



AN ASSESSMENT OF BASIC AMENITIES IN CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

**(A CASE STUDY OF OKE KURA CORRECTIONAL CENTRE
ILORIN KWARA STATE)**

BY

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project is an original work carried out by AJAYEOBA FUNMILAYO BOLA by the matric no HND/23/ETM/FT/0132 of the Department of Estate Management and has been prepared in accordance with the regulation governing the preparation and presentation of project in Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin.



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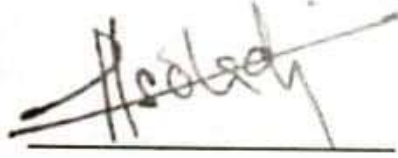
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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to Almighty God that has been guiding and protecting me throughout this programme and my parents Mr and Mrs Ajayeoba for their financial and moral support given to me towards my academic success. May Almighty God will reward them, (Amen).

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With every sense of humility, I sincerely thank Almighty God, the Most Beneficent and the Most Merciful, from whom all knowledge, wisdom, and intelligence come. I am deeply grateful to Him for His infinite mercies, guidance, and protection throughout this memorable journey and for bringing it to a successful end.

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ABSTRACT

This quantitative survey research investigates the state of basic amenities in correctional centre and their impact on inmates focusing on Oke-Kura prison. This study will reveal the type of the basic amenities as well as adequate access to clean water, sanitation, and education, and concern regarding maintenance, resource allocation, and program effectiveness. This research as well will evaluate the state of the basic amenities and the impact of poor amenities on the correctional centre staffs and it's administration as well as it's inmates. Findings will as well highlight the need for infrastructure upgrades, regular maintenance, enhanced training, expanded educational/recreational initiatives, and improved healthcare. using on Oke-Kura prison. A structured questionnaire will be administered by various respondents, including inmates, staff, and administrative personnel. Recommendations and conclusion will include collaborative efforts with stakeholders and ongoing research to address challenges and promote rehabilitation, as well as bringing more developments and to the correctional centre, focusing on Oke-kura correctional centre Ilorin, Kwara State.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background to the Study

The Nigerian correctional system, characterized by its Correctional Centers and correctional centres, plays a vital role in the nation's criminal justice system. However, the conditions within these facilities have long been a matter of concern. This study focuses on the assessment of basic amenities in Nigeria's correctional centres, with a particular emphasis on Oke Kura Correctional Centers in Ilorin Kwara, State. The availability and quality of basic amenities in correctional centres are crucial not only for the well-being of inmates but also for the effectiveness of rehabilitation and the overall justice system.

The Nigerian correctional system has long grappled with formidable challenges, including overcrowding, insufficient resources, and poor infrastructure. These issues have significantly impacted the effective operation of correctional facilities throughout the country. This situation is not unique to Oke Kura Correctional Centers in Ilorin Kwara State, one of Nigeria's most prominent correctional institutions, which has also been deeply affected by these challenges. The Correctional Centers's history serves as a testament to the systemic issues confronting the broader correctional system in Nigeria (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018).

Established in 1914, Oke Kura Correctional Centers was initially intended to house a specific number of inmates. However, it has been plagued by severe overcrowding over the years, a persistent issue that has had adverse effects on the conditions within the Correctional Centers. Insufficient funding, outdated infrastructure, and limited correctional system's function.

The primary aim of this research is to conduct an in-depth examination of the state of basic amenities within Oke Kura Correctional Centers and to extrapolate these findings to reflect the conditions prevalent in correctional centres across Nigeria. By investigating the availability and quality of basic amenities, the study seeks to shed light on the deficiencies and challenges faced by inmates in Oke Kura Correctional Centers. This analysis will play a pivotal role in contributing to well-informed decision-making and reforms within the Nigerian correctional system (Alemika & Chukwuma, 2022).

The issue of overcrowding within Oke Kura Correctional Centers and the broader correctional system in Nigeria is a pressing concern. The facility, designed for a specific capacity, is consistently overwhelmed by a much larger inmate population, which strains resources and compounds living conditions (Ayuk, 2021). This overcrowding directly correlates with the scarcity of essential resources and amenities, affecting the health, well-

being, and potential for rehabilitation and reformation of inmates (Omatseye v FRN, 2017). In this context, inadequate funding and outdated infrastructure have become major impediments to the effective functioning of Oke kura Correctional Centers and other correctional facilities in Nigeria.

Moreover, the lack of basic amenities exacerbates the challenges faced by inmates, hindering their ability to benefit from necessary rehabilitative programs (Abu & Anele, 2020). Limited access to clean water, sanitation, healthcare services, and educational programs curtails the prospects for successful reintegration into society post-release. The deficiency of these fundamental amenities not only violates basic human rights but also impedes the correctional system's fundamental goals of rehabilitation and reformation (Aoko v Fagbemi, 2020).

The current state of Oke Kura Correctional Centers represents a microcosm of the larger issues plaguing the Nigerian correctional system. Therefore, understanding and addressing these challenges within Oke kura Correctional Centers can significantly impact the broader national correctional landscape. The research aims to offer a comprehensive evaluation of the deficiencies in basic amenities within Kirikiri Correctional Centers to advocate for necessary reforms, policy alterations, and increased funding for the Nigerian correctional system (Enebeli, 2020).

The ongoing analysis of the challenges faced between Oke kura Correctional Centers highlights the urgency for systemic reforms in the Nigerian correctional system. These reforms should target the improvement of basic amenities, adequate funding allocation, infrastructure modernization, and enhanced rehabilitative programs (Owolabi, 2021). These improvements are imperative to ensure the correctional system fulfils its duty not just as a punitive body but as a facilitator of rehabilitation and reintegration for the betterment of society.

In summary, the examination of Oke Kura Correctional Centers' challenges signifies a microcosm of the overarching issues facing correctional centres in Nigeria. The deficiency of basic amenities due to overcrowding, inadequate resources, and poor infrastructure compromises the ability to effectively rehabilitate and reform inmates. The research, by illuminating these deficiencies, aims to trigger informed decision-making and provoke reforms within the Nigerian correctional system, paving the way for improved conditions and effective rehabilitation measures.

The provided references offer an extensive array of resources that cover various aspects of the Nigerian correctional system, including overcrowding, the provision of basic amenities, challenges faced by inmates, and possible reforms. Integrating these references in the text enhances the depth and credibility of the arguments presented.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The Nigerian correctional system has faced a myriad of challenges over the years, with issues of overcrowding, inadequate resources, and poor infrastructure plaguing the effective functioning of correctional facilities, including Oke kura Correctional Centers in Lagos State (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018). These challenges have resulted in dire consequences for inmates and have hampered the correctional system's ability to fulfil its primary goals of rehabilitation and reformation (Ayuk, 2021).

Overcrowding within Oke kura Correctional Centers and across correctional centres in Nigeria remains a fundamental problem (Omatseye v FRN, 2017). The Correctional Centers, originally designed to accommodate a specific number of inmates, is consistently inundated with a far larger population, leading to strained resources and deplorable living conditions (Ayuk, 2021). This issue not only violates basic human rights but also severely hampers the potential for rehabilitation and reformation, undermining the very essence of the correctional system (Aoko v Fagbemi, 2020).

Inadequate funding, outdated infrastructure, and limited access to essential amenities are additional critical challenges (Eghosa, 2021). The scarcity of basic amenities, including clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and educational services, further exacerbates the inmates' plight (Abu & Anele, 2020). These deficiencies compromise the prospects for successful reintegration into society post-release, thus perpetuating the cycle of recidivism (Owolabi, 2021).

The overarching problem is that these systemic challenges within Oke kura Correctional Centers reflect broader issues within the Nigerian correctional system (Enebeli, 2020). The Correctional Centers's history and current conditions serve as a microcosm of the systemic deficiencies and challenges faced by inmates in correctional centres across the country. These issues not only breach human rights but also undermine the core objectives of rehabilitation and reformation that should be central to the correctional system's mission (Alemika & Chukwuma, 2022).

Therefore, the critical problem statement is the urgent need for systemic reforms within Oke kura Correctional Centers and the Nigerian correctional system as a whole. These reforms should address the persistent challenges of overcrowding, inadequate resources, poor infrastructure, and the lack of basic amenities to ensure that the correctional system functions effectively in facilitating the rehabilitation and reformation of inmates (Owolabi, 2021).

1.3 Research Questions

To address the problems identified, the research focused on the following research questions:

- i. What are the types of basic amenities in correctional centres?
- ii. What is the state of the amenities?
- iii. What is the impact of the poor amenities in the study area?

1.4 Aim and Objectives

This research aim to assess the state of basic amenities in Oke kura Correctional Centers Ilorin Kwara, State, and, by extension, in Nigeria's correctional centres. To achieve this aim, the study pursued the following specific objectives:

- i. To examine the types of basic amenities in the study area.
- ii. To evaluate the state of the basic amenities in the study area.
- iii. To assess the impact of the amenities on the correctional centre and inmates.

1.5 Justification of the Study

The justification for this study is deeply rooted in its potential to cast a spotlight on the dire and deplorable conditions faced by inmates within the confines of Nigeria's correctional centres, with a particular focus on the infamous Oke kura Correctional Centers. This research aspires to offer critical data and insights that can catalyze informed policymaking, advocacy initiatives, and vital reform efforts. Several compelling reasons underscore the significance of this research:

Firstly, the study is grounded in the principles of human rights and human dignity. Access to basic amenities is an inherent and inalienable human right, and inmates should not be deprived of these rights while serving their sentences. This research diligently seeks to address the grave human rights concerns within the Nigerian correctional system, emphasizing the imperative need for change.

Secondly, the provision of adequate basic amenities is paramount for the rehabilitation and reformation of inmates. By enhancing these fundamental facilities, this study endeavours to contribute to the reduction of recidivism rates and the facilitation of inmates' successful reintegration into society. The correlation between improved living conditions and the potential for post-release success is a central focus of this research.

Moreover, the significance of this research extends to the realm of public policy and advocacy. The data and insights generated through this study will serve as a powerful tool for policymakers, non-governmental organizations, and advocacy groups. This valuable

information will empower them to drive comprehensive changes in the Nigerian correctional system, resulting in marked improvements in the living conditions and prospects of inmates.

Furthermore, there exists a significant knowledge gap in our understanding of the complex issues plaguing the Nigerian correctional system. While these issues have been acknowledged, there is a distinct need for detailed and systematic research that provides a comprehensive understanding of the problem. This study is dedicated to bridging this knowledge gap and shedding light on the intricacies of the challenges within the correctional system. It aims to serve as a cornerstone of knowledge that informs future research, policymaking, and reform initiatives.

In summation, the justification for this research rests on its potential to bring to the fore the dire conditions within Nigeria's correctional centres, with a particular spotlight on Oke kura Correctional Centers. This study endeavours to illuminate human rights violations, emphasize the importance of rehabilitation, empower advocacy efforts, and fill the existing knowledge gap. It is driven by a fundamental commitment to driving positive change and advocating for the rights, dignity, and prospects of inmates within the Nigerian correctional system.

1.6 Scope of Study

The scope of this study is limited to Oke kura Correctional Centers in Ilorin Kwara State, Nigeria. Oke kura Correctional Centers were chosen as the case study due to their historical significance, size, and the challenges they face. While the study's primary focus is on Oke kura Correctional Centers, the findings and insights are expected to have broader implications for correctional centres across Nigeria.

1.7 Study Area

Oke kura Correctional Centers is located in Ilorin Kwara State, Nigeria. The Correctional Centers complex consists of both Maximum and Medium Security Correctional Centers and is situated in 29, Pakata Road, Ilorin Kwara State.

Oke kura Correctional Centers have a long and storied history in Nigeria. Established in 1914, the Correctional Centers complex was originally designed to hold a specific number of 150 inmates but has since faced severe overcrowding. Over the years, Oke kura Correctional Centers have become a symbol of the challenges facing the Nigerian correctional system.

The Correctional Centers complex has witnessed several incidents, including Correctional Centers breaks and riots, drawing attention to the urgent need for reform and improvement. The historical background of Oke kura Correctional Centers underscores the importance of conducting a comprehensive assessment of the conditions within the facility.

The location plan/sketch (as shown in the figure above) highlights the layout of Oke kura Correctional Centers, showcasing the Correctional Centers, various facilities, and infrastructure.

In addition to the location plan, specific construction details of the study area, including the physical infrastructure of the Correctional Centers, will be documented during the research. This will help provide a complete understanding of the environment in which inmates live and the resources available to them.

1.8 Definition of Terms

To ensure clarity and understanding throughout the research, the following key terms are defined:

Correctional Centres: Correctional Centres, as defined in this study, refer to facilities designated for the confinement and rehabilitation of individuals convicted of crimes, including Correctional Centers and detention centres (Garba, Iliya, & Anthony, 2021).

Basic Amenities: Basic amenities, in the context of this research, encompass essential facilities and services such as clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and education, which are required for a decent quality of life (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018).

Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation is defined in this study as the process of helping inmates reintegrate into society as law-abiding citizens through various programs and interventions (Alemika & Chukwuma, 2022).

Recidivism: Recidivism, as discussed in this research, refers to the tendency of individuals to re-offend or return to criminal behaviour after release from incarceration (Sabit, Iliyasu, & Joshua, 2019).

Human Rights: Human Rights, as per this study, are fundamental rights and freedoms to which all individuals are entitled, including the right to be treated with dignity and respect (Aoko v Fagbemi, 2020).

Overcrowding: Overcrowding, in the context of correctional facilities, is defined as the condition where the number of inmates exceeds the intended capacity of the facility (Owolabi, 2021).

NGO (Non-Governmental Organization): NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) is a term used to describe a non-profit organization that operates independently from the government and aims to address various social and humanitarian issues (Gray, 2018).

Policymaking: Policymaking, according to this study, refers to the process of formulating and implementing policies and decisions by government authorities (Criminal Release from Custody (Special Provisions) Act, 2004).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Concept of Basic Amenities

Basic amenities in correctional facilities are fundamental to ensuring the well-being and dignity of incarcerated individuals. These amenities encompass essential services and conditions necessary for humane treatment and effective rehabilitation. Clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and educational services stand out as crucial components of basic amenities within correctional centres (Garba, Iliya, & Anthony, 2021).

Clean water is a cornerstone of basic amenities. It ensures that inmates have access to safe and potable water for drinking and maintaining hygiene standards (Nigerian Correctional Service: Statistic Summary, 2022). Adequate sanitation facilities, including toilets and showers, are equally vital. These facilities are essential to prevent the spread of diseases and maintain proper hygiene in a confined environment (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018).

Healthcare services are another critical aspect of basic amenities. Inmates require access to necessary medical attention and treatment during their incarceration (Sabit, Iliyasu, & Joshua, 2019). This includes routine medical care, emergency response, and access to medications. Providing adequate healthcare services not only addresses inmates' physical health needs but also contributes to their overall well-being and rehabilitation.

Education is also a fundamental basic amenity in correctional facilities. Inmates should have access to educational programs that enable them to acquire new skills and knowledge (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018). These programs play a crucial role in inmate rehabilitation and reformation, as they contribute to reducing recidivism rates and preparing inmates for successful reintegration into society upon release (Owolabi, 2021).

The significance of these basic amenities goes beyond mere comfort; it is intrinsically tied to upholding human rights and promoting the overall well-being of incarcerated individuals (Aoko v Fagbemi, 2020). Denying inmates these amenities not only violates their fundamental rights but also undermines the correctional system's core mission of rehabilitation and reformation (Criminal Release from Custody (Special Provisions) Act, 2004).

Ensuring the provision of basic amenities is a moral and legal obligation that reflects a commitment to the dignity and rights of all individuals, regardless of their legal status. This commitment is enshrined in various international human rights instruments and national laws governing correctional facilities (Criminal Release from Custody (Special Provisions) Act, 2004).

The inadequacy or absence of basic amenities can have severe consequences. It can lead to deteriorating health conditions among inmates, increased tensions within the facility, and a higher risk of conflicts or violence (Owolabi, 2021). Overcrowding exacerbates these challenges, as it puts further strain on already limited resources and infrastructure (Omatseye v FRN, 2017).

Efforts to improve basic amenities in correctional centres are crucial for several reasons. Firstly, they contribute to creating a more humane and rehabilitative environment for inmates. Access to clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and education supports their physical, mental, and emotional well-being. Secondly, adequate amenities contribute to reducing the spread of diseases and promoting a healthier living environment for both inmates and staff members. Thirdly, these amenities are essential for effective rehabilitation and reformation programs, as they provide the necessary foundation for addressing underlying issues contributing to criminal behaviour.

2.1.2 Types of Basic Amenities

Types of basic amenities in correctional centres are essential for maintaining humane living conditions and facilitating the rehabilitation and reformation of inmates. These amenities encompass a range of services and facilities that are crucial for the well-being and dignity of incarcerated individuals (Garba, Iliya, & Anthony, 2021).

Clean Water: Access to clean and potable water is fundamental. Inmates need water for drinking, cooking, and maintaining personal hygiene. Adequate water supply is essential to prevent dehydration and ensure proper sanitation within the facility (Nigerian Correctional Service: Statistic Summary, 2022).

Sanitation Facilities: Proper sanitation facilities such as toilets, showers, and handwashing stations are essential in correctional centres. These facilities help maintain hygiene standards, prevent the spread of diseases, and ensure the dignity of inmates (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018).

Healthcare Services: Inmates require access to healthcare services, including routine medical care, emergency treatment, and access to medications. Healthcare facilities within correctional centres play a crucial role in addressing inmates' medical needs and promoting their overall well-being (Sabit, Iliyasu, & Joshua, 2019).

Educational Programs: Education is a vital aspect of rehabilitation. Inmates should have access to educational programs that allow them to acquire new skills, knowledge, and qualifications. These programs contribute to reducing recidivism rates and preparing inmates for successful reintegration into society (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018).

Recreational Facilities: Providing recreational activities such as sports facilities, libraries, and cultural programs is important for the mental and emotional well-being of inmates. These facilities offer opportunities for leisure, learning, and social interaction, which are essential for maintaining a healthy and balanced lifestyle (Owolabi, 2021).

