

Narrative Review on Lived in Experiences of Women Inmates

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Abstract:- In Indian society, women are taken into consideration as Goddess, however then additionally from history to the existing society ladies are going through numerous united states and downs in their popularity. Accordingly, a majority of ladies inmates are housed in ladies's enclosures of preferred prisons. Jail is an organization which reflects societal norms. Females in jail represent a unique institution in the jail population, first and predominant because of their intercourse and gender inequalities. They represent a small share of prison populace international. They face many troubles some as a result of their lives prior to imprisonment others attributable to their imprisonment itself. Social factors that marginalize their participation in mainstream society and contribute to the growing variety of ladies in jail consist of poverty, lack of social guide, separation or single motherhood and homelessness. Incarcerated ladies receive minimal reproductive fitness care and what they do acquire is regularly now not provided in accordance with expert ethic popular. Within the beyond few many years, the population of prisons was expanded appreciably, growing a number of challenges inclusive of safety, health & hygiene, overcrowding and so forth. As jails have been generally designed to cater to male inmates, special steps should be taken to make certain adequate situations for ladies as well. Female inmates are regularly faced with jail infrastructure and administrative systems, which might be in large part oblivious to their gender - precise desires.

Keywords:- Women Inmates, Incarceration, Prison, Experiences, Challenges.

I. INTRODUCTION AND ORIGIN OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

“A prisoner is required to be treated as a human being entitled to all the basic human rights, human dignity and human sympathy”

Jail is an organization which reflects societal norms. Ladies in jail represent a unique institution in the jail

prison populace, first and major due to their sex and gender inequalities. They constitute a small proportion of jail population international. They face many issues a few due to their lives previous to imprisonment others as a consequence of their imprisonment itself. The past 3 a long time have witness a remarkable growth in the women crime. In India there are 14,657 (3.9%) woman inmates till 2006 and circumstance of women prisoners may be very grim. (Instances of India file)

Social elements that marginalize their participation in mainstream society and make contributions to the developing style of girls in prison include poverty, wide variety of demanding situations along with safety, fitness & hygiene, overcrowding and so forth. Ladies's paths to incarceration are complicated and frequently rooted in histories of more than one abuses. (Bull world fitness Organ, 2011)

Incarcerated ladies receive minimal reproductive fitness care and what they do acquire is regularly now not provided in accordance with expert ethic popular. They also have restricted get right of entry to statistics and in reality no say over choices even basic ones like which health practitioner they see or whether or not they'll see a physician at all. For folks who need to prevent or end a being pregnant, alternatives are further restricted and abuses are common. Crook justice handbook series (United countries, 2014)

Within the beyond few many years, the jail population has expanded appreciably, growing As jails have been commonly designed to feed to manly convicts, unique way need to be taken to make sure ok conditions for girls as duly. womanish convicts are constantly brazened with captivity structure and executive systems, which might be in large part unconscious to their gender-precise solicitations might be in large part oblivious to their gender - precise desires. Most of the research monitor that diverse socio-financial factors i.E., instructional popularity, paintings status, environmental factors and fashionable of dwelling affect women's common properly-being. Moreover, women have much less access to the use of health care offerings

in society. Imprisoned women are characteristically girls of decrease socio-financial historical past, unemployed, married, moms of young youngsters, and survivors of bodily and sexual abuse. Additionally they generally tend to have a fragmented family records, decrease social integration and balance, substance abuse issues, and more than one physical and mental health troubles. They rarely get hold of adequate fitness care before coming into the jail. As a setting, incarcerations offer a fully unique occasion to make investments inside the fitness of deprived and marginalized populations and address health inequalities and social rejection, thereby achieving sustainable advancements by well-being for malefactors and their homes and in turn, supporting to lessen prices of re-offending. Sadly, prisons typically ignore these fitness problems, at some stage in imprisonment and after launch, which exacerbate the trouble. In spite of the supply of minimum stage of fitness care, prisons prove to be aid simply because of the hapless and impoverished ladies population. (Elsevier Public health Emergency series, 2020)

Imprisonment as a way of punishment has superior over the centuries. In India, and most of the sector nowadays, prisons are seemed as centres for the reform of criminals, in region of handiest a way of punishment. 'The surroundings of prisons must be surcharged with excellent values and the inmates must be exposed to a wholesome surroundings with suitable possibilities to reform themselves'. Very fine courtroom docket has affirmed the easy rights of prisoners social form and society were similarly responsible for crime causation – "there will be several elements that lead a prisoner to dedicate a criminal offense however however a prisoner is needed to be treated as a man or women entitled to all of the primary human rights, human dignity and human sympathy." (Ministry of home Affairs,).

