

**UNDERSTANDING THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE CRIMINAL MINDS AND
BEHAVIOURS**

A RESEARCH PROJECT

BY

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DECLARATION

I, Adebodun David Adebare do hereby declare that this project is entirely my composition and work. The work embodied in this project has not been submitted in candidature for any degree and is not concurrently being submitted for any other degree. All references made to works of other persons have been duly acknowledged.

Signature:

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research work was carried out by Adebodun David Adebare, of the Department of Criminology, Security, Peace and Conflict Studies, College of Arts, Social and Management Sciences, Caleb University, Lagos. The research work is considered adequate in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of B.Sc.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to the Almighty God.

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My gratitude to the One who made all these possible, the Almighty God. Who provided all that are needed to carry out this research study.

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ABSTRACT

The negligence of the Criminal Justice System in Nigeria, have decayed the main players in the criminal justice system to be able to determine the guilt or innocence of an individual and how to rehabilitate those who are guilty. This study takes its reader back to the origins of criminal behaviours, exploring variables and factors that lead to crime primarily in Nigeria. This study employs a narrative and descriptive technique to lay bare the mind of a criminal. Sourcing data from primary sources; questionnaires were used to collect this data, analyzing them through a quantitative and qualitative lens, using the experiences of respondents to elucidate the current happenings in Nigeria and its perception of crime. This study has found that crime is rarely viewed as a wrong that can be corrected, hence the state of the system designed to address the issue, Governmental negligence and non-chalance on major societal issues being the major root cause along with other factors. While not focusing on this aspect: the study lightly touches on this and proposes methods of correction, along with proposing further areas of research as understanding the causes and reasons behind them is only the first step. The results findings showed the scales of criminal behaviours in the country, and variables like unemployment, peer pressure, poverty, lack of mental health care and other factors, the differences between crimes of passion and premeditated crime.

Keywords: Criminal behaviour patterns, Premeditated and crimes of passion, rehabilitation, Nigeria.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

To understand the criminal mind, we tend to should perceive Crime and sociology. Crime in step with the Oxford English Dictionary (2009) is ‘crime is associate unlawful act punishable by a state or alternative authority’

Whelan (2018) defines sociology as ‘the study of crime and responses to crime’. He conjointly goes any to clarify that sociology is myth-busting as several assumptions square measure contradicted by the proof, we tend to pay considerable time breaking down misconceptions. Criminologists scrutinize all angles once making an attempt to grasp the nuances that influence crime.

We investigate the causes of criminal behaviour, the criminal justice system responding to crime, human behavior, brain patterns and alternative agencies concerned in preventing and dominate crime, and the way to manage offenders within the prison system further as their rehabilitation in society.

The importance of understanding behaviour is as relevant as sociology as a field of study. Its importance is veritable to avoid the conviction of innocent people, students of the past have numerous theories of distinguishing a criminal, one among the foremost arguable was that of the dubbed ‘father of criminology’; Lombroso (1870s) who after studying the cadaver of Giuseppe Villella, who’d been incarcerated for arson and theft. Upon the discovery of a dent in his skull bone that was likened thereto associate with ape, and savages. Lombroso rejected the established classical college that said that crime may be a characteristic attribute of human nature, whereas taking the born criminal theory. To Lombroso then: sure, facial expression like massive ears, high cheek bones, press noses and alternative delicate options like sparkling eyes discovered that this were the criminals or people who engaged in criminal acts.

However, the hazards of human face were detected by the German man of science and physicist Christoph Lichtenberg (1700’s) ‘one will hang children before they have done deeds to merit the gallows. For it’s been wide established that physical traits had been passed from parent to child; to Lombroso that created him/her a criminal. However, mentioning that following his theory would then negate the likelihood of Ted Bundy ‘a serial killer’ - whose physical features were clean cut and symmetrical - as a criminal.

Crime and delinquent behaviour dates back to precolonial Nigeria: before the northern and southern uniting by Lord Lugard. Despite there being no police or agents of the criminal justice system. The states inside currently the African country used group action to manage deviant behaviour, looking forward to customs associated traditions as an aid to manage criminal acts and activities.

While ostensibly having very little interest in understanding the criminal behaviour of guilty parties, the society relied on punishments to dissuade other people from partaking in such activities. Exploiting fear as a group action tool to control those who were caught committing any offense starting from fornication, stealing, lying, murder and necromancy were either banished, killed or rendered socially impaired.

However archaic it's going to appear, these rules were strictly adhered to, if caught compromised, the penalty would match the crime while no trial or any kind of understanding would be used to deduce guilt. Colonial Nigeria as a country adopted some social group structures from the British empire as well as a legal schematic structured for the operation of the criminal justice system - the police, the court and lastly the prison- wherever crimes were tried before a decision could be made, evidences, witnesses became an accustomed rule to confirm if someone was guilty, but the study of criminal behavior has been mostly neglected within the criminal justice system in Nigeria and corruption through felony or kidnapping sway the end result of a cases presented in court despite damning evidences.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The problem this study is addressing is the danger of not understanding the motive behind a crime and thereby increasing the possibility of convicting innocent persons. In the field of criminology and psychology, these danger is viewed as worse than some rehabilitation of a supposed criminal. The delicate nature of the mind under the duress of false accusations is a dangerous thing and a knife at the throat of a developing society, it is veritable to understand that these innocents are left bare to a wide range of arsenals to combat the label of being guilty: it portrays to them the failure of the Criminal Justice system and in turn the society at large, sometimes allowing the innocent to take matters and laws into their hands to prove their innocence or simply abide with the verdict and seek to punish the society for the wrong done to them. Crime is a very delicate issue on its own ranging from murder to robbery to kidnapping or simple flaunting of traffic laws, however every crime requires some form of forethought. The issue being deliberated on is the motive behind the thought; understanding this would give insight to the crime helping the law enforcement to distinguish if the action/ crime was premeditated.

1.3 Objectives of the study

This research study aims to achieve the following;

1. To explore behavioural patterns in relation to criminal behavior
2. To distinguish between a crime of passion and a premeditated crime
3. To explore the criminal thought process and its relevance

4. To identify possible ways to influence the process of rehabilitation of criminals

1.4 Research questions

These research aims to answer the following questions:

1. What are the behavioural patterns visible in criminal behaviour?
2. What are the differences between premeditated crime and crimes of passion?
3. How does the criminal thought process work?
4. How does this study influence the rehabilitation of criminal based on understanding their behaviour?

1.5 Scope of the study

The theme focuses of the behavioural patterns that often lead to crime; recognizing their similarities and understanding why the crime was committed.

It also gives the law the opportunity to look things from the criminal's perspective while understanding the reason of the behaviour.

Geographical scope: criminal justice system within Lagos state

Time Frame: this study covers the time frame of 2011-2015

1.6 Significance of the study

This study is very important as a result of the mind being the most significant variable in human behavior and to the sphere of Criminology that deals with the imprisonment of criminals and their rehabilitation and reintegration into society is vital import.

To create a well-informed court of the reasons behind the crime, provide an active defense for an attorney and the most important is the knowing of the act either it was a premeditated crime or a crime of passion or circumstances.

Understanding the criminal mind, would facilitate the society grasp the most determinative variable among this cluster of individuals who deter from the quality regulation and rules governing them; and so, within this method offer solutions to the matter.

1.7 Definition of terms

ID: the id is the most primitive part of the human mind, that carries all uncoordinated instincts like sexual desires, aggression and hidden memories. It is the main part of the unconscious mind.

Ego : the ego refers to the realistic and grounded part of the mind. It serves as a scale balancing the desires of the id and the superego.

Superego: the superego is the part of the mind that controls the moral conscience.

Serial crimes: A serial crime is one that is repetitive in nature, where numerous elements match or coincide with other crimes of the same nature.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the intricacies of the mind in relation to crime and its relevance to the criminal justice system in Lagos state, Nigeria. It reviews theories written by scholars and contributions that built a seeming psychological framework of the human mind and its relevance on behavior

2.2 Theoretical review

Psychodynamic Approach / Theory

It is a self-evident truth that our brain affects our behaviours and temperaments. In line with Freud's teachings (1915) the brain/ unconscious mind is the primary supply of human behavior. Using the metaphorical illustration of an iceberg, the foremost vital part of the mind is that the part we can not see: our feelings, motives, thought processes and higher cognitive processes are for the most part influenced by variables within the mind.