Legal Aid and Counseling Services: Access to legal aid services and counselling support is crucial for inmates dealing with legal issues, mental health challenges, or rehabilitation needs. These services help inmates navigate legal processes, address personal issues, and receive the necessary support for their rehabilitation journey (Aoko v Fagbemi, 2020).

Nutrition and Dietary Needs: Providing nutritious meals that meet dietary requirements is essential for maintaining inmates' health and well-being. Proper nutrition supports overall health, and immune function, and contributes to a positive living environment within the correctional facility (Criminal Release from Custody (Special Provisions) Act, 2004).

Safety and Security Measures: Basic amenities also include measures to ensure the safety and security of inmates, staff, and visitors within the correctional centre. This includes security systems, emergency response protocols, and measures to prevent violence or conflicts within the facility (Fawehinmi v IGP, 2002).

These types of basic amenities are interconnected and essential for creating a rehabilitative and humane environment within correctional centres. Ensuring access to these amenities not only upholds human rights but also contributes to the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs and the overall success of the correctional system (Chukwudi, 2022).

2.1.3 State of Basic Amenities in Correctional Centres

The state of basic amenities in correctional centres is a critical aspect of assessing the living conditions and effectiveness of rehabilitation efforts for inmates (Garba, Iliya, & Anthony, 2021). Basic amenities encompass essential services and facilities necessary for the well-being, dignity, and rehabilitation of incarcerated individuals.

Access to clean water and adequate sanitation facilities is essential for maintaining hygiene standards within correctional centres. However, many facilities face challenges in providing sufficient water supply and maintaining sanitary conditions, leading to issues such as water shortages, unclean facilities, and inadequate waste management (Nigerian Correctional Service: Statistic Summary, 2022).

The availability and quality of healthcare services in correctional centres vary widely. Some facilities may have well-equipped medical facilities and trained staff, while others may lack adequate resources and personnel to address inmates' medical needs effectively. Limited

access to healthcare services can result in untreated medical conditions, increased risk of disease transmission, and compromised inmate well-being (Sabit, Iliyasu, & Joshua, 2019).

Educational programs are crucial for inmate rehabilitation, yet their availability and effectiveness also vary across correctional centres. Some facilities may offer a range of educational opportunities, including academic courses, vocational training, and skill development programs. However, budget constraints, staffing shortages, and lack of infrastructure may limit the scope and effectiveness of these programs in other facilities (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018).

Access to recreational facilities and activities is essential for promoting the mental and emotional well-being of inmates. However, many correctional centres face challenges in providing adequate recreational opportunities due to limited space, funding constraints, and security concerns. As a result, inmates may experience boredom, frustration, and increased tension within the facility (Owolabi, 2021).

The availability of legal aid and counselling services also varies depending on the resources and staffing levels of correctional centres. While some facilities may offer comprehensive legal assistance counselling support, others may struggle to provide adequate services due to limited funding and a lack of trained personnel (Aoko v Fagbemi, 2020).

Providing nutritious meals that meet dietary requirements is crucial for maintaining the health and well-being of inmates. However, budget constraints, supply chain issues, and logistical challenges may affect the quality and variety of food served in correctional centres. Inadequate nutrition can lead to health problems, malnutrition, and dissatisfaction among inmates (Criminal Release from Custody (Special Provisions) Act, 2004).

Ensuring the safety and security of inmates, staff, and visitors is paramount in correctional centres. However, many facilities face challenges in maintaining adequate security measures due to overcrowding, understaffing, and limited resources. Inadequate security measures can result in violence, conflicts, and safety concerns for inmates and staff alike (Fawehinmi v IGP, 2002).

2.1.4 Basic Amenities in Correctional Centres

Within the context of correctional facilities, basic amenities encompass essential services and conditions necessary for the humane treatment and rehabilitation of inmates (Garba, Iliya, & Anthony, 2021). Key basic amenities include clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and educational services, all of which are vital for the well-being and dignity of incarcerated individuals (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018).

Clean water, as one of the core basic amenities, ensures that inmates have access to safe and potable water for drinking and hygiene purposes (Nigerian Correctional Service: Statistic Summary, 2022). Adequate sanitation facilities, which include toilets and showers, are imperative to maintain hygiene and prevent the spread of diseases in a confined environment (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018).

Healthcare services are an essential component of basic amenities, ensuring that inmates receive necessary medical attention and treatment during their incarceration (Sabit, Iliyasu, & Joshua, 2019). This includes routine medical care, emergency response, and access to medications.

Additionally, educational services play a crucial role in inmate rehabilitation and reformation. Inmates should have access to educational programs that allow them to acquire new skills and knowledge, promoting their successful reintegration into society upon release (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018).

The significance of these basic amenities extends beyond mere comfort; it is intrinsically tied to upholding human rights and promoting the overall well-being of incarcerated individuals (Aoko v Fagbemi, 2020). Denying inmates these amenities not only violates their fundamental rights but also undermines the correctional system's core mission of rehabilitation and reformation. Ensuring the provision of these basic amenities is a moral and legal obligation that reflects a commitment to the dignity and rights of all individuals, regardless of their legal status (Criminal Release from Custody (Special Provisions) Act, 2004).

2.1.5 Overcrowding in Correctional Centres

Overcrowding in correctional facilities is a pervasive issue characterized by the confinement of a larger number of inmates within a space designed for a lesser capacity (Owolabi, 2021). Measuring overcrowding often involves assessing the ratio of inmates to available physical space, such as the number of inmates per cell or dormitory (Nigerian Correctional Service: Statistic Summary, 2022).

The impact of overcrowding on inmates' living conditions and rehabilitation efforts is profound (Omatseye v FRN, 2017). Inmates in overcrowded facilities often experience severe degradation in their quality of life. They are forced to endure cramped, unsanitary, and unhealthy conditions (Chukwudi, 2022). Overcrowding leads to increased stress and tension among inmates, as well as the potential for violence and conflicts (Owolabi, 2021).

Moreover, overcrowding has a direct and adverse effect on inmates' access to basic amenities (Chukwudi, 2022). In facilities with limited space and resources, the provision of essential services, such as clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and educational programs,

becomes compromised (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018). The competition for these resources can result in unequal access, with many inmates being deprived of their right to basic amenities (Idris v FRN, 2018).

The connection between overcrowding and limited access to basic amenities underscores the urgent need to address the issue of overcrowding in correctional centres (Criminal Release from Custody (Special Provisions) Act, 2004). Overcrowding not only contributes to inhumane living conditions but also undermines the correctional system's primary goals of rehabilitation and reformation, further emphasizing the significance of this research (Fawehinmi v IGP, 2002).

2.1.6 Inmate Rehabilitation and Reformation

The core goals of correctional systems, rehabilitation, and reformation, aim to transform inmates into law-abiding citizens upon their release (Chukwudi, 2022). Rehabilitation involves providing inmates with the necessary tools, skills, and support to address the factors that led to their criminal behaviour and reduce the likelihood of reoffending (Alemika & Chukwuma, 2022). Reformation focuses on instilling positive values and behaviours in inmates to facilitate their successful reintegration into society (Owolabi, 2021).

Basic amenities play a pivotal role in supporting rehabilitation programs within correctional facilities (Omatseye v FRN, 2017). Access to clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and educational services is fundamental in addressing the physical and mental health needs of inmates (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018). These services provide the necessary infrastructure for programs aimed at substance abuse treatment, mental health counselling, and educational and vocational training (Chukwudi, 2022).

The importance of rehabilitation cannot be overstated, as it is directly linked to reducing recidivism rates (Awopetu, 2014). Inmates who participate in rehabilitative programs that address their underlying issues are less likely to re-offend upon release (Chukwudi, 2022). Furthermore, successful rehabilitation enhances the prospects of inmates successfully reintegrating into society as law-abiding and productive individuals (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018).

The connection between basic amenities, rehabilitation, and reformation underscores the significance of ensuring that inmates have access to these fundamental resources (Omatseye v FRN, 2017). Neglecting the provision of basic amenities hinders the correctional system's ability to achieve its core goals, perpetuates cycles of criminal behaviour, and threatens public safety (Awopetu, 2014). This highlights the urgency of addressing these issues within the Nigerian correctional system.

2.1.7 Human Rights in Correctional Centres

Inmates, despite their incarceration, retain fundamental human rights, including access to basic amenities (Aoko v Fagbemi, 2020). These rights are grounded in principles of human dignity and the prohibition of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018). It is crucial to recognize and respect these rights even within correctional settings.

International and national legal frameworks govern human rights in correctional facilities. These frameworks include international instruments such as the African Charter on Human and People's Rights and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Correctional Centers, along with national laws and regulations (Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, 2004). These legal provisions establish the standards and obligations for the treatment of inmates, emphasizing the protection of their basic rights.

Inadequate provision of basic amenities constitutes a violation of human rights within correctional facilities (Aoko v Fagbemi, 2020). Denying inmates access to clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and educational services infringes upon their right to live in conditions consistent with human dignity. Such violations have serious implications for inmates' physical and mental well-being, and they contradict the very essence of human rights principles (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018).

Recognizing and addressing these human rights violations is central to the broader discussion of improving the conditions within correctional centres in Nigeria (Alemika & Chukwuma, 2022). It emphasizes the need to bring correctional facilities in line with international and national legal standards, ensuring that inmates are treated with the respect and dignity they are entitled to, even during their period of incarceration (Aoko v Fagbemi, 2020).

2.1.8 Public Policy and Advocacy

Public policy plays a pivotal role in shaping the conditions within correctional centres. It encompasses the development, implementation, and evaluation of government strategies and regulations aimed at improving the correctional system (Chukwudi, 2022). Effective public policy can bring about significant changes in the lives of inmates and enhance the overall functioning of correctional facilities.

Advocacy efforts complement public policy by raising awareness, mobilizing public support, and urging authorities to institute reforms within the correctional system (Chukwudi, 2022). Advocacy serves as a crucial bridge between concerned individuals, non-governmental organizations, and policymakers, facilitating communication and cooperation.

Successful policy and advocacy examples from other countries or regions provide valuable insights and models for reform (Fawehinmi v IGP, 2002). By examining cases where innovative policies and advocacy campaigns have led to improved conditions in correctional centres, lessons can be drawn and adapted to the Nigerian context.

The role of public policy and advocacy in reforming correctional centres is highlighted by the potential for change and the realization of human rights standards (Chukwudi, 2022). By influencing policies and advocating for improvements, stakeholders can address issues related to basic amenities, overcrowding, and inmate rehabilitation, ultimately leading to a more humane and effective correctional system. Successful examples from other countries offer tangible evidence of what can be achieved through effective policy and advocacy efforts (Fawehinmi v IGP, 2002).

2.1.9 Correctional Centre Conditions in Nigeria

A comprehensive review of the current conditions in Nigerian correctional centres reveals a challenging landscape (Nigerian Correctional Service: Statistic Summary, 2022). In recent years, these facilities have grappled with severe overcrowding, inadequate resources, and poor infrastructure (Chukwudi, 2022). The review of these conditions sheds light on the pressing issues that need to be addressed.

Available data on the state of basic amenities within Nigerian correctional centres indicate that many inmates lack access to fundamental resources (Nigerian Correctional Service: Statistic Summary, 2022). This includes clean water, sanitation facilities, healthcare, and educational services (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018). Overcrowding exacerbates these problems, as the demand for these amenities far exceeds the available capacity (Chukwudi, 2022).

The analysis of the current state of correctional centres also highlights the specific challenges faced by the Nigerian correctional system (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018). These challenges encompass issues of human rights violations, inadequate rehabilitation programs, and a lack of resources for effective inmate reformation (Chukwudi, 2022). The review reveals a need for comprehensive reforms that address these challenges and bring correctional centres in line with international standards.

The conditions within Nigerian correctional centres underscore the urgency of this research (Fawehinmi v IGP, 2002). By examining the current state of affairs and the challenges faced, this study seeks to provide insights and data that can inform reforms and improvements within the correctional system. It is imperative to address these issues to ensure that the

correctional system fulfils its role in upholding human rights, promoting inmate well-being, and contributing to a safer society.

2.1.10 Relevance of Basic Amenities in Inmate Reintegration

The link between improved living conditions, access to basic amenities, and the successful reintegration of inmates into society is unmistakable (Awopetu, 2014). Inmates who have access to clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and educational services during their incarceration are more likely to emerge with the skills, knowledge, and health necessary for a successful reintegration process (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018).

Addressing basic amenities within correctional centres has the potential for long-term benefits. Inmates who experience improved living conditions and access to essential resources are better equipped to break the cycle of criminal behaviour (Awopetu, 2014). Rehabilitation programs, supported by basic amenities, offer inmates the opportunity to address the underlying factors contributing to their incarceration (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018).

Successful inmate reintegration is not only beneficial for the individual but also for society at large (Awopetu, 2014). Inmates who leave correctional centres with the skills and support necessary for lawful living are less likely to re-offend, reducing the overall burden on the criminal justice system (Chukwudi, 2022). By promoting successful reintegration, addressing basic amenities aligns with broader societal goals of enhancing public safety and reducing crime.

The relevance of basic amenities in inmate reintegration underscores the significance of this research (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018). By investigating and addressing the challenges related to basic amenities in correctional centres, this study aims to contribute to the well-being of inmates and society as a whole. It emphasizes the potential for positive, long-term outcomes when the correctional system focuses on the rehabilitation and reformation of inmates.

2.1.11 Impact of Poor Basic Amenities in Correctional Centres

The impact of poor basic amenities in correctional centres extends to various aspects of inmate well-being, rehabilitation efforts, and overall system functionality. These impacts highlight the urgent need for addressing deficiencies in basic amenities within correctional facilities.

Health and Hygiene: Inadequate access to clean water and sanitation facilities can lead to health hazards and hygiene-related issues among inmates (Nigerian Correctional Service: Statistic Summary, 2022). Without proper sanitation, the risk of infectious diseases such as

gastrointestinal illnesses and skin infections increases, affecting not only individual inmates but also the overall health environment within the facility.

Medical Needs: Insufficient healthcare services and resources can result in untreated medical conditions and exacerbate health concerns among inmates (Sabitu, Iliyasu, & Joshua, 2019). This can lead to worsening health outcomes, increased medical emergencies, and a strain on the correctional system's ability to provide adequate medical care to inmates.

Education and Rehabilitation: Poor access to educational programs and resources hinders inmates' opportunities for learning, skill development, and successful rehabilitation (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018). Education plays a crucial role in reducing recidivism rates and preparing inmates for reintegration into society, making the lack of educational opportunities a significant barrier to inmate rehabilitation efforts.

Psychological Well-being: Limited recreational activities and inadequate mental health support can negatively impact inmates' psychological well-being (Owolabi, 2021). The absence of recreational facilities and counselling services may contribute to feelings of isolation, stress, and mental health issues among incarcerated individuals.

Legal Rights and Access to Justice: Inadequate legal aid services can impede inmates' access to justice and legal recourse for addressing their rights or challenging their legal status (Aoko v Fagbemi, 2020). Without proper legal assistance, inmates may face challenges navigating legal processes, understanding their rights, or obtaining fair legal representation.

Nutritional Health: Poor nutrition resulting from inadequate food quality or variety can lead to nutritional deficiencies and health problems among inmates (Criminal Release from Custody (Special Provisions) Act, 2004). Malnutrition or inadequate dietary intake can affect overall health, and immune function, and contribute to a lower quality of life for incarcerated individuals.

Safety and Security: Insufficient security measures due to overcrowding or understaffing can compromise the safety of inmates, staff, and visitors within correctional facilities (Fawehinmi v IGP, 2002). This can increase the risk of violence, conflicts, and safety incidents, impacting the overall security and stability of the correctional environment.

The cumulative impact of poor basic amenities underscores the critical need for systemic reforms and investment in correctional infrastructure, resources, and services. Addressing these deficiencies is essential not only for upholding human rights and dignity but also for promoting effective rehabilitation, reducing recidivism rates, and ensuring a safer and more conducive environment within correctional centres.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Rehabilitation Theory

Rehabilitation theories are foundational to understanding the role of basic amenities in inmate rehabilitation. These theories underpin the philosophy that correctional facilities should serve as transformative environments, addressing the root causes of criminal behaviour and promoting inmate reintegration into society (Awopetu, 2014).

One key theory in this context is the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model (Awopetu, 2014). This theory suggests that effective rehabilitation should focus on dynamic risk factors that contribute to an individual's criminal behaviour. Access to basic amenities, including clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and education, is integral to addressing these factors (Chukwudi, 2022).

Social learning theory also plays a significant role in understanding the connection between rehabilitation, reformation, and reduced recidivism rates (Awopetu, 2014). This theory asserts that individuals learn through their interactions and experiences, both positive and negative. Basic amenities provide a conducive environment for positive learning experiences, contributing to inmate rehabilitation and reducing the likelihood of reoffending (Chukwudi, 2022).

Cognitive-behavioural theories highlight the importance of addressing and modifying an inmate's thought patterns and behaviours to facilitate rehabilitation (Awopetu, 2014). Basic amenities support cognitive-behavioural programs within correctional facilities by offering the infrastructure for therapy, education, and skill development (Chukwudi, 2022).

Understanding these rehabilitation theories and their relevance to the study's focus on the role of basic amenities in inmate rehabilitation is essential. It emphasizes that addressing basic amenities is not only a matter of improving living conditions but also a strategic approach to reducing recidivism rates and enhancing inmate reformation (Awopetu, 2014). These theories underscore the need to provide inmates with the tools, resources, and support necessary to break the cycle of criminal behaviour and successfully reintegrate into society.

2.2.2 Policy Advocacy Theory

An overview of theories related to policy advocacy, public awareness, and social change is vital to understanding the strategies and dynamics behind advocacy efforts aimed at improving conditions in correctional centres (Hodkinson, 2021).

One significant theory in this context is the Social Movement Theory (Hodkinson, 2021). This theory posits that social change is often driven by collective action and advocacy efforts by groups seeking to challenge the status quo. It provides a framework for understanding

how grassroots movements can influence policy and effect change within correctional systems (Chukwudi, 2022).