In a observe, social form and society had been similarly accountable Consistent with him women are susceptible to dedicate crimes on the identical time as they're did now not attain 'culturally defined desires' via 'Institutional method.' Highlighting the stress & idea of criminal interest based totally mostly on anxiety or pressure of labor. (Merton,1949)

Ladies's precise needs are ignored in jail, no longer unexpected; women in prison are not pinnacle precedence for people who do have women on their agenda. But, if imprisoned girls are visible as in need of attention, it's miles their maximum basic needs (i.E., reproductive fitness troubles, childbirth or physical harm) which might be considered worth of consciousness and not counselling and/or emotional/intellectual assist or repair which might represent an indulgence. Though it is less difficult to become aware of people with excessive mental illness and medicalized problem, however common mental issues or

intellectual misery i.E., tension, depression, panic etc. That need other interventions (e.G., counselling) is an area that has been glossed over because those disorders are not taken into consideration severe sufficient (Shankardass, 2012). Similarly, Anthropological studies have determined that inequalities in almost all recognized societies, past and present, choose guys over girls. Ladies are every now and then equal to guys economically, politically or socially however in no known society do they have got extra manipulate over financial and political assets, workout extra electricity and authority or revel in extra status than men. Many sociologists provide an explanation for this inequality by using noting that girls on my own can supply delivery to and nurse infants, two sports crucial to a society's continuation however usually missing in social popularity. For the reason that a first-rate supply of electricity, wealth and standing is the ability to earn cash or accumulate different items of price, any problem on ladies's potential to pursue these rewards influences their social function (Chambliss and Eglitis, 2014).

Payne S. (2006) study analyzes the relationship between gender and health. Study shows that both men and women are affected by the shifting patterns (i.e., increase from communicable diseases to non-communicable diseases) of health but there are important differences (affected) between them. Almost half of the increase in non-communicable disease relates to cardiovascular conditions, which are experienced differently by women and men. The rapidly increasing global burden of tobacco related illness is unequally distributed between women and men, HIV/AIDS is more prevalent among women and the marked increase in mental health problems is also experienced differently by women.

Webb E., Hubbard (2006) ex-prisoners, in an article entitled Voices of Incarcerated and Formerly Incarcerated Women describe their experiences of living in prison. Webb stayed for seven years and Hubbard stayed for eight years in Georgia State Corrections System. Their experience of prison life revealed situation of inmates because of lackof appropriate, timely and sufficient medical care. They also expressed the stresses and strains experienced by them as well as the failure of the mental health and social service system in encouraging rehabilitation among prisoners. Errors in diagnosis, administration of wrong medications, and lack of medications were just a few problems faced by women prisoners. There was lack of emergency medical care. It was hard to get medical attention if inmates had emergency inside the cell and need to see someone right away. Issues related to improper nutrition and a dietary standard inside the prison was also another common problem among the inmates.

Maddow et.al ., (2006) in their article entitled HIV/AIDS Infection among Incarcerated Women describe the prevalence of higher incidence of HIV&AIDS among female prisoners and the factors that give rise to the high rate of HIV/AIDS among this population. Incarcerated women have higher rates of HIV infection than men because women have particularly high rates of HIV risk factors in the community both before and after incarceration, including drug use, sex work, childhood sexual abuse and physical abuse. There are many factors affecting the HIV prevalence rate, it includes demographic considerations such as race, health and behavioral issues including sex and drug use as well as more complex social issues like poverty and sentencing laws. Each of these factors contributes to poorer health, decreased access to adequate and affordable health care, and/or increased exposure to community violence. The presence of these factors alone do not cause poor outcomes in itself, but they each influence women’s chances of participating in activities that lead to incarceration and put them at risk for HIV infection.