The psychodynamic approach states that events in our infancy/ childhood for the most part influence the shaping of our temperament and adult lives. In its broadest sense, the psychodynamic approach is an approach deeply frozen in science that tackles the systematic study of the psychological factors that underlie human behavior, feelings and the way it would relate to early experiences and development. it's deeply fascinated by the dynamic's relation between the acutely aware conscious and instinctual unconscious motivations.

2.2.1 Historical Background

The term psychodynamics is additionally accustomed with Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytical theory and his followers that was galvanized by the physical science theory also named the thermodynamics theory. The term psychodynamics was accustomed describe the psychological flow of energy inside the mind.

It's the study of the interrelatedness of varied elements of the mind, temperament and psyche and their ties to the emotional and psychological motivational feature forces at the unconscious level.

2.2.2 Components

Psyche (Id, ego, superego):

At the center of psychological processes, according to Freud, is the ego, that he sees battling with 3 forces: the id, the super-ego, and therefore the outside world.

The id is that the instinctive and primitive part of a person's personality. It consists of all the transmitted (i.e., biological) elements of temperaments present at birth, as well as the sex (life)

instinct – Eros (which contains the libido), and therefore the aggressive (death) instinct - Thanatos named after the Greek deity.

The ego develops so as to mediate between the impractical id and therefore the external scopes of the world, it's the choice creating and making part of a person's temperament of personality.

The superego incorporates the values and morals of society that are learned from one's sires, guardians and others.

Parts of the unconscious mind (the id and superego) square off in a constant conflict with the aware and conscious part of the mind (the ego). This conflict creates anxiety, that may well be controlled by the ego's use of defensive mechanisms.

Unconscious Mind

The unconscious mind wasn't discovered by Sigmund Freud, but his research analysis on the concept made it notably relevant within the study of scientific discipline of psychology. Freud (1915) metaphorically delineated the mind with the topography of an iceberg, the unconscious mind is the basis or the primary supply of human behaviour. Like an iceberg, the foremost, necessary part of the mind is that the part we cannot see. Our feelings, motives and choices are literally powerfully influenced by our past experiences, and kept within the unconscious.

While we are not fully aware of the conduct of the conscious mind, what we have the tendency to do after we are awake or aware whereas the unconscious mind that is delineated because the repository of perturbing however vital materials, created from our biological based instincts like survival, urges for sex and aggression, whether or not they really reach out rational or conscious mind or aware state was argued by Freud.

Collective Unconscious

The collective unconscious may be a conception originally outlined by psychoanalyst Carl Jung, typically referred as 'objective psyche' it explains in earnest the concept that a phase of the deepest unconscious mind is genetically transmitted and isn't formed by personal experience.

According to Jung's teachings, the collective unconscious is common to any or all groups of people and is to blame for variety of implanted beliefs and instincts, like spirituality, sexual behavior, and life and death instincts. The theoretical threads the collective unconscious is predicated on a metaphoric mental imagery that each human born shares the experiences of past humans born among an equivalent line: believing Freud's geographic illustration of the mind as an iceberg, he theorizes that this rests within the unconscious mind and whereas it should continue while not being mostly felt, it will arise in moments of crises. Jung believed that collective is expressed through archetypes and instincts which can be patterns of behaviour, thinking, signs or symbols.

In an early term definition, Jung (1960) writes: "Archetypes square measure typical modes of apprehension, associated where we have a tendency to meet with uniform and frequently revenant

modes of apprehension, we are handling an archetype notwithstanding whether or not its mythological character is recognized or not."

"Any attempt to offer a thorough list of the archetypes, however, would be a mostly futile exercise since the originals tend to mix with one another and interchange qualities creating it tough to make your mind up wherever one archetype stops and another begins. For instance, qualities of the shadow archetype is also outstanding is an archetypal image of the animus or anima. One archetype might also seem in varied distinct forms, so raising the question whether or not four or 5 distinct archetypes ought to be aforesaid to be gift or just four or 5 types of one kind. There would seem, then, to be no definitive decision procedure for determining the exact boundaries of an individual archetype."

Defense Mechanisms

Sigmund Freud and his daughter Anna Freud noted variety of ego defenses that they saw as psychological that could be used as an accustomed shield for someone suffering from the spike in anxiety from unacceptable thoughts or feelings

Some of these mechanisms are:

1. Denial: denial involves the blocking of external events from the minds eye. If some state of affairs is simply too excessive to handle, the person simply refuses to experience it. For instance, narcotics are thought-about as harmful substance to the physique and well being of human bodies and despite being aware to this, folks keep participating in them albeit they may die from the uptake or get infected with transmitted diseases from sharing needles.
2. Repression: this is often associated with an unconscious mechanism, where the ego employs methods to stay troubling thoughts supported by aggression from turning into actual physical violence, essentially suppressing the wild nature of man. It's tied powerfully to the sensation of guilt. For instance, the Oedipus complex, aggressive thoughts concerning same sex couples or gender queer relationships and culture are pushed down into the unconscious mind.
3. Projection: projected by Anna Freud it involves the projection or attribution of an individual's unacceptable thoughts, feelings and motives to a different person. For example: sexual fantasies which might cause guilt is attributed to projection wherever the thinker blames the person on whom these fantasies are based on for seduction or teasing approaches.
4. Displacement: satisfying associate impulse with a substitute object. This mechanism is utilized by the ego as a method of protection as its deeply stock-still in aggression and sexual aggression as performing on this might be harmful to the thing of the fantasy. It's may be a state of affairs wherever the superego doesn't allow the id to act on its instinct so the ego finds a middle ground. for instance, aggression is taken out through destruction of objects, or once somebody has sexual fetishes.
5. Regression: Regression may be a defense presented by Anna Freud whereby the ego goes back to earlier stage of development typically in response to nerve-racking circumstances or situations. To put in mere words, it's happens once an individual is faced with a trauma that usually shocks

them and it's tough to handle or maintain, the ego then takes a step back in the direction of development and tries to endure them once more whereas learning at an equivalent time to beat that trauma.

6. Sublimation: this involves satisfying an impulse in an exceedingly socially acceptable manner by employing a substitute object. Sublimation for Freud was the cornerstone of civilized life, as arts and science are all sublimed forms physiological sexual behaviours. (NB. this is often a value-laden conception, supported the aspirations of the European society at the top of the 1800 century) for instance channeling anger or depression into music, art or maybe poetry.

Psychosexual development

Freud believed that temperament or personalities developed through a series of childhood stages within which the pleasure-seeking tendencies of the id become targeted on certain sensitive areas. A sensitive or erogenous zone is characterized as a part of the body that's notably sensitive to stimulation.

Each stage of development constitutes of conflicts that may hinder growth, an individual may not be able resolve these problems by the time the stage is at an end this causes fixations, this leads the individual to remain in trapped in an earlier stage in development till this conflict is resolved, the development rate remains stuck at that level. For example, an individual who finds himself stuck at the oral phase, could also be enthusiastic with oral fixations and would look for oral gratification through smoking, drinking, or eating, thumb sucking.

1. The oral stage; Age vary birth - one year: region mouth
2. The anal stage; Age varies 1-3 years: region bowl and bladder
3. The phallic stage; Age varies 3-6 years: region crotch
4. The latent period; Age varies 6-puberty: region sexual feelings square measure inactive
5. The venereal stage; Age varies puberty-death: exogenous zone maturing sexual interest

Homosexuality and Freud's theory

While homosexual sex activities were seen as a criticism to the present branch of the psychodynamic approach, because it never explained why there's this deviance in sexual preference or sexuality.

However, Freud explained that homosexuality is the outcome of this theory and that if all the method takes traditional and conventional pathways in development this would not occur, whereby same sexual activity is that of a deviation from this normal process.

In a noted 1935 letter to a mother who had written him in hopes that he could treat her homosexual son, Freud wrote that whereas he believed that sexual activity between same sex wasn't advantageous, it absolutely was by no means a vice or not one thing to be repentant of. Freud (1935) wrote "...it cannot be classified as an illness; we consider it to be a variation of the sexual function, produced by a certain arrest of sexual development."

Psychosocial development

Erik Erikson maintained that the human temperament could be a planned order via eight stages of psychosocial growth from infancy through adulthood.

During every stage, the individual experiences a psychosocial crisis that might have a positive or negative influence on personality development.