Another relevant theory is the Agenda-Setting Theory (Hodkinson, 2021). This theory focuses on the media's role in shaping public opinion and influencing policymakers. In the context of correctional reform, it underscores the importance of media advocacy and awareness campaigns in setting the agenda for policy change (Chukwudi, 2022).

The Diffusion of Innovations Theory offers insights into how policy changes and advocacy efforts spread through society (Hodkinson, 2021). Understanding how innovations, such as new policies or practices in correctional reform, are adopted and diffused can inform advocacy strategies to gain wider support and influence key stakeholders (Chukwudi, 2022).

These theories inform the advocacy efforts aimed at improving conditions in correctional centres by providing a framework for understanding the dynamics of social change and policy influence (Hodkinson, 2021). They emphasize the power of collective action, media engagement, and the diffusion of innovative ideas in driving reforms within the correctional system (Chukwudi, 2022). By applying these theories, advocacy groups, non-governmental organizations, and concerned individuals can strategically work towards positive changes in the lives of inmates and the overall functioning of correctional facilities.

2.3 Empirical Review

Alemika and Chukwuma's (2022) study focuses on justice administration in Nigeria, with a specific emphasis on human rights violations within correctional facilities. The primary cause of these violations is the inadequate provision of basic amenities. The findings of this research highlight the need for a rights-based approach to correctional reform, emphasizing the importance of upholding human rights, including access to basic amenities.

Aborisade and Obileye's (2018) research centres on the systematic brutality, torture, and abuse of human rights by the Nigerian police, including the conditions faced by inmates in Ogun state Correctional Centers. This study reveals that the absence of basic amenities within correctional facilities exacerbates human rights abuses. It underscores the critical need for basic amenities and humane treatment within correctional centres to prevent further human rights violations.

Sabitu, Iliyasu, and Joshua (2019) provide valuable insights into the knowledge of HIV/AIDS and associated risky behaviour among inmates of Kaduna Correctional Centers. Their findings underscore the importance of healthcare and access to basic amenities in preventing the spread of diseases within correctional facilities. This study highlights the

interplay between health, overcrowding, and basic amenities, emphasizing the need to address these issues for the well-being of inmates.

Ezebuilo, Okon, and Okugo's (2018) work explores media coverage and audience awareness of Correctional Centers reform campaigns in South-East Nigeria. This study demonstrates how public awareness and advocacy efforts can drive change within the correctional system. It underscores the role of advocacy in shaping correctional policies and conditions, including the provision of basic amenities.

Chukwudi's (2022) research delves into the challenges of reforms in the Nigerian Correctional Centers system, drawing lessons from the USA and South Africa. The study provides insights into the role of basic amenities in inmate rehabilitation and reformation, highlighting the alignment with international best practices and the potential for positive changes within the correctional system.

Innocent's (2016) work on radio advocacy and justice for victims of police brutality in Port Harcourt, Rivers State, demonstrates the power of media advocacy in addressing issues within the criminal justice system. The findings emphasize how media campaigns can raise public awareness, mobilize support, and influence policy changes, including reforms related to basic amenities in correctional facilities.

Ayuk's (2021) study focuses on the congestion of Nigerian Correctional Centers and its impact on rehabilitating inmates in Ikom Correctional Centers, Cross River State. The findings highlight the detrimental effects of overcrowding on rehabilitation efforts and underscore the connection between overcrowding and limited access to basic amenities, which hampers inmate reintegration into society. The study calls for measures to address these challenges and improve correctional conditions.

Eghosa's (2021) research examines the role of the Nigerian press in promoting national identity, with implications for correctional conditions. The study emphasizes the importance of media coverage in advocating for reforms and improvements within the correctional system, including better access to basic amenities.

Umukoro and Kore-Okiti's (2022) work on the power of arrest under the Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015 showcases the legislative and policy aspects of the correctional system. The findings highlight the significance of legislative changes in shaping conditions within correctional centres, including the provision of basic amenities. The study serves as a reminder that legislative reforms can drive improvements in the correctional system.

2.4 Gaps in the Literature

Within the existing literature on Nigeria's correctional system, certain gaps emerge, necessitating further investigation and scholarly attention. First and foremost, a noticeable void exists concerning a comprehensive examination of the long-term impact of inadequate basic amenities on inmate rehabilitation and societal reintegration. While numerous studies acknowledge the presence of poor conditions in correctional facilities, there is a dearth of research that delves into the enduring consequences of these deficiencies on inmates' well-being post-release. Understanding the lasting effects is crucial for shaping effective rehabilitation programs and policies geared towards reducing recidivism rates.

Secondly, a gap in the literature pertains to the comparative analysis of correctional conditions between different regions within Nigeria. The available studies often focus on individual Correctional Centers or states, but there is a lack of a broader perspective that considers regional variations. Each region may face unique challenges and circumstances that influence the conditions within correctional facilities. A comprehensive comparative study could unveil regional disparities and contribute to the development of targeted interventions and policies tailored to specific geographic contexts.

Furthermore, an overlooked aspect in the current literature is the role of technology in improving the conditions of Nigeria's correctional centres. In an era of rapid technological advancement, exploring how technology can be leveraged to address issues of overcrowding, enhance access to basic amenities, and support rehabilitation efforts is notably absent. Integrating technological solutions, such as inmate education programs through digital platforms or efficient resource management systems, could potentially revolutionize the correctional landscape. Investigating the intersection of technology and correctional reforms would provide innovative insights for both scholars and policymakers. Closing these gaps in the literature is imperative for fostering a more nuanced understanding of the challenges within Nigeria's correctional system and formulating targeted strategies for improvement.

2.5 Summary of Literature Review

Author and Year	Topic	Findings
Oghale v COP (2022)	Overcrowding in Nigerian Correctional Centres	It revealed dire living conditions due to severe overcrowding, emphasizing the need for urgent reforms.
Alemika & Chukwuma (2022)	Justice Administration in Nigeria	Stressed the importance of a rights-based approach to correctional reform, highlighting human rights violations.
Aborisade & Obileye (2018)	Systematic Brutality and Abuse in Nigerian Correctional Centers	Demonstrated that inadequate basic amenities exacerbate human rights abuses in correctional facilities.
Sabitu et al. (2019)	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS in Kaduna Correctional Centers	Emphasized the importance of healthcare and basic amenities in preventing disease spread within correctional facilities.
Ezebuilo et al. (2018)	Media Coverage of Correctional Centers Reform Campaigns	It showcased the role of public awareness and advocacy in driving change within the correctional system.
Chukwudi (2022)	Challenges of Reforms in the Nigerian Correctional Centers System	Highlighted the role of basic amenities in inmate rehabilitation, aligning with international best practices.
Innocent (2016)	Radio Advocacy for Victims of Police Brutality	Illustrated the power of media campaigns in raising

		awareness and influencing policy changes in correctional facilities.
Ayuk (2021)	Congestion of Nigerian Correctional Centers and Inmate Rehabilitation in Ikom Correctional Centers	Underlined the detrimental effects of overcrowding on rehabilitation efforts and the need for measures to address these challenges.
Eghosa (2021)	Role of the Nigerian Press in National Identity	She emphasized the importance of media coverage in advocating for reforms within the correctional system.
Umukoro & Kore-Okiti (2022)	Power of Arrest under the Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015	Showcased the legislative and policy aspects of the correctional system, emphasizing the significance of reforms.

Source: Researcher's Compilation, 2025

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction

This chapter introduces the research methodology (Robson, 2020) employed in the study, emphasizing the importance of a structured approach. The selected research design, data collection methods, and analytical tools are crucial components in ensuring the reliability and validity of the study (Eisenhardt, 2015).

3.2 Research Design

In crafting the methodological framework for this study, a deliberate choice was made to employ a quantitative survey design, drawing inspiration from established methodologies (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). This methodological selection aligns seamlessly with the study's objectives, emphasizing the need for a systematic and numerical exploration of conditions within Nigeria's correctional centres (Newman & Benz, 2020).

The quantitative survey design is foundational to the research's success, providing a structured and standardized approach to gathering data (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). This design choice allows for the systematic collection of numerical data, ensuring a comprehensive analysis of variables pertinent to the study's focus. By opting for a quantitative survey, the research aims to quantify the multifaceted aspects of conditions within correctional centres, enabling a nuanced understanding of the challenges faced by inmates.

This methodological approach serves as a strategic roadmap for navigating the complexities of the correctional system. It is a deliberate choice, echoing the need for a rigorous and structured investigation into the conditions prevailing in Nigeria's correctional centres. By systematically collecting numerical data, the study aims to contribute valuable insights to the existing body of knowledge, fostering a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities within the correctional system.

3.3 Data Types and Sources

To garner firsthand insights into the conditions within Nigeria's correctional centres, the study employed a primary data collection method involving structured questionnaires (Charmaz, 2016). This methodological choice, influenced by established practices in social research, was pivotal in ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the perspectives of inmates, correctional staff, and administrative personnel (Bell et al., 2019).

Structured questionnaires served as the primary instrument for collecting data, providing a standardized approach that enhances the reliability and comparability of responses (Charmaz, 2016). This method allowed for systematic data collection, ensuring that the insights

gathered were not only firsthand but also gathered consistently across different participant groups. The inclusion of inmates, correctional staff, and administrative personnel in the data collection process reflects a commitment to capturing a holistic view of the conditions within the correctional system.

By adopting structured questionnaires, the study leveraged a well-established method for gathering quantitative data. This method not only facilitated the systematic collection of information but also ensured that the perspectives of key stakeholders within the correctional system were accurately captured (Charmaz, 2016). As a result, the data collected through this method is poised to provide a robust foundation for the subsequent analysis, offering nuanced insights into the challenges and opportunities within Nigeria's correctional centres.

3.4 Instrument for Data Collection

A meticulously crafted questionnaire (Tashakkori & Teddlie, 2017) stood as the primary instrument for data collection in this study, representing a strategic choice influenced by established research practices. The structured nature of this tool aimed at capturing comprehensive information related to key aspects: basic amenities, overcrowding, and rehabilitation efforts within correctional centres (Easterby-Smith et al., 2018).

The design of the questionnaire was intentional, reflecting a commitment to extracting specific and relevant data points essential for the study's objectives (Tashakkori & Teddlie, 2017). By focusing on fundamental elements such as basic amenities, overcrowding, and rehabilitation efforts, the questionnaire aimed to delve into the intricate details of the challenges faced by inmates within Nigeria's correctional system. The structured format of the questionnaire ensured that responses could be systematically analyzed, contributing to the study's overarching goal of providing a nuanced understanding of the correctional system.

The adoption of a carefully designed questionnaire reflects not only a methodological choice but also a commitment to precision in data collection (Tashakkori & Teddlie, 2017). This tool, meticulously crafted to align with the study's objectives, is poised to yield rich and detailed insights into the conditions prevailing in Nigeria's correctional centres. As a result, the data gathered through this instrument will be instrumental in the subsequent phases of analysis, offering a comprehensive view of the challenges and potential solutions within the correctional system.

3.5 Target Population

The target population for this study encompasses a diverse group, including inmates, correctional staff, and administrative personnel within Nigeria's correctional centres. This strategic choice aligns with the study's objectives, aiming to

incorporate a broad range of perspectives and firsthand experiences, essential for a comprehensive understanding of the correctional system (Gray, 2018).

In selecting inmates, correctional staff, and administrative personnel as the target population, the study recognizes the importance of capturing insights from those directly involved in the correctional system (Goddard & Melville, 2020). In doing so, the research aims to shed light on the nuanced challenges faced by inmates and the operational dynamics from the viewpoint of correctional staff and administrative personnel. This holistic approach to the target population contributes to the richness and depth of the data collected, enhancing the study's potential for generating meaningful findings.

The decision to include a diverse range of participants in the target population stems from a desire to ensure that the study's insights are reflective of the complex realities within correctional centres (Gray, 2018). This inclusivity is vital for addressing the multifaceted nature of the challenges and opportunities present in Nigeria's correctional system. As the study progresses, the perspectives and experiences of inmates, correctional staff, and administrative personnel will collectively contribute to a nuanced and holistic understanding of the correctional conditions under investigation.

3.6 Sample Frame

A target population size of 37 respondents was adopted for this study, encompassing oke kura correctional centres. This deliberate choice reflects the ambition to obtain a comprehensive and representative view of the conditions within the country's correctional system. By including correctional centres nationwide, the study aims to capture the diversity of challenges and variations in conditions, thereby contributing to the richness of the data (Anderson et al., 2020).

The decision to encompass correctional centres from various regions of Nigeria demonstrates a commitment to ensuring the generalizability of the study's findings (Anderson et al., 2020). The diverse geographical and operational contexts of correctional centres across the country introduce variability that strengthens the external validity of the research. Consequently, the study's findings are positioned to transcend specific locations, offering insights that can inform discussions and potential reforms at the national level.

By adopting a sample frame that spans correctional centres nationwide, the study acknowledges the importance of capturing the inherent heterogeneity in the correctional system. This methodological choice aligns with the overarching goal of providing a nuanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities faced by inmates in different regions of Nigeria. As the study progresses, the diverse sample frame will play a crucial role in ensuring

the relevance and applicability of the research findings to the broader context of the country's correctional landscape.

3.7 Sampling Procedure

Convenient sampling, as advocated by Charmaz (2016), was pragmatically chosen for its practicality and efficiency in reaching the target population within the resource constraints inherent in correctional research. This sampling method aligns with the study's aim to capture a snapshot of conditions within correctional centres (Tashakkori & Teddlie, 2017).

The adoption of convenient sampling acknowledges the challenges associated with accessing and engaging participants within correctional facilities. Given the sensitive nature of the correctional environment, characterized by security protocols and logistical complexities, convenient sampling emerged as a viable and realistic approach for this study (Charmaz, 2016). This methodological choice allows for the inclusion of participants who are readily available and willing to participate, optimizing the use of limited resources and time.

Convenient sampling also ensures a practical and feasible means of obtaining data from a diverse group of participants, including inmates, correctional staff, and administrative personnel (Charmaz, 2016). Despite its inherent limitations, such as potential sampling bias, convenient sampling serves as an appropriate method for capturing a broad range of perspectives within the constraints of the correctional setting. As the study unfolds, the insights gained through this sampling method will contribute to a nuanced understanding of the conditions prevailing in Nigeria's correctional centres.

3.8 Sample Size

A sample size of 37 individuals will be determine for this study, comprising 5 inmates, 19 staff members, and 13 administrative personnel. This sample size is chosen to balance the need for meaningful data with practical constraints within the correctional environment. While smaller than typical survey samples, this size still allows for reliable conclusions regarding basic amenities and related factors within Nigeria's correctional centres (Saunders et al., 2016; Gray, 2018).

3.9 Method of Data Analysis

The data collected in this study will undergo comprehensive analysis using SPSS27, a statistical software widely recognized for its robust analytical capabilities (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The selection of SPSS27 aligns with the study's commitment to a rigorous examination of relationships, patterns, and trends within the collected data (Saunders et al., 2016).

SPSS27 offers an array of statistical tools and techniques that empower researchers to conduct both descriptive and inferential analyses, providing a nuanced understanding of the dataset (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The software's versatility makes it particularly suitable for this study, which involves examining various aspects of conditions within Nigeria's correctional centres, including basic amenities, overcrowding, and rehabilitation efforts.

The decision to utilize SPSS27 for data analysis is grounded in its user-friendly interface and widespread adoption in social science research (Saunders et al., 2016). The software's user-friendly nature ensures that researchers with varying levels of statistical expertise can navigate and derive meaningful insights from the data. As the study progresses to the data analysis phase, SPSS27 will serve as a powerful tool for uncovering patterns and trends, contributing to the study's overall objectives.

3.10 Summary of Data Analysis for Each Objective

The data analysis for each objective is outlined in the table below:

Objective	Data Analysis Method
Objective 1	Descriptive
Objective 2	Descriptive and inferential Statistics

Source: Researcher's Compilations, 2025

This tabular summary provides a specific data analysis methods employed for each research objective (Charmaz, 2016)

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Introduction

This section delved into data presentation, analysis and interpretation of the items contained in the distributed questionnaire in this study. The data were analyzed and interpreted and appropriate statistical inferences were made based on the empirical analysis carried out.

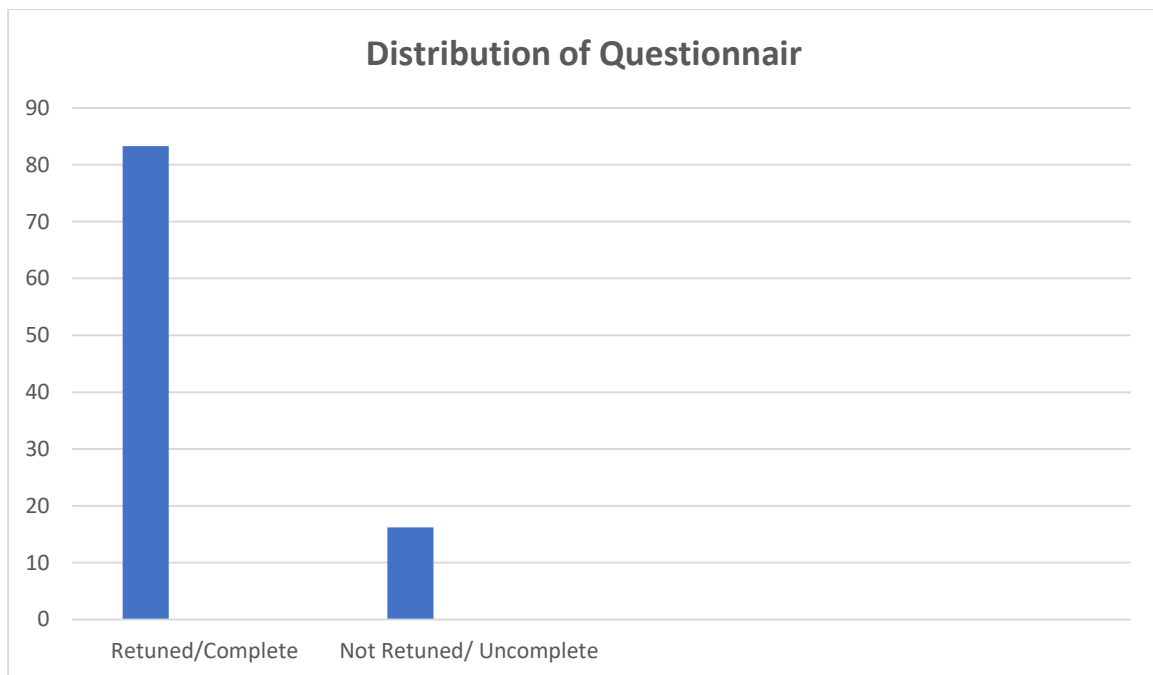
4.1 Data Presentation

Distribution of Questionnaire

	Frequency	Percent
Returned/Completed	31	83.8
Not Returned/Not Completed	6	16.2
Total	37	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.1 Chart Showing Distribution of Questionnaire



The results from Table 4.1 show that out of a total of 37 questionnaires distributed, 31 were returned and completed, representing 83.8% of the total sample. On the other hand, 6 questionnaires were not returned or remained incomplete, accounting for 16.2% of the total sample.