MathS., MurthyP., ParthasarathyR., etal.,(2011) study entitled Mental Health and Substance Use Problems in incarcerations; the Bangalore Prison Mental Health Study Original Assignment for National Action was conducted by National Institute of Mental Health and Neuroscience, Bangalore. The study shows high proportion of internal and physical health problems among captures. A significant number of women were diagnosed as having a serious psychotic complaint

videlicet schizophrenia. Two out of every hundred captures reported having tried self-murder occasionally in the history and further than seven per hundred had designedly caused injury to themselves. Of those who had made an attempt of deliberate tone detriment after coming to captivity nearly fifteen for every hundred under trial captures entered a opinion of asocial personality complaint. Further, a collaborative study between NIMHANS and the National Commission for Women in 1998, examined internal morbidity among women in the central prison Bangalore and set up high situations of internal torture analogous as unhappiness, fussing, poor sleep and appetite. The important fact about women captures was that, they were significantly aged compared to men. They faced problems of both under and over nutrition with one in four being light and roughly a analogous proportion fat or fat. This raises important enterprises about the lack of exercise in captivity and a lesser threat to non transmissible conditions like hypertension and diabetes.

II. RESEARCH GAP

The research gap identified is:

- Holistic health status of Women inmates
- Reasons about increasing Criminal activities in women inmates
- Limited literature in exploring health status and root cause for crime among women inmates.

Table 1 Research Gap

Author Year	Sample Size / Setting/ Research Design	Assessment Tools	Data collection and Result
A. Ram (2018)	Exploratory cum descriptive research design.	The statistics became accumulated via Interview schedule, Observation Method, Focus Group Discussion, Case. Studies	The observe has performed in stages enumeration section and a bottom line survey of information to be had with country Gov. Deptt. of Prison research and social, good value and different elements are investigated so that you can recognize the profile of the ladies prisoners & to offer guidelines for his or her rehabilitation. Data became accumulated from number one and secondary reassets. The number one reassets of statistics have been the ladies prisoners and the Jail officials. Sample have been Female Offenders from Rajasthan, Punjab, MP suggests that 1/2 of worried bodily damage to someone ,one-6th worried financial damage, one 9th worried ethical aberrance and one 7th have been minor offenders. Low financial degree became determined to be greater influential than low solid component in

			<p>offenders profile. Illetracy is determined intently associated with crime as 70male criminal.</p>
<p>M. Kamthan (2018)</p>	<p>Qualitative research methodology was used.</p>		<p>“Women prisoners in India: tracing gender gaps in theorising imprisonment” It explores the prevailing propositions of imprisonment fastening on ladies captures. The manly centric bias of the criminology is stressed and it's far analysed that the way it has negatively affected the reason of ladiesprisoners.It attempts to hyperlink multitudinous social ideas like social justice, social desire with ladies captures and try and find the ladies captures withinside the broader diapason of social life. Majorly the secondary sources studies on prisons and prison reforms.</p>
<p>B. Owen (2018) New York</p>			<p>"Understanding Women in Prison” According to this take a look at 70% said a few shape of sexual abuse at some point of childhood, 77% were a goal of violence via way of means of others. Only 6% of all a hundred and fifty respondent did now no longer point out as a minimum one bodily or sexual assault at some point of their lifetime. 6.11% of ladies prisoners are illiterate. Compared to 2.37% of male prisoners.</p>
<p>M. Reiz (2003)</p>		<p>Interview schedule</p>	<p>6/10 of the women in jail had their youngsters in childhood and 1/2 of the 1,653 humans inter regarded ran farfar from domestic earlier than the age of 12, mainly because of home violence or searching for work</p>
<p>IndigD., ToppL., Ross B etal., (2009)</p>		<p>Random sample of 996 participants.</p>	<p>A study to explore the fitness fame of the New South Wales jail populace via way of means of findings of the examine indicates that the bodily and intellectual fitness problems, medicine use, alcohol dependence, and blood-borne contagions all are particularly commonplace . among prisoners. Over half of participants were overweight, women experienced more heart related problems such as chest or angina pain and high blood pressure. Moreover, Moreover, the maximum commonplace situations stated via way of means of older girls have</p>