For Erikson, these crises take a sort of a psychosocial nature as a result of it creates a perplexity wherever they involve psychological wants of the individual (i.e., psycho) conflicting with the wants of society (i.e., social).

The Eight stages:

Trust vs. Mistrust

Autonomy vs. Shame

Initiative vs. Guilt

Industry vs. Inferiority

Identity vs. Role Confusion

Intimacy vs. Isolation

Generativity vs. Stagnation

Ego Integrity vs. Despair

2.2.3 The Criminal Mind

Areas of Application

Gender Role Development

Therapy (Psychoanalysis)

Play Therapy (Anna Freud)

Attachment (Bowlby)

Moral Development (super-ego)

Psychopathology (e.g., Depression)

Aggression (Displacement / Thanatos)

Dream Analysis

2.2.4 Limitations

The ideas projected by Sigmund Freud can not be tested by trial and error, the idea isn't confirmable as if individuals behave within the approach foretold by the idea it's viewed as support, if they don't it's argued that they're exploiting a defense mechanism.

2.3 Thought review

2.3.1 The thought of the Society

Aristotle says man may be a social animal, which implies man should exist among the ambit of the society, man so is influenced by people who came before him, and can unknowingly influence those who would come after him. The theory of psychodynamic proves through numerous strategies that the human mind is directly influenced and formed into development by agents of socialization; the family, friends and therefore also the community. This goes to indicate that no man is born a criminal however, each man is born with criminal tendencies.

From the psyche, to the sexual development stages, to defense mechanisms strategies, to the collective unconscious that the psychodynamic approach tries to elucidate that man is subject to the influences of an environment or location either at infancy or at adulthood. If a study is meted out on the more severe criminals in history, from serial murders like Ted Bundy, Jack the Ripper, the Night stalker it's evident that every one of these men have traumas that is the basis of how they behave however they act reprehensibly, a number of serial killers square measure famous to own preferences wherever the colour blonde that reminds them of their mothers may well be a key part once selecting their victims.

Terrorism will be viewed this manner likewise as a typical speech goes 'one man terrorist is another man's freedom fighter' this proves crime is influenced by the fundamental relationships we've established among others in the society, be it the in relationships with people, teams just like the government or spiritual societies or concepts, values and policies.

Man may be a slave to society.

A veritable example will be argus-eyed among the people of the United States of America wherever black communities are disturbed by mobster violence and connected crimes like drug, outlaw gun trafficking and connected crimes: this was born from the defense against white supremacist and has evolved to a social downside.

In Nigeria, whereas we tend to suffer from governmental lack of policies, the dilapidation has unfolded into the colleges wherever people in the society can only get a decent education be obtained within the the four walls of a non-public establishment, the general public sector is left to wallow away like a sort of a decaying plant. Influencing the death of morality within the ego associated superego because the id holds superiority as survival an animal instinct hidden within the unconscious mind of the psyche.

In crises, man will exhibit grade of violence or flexibility to flee danger once faced by it, when commonly such acts would be viewed as not possible. Such acts high-powered by epinephrine/adrenaline are secreted on commands by the brain once the mind judges the case and finds it appropriate.

A man will jump down from a three-story building and run down the road with a broken leg while not realizing it till the psyche ceases to manage him.

This read is vital once deciding a criminal case, whereas he or she could also be guilty and should be penalised. the case should be gauged through the read of the mind, because the criminal mind has associate premeditated before the act is meted out.

2.3.2 The concept of Evolution

Evolution is modification. The modification within the characteristics of a species wherever solely veritable genes is passed to the offspring through reproduction and over the course of years trims them for higher survival rate.

In reference to human behaviour, evolution is often viewed because the distinction between man and alternative animals is his thinking capabilities. However, in Freud's words sublimation is that the cornerstone of civilized life, as arts and science. Sublimation will be viewed as channeling negative or unacceptable impulses into positive thoughts and arts: this is viewed as man's reason for superiority.

Dating back to earlier times, man was no completely different from the other animal that lived on the planet earth. They existed for three main functions survival, replication or reproduction and satisfaction, however with time man grew from this primitive way of living and established a grand civilization that dominates the planet. This superior thinking power has given man the opportunity to develop music, medicine, engineering, design, art and literature. every of this will be viewed as a form growth and its lovely altogether sense of the word, by gaining this level of mental maturity, man developed a consciousness or conscience other life forms don't possess.

But this beauty is additionally the undoing of man as within the cases of serial murderers who could read killing or crime as a sort or art instead of a wrong act. The conception provides the read that in the event of the mind of the human species man never did entirely jilting of his animality, but prettily buried it inside the Id or brain.

In Freud's topography of the mind the figurative illustration takes form as an iceberg where the larger half isn't seen. This proves that whereas evolution created a massive civilization and community it additionally creates crime and criminality.

2.4 Empirical Review

2.4.1 Specialize in the inner theatre

One of the core ideas of the psychodynamic approach is that the inner theatre it's the stage crammed with folks that have influenced, for better or worse, experiences in life. Early experiences with key

people (such as early caregivers, parents) contribute to the creation of response patterns that have an inclination to repeat themselves in alternative contexts, with completely different people.

This core factors are designed upon inside bound relationships and develop overtime, ideally stock-still into our deepest desires, goals and wishes of these are contributors to the distinctive nature of temperament or personality development. They become a continual pattern of behavior carried throughout adulthood.

This concept tackles the origins of behavior, its motivation, together with the motivational conflicts that arise that influence our ability to live and work profitably, and in doing so, therefore, work to align these deep desires to additional productive and reciprocally enhancing social relationships.

2.4.2 Specialize in the leader-follower relationship

The psychiatrist Wilfred Bion (1959) pointed out three basic assumptions in groups—dependency, fight-flight, and pairing—that could lead to pathological regressive processes, deflecting folks from the principal tasks to be engaged in or performed.

The leader - follower relationship creates a relationship that's supported safety kind of like that of parent or guardian, let alone respect. passionate about their intellectual superiority, or experience; James Cameron's Terminator franchise are often keen-sighted here where the titular John Connor the future leader of the resistance whose leading humanity against the A.I called Skynet supposed to wipe out the humanity from the planet. The franchise is made upon the conception of your time travel wherever John Connor sends back resistance fighters to safeguard his mother and younger self from the robots dubbed 'terminators' the A.I sent back in time to kill him and forestall his birth, thereby confirming their success over humanity. Over the course of the franchise John Connor was control in reverence, his appointed missions were treated as humanity's sole hope. Within the Sara Connor Chronicles the older John Connor never makes an appearance however he's mentioned over and over and his name holds reverence, safety and superiority even by his younger self'

2.4.3 Specialize in the shadow facet of leadership

Narcissism

At the guts of leadership lies self-love also in this context narcissism. Narcissism—which Sigmund Freud (1914) summarized as behaviors that vary from a standard self-interest to a pathological self-absorption—offers leaders the conviction concerning the morality of their cause, that successively conjures up loyalty and cluster identification. self-love is often either constructive or reactive. Constructive, or healthy narcissists are lucky enough to be balanced and empathic provided a confirmative setting that junction rectifier to basic trust and to a way of management over one's actions. In leadership roles, constructive narcissists tend to be comparatively well balanced, have vitality and sense of vanity, capability for contemplation, and sympathy. They inspire others not solely to be higher at what they are doing, however additionally to thoroughly modification what they are doing. Reactive, or excessive egotistical / narcissistic leaders, on the opposite hand, weren't as lucky in childhood. Instead, they were the recipients of over- or under-stimulation, or inconsistent stimulation. Typically, such leaders are fixated on problems with

power, status, prestige, and superiority, they're typically driven toward accomplishment and attainment by the requirement to induce even for perceived slights toughened in childhood. Unwilling to tolerate disagreement and criticism, such leaders seldom sit down with others. The result's that reactive narcissists operate in their own reality, and with none measures of management or reality testing, will cause play disturbance within the organization.

