Course Outline

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

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A prison is a place where inhabitants are lawfully held as a castigation for a offense they have committed. The main difference between subcultures in women's prisons and men's prisons is that women prisons are less violent, more freedom for women as compared to men (Poole, & Pogrebin, 2016). Women's prison looks like a college campus, whereas men's prions have lofty boulder walls, fortified lookout towers or blade wire barriers. The family subcultures present in women's prisons are mostly that they have an abuse problem, such as drugs, and property offenses. In prison, they felt a loss of control over their lives and anxiety. Family subculture helps women's in prison to cope with their imprisonment is found that female prisons offered less professional and instructive course opportunities (Piper, 2015). Some prisons allow women to use cassette paraphernalia to trace their communication for families. Some prisons allow audiotapes to trace bedtime stories for their kids.

Experts in prison are careful that women should participate in prison classes and programs, so they gain benefits from participation. Pregnant Women also face unique challenges. Numerous risk factors are there, e.g., poor nutrition, and high levels of anxiety and depression. figures show that one in every 25 women are pregnant when they come to prison (Grubb, & del Carmen, 2016). Most of the children bear in detention centers are alienated from their mothers, but some prisons permit mothers to keep their babies with them up to 18 months. About 80 percent of the women in prison are mothers. Sometimes they need a doctor, but in prison, there are no proper facilities of doctors, so they face miscarriages as well. Women also face health risks; sometimes they are life-threatening. They are not provided a proper diet, so their babies are fragile, and sometimes they even couldn't survive.

**References**

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