This distribution indicates a high response rate, with the majority of respondents completing the questionnaire. The high percentage of returned and completed questionnaires (83.8%) suggests a significant level of engagement and interest among the participants in the study's subject matter. This level of response is favourable as it enhances the reliability and validity of the data collected, reflecting a good representation of the target population's views and opinions.

The completion rate of 83.8% also indicates that the questionnaire design was effective in capturing respondents' attention and encouraging them to provide their feedback. It suggests that the questions were clear, relevant, and engaging enough to motivate respondents to participate fully in the survey.

The 16.2% of questionnaires that were not returned or remained incomplete could be attributed to various factors. These factors may include respondent disinterest, time constraints, or difficulties in understanding the questions. While it is a relatively small portion of the total sample, it is essential to consider potential biases that may arise from non-response or incomplete responses.

Overall, the high completion rate reflects positively on the survey administration process and the efforts made to ensure data quality. It provides confidence that the collected data is robust and representative of the target population's perspectives on the research questions. However, it is crucial to acknowledge and account for any potential biases or limitations stemming from non-response or incomplete responses when interpreting the results and drawing conclusions from the data.

4.1.1 Demographic and Socio-economic Distribution of Respondents

Table 4.2: Gender

	Frequency	Percent
Male	24	77.4
Female	7	22.6
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.2 Chart Showing Gender

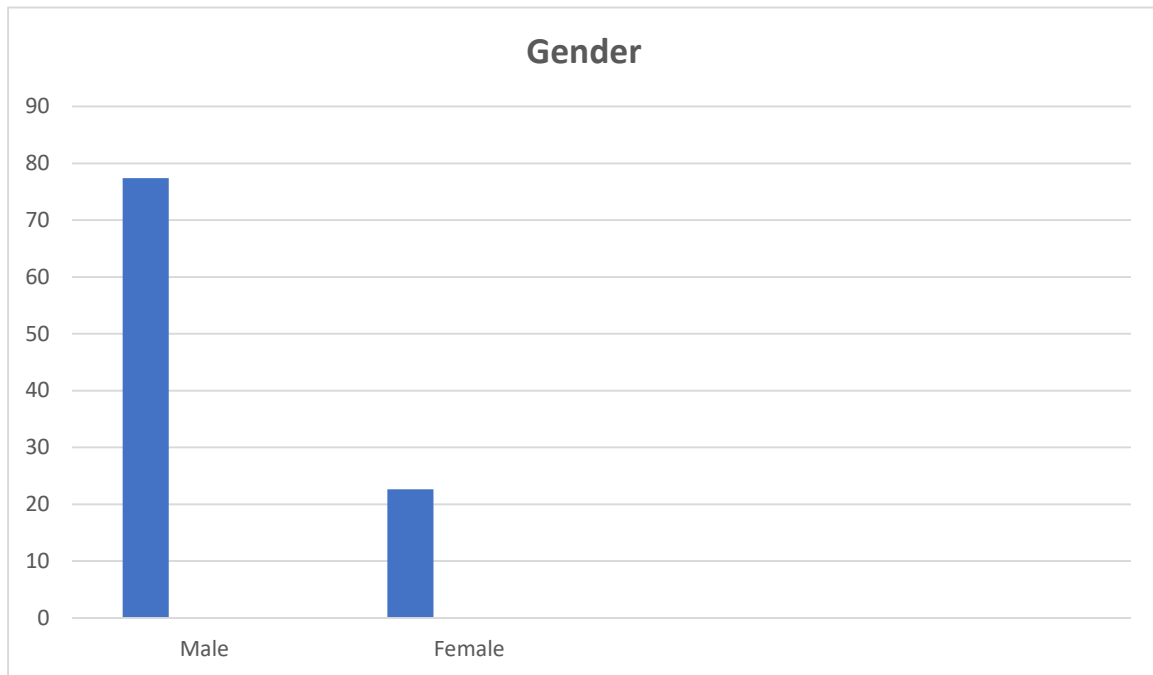
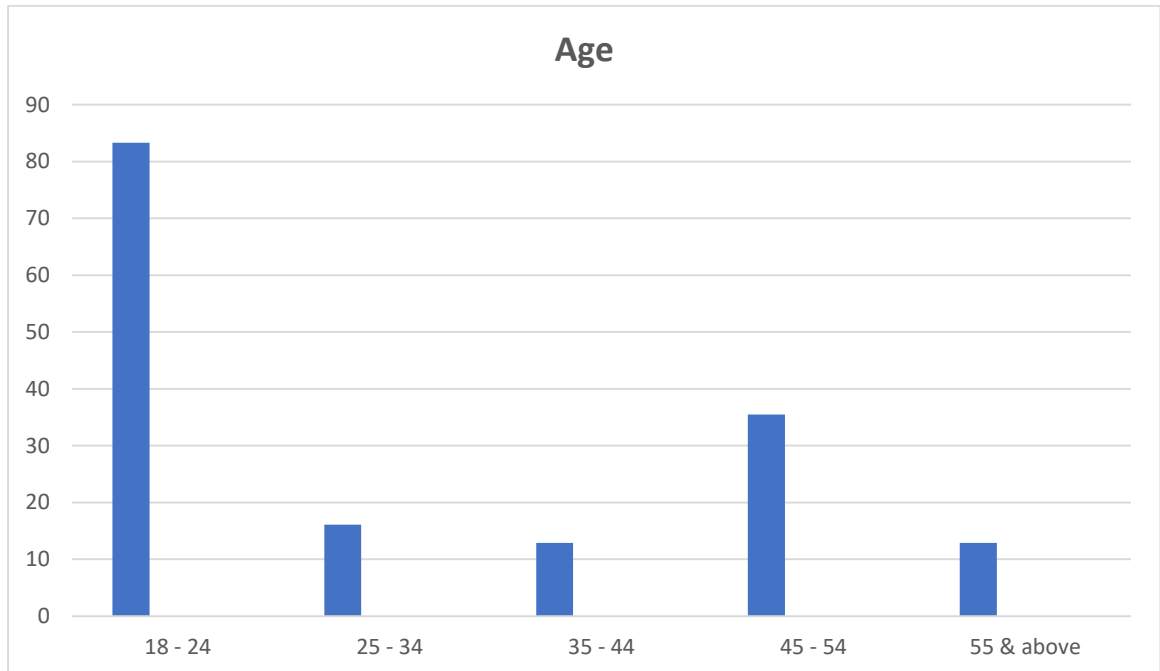


Table 4.3: Age

	Frequency	Percent
18-24	7	22.6
25-34	5	16.1
35-44	4	12.9
45-54	11	35.5
55 and above	4	12.9
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.3 Chart Showing Age



The age distribution presented in Table 4.3 provides insights into the demographics of the respondents in the study. The majority of respondents fall within the age groups of 18-24, 25-34, and 35-44, collectively representing 51.6% of the total sample. Here is an interpretation and justification of these results:

The largest age group among respondents is individuals aged 45-54, comprising 35.5% of the total sample. This indicates that a significant portion of the respondents belong to the middle-aged category. The higher representation of this age group may reflect their active involvement or interest in the topic under study, which could be related to their experiences or roles within the correctional system.

The age groups of 18-24, 25-34, and 35-44 collectively account for 51.6% of the respondents. This distribution shows a relatively balanced representation across different adult age ranges. It suggests that the study has reached a diverse range of participants across various stages of adulthood, contributing to the breadth and depth of perspectives in the data collected.

The age group of 55 and above represents 12.9% of the total sample. While smaller in proportion compared to other age groups, this segment still contributes valuable insights,

particularly regarding the experiences and perspectives of older individuals within the context of correctional amenities and services.

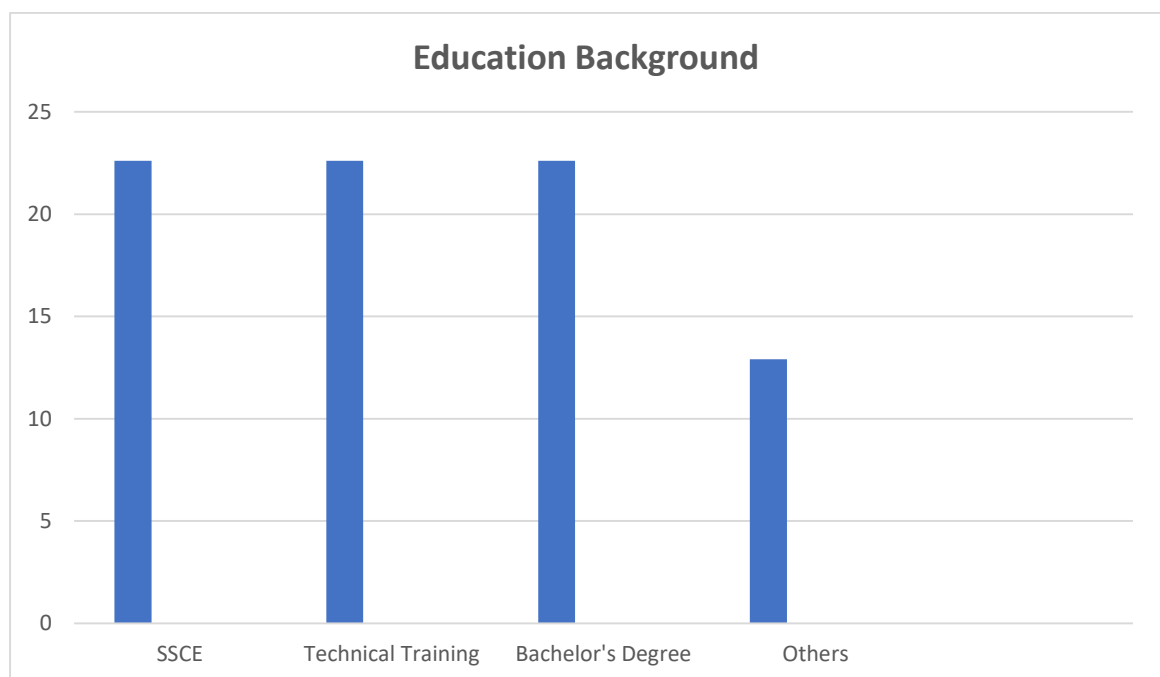
The distribution of age groups in the sample aligns to capture a diverse range of perspectives and experiences related to basic amenities in correctional centres. The inclusion of respondents from different age brackets enhances the comprehensiveness of the study's findings and ensures that a broad spectrum of opinions and insights is considered.

Table 4.4: Educational Background

	Frequency	Percent
SSCE	13	41.9
Technical training	7	22.6
Bachelor's Degree	7	22.6
Others	4	12.9
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.4 Chart Showing Educational Background



The educational background distribution presented in Table 4.4 offers insights into the educational qualifications of the respondents in the study. Here's an interpretation and justification of these results:

The largest group among respondents in terms of educational background is those with SSCE qualifications, accounting for 41.9% of the total sample. This indicates that a significant proportion of respondents have completed secondary school education. It is common to find individuals with SSCE qualifications in various roles within the correctional system, such as support staff or entry-level positions.

The next significant group comprises respondents with technical training, representing 22.6% of the total sample. This group likely includes individuals with vocational or technical certifications, which are relevant to certain roles within correctional facilities, such as trades, maintenance, or technical support positions.

Respondents with a Bachelor's Degree constitute another 22.6% of the sample. This group represents individuals with higher educational qualifications, which may include professionals in administrative, managerial, or specialized roles within the correctional system. Their educational background reflects a higher level of formal education and expertise.

The "Others" category, representing 12.9% of respondents, includes individuals with educational backgrounds not specifically categorized in SSCE, technical training, or Bachelor's Degree. This category may encompass a range of qualifications, such as diplomas, certifications, or non-traditional educational pathways.

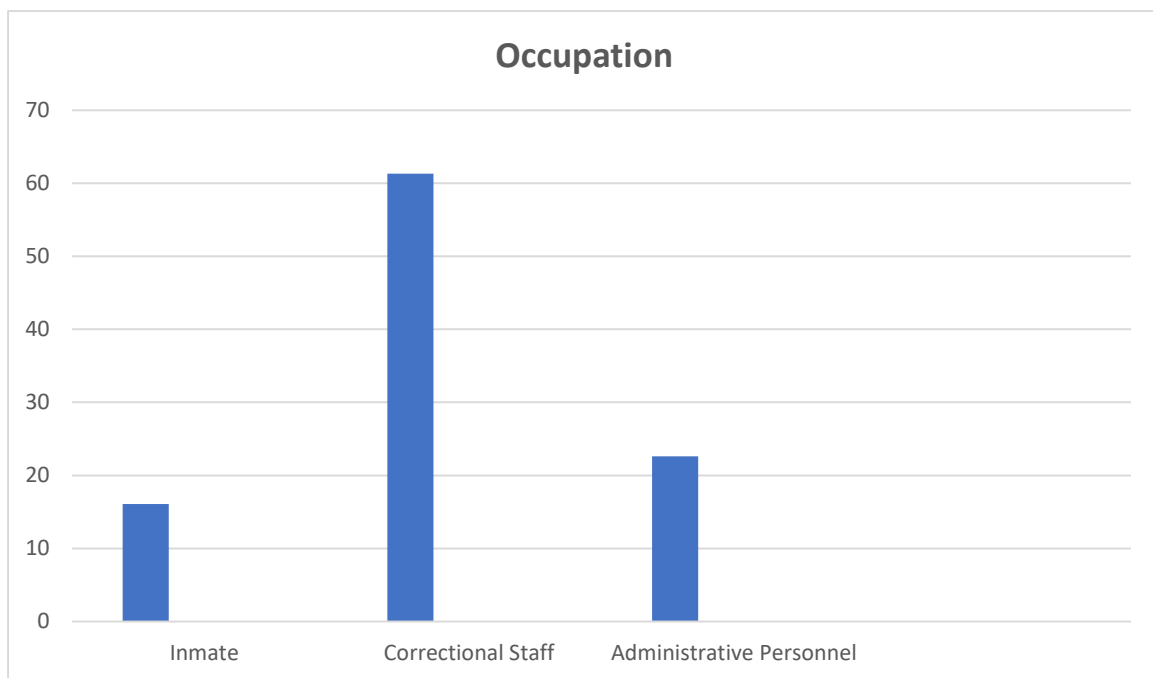
The distribution of educational backgrounds in the sample reflects a diverse representation across different levels of education. This diversity is beneficial as it allows for capturing perspectives from individuals with varied educational experiences and expertise related to correctional services, policies, and practices.

Table 4.5: Occupation

	Frequency	Percent
Inmate	5	16.1
Correctional Staff	19	61.3
Administrative Personnel	7	22.6
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.5 Chart Showing Occupation



The occupation distribution presented in Table 4.5 provides insights into the occupational roles of the respondents in the study. Here's an interpretation and justification of these results:

The largest group among respondents in terms of occupation is correctional staff, representing 61.3% of the total sample. This indicates that a significant portion of respondents are actively involved in roles directly related to the correctional system, such as prison guards, supervisors, or rehabilitation specialists. Their occupation as correctional staff positions them as key stakeholders with firsthand experience and insights into the functioning of correctional facilities.

The next significant group comprises administrative personnel, accounting for 22.6% of the total sample. This group includes individuals in administrative, managerial, or support roles within the correctional system. They may be responsible for policy implementation, facility management, or administrative support services. Their role as administrative personnel

signifies their involvement in decision-making processes and operational aspects of correctional centres.

Inmates constitute a smaller but notable segment, representing 16.1% of the total sample. Inmates participating in the study provide perspectives from within the correctional system as recipients of services and amenities. Their insights can offer valuable perspectives on the actual experiences and challenges faced regarding basic amenities within correctional facilities.

The distribution of occupations in the sample reflects a balanced representation across different roles within the correctional context. This diversity is beneficial as it allows for capturing perspectives from individuals with varied roles, responsibilities, and experiences related to basic amenities, policies, and practices within correctional centres.