2.5 Literature Review

2.5.1 Explore behavioural patterns in reference to crime

Determining a clear path to behavioural pattern to criminal behavior isn't a line, because the psychodynamic theory explains, an opportunity within the traditional theme of things will produce a spun of events resulting in criminal activities. It is truthful to entail that these few known behavioural patterns don't seem to be a gift in everybody, a number of folks won't show any of those signs. Crime isn't a random prevalence, it's either caused by a series of events with plotted motive or timeserving and opportunistic

Withdrawal: this can be as a result of a psychological or social trauma and may occur at any level of development. Here once the trauma happens the individual who is yet to be a wrongdoer withdraws into his shell: this might be as a result of the ego attempting to address the trauma, but most times the ego won't be able to overcome such trauma and this results in a decay within the psychological state of the individual. Man may be a social animal, deduct the social and everything you've got left is animal.

Association: this can be as a result of socialization, wherever people who are exposed to criminal behaviour actively look for relations with others who have history in criminal activities. Here an honest child gets immersed in criminal behavior and by reason of association picks abreast new kinds or variations of criminal behavior. Example are often keen-sighted once an honest child at school moves with the bad youngsters who could belong to a gang and within the process gets inducted in, within the society's eyes the friends you retain outline a vital part of who you are.

Impulsive disorder: this could have totally different contributing factors however in but this can be marked by lack of management of impulses, behavior and emotions. Here the superego is weak and the dominant is the id and while not an ethical structure the ego cannot operate through its numerous defensive mechanisms. Others embody dysfunctional relationships, low self worth, favoritism amongst others.

Nigeria is a hardened veteran in establishing patterns of life: a past of wealthy culture, gender roles and behaviors have implanted within the society with the right quite read of what a man ought to seem like, and what a woman should look like:

A man should be manly, sturdy and protective: he should follow the steps each man should take, like taking interest in fashion or giving care; roles viewed as gender exclusive to ladies but any deviation is seen as unmanly and viewed as a social deviant.

Same goes for the ladies whose roles as being the burdened gender is slowly lifting particularly with the key roles of the internet within the twenty first century, currently ladies are taking active deciding roles and are breaking away from the norm of being housewives, medical aid givers and cooks.

These changes are most times met with violent responses, acts and criminal behaviors, like each physical and regulatory offence that is caused by social changes that aren't simply influenced on insane “ancient heads” These social changes generally influence activity patterns completely and negatively.

2.5.2 Distinguish between crime of passion and aforethought acts

Telling the variations between crimes created within the heat of passion and premeditated crime that need afore thought could be a material seldom approached in Nigeria. Crimes are viewed as dangerous, deviant behaviors that's viewed as choices, thus who will have interaction in them are inherently guilty of being dangerous and belong in jail or dead. We fail to enquire into thought background factors, like psychological science.

Understanding the clear distinction between them is important to grasp the notion of a onetime criminal and a serial criminal. The distinction being the circumstances leading up to the crime; whereas a serial criminal is actively awake to his actions and has the fore thought before partaking within the criminal activities; he or she is aware of and understands that this can be against the law and still engages in it.

While a one-time criminal may be underneath a psychological strain like concern, love or anger. as an example, a woman who murders a man in self defense to guard herself from being sexually maltreated and violated can not be charged with homicide or murder.

Therefore, these project needs to sport the distinction between these 2 pillars of crime and aid the investigators to tell apart the variations as forethought on a part of the criminal will produce a state of affairs wherever he or she ought to be in an exceedingly position of self distress or psychological strain thus falling underneath the protection of the crimes of passion.

2.5.3 Confirm the criminal thought method

It may be proffered that the criminal thought method arises from the id, the unconscious part of the psyche where most of our straits are buried, but to even the dimensions the ego and superego exist and terminate such thoughts before they may be acted upon.

However, criminals are subject to a variety of social or psychological strain or drawbacks that results in the whole disregard of morality, thus once thoughts arise, they lack the consciousness to manage these impulses and within the long-term act thereon. the primary time is often the hardest; an example may be clear-sighted within the Milwaukee killer normally called Jeffery Dahmer who had the impulses of sexual relations with men, when in the past it wasn't socially acceptable

however with psychological trauma from his childhood not to mention his lack of impulse management and his ever growing need for domination he stalked a runner for two days with the intent to rape and kill him however couldn't perform the act, but while not seeking to facilitate to his already fragile psychological state he gave into his impulses and have become a world far-famed murderer.

While the jail systems in Federal Republic of Nigeria and government create no active role in rehabilitating inmates, or even juvenile delinquency: they appear additional fixated on the penalty instead of the fixing the basis of the matter. whereas punishments are created to discourage additional occurrences from continuance itself (recidivism). They fail to entails that denying a person from freedom will very little to alter who he is, whereas he might pay a bulk of his time in his mind either in reflection of his actions of dreaming up new fantasies. It does very little to mend the psychological state of the inmate; but it exposes them to new kinds of criminal acts and activities and humans are hardwired to select of characteristics of these among them for far better chances of survival.

2.5.4 Proffer solutions within the rehabilitations of guilty criminals

According to Sigmund Freud's psychodynamic theory homosexuality is born from the deviation from the ontogenesis from infancy to adulthood, if this could be taking under consideration as a upset the Nigerian penalty of fourteen years imprisonment if caught within the act is absurd, the offenders of such laws ought to be place through medical aid with the aim to correct this disorder if attainable, typically punishments don't actively do something to alter the mental train of thoughts. it might be lockup homosexuals in a very jail of already sexually annoyed males subjecting them to rape and alternative kinds of harassment

This should be amended, if homosexuality is rebuked with rehabilitation instead of imprisonment it might facilitate within the reduction of what is viewed as a non secular crime.

Nigeria could be a country designed on culture, and after the of the states by British Empire our cultural traditions were mostly abandoned for that of Christianity and Islam, below these new standpoint of culture everything is viewed below spiritual glasses, it's the first reason why spiritual leaders are held in high regard and esteem, but a number of the doctrines introduced are quite harmful for instance an excerpt of the Bible says "suffer not a witch to live" in recent years those caught concerned in black magic are saved from the death by the police who came across the nick of time to save them from mobs. However, an hour later and murder would have been committed and no one would bat an eye, same could be said for petty thievery. As a solution to this predicament the schools should ensure the UDHR (Fundamental Human rights) should be taught in all schools and these crimes should be punished under the law as they would prosecute a murderer to put an end to this plague.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the Research Methodology of this study, it creates an opportunity for researchers to answer the objectivity of the research work, through the process of sources for data and analyzing them with the endgame of providing solutions or enlightenment about the subject matter to of the research.

Therefore, this chapter seeks to point the methods of data collection and analysis to aid the research process. The methodology carries both quantitative and qualitative; using both open and multiple-choice questions to gather information: answering the ‘why’ and ‘how’ of the problems.

3.2 Restatement of Research Questions

1. What are the behavioral patterns visible in criminal behavior?
2. What are the differences between premeditated crime and crimes of passion?
3. How does the criminal thought process work?
4. How does this study influence the rehabilitation of criminal based on understanding their behavior?

3.3 Research Design

The research design refers to the strategies employed in research data collection, it includes the logical and mapping of questions asked with the aim of addressing the objectives of the study and answering the research questions. This design lays bare the methods of collection, analysis and representation of collected data in regards to the research study.

The research design will employ both narrative and descriptive qualities, to better aid the pursuit of understanding the reasons behind crimes with Lagos state, Nigeria. Providing an avid description into the thought process and causative factors behind criminal behaviors.

3.4 Population of Study / Sampling Techniques

The common denominator is within the range of the geographical scope of Lagos state, Nigeria with opinions from various age and religious groups.

3.5 Sources of Data

For this study, the employment of primary data collection techniques is used as the subject matter is directly linked to the changes in social structure of the human society.

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

The instrument used for data collection are questionnaires, Questionnaires are easy to answer and provide all the qualities of a qualitative research data collection carrying the opinions and experiences in relation to the problems the research seeks to address.

3.7 Instrument Validation

To ensure the veritable status of these method, it designed instruments have been given the green light by the supervisor from the Department of Criminology, Security, Peace and Conflict Studies, Caleb University, Lagos State before its final administration.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

The method of data analysis used for this research is split into quantitative and qualitative analysis. Where the quantitative analysis of data will be represented in tables while the respondents' words will be recorded in the qualitative section of the data analysis

3.9 Limitation of Methodology

While Questionnaires are relatively self-answered, the occurrence of random answers is not unheard of, as multiple choices are chosen without adequate reasons from the respondents. These questions will contain open ended question because of the sensitivity and broad nature of the subject of the research.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides in detail, the review of the results of data collection through the compilation of distributed questionnaires. This chapter entails the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the findings conducted with the research questionnaire.

