ABSTRACT

The present study is an attempt to find out the re-adjustment of women convicts to society and conditions such as, prison environment, treatment, family and societal responses, after care services, etc., which have facilitated for their re-integration with the society. The study aimed at fulfilling the following objectives. 1. To analyze the facilities provided for women convicts in central prisons. 2. To assess the Psycho-Social problems faced by women convicts in central prisons. 3. To evaluate the barriers which affect the rehabilitation process of women convicts. 4. To study about Women convicts non-prioritization due to their limited representation among prison population. 5. To suggest better facilities and rehabilitation measures to women convicts. 6. To know internal facilities like (space, contamination of different types of prisoners, marital status, education standards, religious factors, general well being on health, region and language) influencing on women convicts Psycho-social conditions in the prison. The hypotheses of the present study were, 1. The existing facilities provided to women convicts are inadequate. 2. Women convicts significantly maladjusted in different areas (family, health, emotional, social and occupational). 3. Women convicts experience significantly higher level of anxiety. 4. The General Health Status of women convicts (somatic, anxiety and depression) is low. 5. Secondary variables age, marital status, education, health conditions, nature of crime, years of imprisonment etc., significantly influence adjustment of women convicts. A total of 97 women convicts were selected for the present study. M.S.Saxena Adjustment inventory, Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale and General Health Questionnaire were used to measure levels family adjustment, health adjustment, social adjustment, emotional adjustment and occupational adjustment, manifest anxiety and somatic symptoms, anxiety, social dysfunction and severe depression. A screening was done to get the required sample with high anxiety, maladjustment and high general health status. Both descriptive and inferential statistical methods were employed in the present study for data analysis. Analysis Variance (ANOVA), ‘t’ test – independent samples, Chi-square were employed for data analysis. Results revealed that majority of the women convicts have high level of anxiety, maladjusted, and have high level of general health status.