

Influence Of Social Acceptance On Emotions, Hope And Resilience Among Imprisoned Women

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Abstract

Imprisonment in law is the specific state of being physically incarcerated or confined in an institutional setting such as a prison. Imprisonment can have an impact on a person's physical, emotional and behavioural well-being. It can affect their emotions towards society, such as feelings of withdrawal from their family and friends; reduced hope towards seeing a future post-conviction and can affect their resilience. The purpose of this study is to determine the influence of perceived social acceptance of women prisoners on their dominant emotions (i.e., positive or negative). The study also examines the relationship between these emotions and their impact on the hope and resilience of the women prisoners. The data of 55 women prisoners is collected from the Women's Jail Cell, Central Jail Tihar, New Delhi and data is analysed. A Pearson Correlation is calculated to establish a relationship between Perceived Social Acceptance and Positive Affect and Negative Affect, which results as: Perceived Social Acceptance correlates positively with Positive Affect and negatively with Negative Affect, however, the results weren't statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). In addition, an independent t-test between Positive Affect, Negative Affect, Hope and Resilience showed that women inmates with dominant Positive Affect had a positively significant impact on their Hope and Resilience ($p < 0.05$). The results are discussed within the framework of the literature.

Key words: Imprisonment, Social Acceptance, Emotions, Hope, Resilience, Women Inmates