4.2 Quantitative Data Presentation

These are the analyses of the data collected according to quantity, however most tables represented here are used to elucidate the qualitative part of this research.

4.2.1 Sample size

A total of hundred and one (101) questionnaires were answered, of various age groups, and various locations yet still in residents of Lagos state, Nigeria.

4.2.2 Age category

Age Group	Percentage
15-25 years	64.4
26-36 years	7.9
37-47 years	7.9
48-58 years	8.9
59-69 years	10.9
70-80 years	0
81-91 years	0

This table shows the age categories of those who took part in completion of the questionnaire. This shows the integrity of the data collected which isn't biased among age groups.

4.2.3 Gender

Gender	Percentage
Male	53.5
Female	45.5
Non-binary	1

This table shows the genders of the sample size, with 53.5% being male and 45.5 being female: this shows the input of both gender in the collected data; while a 1% chose not identify as either gender.

4.2.4 Religion

Religion	Percentage
Christianity	91.8
Islam	1
None	7.2

This table shows the religious background of the informants to the questions posed, the Christian community is represented by 91.8%, Islam by 1%, and 7.2% declared for neither and none.

This helps to represent the size of religious groups in Nigeria: while Christianity dominates the eastern and western parts of Nigeria, the north is predominantly held by Islam. And the geographical location is based in Lagos.

4.2.5 Crime as a social invalidity is caused by

Variable	Percentage
Greed	7.1
Poverty	1.4
Unemployment	2.4
Improper control over emotions	5.2
Revenge	0.2
All of the above	83.7

Crime as a social invalidity is caused by? With the variables present for choosing as a reflection of the society: 83.7% believe all the variables play an important role as a causative factor. However not everyone chose this, as represented above 7.1% believe that greed is the primary cause of crime, another 1.4% chose poverty as the cause. 2.4% blame unemployment, while 5.2 blame improper control over emotions, another 0.2% think revenge is a driving force to commit a crime.

4.2.6 Do you believe crime can be influenced?

Variable	Percentage
Yes	80.8
No	4
Maybe	15.2

Is crime influential? 80.8% believe it is, they believe that individuals can be influenced into committing crime, 4% decline this notion saying No. Another 15.2% think maybe, they aren't particularly sure it can be considered influential.

4.2.7 Do criminals exhibit similar behaviours?

Variable	Percentage
Yes	44.3
No	24.7
Maybe	30.9

Another question was posed, do criminals share similar behaviours or behavioural patterns? 44.3% agree with this; they agree that they share similar behaviours no matter how little. Another 24.7% say they believe otherwise, criminals don't share the same behaviours, while 30.9% are undecided.

4.2.8 Do you believe crime is influenced by psychological factors?

Variable	Percentage
Yes	69.8
No	9.4
Maybe	20.8

Can psychological factors influence crime and behaviours? The Yes variable elicited a response of 69.8% saying that they believe that psychological factors can influence crime. 9.4% disagree with, another 20.8% chose maybe.

4.2.9 Can Psychological Trauma Influence Criminal Behaviours?

Variable	Percentage
Disagree	5.7
Agree	57.3
Neutral	12.5
Strongly disagree	2.6
Strongly agree	21.9

Table 4.2.9 discloses the disposition of those who took part in the study on the question, Can Psychological Trauma Influence Criminal Behaviours? 8.3% are averse with the notion, with 2.6% strongly disagreeing and 5.7% choosing to simply disagree. 79.2% believe the notion, with 57.3% agree while 21.9% strongly agree. However, 12.5% remained neutral, neither agreeing nor disagreeing.

4.2.10 Do You Believe Crime Is Gender Exclusive:

Variable	Percentage
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Yes	7.3
No	92.7

Is crime gender exclusive? 7.3% believe that crime is exclusive to a specific gender, while 92.7% disagree with that and are of the mind that crime is not gender exclusive and that anyone under certain circumstances, can be influenced into committing crimes.

4.2.11 Is it possible to point out a criminal on the street by physical features like clothing, shape of face, posture?

Variable	Percentage
True	24
False	76

The table above offers the information of public opinion on the outward images of criminals; while in our present world criminals are viewed with prejudices like tattoos, sagging, blinks and piercings as those who are involved in crime. 24% agree that criminals can be identified visually, with biological features, clothing and posture. 76% believe otherwise, crime is not subject to physical appearance.

4.2.12 If a murder is committed in a feat of rage with no prior thought from the killer can that be viewed as a:

Variable	Percentage
Premeditated murder	10.9
A honest mistake	15.5
Self defence	18.5
Crime of passion	20.7
None of the above	21.7
First degree murder	5.3
A crime is a crime	7.4

The variables on this table seek to address the question of murder, which was committed without a prior thought of the crime and how it's viewed by the society. 7.4% differ from the rest of the group by saying, a crime is a crime, forethought or not. 5.3% acknowledge it as first-degree murder, 20.7% name it a crime of passion, another 18.5 percent determined it could be born out of self defence, 15.5% say it's an honest mistake. However, 21.7% disagree with the rest and say none of the listed variables can put a name to it

4.2.13 Which of This Groups Are Known for Committing Crimes?

Variable	Percentage
White collar jobholders	5
Blue collar jobholders	2
Everyone	2.4
Anyone	2.4
Jobless people	6.2

All of the above	82
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This table shows the view of those who fails the questionnaires on who is more susceptible to committing crimes. 82% chose all of the above, agreeing with other variables, which are: White collar jobholders 5%. Blue-collar jobholders 2%. Everyone 2.4%. Anyone 2.4 %. Jobless people 6.2%

4.2.14 Are People Born Criminals or Are Criminals Made?

Variable	Percentage
Born	2.1
Made	97.9

This table seeks to address the question: are criminals born or made. 2.1% believe that criminals are born and are wayward or deviant from birth, while 97.9% believe otherwise, accepting that an array of circumstances leads to the development of criminals.

4.2.15 Psychological Variables

Psychologically every human is subject to aggressive and pathological thoughts, theories on behaviour have seemingly tried to explain the why individuals act on these thoughts and why others don't. This goes to show that there's individuality in crime and while these thoughts remain not everyone can curb them. Select the appropriate defences against these thoughts

Variable	Agree Percentage	Disagree Percentage
Religion	35.2	64.8
Moral & Values	71.6	28.4
Education	35.2	64.8
Self control	71.6	28.4
Therapy	9.1	90.9
Family background	2.3	97.7
Rationality	1.1	98.9
Empathy	1.1	98.9
Societal pressure	1.1	98.9

This table is unique, compared to the others as each variable here is viewed individually rather collectively, each variable assembled is a method of way by which a defence can be mounted against crime and criminal thoughts.

The first variable considered was religion, can religion be a defence? 35.2% agree with this notion, agreeing that lessons thought from which ever holy book can offer defence against crime.

The second variable considered were moral and values; as a society Nigeria prides itself on this, which sometimes we view as a cultural heritage. Morals like integrity, honesty, fairness, contentment are powerful tools in fighting crime and criminal behaviours. 71.6% agree with this notion.

The third variable is Education, the place we're learning occurs. However, 35.2% agree that it can be a form of defence though not a very powerful one, sharing almost the same degree as religion.

The fourth variable is self control, this can be viewed as a value possessed by an individual, which allows him or her review and weigh situations mentally before engaging in them. 71.6% agree that this is possible and can be a strong defence against crime.

The fifth variable considered is therapy, therapy in itself are steps taking to help mitigate a psychological strain or trauma. 9.1% agree that this can be a defence against involvement in crime. Though majority of those in therapy for criminally related offenses have already committed crime. This can be viewed as a more secondary defence than primary.

The sixth variable is family background, only a small 2.3% agree that this can be a defence against crime while 97.7% disagree.

The seventh variable is rationality and only 1.1% agree that rationale can be used to as a defence.

The eighth variable considered empathy as a defence mechanism, however 1.1% agreed with this.

The ninth and last variable is societal pressure, 1.1% agree with this while 98.9 disagree.

4.2.15i

Other variables	Percentage
All of the above	40
Crime can be curbed by anything	20
Food, clothing, and shelter, good roads, good schools	20
Nil	20

This table offers new variables to the question posed in 4.2.15, where the variables in table 4.2.15 are viewed as one variable. Table 4.2.15i seeks to offer another solution view than table 4.2.15.