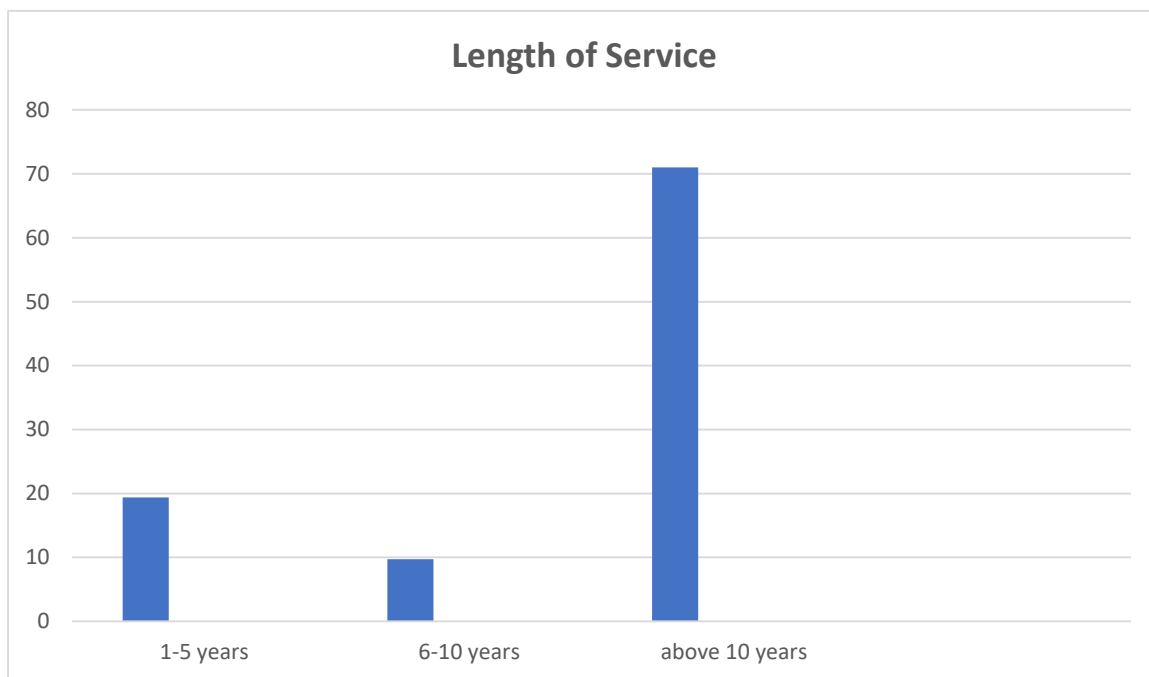
The inclusion of respondents from different occupational backgrounds enhances the breadth and depth of insights in the study. It ensures that perspectives from various stakeholders, including frontline staff, administrators, and inmates, are considered, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of issues related to basic amenities in correctional centres.

Table 4.6: Length of Stay/Service in the Correctional Centre

	Frequency	Percent
1-5 years	6	19.4
6-10 years	3	9.7
More than 10 years	22	71.0
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.6 Chart Showing Length of Stay in the Correctional Centre



The distribution presented in Table 4.6 provides insights into the length of stay or service of respondents within the correctional centre. Here's an interpretation and justification of these results:

The majority of respondents, accounting for 71.0% of the total sample, have a length of stay or service of more than 10 years in the correctional centre. This indicates a significant representation of individuals with long-term experience or tenure within the correctional system. Their prolonged stay or service duration positions them as individuals with extensive knowledge, insights, and experiences related to the functioning, challenges, and amenities within correctional facilities.

A smaller proportion of respondents, 19.4%, have a length of stay or service ranging from 1 to 5 years. This group represents individuals who have relatively recent experiences within the correctional centre. Their perspectives may reflect newer insights, adaptation to the environment, and comparisons with previous experiences or expectations.

The remaining respondents, representing 9.7%, have a length of stay or service ranging from 6 to 10 years. This group falls between the shorter and longer tenure categories, offering a middle-ground perspective on the experiences, changes, and challenges encountered within the correctional system over a moderate period.

The distribution of length of stay or service in the sample reflects a diverse representation across different experience levels within the correctional context. This diversity

is beneficial as it allows for capturing perspectives from individuals with varying degrees of familiarity, adaptation, and historical knowledge regarding basic amenities, policies, and practices within correctional centres.

The inclusion of respondents with different lengths of stay or service enhances the breadth and depth of insights in the study. It ensures that perspectives from individuals with varied durations of experience and tenure are considered, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of issues related to basic amenities in correctional centres over time.

It's important to acknowledge that the distribution of length of stay or service may also reflect factors such as job roles, inmate sentences, or organizational dynamics within correctional facilities. However, the varied representation provides a holistic view of experiences and challenges across different tenure levels, enriching the study's findings and relevance to the correctional context.

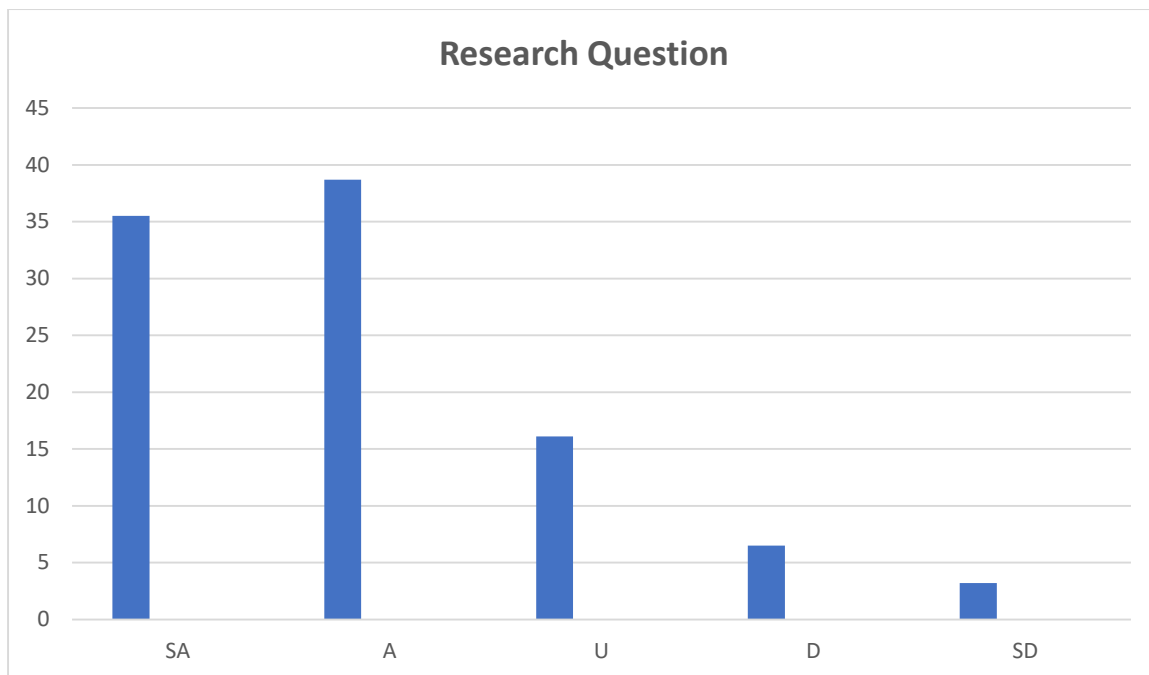
4.2 Data Analysis and Answers to Research Questions

Table 4.7: The correctional centre provides adequate access to clean water for inmates.

	Frequency	Percent
SA	11	35.5
A	12	38.7
U	5	16.1
D	2	6.5
SD	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.7 Chart Showing adequate access to clean water for inmates



The distribution presented in Table 4.7 reflects respondents' perceptions regarding the adequacy of clean water access for inmates within the correctional centre. Here's an interpretation and justification of these results:

The majority of respondents, accounting for 35.5% of the total sample, strongly agree (SA) that the correctional centre provides adequate access to clean water for inmates. This indicates a positive perception among a significant portion of respondents regarding the availability and quality of clean water within the correctional facility. Strong agreement suggests confidence in the correctional centre's ability to meet this essential need for inmates.

A substantial proportion of respondents, representing 38.7%, agree (A) that the correctional centre provides adequate access to clean water for inmates. This further reinforces the positive perception among respondents regarding the provision of clean water within the facility. The agreement signaller consensus that clean water access for inmates is satisfactory, although not necessarily without areas for improvement.

A smaller percentage of respondents, 16.1%, are uncertain (U) about the adequacy of clean water access for inmates. This uncertainty may stem from a lack of clear information or firsthand experience regarding the water supply and quality within the correctional centre. Uncertainty suggests a need for further clarification or assessment of clean water provisions within the facility.

A few respondents, accounting for 6.5%, disagree (D) that the correctional centre provides adequate access to clean water for inmates. This disagreement indicates a minority

viewpoint among respondents who perceive shortcomings or deficiencies in the clean water provisions within the facility. Disagreement highlights areas of concern or potential challenges that need to be addressed regarding water access and quality for inmates.

A very small percentage of respondents, 3.2%, strongly disagree (SD) that the correctional centre provides adequate access to clean water for inmates. Strong disagreement represents a minority perspective that strongly challenges the adequacy of clean water provisions within the facility. Strong disagreement signals critical concerns or experiences that warrant immediate attention and corrective actions.

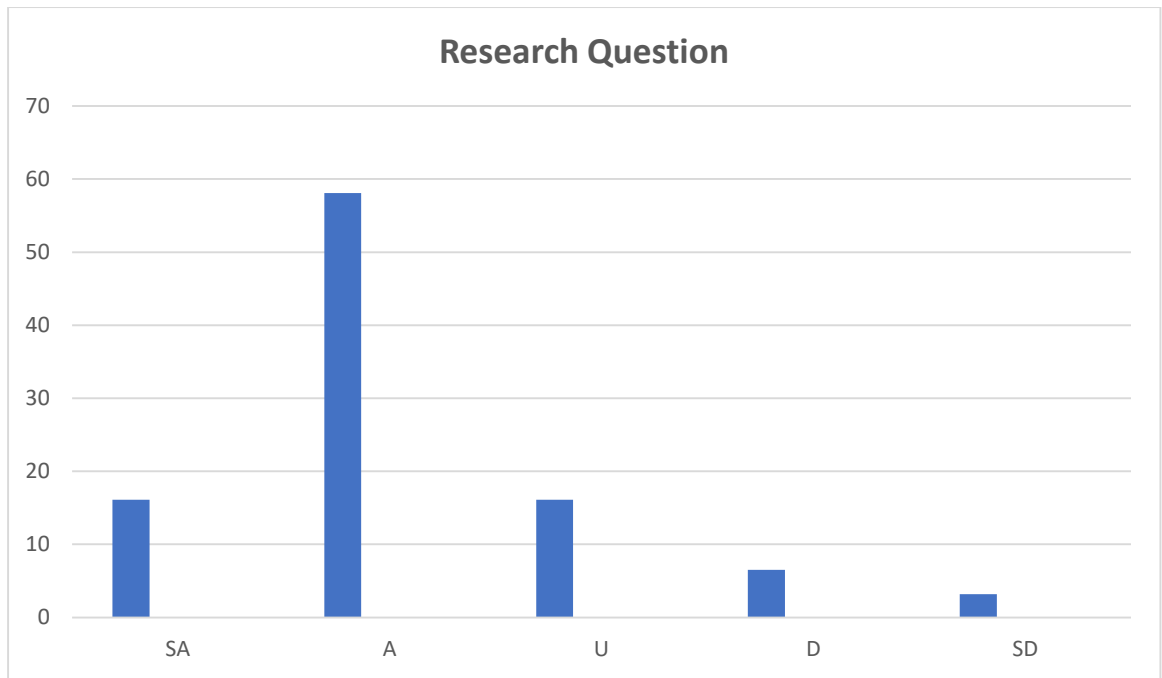
The distribution of responses regarding clean water access reflects a range of perceptions and opinions among respondents. This diversity of viewpoints underscores the importance of assessing and addressing water access and quality issues within correctional centres to ensure the well-being and rights of inmates.

Table 4.8: The correctional centre offers sufficient sanitation facilities, including toilets and showers.

	Frequency	Percent
SA	5	16.1
A	18	58.1
U	5	16.1
D	2	6.5
SD	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.8 Chart Showing sufficient sanitation facilities, including toilets and showers.



The distribution presented in Table 4.8 reflects respondents' perceptions regarding the sufficiency of sanitation facilities, including toilets and showers, within the correctional centre. Here's an interpretation and justification of these results:

The majority of respondents, accounting for 58.1% of the total sample, agree (A) that the correctional centre offers sufficient sanitation facilities, including toilets and showers, for inmates. This indicates a positive perception among a significant portion of respondents regarding the adequacy and availability of sanitation amenities within the correctional facility. Agreement suggests a consensus that sanitation facilities meet the basic needs of inmates, although there may be areas for improvement or maintenance.

A notable proportion of respondents, representing 16.1%, strongly agree (SA) that the correctional centre offers sufficient sanitation facilities. This further reinforces the positive perception among respondents regarding the adequacy of sanitation amenities within the facility. Strong agreement indicates a high level of confidence in the correctional centre's provision of essential sanitation services, including toilets and showers, for inmates.

Another 16.1% of respondents are uncertain (U) about the sufficiency of sanitation facilities within the correctional centre. This uncertainty may stem from a lack of detailed knowledge or firsthand experience regarding the condition or accessibility of sanitation amenities. Uncertainty suggests a need for further assessment, clarification, or communication regarding sanitation provisions within the facility.

A smaller percentage of respondents, accounting for 6.5%, disagree (D) that the correctional centre offers sufficient sanitation facilities for inmates. This disagreement indicates a minority viewpoint among respondents who perceive deficiencies or inadequacies in the sanitation amenities within the facility. Disagreement highlights areas of concern or potential challenges that need attention or improvement in sanitation infrastructure and services.

A very small percentage of respondents, 3.2%, strongly disagree (SD) that the correctional centre offers sufficient sanitation facilities for inmates. Strong disagreement represents a minority perspective that strongly challenges the sufficiency of sanitation provisions within the facility. Strong disagreement signals critical concerns or experiences related to sanitation amenities that require immediate attention and corrective actions.

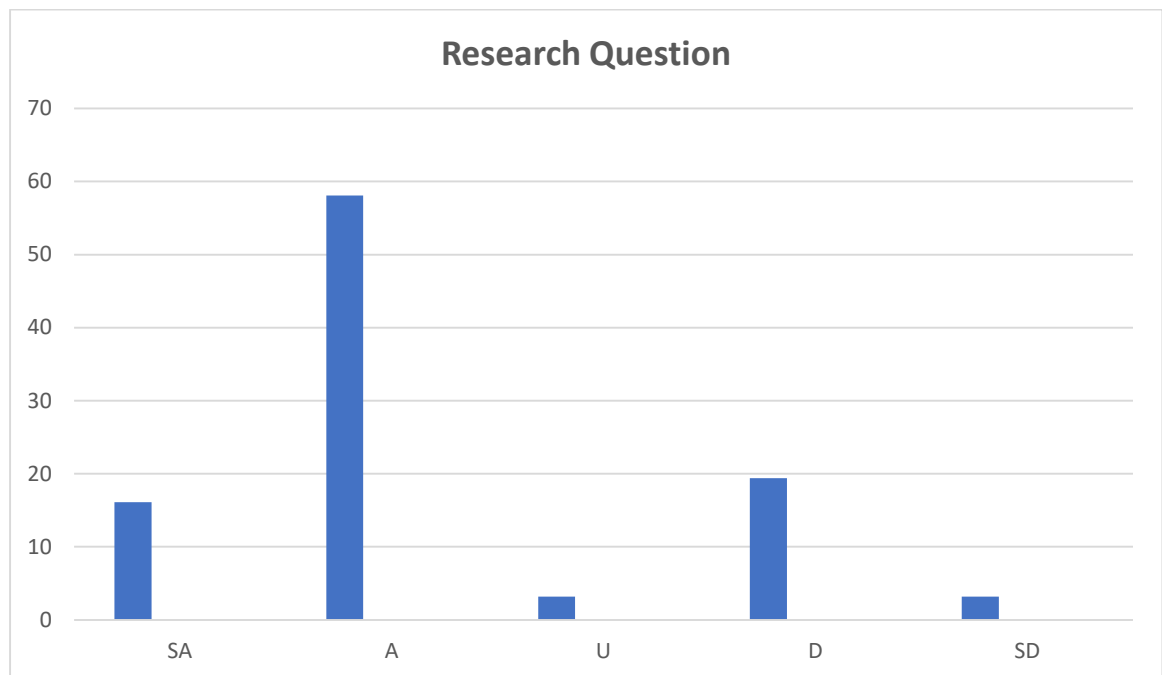
The distribution of responses regarding sanitation facilities reflects a range of perceptions and opinions among respondents. This diversity of viewpoints underscores the importance of ongoing evaluation, maintenance, and potential upgrades to sanitation infrastructure within correctional centres to ensure hygienic conditions and meet the basic needs of inmates effectively.

Table 4.9: Educational programs, such as vocational training and academic courses, are available to inmates.

	Frequency	Percent
SA	5	16.1
A	18	58.1
U	1	3.2
D	6	19.4
SD	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.9 Chart Showing Educational programs, such as vocational training and academic courses available to inmates.



The distribution in Table 4.9 reflects respondents' perceptions regarding the availability of educational programs, such as vocational training and academic courses, for inmates within the correctional centre. Here's an interpretation and justification of these results:

The majority of respondents, accounting for 58.1% of the total sample, agree (A) that educational programs, including vocational training and academic courses, are available to inmates in the correctional centre. This indicates a positive perception among a significant portion of respondents regarding the accessibility and availability of educational opportunities within the facility. The agreement suggests a recognition of efforts to provide inmates with avenues for skill development and education during their incarceration.

A notable proportion of respondents, representing 16.1%, strongly agree (SA) that educational programs are available to inmates. This further reinforces the positive perception among respondents regarding the provision of educational opportunities within the correctional centre. Strong agreement indicates a high level of confidence in the correctional centre's commitment to offering diverse educational programs that contribute to inmate rehabilitation and reintegration efforts.

A small percentage of respondents, 3.2%, are uncertain (U) about the availability of educational programs for inmates. This uncertainty may stem from a lack of detailed information or firsthand experience regarding the specific educational offerings or their

accessibility within the correctional centre. Uncertainty suggests a need for clearer communication or promotion of educational programs to ensure inmates are aware of and can participate in available opportunities.

A minority of respondents, accounting for 19.4%, disagree (D) that educational programs are available to inmates. This disagreement indicates a perspective among some respondents that perceive a lack or inadequacy in the educational offerings within the facility. Disagreement highlights potential challenges or gaps in providing comprehensive educational opportunities for inmates who need attention or improvement.

