition separating the bathrooms to maintain the privacy, whereas 13.3% of the respondents opined that they **were not satisfied** with the partition separating the bathrooms to maintain the privacy. However, 87.3 % of the respondents of Faridkot jail and 78.7% of the respondents of Kapurthala jail stated that they **were satisfied** with the partition separating the bathrooms to maintain the privacy. The **difference** of opinion was 8.6%

between the responses of two jails. Nonetheless, 21.3 % of the respondents of Kapurthala jail and 12.7 % respondents Faridkot jail opined that they **were not satisfied** with the partition separating the bathrooms to maintain the privacy.

Statistically significant difference in the responses of two Jails was seen, signifying that more of respondents of Faridkot jail than Kapurthala jail **were satisfied** with the partition separating the bathrooms to maintain the privacy.

Variable wise effects: KAPURTHALA JAIL

		Q6						Chi-Square	p-value	
		Yes		No		Don't Know				Total
Age	Below 30	56	70.9%	23	29.1%	0	0.0%	79	6.092	.048*
	31 – 50	45	86.5%	7	13.5%	0	0.0%	52		
	Above 50	17	89.5%	2	10.5%	0	0.0%	19		
Gender	Male	82	75.2%	27	24.8%	0	0.0%	109	2.808	0.094
	Female	36	87.8%	5	12.2%	0	0.0%	41		
Type of Prisoner	Convicted	34	87.2%	5	12.8%	0	0.0%	39	2.276	0.131
	Under trial	84	75.7%	27	24.3%	0	0.0%	111		
Qualification	Illiterate	50	86.2%	8	13.8%	0	0.0%	58	6.797	.033*
	Up to High	37	67.3%	18	32.7%	0	0.0%	55		
	Secondary & Abv	31	83.8%	6	16.2%	0	0.0%	37		
Profession	Govt. Job	2	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	7.239	0.065
	Farmer	24	66.7%	12	33.3%	0	0.0%	36		
	Business	27	93.1%	2	6.9%	0	0.0%	29		
	Unemployed	65	78.3%	18	21.7%	0	0.0%	83		
	Total	118	78.7%	32	21.3%	0	0.0%	150		

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		Q6						Chi-Square	p-value	
		Yes		No		Don't Know				Total
Age	Below 30	57	85.1%	10	14.9%	0	0.0%	67	.770	0.681
	31 – 50	55	90.2%	6	9.8%	0	0.0%	61		
	Above 50	19	86.4%	3	13.6%	0	0.0%	22		
Gender	Male	89	88.1%	12	11.9%	0	0.0%	101	.172	0.678
	Female	42	85.7%	7	14.3%	0	0.0%	49		
Type of Prisoner	Convicted	69	89.6%	8	10.4%	0	0.0%	77	0.742	0.389
	Under trial	62	84.9%	11	15.1%	0	0.0%	73		
Qualification	Illiterate	82	84.5%	15	15.5%	0	0.0%	97	1.943	0.379
	Up to High	24	92.3%	2	7.7%	0	0.0%	26		
	Secondary & Above	25	92.6%	2	7.4%	0	0.0%	27		
Profession	Govt. Job	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.714	0.870
	Farmer	25	89.3%	3	10.7%	0	0.0%	28		
	Business	9	90.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	10		
	Unemployed	94	86.2%	15	13.8%	0	0.0%	109		
	Total	131	87.3%	19	12.7%	0	0.0%	150		

Source: Culled from Primary Data p-value ≤ 0.05 is significant denoted as*, p-value ≤ 0.01 is significant denoted as**, p-value > 0.05 is not significant denoted as ns.

Significant effects of two variables; Age and Qualifications were found in Kapurthala jail signifying that more of senior in

age respondents **were satisfied** with the partition separating the bathrooms to maintain the privacy against more of

respondents with **up to high school were dissatisfied with** the partition.

Nonetheless, Gender, Type of Convict and Profession variable had shown non-significant effects on responses in Kapurthala jail however, majority of the respondents of three

variables expressed that **they were satisfied** with the partition separating the bathrooms to maintain the privacy.

In Faridkot jail, non-significant effects were seen in all the variables, however, majority of the respondents agreed that they **were satisfied** with the partition separating the bathrooms to maintain the privacy.

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