40% believe that all the variables in table 4.2.15 plays a role in defence against crime and criminal behaviours.

Another 20% say otherwise, that crime can be defended against by any variable in general and not necessarily those in table 4.2.15.

20% say that provision of food, clothing, shelter, good roads and good schools would be a good defence against crime.

While the last 20% remain undecided.

4.2.16 Does Culture, Traditions, Religion and Education Boost Abstinence from Crime?

Variable	Percentage
Yes	55.9
No	15.1

Maybe	29
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Inside this table the variables and their percentage answers the question if culture, traditions, religion and education boost abstinence from crime:

55.9% believe that the combined efforts of these four elements play a pivotal role in abstinence to crime.

15.1% believe otherwise, saying with a firm No that culture, traditions, religion and education don't boost abstinence

29% say maybe.

4.2.17 Are Criminals Actually the Victims?

Variable	Percentage
Yes	10.9
No	35.9
Maybe	53.3

Are criminals actually the victims? The variable of Yes elicited a 10.9% response, 35.9% said No, while 53.3% said maybe. Maybe they are the victims.

4.2.18 Do You Think Society Structure in Nigeria Has an Equal Footing to The International Community Regarding Crime and Criminality?

Variable	Percentage
Yes	28.1
No	71.9

Table 4.2.18 explains the yes and no variables to the question: is society structure in Nigeria on equal footing with the international community regarding crime and criminality.

28.1% agree with the question but 71.9% disagree with it

4.2.19 If Yes/No Do You Believe the Cultural Value System Impartation on Crime Is Negative and Positive?

Variable	Percentage
0-5 (negative)	48.2
6-10 (positive)	47.1
I don't know	1
50/50	1
Cannot be gauged fairly	1
Undecided	1.7

This Table shows the opinions of those who filled the questionnaire on the positive and negative importation of the cultural value system in Nigeria on crime.

4.2.19i Personal Number on the Scale

Variable	Percentage
1	5.2
2	2.6
3	6.5
4	10.4
5	27.3
6	14.3
7	14.3
8	6.5
9	6.5
10	6.5

This table shows the individual number preference of those who took part in the completion of the questionnaire.

4.2.20 If You Could Stamp Out Crime, Would You?

Variable	Percentage
Yes	88.4
No	2.3
Maybe	9.3

4.3 Data Qualitative Analysis

The nature of the research being carried would not yield veritable results if only a quantitative analysis was used. While most questions are posed in yes and no formats: reasons were asked for these choices and that’s what fills this part of the chapter, a voice of the respondents without the use of interviews.

4.3.1 Definition of crime

The respondents of the share a similar view on the simple definition of crime: which in general is a deviation from a standard body of law prescribed by a constitution.

4.3.2 Crime as a social invalidity

In table 4.2.5 a quantitative analysis of crime as a social invalidity was explained, however the respondents were given the choice to add whatever variables they believed was a causative factor to crime. The new variables mentioned were:

a) marginalization of minority groups: here they went on to say that ignoring minority groups and their opinions can destroy the sense of belonging to the society, in which this minority groups become avarice to the government and the laws they pass down as they are not considered in whatever democratic that occur. Therefore, they could enter crime to mitigate this overlook.

b) ignorance / parental neglect: under this variable, little bits like lack of understanding, discipline and supervision can lead to involvement in crime. The respondents believe that this is part of a social network that could be done properly and in turn affect its causative factors positively.

c) peer influence

d) bad government: this variable explains the economical reasons like no jobs, poor or dilapidated facilities, greed and corruption on the part of the government as a causative factor for crime. Examples were sighted in the cases of 419 fraudulent crimes where individuals pose and dupe people of their fortunes because they can secure job opportunities even with the best certification.

4.3.3 Can crime be influenced

In table 4.2.6 the quantitative analysis of the variables yes/no to the question can crime be influenced got the dominant data results 80.8% in the yes variable. When asked to explain why they thought so the respondents pointed out the social nature of man and how easily he is influenced; especially since the advent of social media, where ‘yahoo boys’ those who engage in fraudulent crimes flaunt the stolen wealth while taunting those who engage in honest work as poor and unsuccessful. Others blame poverty for this, saying that to survive good people may have to lay their morals down to engage in activities just to make ends meet.

Someone uses Adolf Hitler to explain their choice of yes by saying crime is influenced when someone provides the right amount of motivation and justification to commit that crime. To him/her Hitler used the supremacy of the Aryan race over others and with this justification his soldiers had no problem in following cruel and inhumane orders.

4.3.4 Do criminals exhibit similar behaviours

In table 4.2.7 the respondents were split into three groups, when asked if criminals exhibit similar behaviours and characteristics. 44.3% chose the variable Yes, 30.9% chose maybe and 24.7% chose No.

When asked to list some these behaviours noticed among criminals they responded with: aggression, impatience, hate, antisocial behaviours, paranoia, disregard to law, life and property, drunk or under the influence of mind-altering substance, regret, nonchalance, desperation.

4.3.5 Psychological factors influencing crime

Table 4.2.8 shows the respondents view on psychological factors influencing criminal behaviors, when given chance to put their choices into words they said, yes on the most part, for mental illnesses like schizophrenia, bipolar disorders, sexual disorders can cause individuals to commit

crime, as schizophrenics would tell you a voice told them to do it, those with sexual disorders such as paraphilics can't control their urges could rape just to be satisfied.

Another respondent points out psychological trauma as a driving force for psychopathy and sociopathy. One respondent explains it simply with an example, a hungry man would kill to eat rather than starve. A few point out the use of mind-altering substances as causes of psychological strain which could lead to disorders, one points out a deviant who happens to be a kid might be seeking attention from parents or guardians, which itself it's a form of psychological factor as he or she believes he is supposed to have that attention in the first place.

4.3.6 Can criminals be pointed out by physical appearance

Table 4.2.11 shows the results of the question, can criminals be pointed out through physical features like shape of face, posture or clothing. When asked to address their choices the respondents those who chose false say crime cannot be written over by shape of face or clothing. Those who chose true explain that some criminals are as organized as the crime they commit, few point out that criminals are pretentious by nature. Another says just as eye colors differ so do criminals and the crimes they commit, another respondent used Ted Bundy, a notorious serial killer who never displayed any physical features of supposed criminals.

Those who chose true didn't completely agree with the shape of face but they point out the stereotype of clothing, tattoos, posture called swag, sagging as reasons criminals can be pointed out. A respondent says looking at faces, posture and clothing can give you clues to who a person is. Another respondent says that our brains are hardwired to pick up minute details and register them, either my voice, scent or appearance.

4.3.7 Are criminals born or made

Table 4.2.14 shows the respondents data results on if criminals are born or made. 97.9% agree that criminals are made, when asked why they chose that variable they explained, that no one is born a criminal, a new born babe is innocent, but over time the combined psychological, emotional and societal forces can cause a criminal to be made.

One respondent says that there's no specific gene that can be a concrete proof that humans are born criminals, however being predisposed traits like aggression can lead to crime. One respondent sees crime as a path one chooses to follow.

Another respondent points out that association with positive energy during the learning stages of development can help to tilt the scales in the child's favour, however if exposed to negative energy he/she is more likely to engage in crime.

One respondent says Adolf Hitler's Aryan theory was an adaptation of Charles Darwin's evolution; he/she also goes to point that that Ted Bundy was from a broken home, birth gives life, the environment moulds.

4.3.8 Are criminals actually victims.

Table 4.2.17 displays the results of the question are criminals actually the victims? The respondents selected from three different variables and went further to explain their choices:

A few respondents who say yes, blame the trauma or pain inflicted on them using the lack of opportunity as the reason for this, as governmental corruption riddles the land and they are left to choose whatever means to survive.

One points out that a backstory and reason exists for every action committed.

One respondent uses the critically acclaimed movie Joker as an example of this.

Others believe the victims are those on the receiving end of the crime.

One respondent says everyone is a victim in one way or another.

4.3.9 Culture, traditions and education

Table 4.2.16 shows the results of the variables which answers the question: culture/traditions, religion and education boost abstinence from crime?

When elucidating their choices, a few respondents say that most cultures are the backbone of criminal activities, education teaches the consequences but doesn't offer much solution to the predicament as in present Nigeria, a certificate can't feed you if you can't find a job.