			<p>been bad eyesight, asthma, arthritis and again problem. Three maximum not unusual place intellectual fitness situations have been depression , tension and drug dependence. However, most of the girls in no way having accessed any shape of fitness care with inside the community. For many inmates incarceration does offer a possibility to cope with their fitness troubles in a relatively .</p>
PayneS. (2006)	Payne S. (2006)		<p>Study analyzes the relationship between gender and health. Study shows that both men and women are affected by the shifting patterns (i.e., increase from communicable diseases to non-communicable diseases) of health but there are important differences (affected) between them. Almost half of the increase in non-communicable disease relates to cardiovascular conditions, which are experienced differently by women and men. The rapidly increasing global burden of tobacco related illness is unequally distributed between women and men, HIV/AIDS is more prevalent among women and the marked increase in mental health problems is also experienced differently by women.</p> <p>The examine exploresthe affects of intercourse and gender on fitness for each guys and girls, as a way to apprehend the variations and the similarities among them, The relative importance of organically and socially generated variation and how they intersect every different andwith different elements affecting the fitness of guys and girls.</p>
Webb E., Hubbard (2006)			<p>Article entitled Voices of Incarcerated and Formerly Incarcerated Women describe their experiences of living in prison. Webb stayed for seven years and Hubbard stayed for eight years in Georgia State Corrections System. Their reveal in of jail lifestyles discovered the pathetic situation of girls prisoners due to the shortage of appropriate, timely and sufficient medical care. They also expressed the stresses and strains experienced by them as well as the failure of the mental health and social service system in encouraging rehabilitation among prisoners. Errors in diagnosis, administration of wrong medications, and lack of medications were just a few problems faced by women prisoners. There was lack of emergency medical care. It was hard to get medical attention if inmates had emergency inside the cell and need to see someone right away. Issues related to improper nutrition and a dietary standard inside the prison was also another common problem among the inmates.</p>

<p>Fickensche rA., LapidusJ., WalkerS., and BeckerT., (2001)</p>		<p>Two hundred and sixty- four women were canvassed by using a structured questionnaire.</p>	<p>Study entitled Women in the back of Bars Health Needs of Convicts in a Country Jail in Oregon in Oregon(Multnomah county jail) to assess the frequence of behavioral threat factors and supplements of poor tone reported health among confined women It was set up that women constitute fastest growing member of confined population in US including both jail and captures. Despite the growing number of womanish convicts in jails and incarcerations little attestation exists on behavioral threat factors and health care status of these women. It's also pathetic that womanish jail convicts are generally of low socio- profitable status have low position of education, Histories of bodily and/ or sexual abuse. Women in jail constantly reported limited access to health care previous to incarceration, history of homelessness and participation in high threat geste similar as engaging in vulnerable coitus for plutocrat or medicines</p>
<p>MannaS.(2022)</p>	<p>A general nine resear ch have been selected in settl ement with PRISMA pointers that delved the load of NCDs in Indian incarcerations and have been posted among J an2010 and Aug2022</p>	<p>Statistical evaluation turned into executed in STATAVersion sixteen software, &channel plottturned into used t0 discover guide bias. A mixture of 167 papers have been linked, and nine have been blanketed on this evaluation.</p>	<p>Aims to dissect the growing burden of Non-communicable situations in Indian incarcerations and estimate frequence of despair amongst them. The pooled frequence of despair amongst captures turned into forty eight. seventy eight As per reviews, captures confirmed a frequence of mild t0 intense despair,dentalcaries, terrible p eriodontal condition& self-murder creativity. The take a look at findingswill allow decisionmakers to shape and expand relevant precautionary & restorative applications for convicts ' preferred good.</p>
<p>Ajeet S., (2021)</p>	<p>Preferred Reporting details for Methodical Reviews and Meta- Analyses (PRISMA) pointers turned into used and evaluation turned into carried out the usage of the arbitrary-items model</p>	<p>Out of a mixture of 970 papers searched via the database of PubMed, Embase, and Google Scholar, 5 research that met the addition standards have been blanketed and anatomized. Hepatitis B and C frequence have been given in 4 research each.</p>	<p>Study aimed to estimate the pooled estimates of the frequence of hepatitis B and C amongst captures in India. The consequences confirmed that the overall frequence of hepatitis B and C in captures turned into eight and 7. The research display high range with no substantiation of guide bias. The frequence of hepatitis B and C amongst manly captures was4.48 and6.35, while the frequence among womanish captures was1.53 and2.10.. Findings display a high frequence of hepatitis B and C in captures. Applicable and powerful interventions to lessen the transmission of hepatitis B and C are essential</p>

III. CONCLUSION DRAWN

- Large number of women experiencing health problems in prison like hypertension, arthritis, diabetes, cataract, tuberculosis etc.,
- Women from low socioeconomic backgrounds have a much higher exposure to risk factors for poor health
- In addition to the physiological and psychological well-being environmental issues also affect the health of women prisoners.
- To make women wards in prisons humane & Insure availability of all necessary facilities to the inmates

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