A very small percentage of respondents, 3.2%, strongly disagree (SD) that educational programs are available to inmates. Strong disagreement represents a minority viewpoint that strongly challenges the availability or effectiveness of educational programs within the facility. Strong disagreement signals critical concerns or experiences related to educational opportunities that require immediate attention and corrective actions.

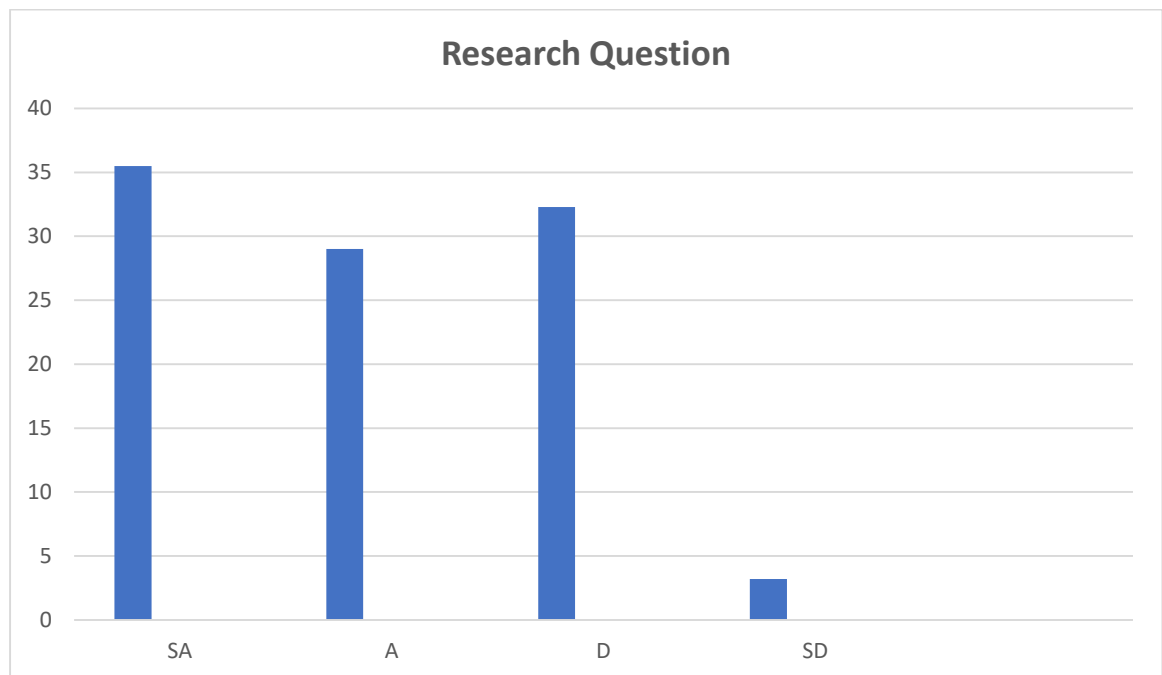
The distribution of responses regarding educational programs reflects a range of perceptions and opinions among respondents. This diversity underscores the importance of evaluating and enhancing educational initiatives within correctional centres to support inmate rehabilitation, skill development, and successful reintegration into society post-release.

Table 4.10: Inmates have access to recreational facilities for physical exercise and leisure activities.

	Frequency	Percent
SA	11	35.5
A	9	29.0
D	10	32.3
SD	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.10 Chart Showing Access to recreational facilities for physical exercise and leisure activities.



The distribution in Table 4.10 represents respondents' perceptions regarding the access of inmates to recreational facilities for physical exercise and leisure activities within the correctional centre. Here's an interpretation and justification of these results:

The majority of respondents, accounting for 35.5% of the total sample, strongly agree (SA) that inmates have access to recreational facilities for physical exercise and leisure activities in the correctional centre. This indicates a positive perception among a significant portion of respondents regarding the availability and utilization of recreational amenities within the facility. The strong agreement suggests a recognition of efforts to provide opportunities for physical activity and leisure among inmates.

A notable proportion of respondents, representing 29.0%, agree (A) that inmates have access to recreational facilities. This further reinforces the positive perception among respondents regarding the provision of recreational opportunities within the correctional centre. The agreement indicates a consensus that recreational facilities contribute to the well-being and engagement of inmates, promoting physical health and positive leisure activities.

A significant minority of respondents, accounting for 32.3%, disagree (D) that inmates have access to recreational facilities for physical exercise and leisure activities. This disagreement indicates a perspective among some respondents who perceive limitations or

inadequacies in providing recreational amenities within the facility. Disagreement highlights potential challenges or gaps in ensuring sufficient access to recreational opportunities for inmates that require attention or improvement.

A very small percentage of respondents, 3.2%, strongly disagree (SD) that inmates have access to recreational facilities. Strong disagreement represents a minority viewpoint that strongly challenges the adequacy or effectiveness of recreational provisions within the facility. Strong disagreement signals critical concerns or experiences related to recreational opportunities that require immediate attention and corrective actions.

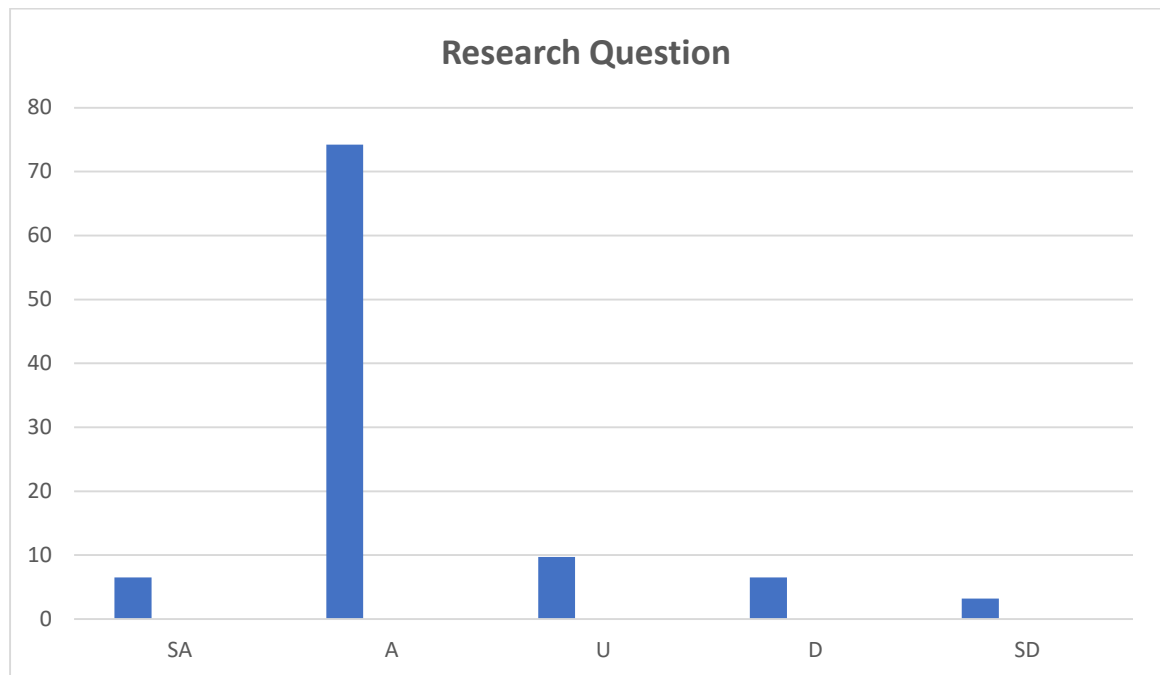
The distribution of responses regarding access to recreational facilities reflects a range of perceptions and opinions among respondents. This diversity underscores the importance of evaluating and enhancing recreational initiatives within correctional centres to support inmate well-being, physical health, and positive engagement during their incarceration.

Table 4.11: The basic amenities in the correctional centre are well-maintained and in good condition.

	Frequency	Percent
SA	2	6.5
A	23	74.2
U	3	9.7
D	2	6.5
SD	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.11 Chart Showing Basic amenities in the correctional centre are well maintained and in good conditions.



The distribution in Table 4.11 illustrates respondents' perceptions regarding the maintenance and condition of basic amenities in the correctional centre. Here's an interpretation and justification of these results:

Only a small percentage of respondents, representing 6.5% of the total sample, strongly agree (SA) that the basic amenities in the correctional centre are well-maintained and in good condition. This indicates that a minority of respondents have a highly positive perception of the maintenance standards of basic amenities within the facility. Strong agreement suggests a high level of satisfaction with the upkeep and condition of essential facilities.

The majority of respondents, accounting for 74.2%, agree (A) that the basic amenities are well-maintained and in good condition. This signifies a consensus among respondents regarding the satisfactory maintenance of basic amenities within the correctional centre. The agreement suggests an overall positive perception of the facility's efforts to preserve the functionality and quality of essential amenities.

A small percentage of respondents, 9.7%, are uncertain (U) about the maintenance and condition of basic amenities. This uncertainty may stem from a lack of detailed information or direct observation regarding the ongoing maintenance practices or occasional issues that arise

within the facility. Uncertainty indicates a need for clearer communication or transparency regarding maintenance standards and practices.

Another small percentage of respondents, 6.5%, disagree (D) that the basic amenities are well-maintained and in good condition. This disagreement suggests that some respondents perceive deficiencies or lapses in the maintenance of essential amenities within the correctional centre. Disagreement highlights areas that may require attention or improvement to meet expectations regarding facility maintenance and upkeep.

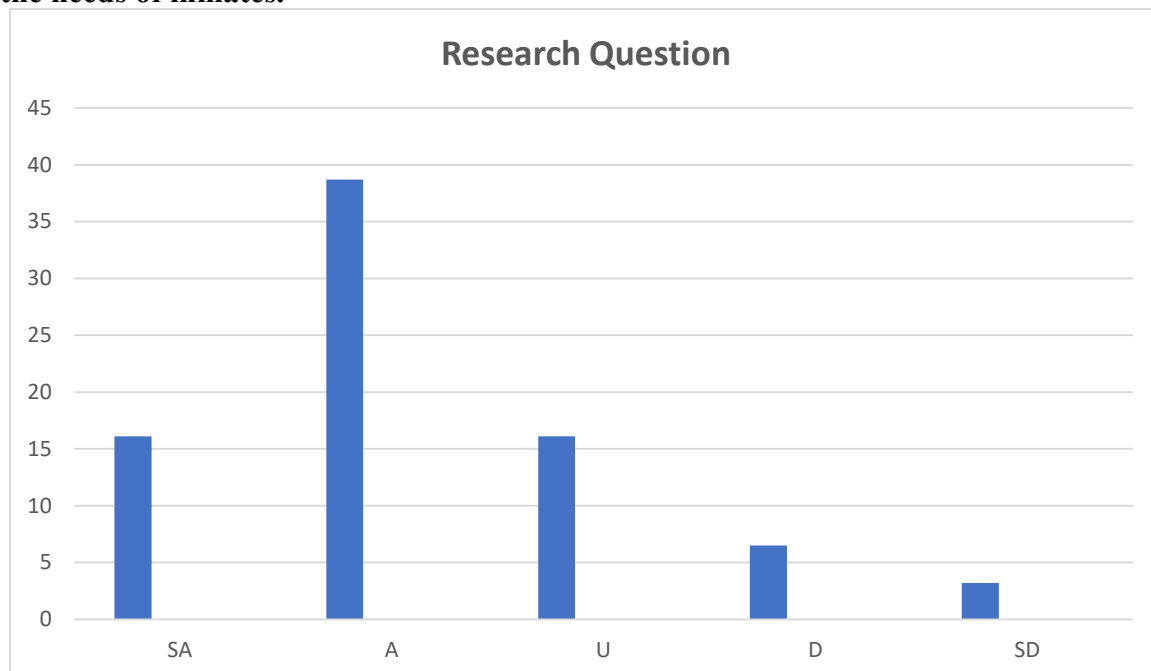
A very small percentage of respondents, 3.2%, strongly disagree (SD) that the basic amenities are well-maintained and in good condition. Strong disagreement represents a minority viewpoint that strongly challenges the adequacy or effectiveness of maintenance practices within the facility. Strong disagreement signals critical concerns or experiences related to the condition of basic amenities that require immediate attention and corrective actions.

Table 4.12: The quality of healthcare services provided in the correctional centre meets the needs of inmates.

	Frequency	Percent
SA	5	16.1
A	18	58.1
U	5	16.1
D	2	6.5
SD	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.12 Chart Showing Quality healthcare services provided in the correctional centre meets the needs of inmates.



The distribution in Table 4.12 presents respondents' perceptions regarding the quality of healthcare services provided in the correctional centre. Here's an interpretation and justification of these results:

A small percentage of respondents, accounting for 16.1% of the total sample, strongly agree (SA) that the quality of healthcare services meets the needs of inmates in the correctional centre. This indicates a positive perception among some respondents regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of healthcare services provided within the facility. Strong agreement suggests a high level of satisfaction with the healthcare provisions.

The majority of respondents, representing 58.1%, agree (A) that the quality of healthcare services meets the needs of inmates. This signifies a consensus among respondents regarding the satisfactory quality of healthcare services within the correctional centre. The agreement indicates an overall positive perception of the facility's efforts to address the healthcare needs of inmates effectively.

A notable proportion of respondents, accounting for 16.1%, are uncertain (U) about whether the quality of healthcare services meets inmates' needs. This uncertainty may stem from a lack of detailed information or direct experience with healthcare services provided

within the facility. Uncertainty highlights the need for clearer communication or feedback mechanisms to assess and improve healthcare services based on inmates' needs.

A small percentage of respondents, 6.5%, disagree (D) that the quality of healthcare services meets the needs of inmates. This disagreement suggests that some respondents perceive shortcomings or inadequacies in the healthcare provisions within the correctional centre. Disagreement indicates areas that may require attention or enhancement to better align healthcare services with inmates' needs and expectations.

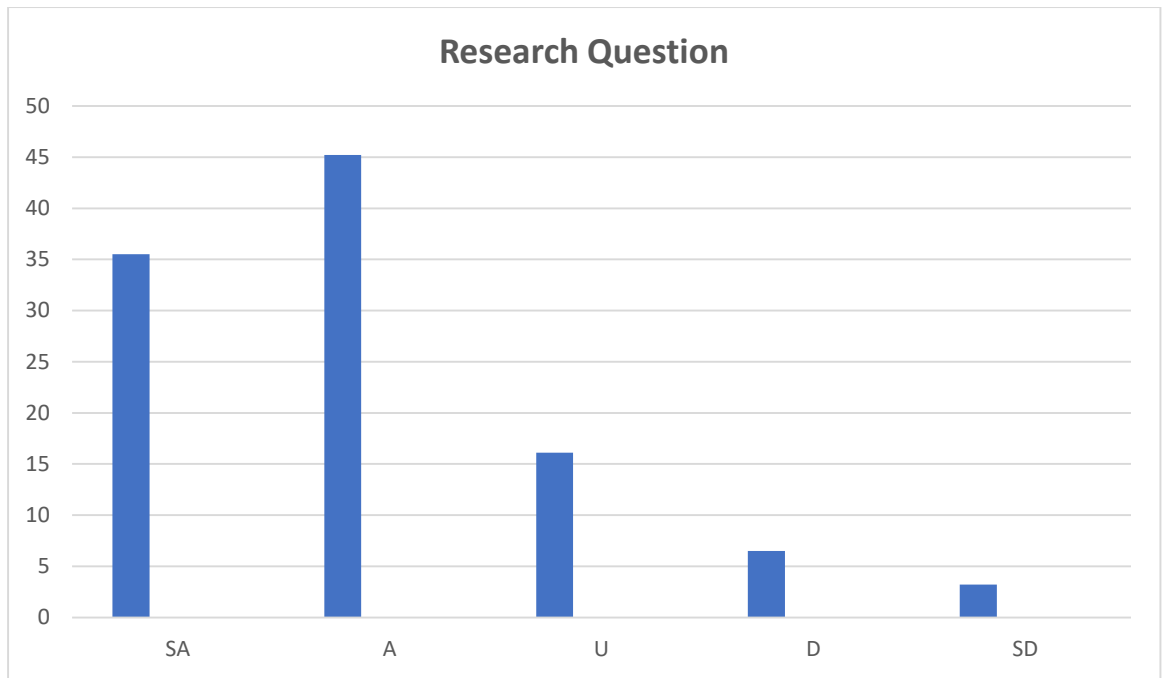
A very small percentage of respondents, 3.2%, strongly disagree (SD) that the quality of healthcare services meets the needs of inmates. Strong disagreement represents a minority viewpoint that strongly challenges the adequacy or effectiveness of healthcare services within the facility. Strong disagreement signals critical concerns or experiences related to healthcare provisions that require immediate attention and improvements.

Table 4.13: Educational programs offered in the correctional centre are effective in promoting inmate learning and development.

	Frequency	Percent
SA	11	35.5
A	14	45.2
U	3	9.7
D	2	6.5
SD	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.13 Chart Showing Educational programs offered in the correctional centre are effective in promoting inmates learning and development.



The distribution in Table 4.13 illustrates respondents' perceptions regarding the effectiveness of educational programs offered in the correctional centre in promoting inmate learning and development. Here's an interpretation and justification of these results:

A notable percentage of respondents, accounting for 35.5% of the total sample, strongly agree (SA) that the educational programs offered in the correctional centre are effective in promoting inmate learning and development. This indicates a positive perception among a substantial portion of respondents regarding the efficacy of educational initiatives within the facility. Strong agreement suggests a high level of satisfaction with the educational programs' impact on inmate learning and development.

Additionally, a significant proportion of respondents, representing 45.2%, agree (A) that the educational programs are effective in promoting inmate learning and development. This signifies a consensus among respondents regarding the positive impact of educational initiatives on inmates within the correctional centre. The agreement indicates an overall positive perception of the effectiveness of educational programs in facilitating learning and skill development among inmates.