One respondent points out that culture is the birthplace of most cults. Another respondent says that culture, traditions, religion and education are the wrong structures to help combat crime; a good prison system is more apt for the job.

One respondent points out the absurd nature of some religions and traditions like child marriages and abuse. One respondent disputes this and agrees with the question saying charity begins at home, a well brought up child will go into adult hood showcasing the basic training learnt all through life.

4.3.10 Psychological and social factors influencing crime

If crime is influenced by psychological and social factors what methods can be used to minimize this:

The data collected on this was reorientation, education, youth empowerment, therapy, learning to say no, fervent punishments, surveillance, proper grooming, awareness and training, rigorous campaign against criminality, good governance, better role models, counselling, orientation, mentoring, proper homes, healthy childhood, restructuring of the society,

One respondent says there's no definite answer to this question, as first world countries have most prescribed ways to minimize yet still crimes grows; but at least it can be minimized like that of the Netherlands.

4.4 Discussion of Findings

Here, the researcher discusses the collected data of the respondents and addresses them in relation to the research questions of the study.

4.4.1 Behavioural patterns: What are the behavioural patterns visible in criminal behaviour?

When asked this, as shown in table 4.2.7 a 44.3% of respondents said yes and went further to list some of the known behaviours aggression appeared the most, this agrees with Freud's (1915) theory of the human psyche where the id represents our basic instincts and aggression is one of those primary blocks of DNA along with the other blocks like Eros, and sex.

However, a few respondents as shown in Table 4.2.7, (24.7%) disagree with there being actually a pattern in behaviour among criminals; one pointing out that some crimes are calculated beforehand, using serial killers as a case study to explain their choices, that while the crime scene might appear to be violent and caused by aggression it may just be a forgery to replicate some psychological thing. And even when arrested in the case of Jeffrey Dahmer (July 1991) a notorious serial killer dubbed the 'Milwaukee killer' he seemed more calculating than angry.

Another behavioural pattern to be pointed out was disregard to life and property as well as law. This can be proved, they went further to say listing behavioural alterations caused by drugs, wielding of life threatening and illegal weapons. One respondent firmly addresses the causative factor of peer pressure saying 'crime is influenced when someone provides the right amount of motivation and justification to commit that crime.' She went further to say that, while drugs have been painted to the public to appear bad and wrong, young people are pressured by friends to engage in them for the benefits even when acknowledging the danger. Citing an example in *Grownish*, a TV series on the stream network Freeform in the United States in the summer of 2019, addressing life in college, the main character Zoey takes a blue pill to keep her hyper focused when reading for an examination, she does this on multiple occasions even when acknowledging that when under its influence her attention span could easily shift to anything else with a stray thought, only a drug cartel clash is enough to shake her from continuing with this.

Other behaviours pointed out were nonchalance and desperation. A response on table 4.2.7 says that 'circumstances and situations create behaviours as someone falsely accused of a crime might appear aggressive or desperate when rebuffing the accusations'

While studying a course of counselling, the researcher was made to understand that human make up is difficult to ascertain, so when categorizing behavioural patterns, it's next to impossible to make a concrete pattern, however it would be foolish to ignore the respondents' data and clues of

great researchers like Sigmund Freud and other criminologists, sociologists and psychologists in this field of study.

While a perfect pattern cannot be drawn up, we can pinpoint similar behaviours, like aggression, disregard to life, property and laws, paranoia influenced by mind altering substances and many more. If these behavioural anomalies can be noticed at an early stage, friends, guardians/ parents and peers can act to save this individual from sinking deeper into crime. If this can be done, rehabilitation can occur without a crime occurring, saving the individual and the society.

4.4.2 Differences Between Premeditated Crime and Crimes of Passion: What are the differences between premeditated crime and crimes of passion?

The difference between these two concepts blur into one another when it occurs in criminal cases. When this question was presented by the researcher, the respondents data shows that they had a lot to say as represented in Table 4.2.12. 7.4% differ from the rest of the group by saying, a crime is a crime, forethought or not. 5.3% acknowledge it as first-degree murder, 20.7% describe it as a crime of passion, another 18.5 percent determined it could be born out of self defence, 15.5% say it's an honest mistake. However, 21.7% disagree with the rest and say none of the listed variables can put a name to it.

A respondent says the question in itself is controversial; how can you tell the difference between a crime of passion and a premeditated act. How can it be proven in the court of law; what sort of evidence or forensic analysis is needed to say this was a crime born of passion and who's to say that some premeditated acts aren't born of passion.

Crimes of passion are born spontaneously, mostly as a response to provocation. While premeditated murders are deliberate and require forethought. Though crimes of passion are still considered crimes they are however different in degree than premeditated crimes. While most of the respondents define both crimes as same only a distinct population of 20.7% acknowledge crimes of passion exist and it's possible. Crimes committed under extreme mental or emotional disturbances are crimes born of passion.

The researcher through collected data from respondents and reference points was able to determine the difference between these two terms in criminal study. While these two certainly blur together at some point, there remains a difference. Crimes of passion are not deliberate.

Some believe for crimes of passion to occur, the criminal and the victim must have a close relationship which is true, as it's this relationship that creates some form of emotional or mental distress that leads to crimes of passion. This strain creates a series of events or actions that the criminal would not deliberately take part in on a normal day.

While premeditated acts are done purposefully and if any planning is done as such it cannot be deemed a crime of passion. Here the research disagrees with the respondent who says 'some premeditated acts are born of passion'

4.4.3 Criminal Thought Process: How does the criminal thought process work?

Based on the collected data, the researcher seems it fit to quote a response of a participant who says 'crime is influenced when someone provides the right amount of motivation and justification to commit that crime.' Going on further to use Adolf Hitler's Aryan theory as an example of the proposed statement.

Table 4.2.5 shows the data collected on the sociological causes of crime the variables presented like greed, poverty, unemployment, improper control over emotions and revenge got the following percentage of 7.1%, 1.4%, 2.4%, 5.2%, 0.2% respectively but with an 83.7% saying all of the above.

When asked the reason for these answers the most notable reply was association and motivation; one of the most notable reply was Adolf Hitler's Aryan Theory in support with Aristotle notion that 'man is a social animal'.

In relation to the research question posed, this may be the link to understanding a part of crime as not every crime can be categorized under group work; some are wholly individual. But if this also occurs, we might just be a step closer to unravelling the psychological effects of sociology. If in individual crime a peer, friend or voice offers the voice to of motivation and justification. While this would be a fool's work if the research championed this as the only thought process it would be fair to point out other process behind criminal minds.

One would be association, while this is basic it the primary reason crime occurs, a circumstance leads to deep thinking and deep thinking leads to action. When collecting respondent's data on the causative factors of crime and criminality a lot was influenced by association which may include the government causes like corruption, poor governance, poor infrastructure. Other variables were poor education, poor moral values, peer pressure, revenge, even religion in the case of the Boko Haram insurgence and all these factors have something in common association. A man wouldn't just decide to commit crime, he is forced to by association with other factors. Even serial criminals are made through traumas caused through association.

One of the objectives of this study was to discern the criminal thought process, while this area is still largely vague the researcher is able to point out with the backing of recorded data that association begins this process, through association the environment for crime to occur is created, then comes motivation and justification this process is done internally where the individual or group weigh the actions before finding a justifiable reason to commit that crime, for example through association citizens learn the government steals funds, then among the youths during conversations and many peer gathering motivation to rob this institutions come in or to commit 419 fraud and then the justification they need is that this stolen funds actually belong to them and all they are doing is reclaiming their lost wealth.

4.4.4 Rehabilitations: How does this study influence the rehabilitation of criminal based on understanding their behaviour?

While posing questions on this research objective, the researcher received various data results from the respondents each offering methods of solutions and procedures to help correct the behaviours before they arise.

Some of these data include reorientation, education, youth empowerment, therapy, learning to say no, fervent punishments, surveillance, proper grooming, awareness and training, rigorous campaign against criminality, good governance, better role models, counselling, orientation, mentoring, proper homes, healthy childhood, restructuring of the society. Some 55.9% respondents tied their data to religion, good homes: one says ‘charity begins at home, a well brought up child will go into adult hood showcasing the basic training learnt all through life.’ As shown in Table 4.2.16.

Many of the respondents believed that these social structures helped boost abstinence to crime and related behaviours. These data are shown in tables 4.2.16 and 4.2.19.