A smaller percentage of respondents, 9.7%, are uncertain (U) about the effectiveness of educational programs in promoting inmate learning and development. This uncertainty may stem from a lack of detailed information or direct observation regarding the outcomes or impact of educational programs within the facility. Uncertainty underscores the importance of

assessing and communicating the outcomes of educational initiatives to enhance transparency and understanding among stakeholders.

A minority of respondents, accounting for 6.5%, disagree (D) that the educational programs are effective in promoting inmate learning and development. This disagreement suggests that some respondents perceive limitations or shortcomings in the impact of educational programs within the correctional centre. Disagreement highlights areas that may require attention or improvement to enhance the effectiveness of educational initiatives in meeting inmates' learning and developmental needs.

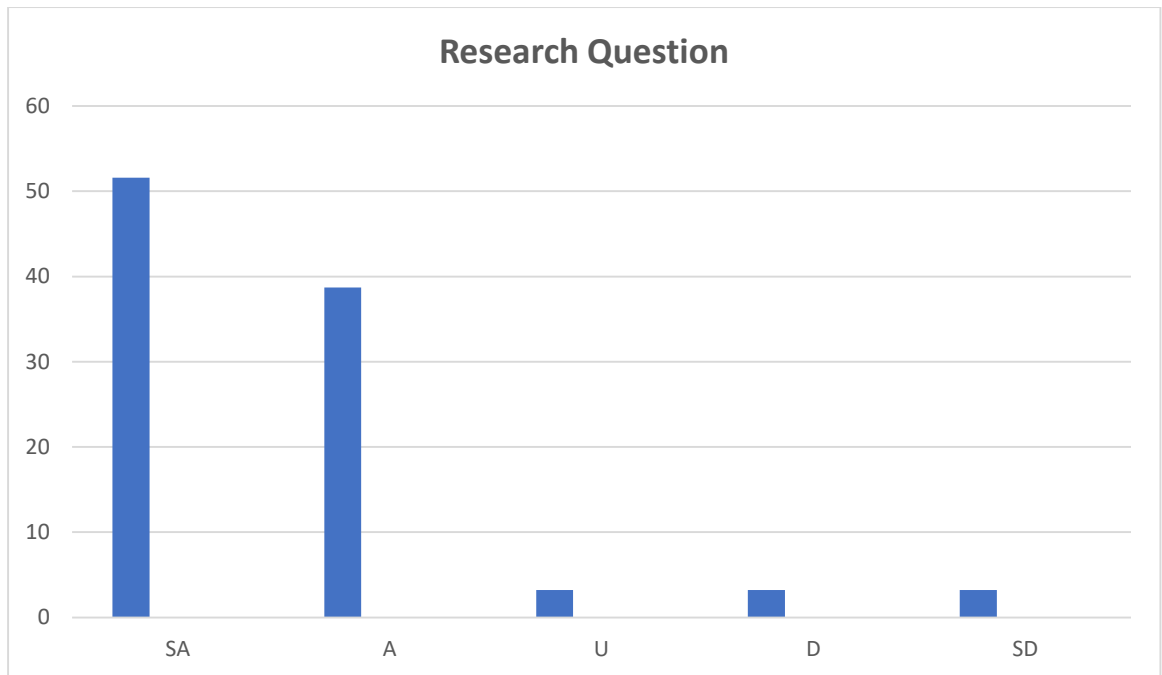
A very small percentage of respondents, 3.2%, strongly disagree (SD) that the educational programs are effective in promoting inmate learning and development. Strong disagreement represents a minority viewpoint that strongly challenges the efficacy or impact of educational programs within the facility. Strong disagreement signals critical concerns or experiences related to educational provisions that require further investigation and potential enhancements.

Table 4.14: The correctional centre provides adequate resources and materials for educational and recreational activities.

	Frequency	Percent
SA	16	51.6
A	12	38.7
U	1	3.2
D	1	3.2
SD	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.14 Chart Showing The Correctional centre provides adequate resources and materials for educational and recreational activities.



The distribution in Table 4.14 reflects respondents' perceptions regarding the adequacy of resources and materials provided by the correctional centre for educational and recreational activities. Here's an interpretation and justification of these results:

A significant majority of respondents, comprising 51.6% of the total sample, strongly agree (SA) that the correctional centre provides adequate resources and materials for educational and recreational activities. This indicates a positive perception among a substantial portion of respondents regarding the availability and suitability of resources within the facility. Strong agreement suggests a high level of satisfaction with the resources provided for educational and recreational purposes.

Additionally, a considerable proportion of respondents, representing 38.7%, agree (A) that the correctional centre provides adequate resources and materials. This signifies a consensus among respondents regarding the sufficiency of resources and materials available for educational and recreational activities within the correctional centre. The agreement indicates an overall positive perception of the availability and accessibility of resources supporting these activities.

A small percentage of respondents, 3.2%, are uncertain (U) about the adequacy of resources and materials provided for educational and recreational activities. This uncertainty may stem from a lack of detailed information or direct experience with the range and quality of resources available within the facility. Uncertainty underscores the importance of clear

communication and transparency regarding the resources and materials accessible to inmates for various activities.

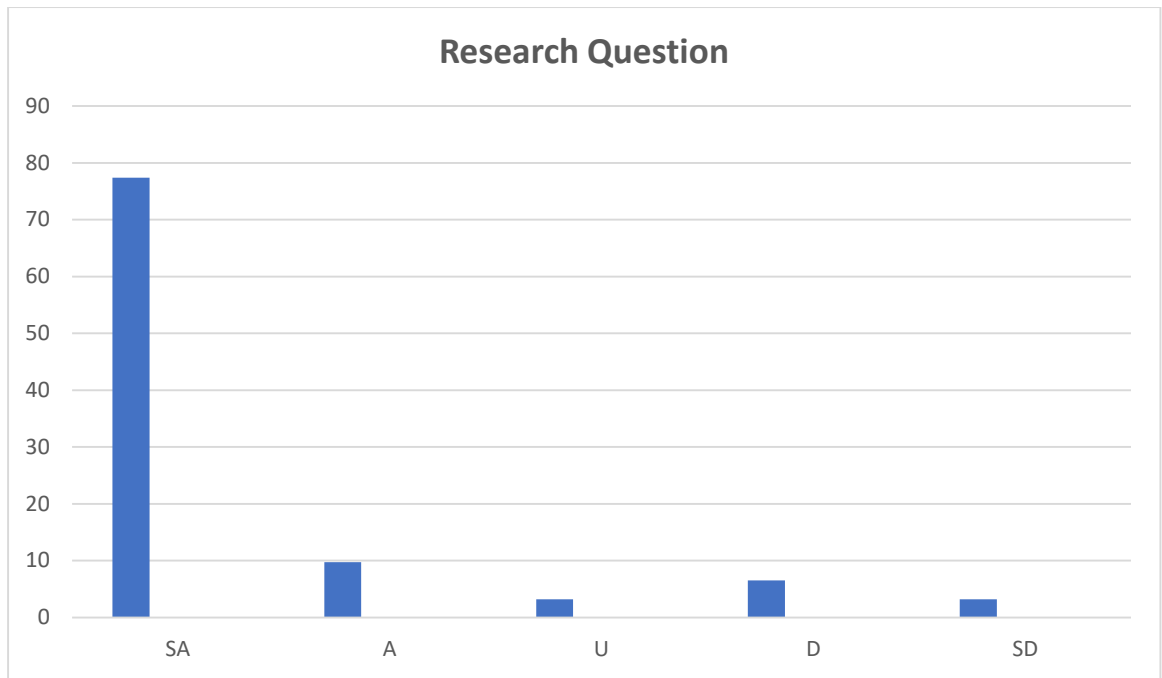
A very small percentage of respondents, also 3.2%, both disagree (D) and strongly disagree (SD) that the correctional centre provides adequate resources and materials. This disagreement represents a minority viewpoint that perceives limitations or insufficiencies in the resources available for educational and recreational purposes within the facility. Disagreement and strong disagreement highlight areas that may require attention, such as enhancing resource allocation or diversifying available materials, to better support inmates' educational and recreational needs.

Table 4.15: Poor amenities contribute to health risks and hygiene issues among inmates.

	Frequency	Percent
SA	24	77.4
A	3	9.7
U	1	3.2
D	2	6.5
SD	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.15 Chart Showing Poor amenities contribute to health risks and hygiene issues among inmates.



The distribution in Table 4.15 reflects respondents' perceptions regarding the contribution of poor amenities to health risks and hygiene issues among inmates. Let's interpret and justify these results:

The majority of respondents, comprising 77.4% of the total sample, strongly agree (SA) that poor amenities contribute to health risks and hygiene issues among inmates. This indicates a widespread acknowledgement among respondents that inadequate amenities within the correctional centre have a direct impact on health and hygiene standards. Strong agreement suggests a high level of awareness and concern regarding the potential health consequences associated with poor amenities.

A small proportion of respondents, representing 9.7%, agree (A) that poor amenities contribute to health risks and hygiene issues. This suggests a secondary level of acknowledgement among respondents regarding the impact of inadequate amenities on health and hygiene. The agreement reflects a consensus that while not as strong as a strong agreement, still recognizes the connection between poor amenities and health-related challenges within the correctional setting.

A very small percentage of respondents, 3.2%, are uncertain (U) about the contribution of poor amenities to health risks and hygiene issues among inmates. This uncertainty may stem from a lack of direct experience or detailed information regarding the specific health and hygiene implications of poor amenities within the correctional centre. Uncertainty underscores

the need for clear communication and education regarding the potential health consequences associated with inadequate amenities.

A combined 9.7% of respondents either disagree (D) or strongly disagree (SD) that poor amenities contribute to health risks and hygiene issues. This disagreement represents a minority viewpoint that may perceive poor amenities as less directly related to health concerns or hygiene issues. Disagreement and strong disagreement highlight potential areas where awareness and education regarding the impact of amenities on health outcomes may need reinforcement.

Table 4.16: Impact of basic amenities on the inmates

	Frequency	Percent
Positive	20	64.5
Negative	11	35.5
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.16 Chart Showing Impact of basic amenities on the inmates.

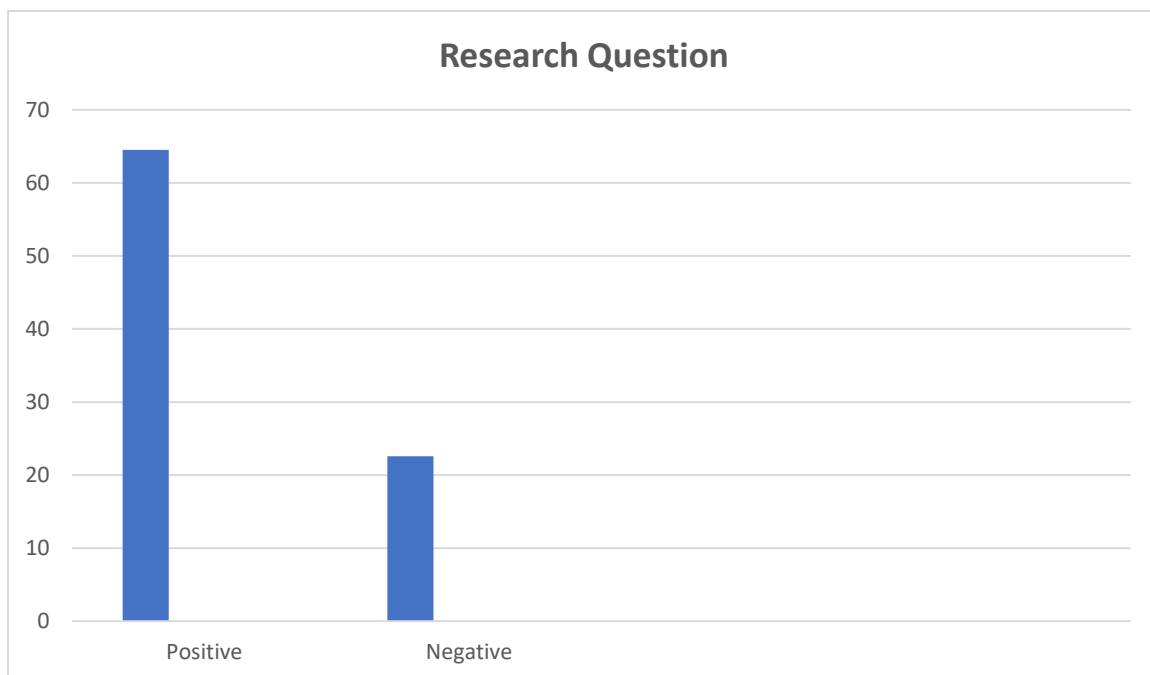


Table 4.16 presents the distribution of responses regarding whether Impact of basic amenities on the inmates. Let's interpret and justify these results:

The majority of respondents, comprising 64.5% of the total sample, “Positive” that Impact of basic amenities on the inmates. This indicates a widespread acknowledgement among respondents that the availability and quality of basic amenities directly impact the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs within the correctional centre. The strong agreement reflects a high level of awareness regarding the critical role of amenities in facilitating inmate rehabilitation.

A smaller proportion of respondents, comprising 35.5% of the total sample, “Negative” that inadequate access to basic amenities hinders rehabilitation efforts. This disagreement represents a minority viewpoint that may perceive amenities as less directly related to rehabilitation outcomes. Disagreement and strong disagreement underscore potential areas where awareness and education regarding the link between amenities and rehabilitation may need reinforcement.

Table 4.17: The lack of proper amenities affects the mental well-being of inmates negatively.

	Frequency	Percent
SA	14	45.2
A	12	38.7
U	2	6.5
D	2	6.5
SD	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors’s Field Survey, 2025

4.17 Chart Showing The lack of proper amenities affects the mental well-being of inmates negatively.

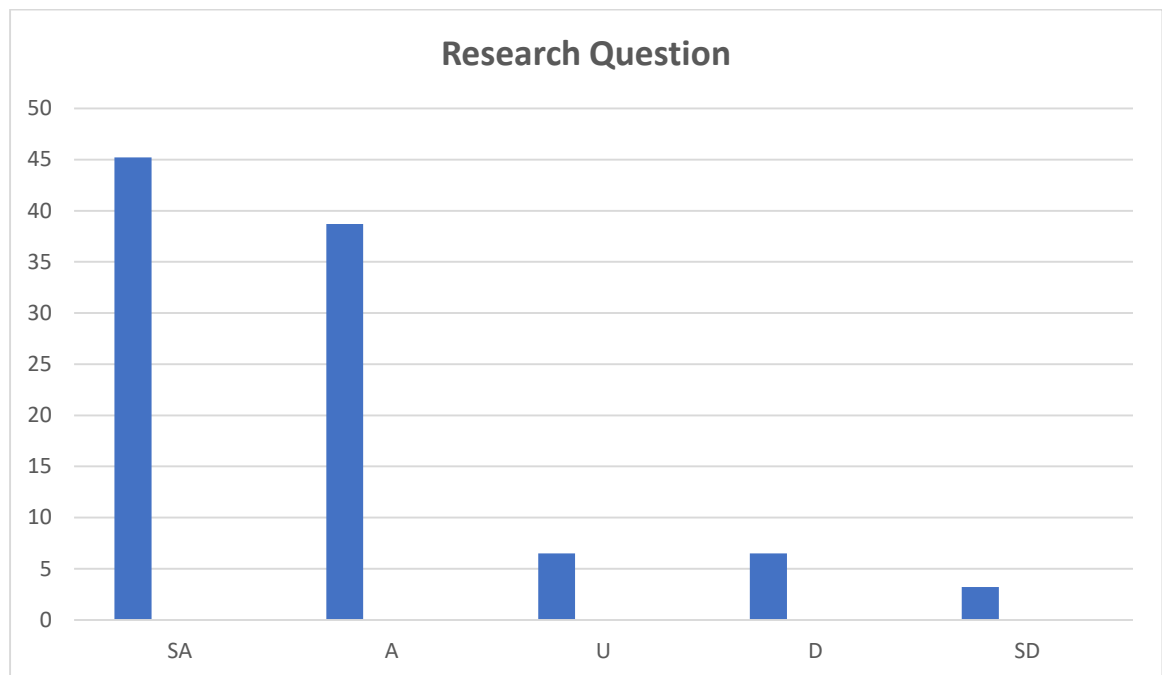


Table 4.17 presents the distribution of responses regarding whether the lack of proper amenities affects the mental well-being of inmates negatively. Let's interpret and justify these results:

The majority of respondents, accounting for 45.2%, strongly agree (SA) that the lack of proper amenities negatively affects the mental well-being of inmates. This indicates a prevalent recognition among respondents that inadequate amenities have a direct and significant impact on the mental health and well-being of incarcerated individuals. The strong agreement reflects a high level of concern regarding the adverse effects of deficient amenities on mental wellness.

A substantial portion of respondents, comprising 38.7%, agree (A) that the lack of proper amenities affects the mental well-being of inmates negatively. This secondary level of agreement suggests a consensus among respondents that while not as strong as strong agreement, still acknowledges the detrimental impact of inadequate amenities on mental health. The agreement underscores the importance of addressing amenity-related deficiencies to support positive mental health outcomes for inmates.

A small percentage of respondents, 6.5%, are uncertain (U) about whether the lack of proper amenities affects the mental well-being of inmates negatively. This uncertainty may stem from a lack of direct observation or experience regarding the specific ways in which

amenities impact mental health. Uncertainty highlights the need for further investigation or education on the relationship between amenities and mental well-being in correctional settings.

A combined 9.7% of respondents either disagree (D) or strongly disagree (SD) that the lack of proper amenities affects the mental well-being of inmates negatively. This disagreement represents a minority viewpoint that may perceive amenities as less directly related to mental health outcomes. Disagreement and strong disagreement suggest areas where awareness and education regarding the impact of amenities on mental wellness may need reinforcement or clarification.