While all these are true, however the most lacking facilities for these are counselling centres and professionally trained psychologists, it’s fair to point out that Nigeria lacks this basic functionality of the criminal justice system; criminals are simply abandoned in cells when jailed no effort is made to correct and restructure their minds, and one of the proffered solutions is also a stumbling block. Religion being a form of culture on it own; the concept of faith and prayer creates thoughts of safety rather actual tested methods.

The 21st century brought more than the internet as a wave of change; awareness was made possible with mental health issues spearheading them. However, there are some who believe that these things don’t exist and documentaries, films and blogs have been made to create awareness, one in particular is titled: The Me You Can’t See which is set to feature on Apple TV, May 21, 2021. Holding the mental health stories of notable members of the society like Prince Harry, Oprah Winfrey and many others.

Nigeria needs to incorporate some and more of this into the media, creating a scenario of mental safety, for those plagued especially youths to step forward and receive aid. An example can be sighted when viewing the 13 reasons why series (2020) which offered helplines to call psychologists to those ailing.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter entails in details the summary of the research work, the final conclusions and recommendations from the researcher and possible areas of further research.

5.2 Summary

This study confirmed that while being an arduous task it is possible to glimpse into the mind of a criminal and deduce causative factors, and influencing variables. It is made clear that a clear behavioural pattern can be found which include aggression, disregard of life and property, paranoia influenced by mind altering substances and many more.

The differences between crimes of passion and premeditated acts were made clear; where crimes of passion are born of spontaneous mental and emotional provocation and most times the brain has no time to properly review actions before they occur, and how premeditated murder requires fore thought and planning.

Establishing that thought processes are born of association, we discovered that criminal minds are no different from others, they derive justification and motivation from these relations and how they act is simply an expression of this.

Understanding the criminal mind? This research study has put forward the decadent state of mental health in Nigeria: while gathering data causes were noted as influencing factors of criminal behaviours, also put forward were proffered solutions which should be practiced to minimize the crime causing variables in the society and increase the positive.

5.3 Conclusion

This study, on the minds of criminals has opened up a new world of possible learning for its readers, it in details seeks to address the patterns of behaviours common to criminals, how they think, the differences emotions and mental health play in crime and criminality and to identify possible ways to influence the rehabilitation of criminals. Hopefully this research study contributed to the understanding of the criminal mind, its findings shed light on the causative factors and ways to minimize them and serve as a reference point for future research studies carried out and possible future topics on tackling criminal minds.

It also hopes that the respondents' data shed veritable light on the problems faced within the Nigerian system and helped clear the eyes from the blindness of ignorance. Following the rise of the internet age and the awareness of mental health and its problems, there is need for further research studies and analysis of data collected from studying more integral parts of Criminology, like profiling and forensic psychology, also the importance of counselling programs.

This research was conducted to help readers get a closer detailed look on the working of criminal minds and how to help rehabilitate it.

With answered objectives tackling the patterns of criminal behaviour, criminal thought process and rehabilitation; this study hopes to breach the primitive gap between Nigeria's criminal justice system and that of the world by breaking down these areas of relative ignorance by the police to aid in their fight against crime.

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Youth

While the youth are the most prone to criminality than other age groups because of their high social nature, the researcher would like to recommend the following to youths reading this study

1. Begin by having a personal standard moral value
2. Learn to say No to peers and pressure
3. When faced with problems, seek help rather than face it head on by yourself they saying goes 'two heads are better than one'
4. Refuse to be easily swayed by social media platforms and blings that the internet culture promotes over moral values

5.4.2 Guardians/Parents

Parents and guardians which include those who have the opportunities to mold a younger person should take heed as the mind is never more vulnerable at a young age:

1. incorporate values when raising children.
2. Acquire training or gain awareness in details about mental health.
3. Find a way to bridge the age difference between them, be friends rather than guardians.
4. Learn to offer emotional support.
5. Do not in anyway discourage a child from pursuing a talent.
6. When correcting, abstain from using degrading terms or phrases.

5.4.3 Government

The government plays a vital role in the society especially in the growth of the state. The researcher would like to recommend the following roles for the government:

1. Breaking the cycle of corruption
2. Funding appropriate ventures like infrastructural development and education
3. Creating awareness on mental health and its importance.

4. Revival of the CJS (Criminal Justice System) by

- seeking to revive the rehabilitation programs of the sector
- Changing of prison systems, facilities and warden who watch them
- Using the aid of educated psychologist and psychiatrists to help rehabilitate the inmates for Introduction back into the society
- Sectioning of prisoners in the prison facilities as a murderer should not be kept with a thief because as theories of association explain they would both learn something from each other and in their situation not necessarily a good thing.
- The acknowledgment of mental health and its problems in the court of law so with due investigation a crime of passion will not be charged as a premeditated act and vice versa.

5.5 Areas of Further Research

This research topic has opened a the vastly broad mind of the human species to the research, undergoing research on other topics on the mind-like criminal profiling, criminal development, therapies and methods of rehabilitation would be vital especially for the lack of awareness in the world especially Nigeria on the importance of living a healthy mental life.

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APPENDICES

Research Questionnaire

Intro: This questionnaire is purely for academic purposes, the anonymity of the individual answering these questions will remain confidential. These questions are aimed at collecting data regarding human behavior and its relation to crime, how it is influenced and pinpoint string of causative factors in an attempt to prevent it.

Age:

Gender:

Religion:

Questions:

Part 1: Criminal behavior

- Your definition of crime in one sentence

- Crime as a social invalidity is caused by (a) Greed (b) Poverty (c) lack of education (d)unemployment (e)improper control over emotions (f) all of the above
- Any other causative factors not listed above (a)_____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____
- Do you believe that crime can be influenced? Yes/No
- If yes, why? _____
- Do criminals exhibit similar behaviors? Yes/No
- What are these behaviors (at least 4) (a)_____ (b) _____ (c)_____ (d) _____?

Part 2: Premeditated/ Crimes of passion

- Do you believe that crime is influenced by psychological factors? Yes/No
- If Yes, why?

- Can psychological trauma influence criminal behavior? Strongly disagree/Disagree/Neutral/Agree/Strongly agree
- Do you believe crime is gender exclusive? Yes/No
- Is it possible to point out a criminal on the street by physical features? Yes/ No
- If you chose true/false, reasons for your answers? _____
- If a murder is committed in a feat of rage with no prior thought from the killer can that be viewed as a (a) premeditated crime (b) an honest mistake (c) self defense (d) crime of passion (e) none of the above.
- Which of these groups are known for committing crimes (a) white collar jobs (b) blue collar jobs (d) all of the above?

Part 3: Criminal thought processes

- Are people born criminals or are criminals made? BORN/ MADE
- Reasons for your answer? _____
- Psychologically every human is subject to aggressive and pathological thoughts, theories on behavior have seemingly tried to explain the why individuals act on these thoughts and why others don't. This goes to show that there's individuality in crime and while these thoughts remain not everyone can curb them. Select the appropriate defenses against these thoughts (a) religion (b) morals and values (c) education (d) self control (e) therapy (f) all of the above (g)none of the above
- if none of the above, what defense mechanisms do you use to prevent such thoughts (state them) _____
- While the lack of these defenses can be viewed as the reasons for the occurrence of crime, which of these answers are other reasons people commit crime (a) entitlement/wealth (b) lack of the state facilities like a functioning police system (c) government neglect (d) all of the above (e) none of the above
- If none of the above what other reasons influence behaviors? _____

- Does culture and traditions, religion and education boost abstinence from crime? Yes/No
- Reasons for your answers? _____
- Are criminals actually the victims?? Yes/No/Maybe
- Reasons for your choice: _____

Part 4: Rehabilitations and responses of criminals and their activities

- Do you think society structure in Nigeria has an equal footing to the international community in crime and criminality? Yes/No
 - If Yes/No, do you believe the cultural value system importation on crime is positive or negative? 0-5 (negative)/ 6-10 (positive)
 - What's your personal number on the scale of 1-10?
 - Reasons for your answers?
 - In your area what kind of crimes can be categorized as rampant crimes? (At least four)
 - In your opinion does school aid in the destruction of crime?
 - If you could stamp out crime, would you? Yes/No/ Maybe
 - If in your location, there was a threat of serial murderer and rapist at large, how would your local government react?
 - If crime is influenced socially and psychologically what methods can be used minimize this
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