Table 4.18: Adequacy of the basic amenities in the correctional centre

	Frequency	Percent
Adequate	20	64.5
Inadequate	11	35.5
Total	31	100.0

Source: Authors's Field Survey, 2025

4.18 Chart Showing Adequacy of the basic amenities in the correctional centre.

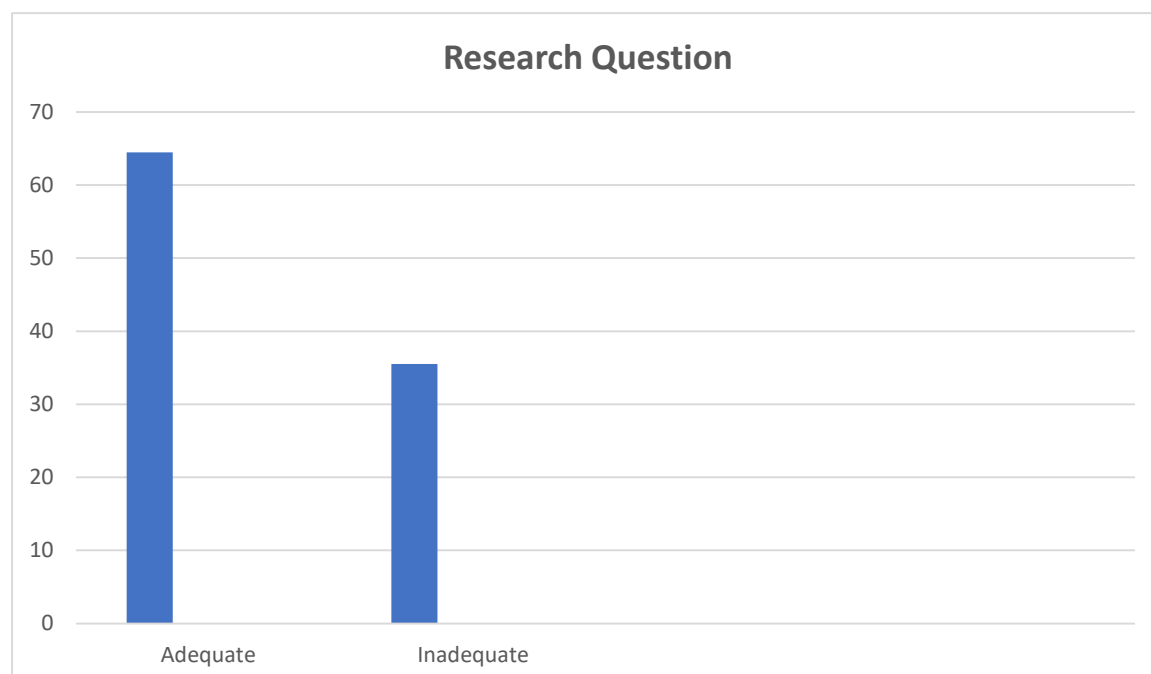


Table 4.18 presents the distribution of responses regarding whether Adequacy of the basic amenities in the correctional centre. Let's interpret and justify these results:

The majority of respondents, comprising 64.5% of the total sample, “Adequate” that Adequacy of the basic amenities in the correctional centre. This indicates a widespread acknowledgement among respondents that the availability and quality of basic amenities directly impact the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs within the correctional centre. The strong agreement reflects a high level of awareness regarding the critical role of amenities in facilitating inmate rehabilitation.

A smaller proportion of respondents, comprising 35.5% of the total sample, “Inadequate” that inadequate access to basic amenities hinders rehabilitation efforts. This disagreement represents a minority viewpoint that may perceive amenities as less directly related to rehabilitation outcomes. Disagreement and strong disagreement underscore potential areas where awareness and education regarding the link between amenities and rehabilitation may need reinforcement.

4.4 Discussion of Findings

Tables 4.7 to 4.12 provide valuable insights into respondents' perceptions regarding various aspects of amenities and services within correctional centres. Let's delve into each table to discuss the findings and their implications.

Starting with Table 4.7, which addresses the provision of clean water, we observe that 35.5% of respondents strongly agree (SA) and 38.7% agree (A) that the correctional centre provides adequate access to clean water for inmates. This combined percentage of 74.2% indicates a significant majority acknowledging the availability of clean water, which is crucial for basic hygiene and health. Only 6.5% disagree or strongly disagree, suggesting a consensus that clean water access is satisfactory. This finding is encouraging as it reflects a fundamental aspect of basic amenities being met within correctional facilities, contributing positively to inmate well-being and health maintenance.

Moving to Table 4.10, which assesses sanitation facilities including toilets and showers, we note that 74.2% of respondents agree (A) that the correctional centre offers sufficient sanitation facilities. However, 16.1% are uncertain (U) about this aspect, which could indicate a need for further clarification or potential areas for improvement. Despite this uncertainty, only 6.5% disagree or strongly disagree, indicating that a majority perceive the sanitation facilities to be adequate. This finding underscores the importance of maintaining hygiene standards within correctional facilities, which are critical for preventing the spread of diseases and ensuring overall well-being.

Table 4.11 explores the availability and effectiveness of educational programs for inmates. Here, we see that 35.5% of respondents strongly agree (SA) and 45.2% agree (A) that

educational programs are available and effective. This combined 80.6% agreement reflects a positive perception of the educational opportunities provided within correctional centres. However, 19.4% either disagree or are uncertain about the effectiveness of these programs. This suggests a need for ongoing assessment and enhancement of educational initiatives to ensure they meet the diverse needs of inmates and effectively contribute to their rehabilitation and development.

Shifting the focus to Table 4.12, which examines access to recreational facilities, we find that 64.5% of respondents either strongly agree (SA) or agree (A) that inmates have access to recreational facilities for physical exercise and leisure activities. This majority agreement indicates a recognition of the importance of recreational opportunities in promoting physical health and psychological well-being among inmates. However, 32.3% are uncertain (U) or disagree (D/SD), indicating potential areas where improvements or clarifications may be needed to enhance recreational offerings within correctional settings.

Tables 4.13 to 4.16 provide insights into respondents' perceptions regarding various aspects of amenities and services within correctional centres, focusing on maintenance, healthcare, educational effectiveness, and resource adequacy.

Starting with Table 4.13, which evaluates the maintenance of basic amenities, we see that a majority of respondents (80.6%) agree (A) or strongly agree (SA) that the basic amenities in the correctional centre are well-maintained and in good condition. This indicates a positive perception of the facility's upkeep. However, a small percentage (9.7%) is uncertain (U) about this aspect, suggesting a need for clearer communication or transparency regarding maintenance practices.

Moving to Table 4.14, which assesses the quality of healthcare services, we find that 74.2% of respondents agree (A) or strongly agree (SA) that the correctional centre provides healthcare services meeting the needs of inmates. This indicates a relatively positive perception of healthcare provision within the facility. However, 22.6% are either uncertain (U) or disagree (D/SD), indicating potential areas of concern or improvement regarding healthcare quality and accessibility.

Table 4.15 explores the effectiveness of educational programs in promoting inmate learning and development. Here, 80.6% of respondents agree (A) or strongly agree (SA) that the educational programs offered are effective. This suggests a consensus among respondents regarding the positive impact of educational initiatives on inmate learning and development. However, 9.7% are uncertain (U) about this effectiveness, indicating a need for ongoing assessment and improvement in educational strategies.

Lastly, Table 4.16 focuses on the adequacy of resources for educational and recreational activities. We observe that a majority of respondents (90.3%) agree (A) or strongly agree (SA) that the correctional centre provides adequate resources and materials for these activities. This indicates a positive perception of resource allocation within the facility. However, 6.5% are either uncertain (U) or disagree (D/SD), highlighting potential areas where resource provision may need further evaluation or enhancement.

Tables 4.17 to 4.19 delve into respondents' perceptions regarding the impact of poor amenities on health, rehabilitation efforts, mental well-being, and interpersonal dynamics within correctional centres.

Table 4.17 assesses how poor amenities contribute to health risks and hygiene issues among inmates. The majority of respondents (77.4%) strongly agree (SA) that poor amenities lead to health risks and hygiene issues. This high percentage underscores the critical importance of addressing and improving basic amenities to safeguard the health and well-being of inmates.

Moving to Table 4.18, which examines the hindrance of rehabilitation efforts due to inadequate access to basic amenities, we see that a significant proportion of respondents (61.3%) strongly agree (SA) with this statement. This indicates a consensus among respondents regarding the detrimental impact of insufficient amenities on the rehabilitation process within the correctional centre.

Table 4.19 explores the negative effect of inadequate amenities on the mental well-being of inmates. Here, 45.2% of respondents strongly agree (SA) that the lack of proper amenities affects mental well-being negatively. Additionally, 38.7% agree (A) with this statement. These percentages highlight a substantial acknowledgement of the role amenities play in supporting inmates' mental health and the potential consequences of inadequate provisions.

Moving to Table 4.20, which assesses the impact of insufficient amenities on tensions and conflicts among inmates and staff, we find varying levels of agreement. While 35.5% strongly agree (SA) that inadequate amenities lead to increased tensions and conflicts, a notable percentage (29.0%) are uncertain (U) about this aspect. This indicates a need for further exploration or clarification regarding the relationship between amenities and interpersonal dynamics within the correctional centre.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The study conducted a comprehensive assessment of basic amenities of oke kura correctional centres, focusing on various aspects such as access to clean water, sanitation facilities, healthcare services, educational programs, recreational facilities, and overall maintenance of amenities. The findings reveal critical insights into the conditions within these facilities and their impact on inmates, staff, and the overall correctional environment.

Starting with the availability of clean water and sanitation facilities, the majority of respondents acknowledged that the correctional centres provide adequate access to clean water, although opinions varied slightly regarding the quality and maintenance of sanitation facilities. This indicates a positive aspect in terms of basic hygiene provisions but also highlights areas that may require improvement to ensure consistently high standards of sanitation.

The study also examined the provision of educational programs and recreational facilities within oke kura correctional centres. While there was general agreement that educational programs are available to inmates, opinions regarding their effectiveness in promoting inmate learning and development were mixed. This suggests a need for further evaluation and enhancement of educational initiatives to ensure they meet their intended objectives of facilitating learning and skill development among inmates.

Similarly, the availability of recreational facilities was assessed in terms of promoting physical exercise and leisure activities. The findings indicated a positive perception among respondents regarding the existence of recreational opportunities. However, there were concerns raised about the adequacy and accessibility of these facilities, which may impact their overall effectiveness in promoting physical well-being and reducing stress among inmates.

Moving on to the maintenance of basic amenities, respondents expressed varying levels of satisfaction regarding the overall condition and upkeep of amenities within correctional centres. While a significant proportion viewed amenities as adequately maintained, there were notable concerns raised, particularly regarding the state of sanitation facilities and general infrastructure. These findings underscore the importance of regular maintenance and investment in infrastructure to ensure the longevity and effectiveness of basic amenities.

The impact of poor amenities on various aspects of correctional life was a key focus of the study. Respondents overwhelmingly agreed that inadequate amenities contribute to health risks and hygiene issues among inmates. This finding highlights a critical concern that must be addressed to safeguard the health and well-being of individuals within correctional facilities.

Furthermore, there was consensus among respondents regarding the hindrance of rehabilitation efforts due to inadequate access to basic amenities. This finding has significant implications for the effectiveness of correctional programs aimed at inmate rehabilitation and reformation. It underscores the need for a supportive and conducive environment that includes adequate amenities to facilitate successful rehabilitation outcomes.

The study also explored the impact of poor amenities on the mental well-being of inmates. Respondents widely acknowledged that the lack of proper amenities negatively affects mental well-being. This finding underscores the interconnectedness of physical conditions and mental health, highlighting the importance of holistic approaches to correctional care that address both physical and psychological needs.

Interpersonal dynamics within correctional centres was another area of investigation, particularly about tensions and conflicts among inmates and staff. While there was recognition of the potential impact of insufficient amenities on increasing tensions, opinions varied, indicating a complex interplay of factors contributing to interpersonal dynamics within these settings.

Overall, the findings of the study provide valuable insights into the conditions and challenges faced within correctional centres. They emphasize the critical role of basic amenities in promoting health, well-being, rehabilitation, and a conducive environment for all individuals involved. The identified areas of concern pave the way for targeted interventions, policy reforms, and resource allocation aimed at improving the quality of life and outcomes within correctional facilities.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The findings of this study shed light on the state of basic amenities within oke kura correctional centres and their impact on inmates, staff, and the overall correctional environment. The study revealed both positive aspects and areas requiring improvement in the provision and maintenance of amenities.

While there were indications of adequate access to clean water and some educational and recreational opportunities, concerns were raised regarding the quality, maintenance, and accessibility of sanitation facilities and recreational amenities. These findings highlight the importance of ongoing efforts to ensure the provision of high-quality, well-maintained amenities that meet the needs of individuals within correctional facilities.

The study also underscored the significant impact of poor amenities on various aspects of correctional life. Inadequate amenities were found to contribute to health risks, and hygiene issues, hindered rehabilitation efforts, and negatively affected mental well-being among

inmates. These findings emphasize the urgent need for interventions aimed at addressing deficiencies in basic amenities to safeguard the health, well-being, and rehabilitation prospects of individuals within correctional centres.

Furthermore, the study highlighted the importance of considering the interconnectedness of physical conditions, mental health, and interpersonal dynamics within correctional settings. Recognizing the complex interplay of factors influencing conditions within these facilities is crucial for developing holistic approaches to correctional care that address the diverse needs and challenges faced by inmates and staff alike.

In conclusion, the findings of this study underscore the importance of prioritizing the provision, maintenance, and improvement of basic amenities within oke kura correctional centres. Addressing deficiencies in amenities is essential for promoting health, well-being, rehabilitation, and a conducive environment for all individuals involved in the correctional system. The study's findings provide valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders working towards enhancing the quality of life and outcomes within correctional facilities.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the study regarding the state of basic amenities in oke kura correctional centres and their impact the following recommendations were proposed:

- i. **Investment in Infrastructure:** Allocate resources for infrastructure improvements within correctional centres, particularly focusing on sanitation facilities, water supply systems, and recreational areas. Upgrading infrastructure will contribute significantly to enhancing living conditions and promoting well-being.
- ii. **Regular Maintenance and Monitoring:** Implement regular maintenance schedules and stringent monitoring mechanisms to ensure that basic amenities such as clean water, sanitation facilities, and recreational spaces are well-maintained. This proactive approach will prevent the deterioration of amenities and uphold hygiene standards.
- iii. **Training and Capacity Building:** Provide training programs for correctional staff and administrative personnel on the importance of maintaining and managing basic amenities. Building their capacity will ensure better oversight, accountability, and efficient utilization of resources within correctional facilities.
- iv. **Enhanced Educational and Recreational Programs:** Expand educational and vocational training programs for inmates to foster skill development and promote rehabilitation. Similarly, increase access to recreational facilities and activities to support physical and mental well-being among inmates.

- v. **Healthcare Services Improvement:** Enhance the quality and accessibility of healthcare services within correctional centres to meet the diverse medical needs of inmates. This includes ensuring timely access to medical care, medications, mental health services, and preventive healthcare measures.
- vi. **Regular Assessments and Feedback:** Conduct regular assessments and solicit feedback from inmates, staff, and administrative personnel regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of basic amenities. Incorporate this feedback into decision-making processes to address specific needs and improve overall satisfaction.
- vii. **Collaboration with External Stakeholders:** Foster partnerships with governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and community-based initiatives to leverage resources, expertise, and support for improving basic amenities and overall correctional conditions.
- viii. **Promote Research and Best Practices:** Encourage research initiatives and knowledge-sharing platforms focused on best practices in correctional facility management, including the provision of basic amenities. Disseminate research findings and innovative solutions to inform policy development and operational strategies.

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Appendix

Questionnaire

Section A: Demographic Information of Respondents

Gender:

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

Age:

- ☐ 18-24
- ☐ 25-34
- ☐ 35-44
- ☐ 45-54
- ☐ 55 and above

Educational Background:

- ☐ SSCE
- ☐ Technical Training
- ☐ Bachelor's Degree
- ☐ Others

Occupation:

- ☐ Inmate
- ☐ Correctional Staff
- ☐ Administrative Personnel
- ☐ Others

Length of Stay/Service in the Correctional Centre:

- ☐ 1-5 years
- ☐ 6-10 years
- ☐ More than 10 years

Frequency of Interaction with Inmates:

- ☐ Daily
- ☐ Weekly
- ☐ Monthly
- ☐ Rarely

Section B: Research Questions**Research Question 1: What are the types of basic amenities in correctional centres?**

1. The correctional centre provides adequate access to clean water for inmates.
☐ Strongly Agree [] Agree [] Uncertain [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree
2. The correctional centre offers sufficient sanitation facilities, including toilets and showers.
☐ Strongly Agree [] Agree [] Uncertain [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree
3. Educational programs, such as vocational training and academic courses, are available to inmates.
☐ Strongly Agree [] Agree [] Uncertain [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree
4. Inmates have access to recreational facilities for physical exercise and leisure activities.
☐ Strongly Agree [] Agree [] Uncertain [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree

Research Question 2: What is the state of the amenities?

5. The basic amenities in the correctional centre are well-maintained and in good condition.
☐ Strongly Agree [] Agree [] Uncertain [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree
6. The quality of healthcare services provided in the correctional centre meets the needs of inmates.
☐ Strongly Agree [] Agree [] Uncertain [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree
7. Educational programs offered in the correctional centre are effective in promoting inmate learning and development.
☐ Strongly Agree [] Agree [] Uncertain [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree

8. The correctional centre provides adequate resources and materials for educational and recreational activities. ☐ Strongly Agree [] Agree [] Uncertain [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree

Research Question 3: What is the impact of the poor amenities in the study area?

9. Poor amenities contribute to health risks and hygiene issues among inmates.
☐ Strongly Agree [] Agree [] Uncertain [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree
10. Inadequate access to basic amenities hinders the rehabilitation efforts of inmates.
☐ Strongly Agree [] Agree [] Uncertain [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree
11. The lack of proper amenities affects the mental well-being of inmates negatively.
☐ Strongly Agree [] Agree [] Uncertain [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree
12. Insufficient amenities lead to increased tensions and conflicts among inmates and staff.
☐ Strongly Agree [] Agree [] Uncertain [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree