



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***DEPRIVATION, SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING, FRUSTRATION AND
TENDENCY OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUTH INMATES
IN A PRISON IN NIGERIA***

IBRAHIM YUSUF

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By

IBRAHIM YUSUF

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,
in Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

December 2017

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my entire family. It is also my devotion and commitment extends to my Mother Hajiya Habiba Ummar, my father Sheik Yusuf Yahya Alibawa, my wife Sadiya Abbas and my late maternal grandfather and grandmother Malama Safiya and Malan Ummaru Auta. And also my late paternal grandmother and grandfather Malama Amina and Malan Yahya. Thanks go to them for their supports, love, care and moral upbringing.



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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IBRAHIM YUSUF

December 2017

Chairman : Associate Professor Ma'rof Redzuan, PhD
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This study examines deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior among youth inmates in Sokoto State central prison, Nigeria. Several factors contribute to the aggressive behavior identified, such as deprivation, frustration and low subjective well-being. Aggressive behavior has posed a serious challenge not only to the youth inmates, but to the prison authority, other relevant authorities and the community as well. The prime aim of establishing prisons is to rehabilitate and reformed inmates, but such objective has not been adequately realized. This is due to the fact that most of the Nigerian prisons are constantly aching from the problem of deprivation, low subjective well-being and frustration, which trigger aggressive behavior. The purpose of this study is to illustrate the background of the respondent (ii) The level of deprivation, subjective well-being, aggressive behavior, and frustration among the youth inmates. (iii) The differences in the level of deprivation, subjective well-being, aggressive behavior and frustration based on the background of the inmates. (iv) The relationships between deprivation, subjective well-being, aggressive behavior and frustration among inmates. (v) To determine the factors that contribute significantly to aggressive behavior. (vii) To determine the mediating role of subjective well-being and frustration in the relationship between deprivation and aggressive behavior.

The study used quantitative approaches. A total of 312 responses was successfully collected from the male prison inmates. The data were analyzed through the use of SPSS Software using both descriptive and inferential statistics.

The result of the descriptive analysis of the level of the tendency of aggressive behavior showed that out of the 300 respondents, 214 (71.3%) were found to exhibit the high tendency of aggressive behavior. A high level of deprivation 257 (85.7%) among the inmates. A low level of subjective well-being (84%) and a high level of frustration (79%).

The finding indicated that there is no significant difference in deprivation, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior among the tribe, religion, occupation, and state. However, the finding also indicated that there is a significant difference between age groups, duration of stay educational qualification, the status of conviction and marital status.

Moreover, the study also shows that there is a significant relationship between frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior and between deprivation and tendency of aggressive behavior. The finding also reveals a significant negative relationship between subjective well-being and aggressive behavior. The finding also showed that deprivation, subjective well-being, and frustration significantly contributes to the tendency of aggressive behavior among inmates. The finding also reveals, that there is a mediating effect of frustration on the relationship between deprivation and aggressive behavior tendency.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**DEPRIVASI, KESEJAHTERAAN SUBJEKTIF RENDAH, KEKECEWAAN
DAN KECENDERUNGAN TINGKAHLAKU AGRESIF DALAM
KALANGAN BANDUAN BELIA DI PENJARA PUSAT NIGERIA**

Oleh

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Kajian ini mengenalpasti deprivasi, kesejahteraan subjektif, kekecewaan dan kecenderungan tingkahlaku agresif dalam kalangan banduan belia di penjara pusat Negeri Sokoto. Beberapa faktor penyumbang kepada tingkahlaku agresif telah dikenalpasti seperti deprivasi, kekecewaan dan tahap kesejahteraan subjektif yang rendah. Tingkahlaku agresif telah menimbulkan cabaran yang serius bukan sahaja kepada banduan belia malahan kepada pihak berkuasa penjara, pihak berkuasa yang berkaitan dan juga komuniti. Tujuan utama penubuhan penjara adalah untuk memulihkan dan mereformasi banduan, namun objektif tersebut belum dapat direalisasikan. Ini disebabkan oleh kebanyakan penjara di Nigeria berhadapan dengan permasalahan deprivasi, tahap kesejahteraan subjektif yang rendah dan kekecewaan yang berupaya mencetus tingkahlaku agresif. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk memperihalkan latar belakang responden (ii) Mengenalpasti tahap deprivasi, kesejahteraan subjektif, tingkahlaku agresif, dan kekecewaan dalam kalangan banduan belia. (iii) Mengenalpasti perbezaan dalam tahap deprivasi, kesejahteraan subjektif, tingkahlaku agresif dan kekecewaan berdasarkan latar belakang banduan. (iv) Mengenalpasti hubungan antara deprivasi, kesejahteraan subjektif, tingkahlaku agresif dan kekecewaan dalam kalangan tahanan remaja (v) Menentukan faktor-faktor yang menyumbang secara signifikan terhadap tingkahlaku yang agresif, dan (vii) Menentukan peranan mediasi kesejahteraan subjektif dan kekecewaan dalam hubungan antara deprivasi dan tingkahlaku agresif.

Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif. Sejumlah 312 jawapan telah berjaya dikutip dari banduan lelaki. Data dianalisis melalui perisian SPSS menggunakan statistik deskriptif dan inferensi.

Hasil analisis deskriptif untuk tahap kecenderungan tingkah laku agresif menunjukkan bahawa daripada 300 responden, 214 (71.3%) didapati menunjukkan kecenderungan tingkah laku yang agresif tinggi, 257 (85.7%) tahan deprivasi yang tinggi. Tahap rendah kesejahteraan subjektif (84%) dan tahap kekecewaan yang tinggi (79%).

Dapatan menunjukkan bahawa tiada perbezaan yang signifikan untuk deprivasi, kesejahteraan subjektif, kekecewaan dan kecenderungan tingkah laku agresif dalam kalangan etnik agama, pekerjaan, dan negeri. Penemuan ini juga menunjukkan bahawa terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan antara kumpulan umur, tempoh tinggal latarbelakang pendidikan, dan status banduan disabitkan. Kajian jugamendapati hubungan signifikan antara kekecewaan, kecenderungan dengan tingkah laku agresif dan juga antara deprivasi kecenderungan dengan tingkahlaku agresif.

Kajian juga mendedahkan terdapatnya hubungan negatif yang signifikan antarakesjahteraan subjektif dengan tingkah laku agresif. Kajian juga menunjukkan bahawa deprivasi, kesejahteraan subjektif, dan kekecewaan mempunyai hubungan dengan kecenderungan tingkah laku agresif dalam kalangan banduan. Kajian ini juga mendedahkan terdapat kesan mediasi kekecewaan pada hubungan antara deprivasi dan kecenderungan tingkah laku agresif.

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This thesis was submitted to the Senate of the Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follows:

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGB	Aggressive Behavior
FRT	Frustration
SWB	Subjective Well-being
DPR	Deprivation
S P S S	Statistical Package for Social Science
E D A	Exploratory Data Analysis
S D	Standard Deviation
SIE	standardized indirect effect
GST	General strain theory
CT	Convicted
AT	Awaiting trial
PTSD	Post traumatic stress disorder

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The tendency of aggressive behavior among inmates in prisons is a common phenomenon throughout the World, especially among the youth inmates. Deprivation, low subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior of youth inmates are growing trouble of major anxiety to both prison establishment and the general public, in addition to around the border ramparts of jail communities. These behaviors are characterized by a wide variety of abnormalities such as physical fighting, bullying using dangerous weapons, a verbal threat to self and others impulsive aggression. Individuals are naturally ruled abiding, but experiencing strain induces pressure to offend (Morris, 2012).

Serious surveillance within this increase the tendency of aggression, not just active acts of retaliation against staff or the management via inmates who have a protest but also there is no means to resolve it. The disappointment of the system to address inmate complaint leads to the growth of tendency of aggressive behavior at the prison level, serious teaching emerged concerning the conduct of critical systems of inmate aggressive behavior (Bierie, 2013). For example, in the mid-November 2013 four prisons in Sweden were involved in the tendency of aggressive behavior as a consequence of the miserable conditions of its surroundings (Evera, 2013)

In Nigerian prisons, the tendency of aggressive behavior has happened to persistent phenomena, so widespread, that they cause defense concerns and severe pressure not only to the prison authority but also to the government and the public at large. For example, the incidence that occurs at the Kirikiri Medium Prison in Lagos, where aggressive behavior, was believed to be the reason behind the death of two persons and several others injured, this could be the consequences of congestion and limited freedom in the prison (Yusuf et al., 2016). It was reported as at March 6, 2017, total inmates population stand from a total inmates of 68,259 of this number, 46,351 are awaiting trial, while the remaining 21,903 are the convicted inmates which constitute 32% (Press Reader & Daily Trust, 2017). This is not new in Nigerian, as one of the major of its kind occurred in Delta State at the Okere Prison near Warri, in the Southern part of Nigeria inmates complained bitterly about, lack of water, electricity, and unfair treatment by the prison officers (Maiangwa & Uzodike, 2012).

The inmates tendency of aggression can be induced by different factors. The tendency of aggressive behavior is usually intended to drive change within the prison or express a grievance. Common causes of prison aggressive behavior include poor responses to the needs of the inmates, the violent tendencies of some inmates and failure to respond to inmate-to-inmate grievances. The accurate reason of the inmate's tendency of

aggression is not for all time as obvious as the instant source, that inmates aggression might come into view to have been caused by a precise event, such as the tension, and brutality (Jacobs, 2015).

The greatest incentive influencing aggressive behavior among youth is heightened by the poor living conditions that youth find themselves today. Similarly, many Sociologist and Criminologist have observed that aggressive behavior and violent behavior among youths are common in poor, deteriorated neighborhood (Ajaegbu, 2012).

The rapid urbanization process, together with persistent poverty, inequality, the inadequacy of social services, are all considered and frustration cited as the root cause of tendency of aggressive behavior among youths. It is in this light, thus, to say that the intensity and severity of aggressive behavior among youths are generally determined by the prevailing conditions in a prison in many African countries. There is evidence of increasing in aggressive behavior among youths inmates taking place concurrently as a result of deprivation and subjective well-being, especially in the poor districts of large cities (Tacoli, 2012).

Thus, prison setting can instigate aggressive behaviors, where inmates are deprived of their certain right and are treated brutality in some instance, Nigerian prisons are not properly coordinated and managed as such, inmates are exposed to all forms of inhuman treatment. It should be noted that a condition of deprivation among people living in an isolated environment as in the case with most prisons in Nigeria can degenerate to frustration and aggression (Ndombi, 2014). Youth inmates have tremendously incomplete contact, not only with the outside earth, but also with each other and no bodily close contact between prisoners and their guests as well (Turner, 2016).

The psychological subjective well-being of inmates according to Kazemian and Travis (2015), is conceived as reflecting inmate perceptions of insecurity, stress, depression, anger, low self-esteem and loneliness felt during incarceration. Particular aspects of the prison environment may decrease more or less of the negative psychological effects of incarceration, such as depression and alienation. Inmates exhibit higher levels of anxiety and depression than the general population, along with lower forms of self-respect, specifically among certain groups of inmates (Picken, 2012).

Frustration will build to a level that is also hard for the individual to corporate or allow to proceed, and thus produce action directed at solving the entire problem in a disposition that does not cause social or physical impairment. In negative cases, the individual may perceive the root of frustration to be outside of their control, and hence the frustration will continue to make, leading ultimately to further problematic behavior (Blevins, et at., 2010).

1.2 Statement of the problem

It is certain that the tendency of aggressive behavior is associated with issues such as deprivation, frustration, and subjective well-being. Deprivation and tendency of aggressive behavior among youth inmates has posed a serious challenge not only to prison authority but to other relevant authorities with the larger community as well, because youth is the bedrock for developing any society, but they were being denied some of their rights in the custody and outside, both in participation in policy formulation, decision-making, leadership, development at local and national levels, freedom of speech, right to protection from forceful recruitment into forces, including opportunities for lifelong learning, employment, health care, right to provide with the special treatment which his/her condition requires, right to marry at the legal age of consent, right to individual ownership and protection of property, above all these they are subjected to different forms of intimidation, exploitation and degradation (Nigerian national youth policy, 2009). There are many ways that the youth can contribute to national development. They can do so by working hard in various fields they are involved in, be it in education, farming, trading, military, navy, air force, Engineering, in the civil service (Sugimoto, 2014).

The prime aim of establishing prisons was to rehabilitate and reformed inmates, but such objectives have not been adequately realized. This is due to the fact that most of the Nigerian youth inmates are constantly aching from the problem of deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration, all of which trigger tendency for aggressive behavior (Addai & Boateng, 2016). The poor condition of the youth inmates in Nigeria prisons necessitates the study of the nature of youth inmates experience in Nigerian prisons. The youth inmates in the Nigerian prison experience a high degree of frustration as a result of deprivation and low subjective well-being (Oludeyi, 2013).

The tendency of aggressive behavior is more rampant in detention environments that lack all or some of the basic rights of the youth inmates. Consequently, due to lack of access to employment which causes joblessness and idleness, the youth inmates experience a sense of pessimism. During a process of infection, which may incite an aggressive social impression, this unfortunate phenomenon is also seen as architect of frustration and unresponsiveness that affects the inmates (Rose, 2014).

In some of the Nigerian prisons, the absence of much needed subjective well-being and the deplorable condition of the environment can degenerate to feelings of frustration which will, in turn, leads to the tendency of aggressive behavior. Therefore, institutional aggression is within the establishment, not from outside. This situation suggests that aggression occurs as a result of the environmental factors, and not necessarily the individual behavioral attitudes among inmates such as hitting, hurting, and vandalism in the prison environment which may lead to increase tendency of aggressive behavior (Lefkowitz, Eron & Walder, 2013).

According to Arkles (2009), the bad condition of prisoners may damage their mental, physical and psychological well-being, and, in many instances, constitute clear threats to health conditions like poor sanitation, lack of good food and safe medications. The most common conditions in Nigerian prisons include ill-treatment, where up to three inmates used single bed while others sleep's on bare floor and in most cases you find over thirty inmates in a single room.

A health problem is critical in discussing prison conditions, Ellis & Alexendera (2016), stated that; the over-representation of people with severe mental illness in correctional systems has received unwavering clinical, legal, and political attention as an important global public health matter. Determining effective treatment models is the first step to improving the quality of care needed for this vulnerable population in such a challenging environment (Pearsall, et al., 2014). In addition, despite established legal rights for inmates, the evidence consistently indicates major gaps in providing mental health treatment throughout correctional facilities.

Deprivation has an issue of the social existence of inmates both during and outside a jail term, in some cases, since instead of being transformed, a number of the convicts later become hardened criminals, after their jail term. This condition might be imputed to the problem of deprivation and lack of subjective well-being (Reiman & Leig, 2015). Likewise, in view of the fact that in most of the prisons, there is no appropriate separation between the hardened criminals and minor criminals, and so there is a propensity for the non-harden criminals to later acquire an involvement in committing serious criminal offenses or advance tendency of aggressive behavior, such as armed robbery, gambling, stealing and assassination. A humorous convict may develop aggressive tendency as a result of this contact. The tendency of aggressive behavior can further be attributed to both social deprivation, physical deprivation and psychological deprivation (Weiner, 2013).

Thus, it is necessary to employ strategies to raise strong subjective well-being to obstruct the prevalence of such negative outcomes among youth inmates in order to smooth running of the prisons in Nigeria.

This study tries to focus on the tendency of aggressive behavior, deprivation, subjective well-being, and frustration among youth inmates of the prison of Sokoto central prison. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to scrutinize the level of the tendency of aggressive behavior, deprivation, subjective well-being and frustration among youth inmates. However, the study is to scrutinize the differences in the tendency of aggressive behavior, deprivation, subjective well-being and frustration based on the prisoner's background. Likewise, the study tries to examine relationships between the tendency of aggressive behavior, deprivation, subjective well-being, and frustration among youth inmates. Furthermore, the study proposes to examine the significant factors that contribute to the tendency of aggressive behavior. Moreover, the study further examines the mediating role of subjective well-being and frustration in the relationship between deprivation and tendency of aggressive behavior.

Grounded in the above-mentioned arguments, therefore, the research raised the following: there are no specific studies which attempt to scholarly explore the tendency of aggressive behavior, deprivation, subjective well-being, and frustration among youth inmates in congested prison of Sokoto central prison. Several studies have given emphasis only on the inmate's tendency of aggressive behavior or frustration or subjective well-being or deprivation, specifically, without connecting the variables together. Similarly, most of the studies of the tendency of aggressive behavior were done based on adolescent without considering marital status, age, the status of the convict, youth.

In view of the foregoing, the research is set to find out the nature of the connection between deprivation and the tendency of aggressive behavior, frustration and subjective well-being, deprived and subjective well-being. Moreover, establishing a clear understanding of the nature of the relation that exists between the variables above will enable the researcher to come up with a better explanation about the nature and conduct of affairs in Nigerian prisons as well as how the identified problems can be addressed. Hence this research is to fill these gaps and be able to really probe and understand the genesis that contribute to deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and the real tendency of aggressive behavior. Based on these identified issues, the research proposed the following research questions.

1.3 Research questions

1. What are the background of the youth inmates?
2. What are the levels of deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior among the inmates?
3. What are the differences in deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior based on inmate's background?
4. What are the relationships between deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior among inmates?
5. What are the significant factors that contribute to the tendency of aggressive behavior among the inmates?
6. What are the mediating role of subjective well-being and frustration in the relationship between deprivation and tendency of aggressive behavior?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The aim of this research is to determine the tendency of aggressive behavior and frustration as it linked to deprivation and subjective well-being among the youth inmates in a Nigerian prison. The followings are the specific objectives of this research study:

1. To illustrate the background of the youth inmate's.
2. To identify the level of deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior among the inmates.
3. To identify the differences in deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior based on inmate's background.
4. To identify the relationships between deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior among inmates.
5. To determine the factors that contribute significantly to the tendency of aggressive behavior among the inmates.
6. To study on the subjective well-being and frustration in a mediating role in the relationship between deprivation and tendency of aggressive behavior among inmates.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is very vital due to the fact that it furnishes extra information to the existing body of knowledge in the real tendency of aggressive behavior which describes the level of deprivation, subjective well-being, and frustration among the inmates in Nigerian prisons which is not much in the existing literature. The study is set to identify the relationship between tendency of aggressive behavior, deprivation, subjective well-being and frustration among inmates in Nigerian prisons and the differences in tendency of aggressive behavior, deprivation, subjective well-being and frustration among the inmates in relation to their historic period and position as well as the use of mediating variables, subjective well-being and frustration in the relationship between deprivation and tendency of aggressive behavior, with the aims of identifying the condition of prisoners and other related problems with the prison service in Nigeria. Findings from this survey will benefit relevant authorities such as prisons, institutions, agencies, policy makers, government and future researchers in this area of subjects. For the policy makers, the results of a study will direct them towards making sustainable way to solve intention to involve in frustration, subjective wellbeing, deprivation and tendency of aggressive behavior among inmates in Nigerian prisons.

However, study findings can offer them with a useful guide to organize and coordinate training needs for the inmates in the prisons in order to advance their competence and try to recognize how they can create time to resolve matters related to deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior among the inmates in Nigerian prisons and prisons in general. Findings also act as a wake-up call to the Government to consider appropriate actions such as interventions and increase their knowledge on how to make inmates feel safe while in prison and outside prison environment and as well as getting the prison environment conducive.

The findings will provide guidance for future researchers to contemplate more on other aspects of this field or expand the scope to include more variables that might influence deprivation and tendency of aggressive behavior among inmates of Nigerian prisons.

The outcomes of this survey would be useful in helping members of all the districts to improve their knowledge on how best to solve problems of deprivation, subjective well-being frustration and the tendency of aggressive behavior among the inmates in Nigerian prisons. Nevertheless, the lessons learned and outcomes could be used as a guideline for policy makers, authorities, and institutions to improve the best possible schemes.

In most cases, imprisonment does not lead to human development, because the major purposes and the objective of establishing prisons are to rehabilitate inmates at the final stage to become useful members of their respective communities, but instead, prisons become depot where deprivation, frustration, and the tendency of aggressive behavior among inmates prevails. This study, therefore, is set to find out the area of default and necessary steps to be taken in order to restore back the purposes in which prison services and other correctional institutions were established for. Prison is supposed to be a place for reformation of the behavior of an individual whose life pattern is not in tandem with accepted norms, values or behaviors in the society or persons who by omission and commission have violated the criminal laws of the land which attract prison terms, this should be achieved when studies of this magnitude are given priority by the relevant authorities. In this consideration, this research is expected to serve as a background for further relevant studies, it is equally expected that the study of this nature is relevant to both academic institutions and other relevant agencies of the government.

1.6 Research Hypotheses

H₁. There is a significant difference in the inmate's tendency of aggressive behavior, deprivation, subjective well-being and frustration based on their marital status.

H₂ There is a significant difference in the inmate's deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior based on their occupation.

H₃. There is a significant difference in the inmate's deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior based on their tribe.

H₄. There is a significant difference in the inmate's deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior between states of origin

H₅. There is a significant difference in the inmate's deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior based on their conviction status.

H₆. There is a significant difference in the inmate's deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior based on their different age groups.

H₇. There is a significant difference in the inmate's deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior based on their duration of stay.

H₈. There is a significant relationship between deprivation and tendency of aggressive behavior among the prison inmates.

H₉. There is a significant relationship between subjective well-being and tendency of aggressive behavior among the prison inmates

H₁₀. There is a significant relationship between frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior among the prison inmates.

H₁₁. Deprivation, Subjective well-being and Frustration contribute significantly to the inmate's aggressive Behavior.

H₁₂. Subjective well-being mediates the relationship between deprivation and tendency of aggressive behavior.

H₁₃. Frustration mediates the relationship between deprivation and tendency of aggressive behavior.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The scope of this research work primarily covered deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior among the youth inmates in a congested Nigerian prison. The subject respondent for this work is the inmate's males, both the awaiting trial and convicted were included. Those were not mentioned are excluded. The female was kept away because they are very few in numbers and the level of their belligerent behavior is minimal. The data obtained were analyzed using means, standard deviation, and inferentially using Pearson correlation to determine the relationship between deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior among the inmates in Nigerian prisons. T- test was likewise used to determine the difference in the tendency of aggressive behavior among the inmates in Nigerian prisons. According to Anderson & Platten (2011), descriptive analysis is the most common method utilized to study and summarized large amounts of data. The analysis will be used in the analysis of the information generated as such, the univariate analysis was employed to summarize the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the respondents into percentages. The specific data used in this study are quantified and the theory used in order to interpret the data are relative deprivation theory, Social subjective well-being theory, and frustration/aggressive theory.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

In the beginning, the researcher selected Sokoto State Central Prison, Zamfara state and Kebbi state prison in the northwestern constituent of the Nigeria. Even so, the Comptroller General of the Nigerian prison service only approved Sokoto State Central Prison because of the crisis of Bokoharam that affect the system in particular and the social institution in general. Similarly, the situations of Nigerian inmates are

almost the same since they are all under one control. Therefore, according to Controller General of Nigerian prison, the study was limited to Sokoto State Central Prison because of the above reasons.

The results are depended greatly on the accuracy, truthfulness, and perception of the respondents. Lastly, at that point, there is no integrated written report done on deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration, the tendency of aggressive behavior among inmates in Nigerian prisons. Nevertheless, this work explores the elements such as deprivation, frustration, subjective well-being and the tendency of aggressive behavior among the inmates in Nigerian congested prisons.

1.9 Theoretical Framework of the Study

The theoretical framework is always important in common sense that it helps the researcher to understand how the hypothesis of a research and its approaches could be answered (Kelle, 2010). Therefore, theoretical framework represents a stronghold which guides the theory that related to research work and as well as clarifies the basis of justification of the research study (Rasmussen & Hafez, 2010). Stranded in this study, the theoretical framework is given to explain the research inquiry that the researcher established to investigate finding based on justification would be on the methods and ideas related to the recommended theories for the study (Epler, 2011). In this instruction, it has shown that for any research to be vital should require logical and systematic end, through an understanding of the phenomenon of this view as well cover the establishment of the model, concepts, and theories that are important. Thus, theories to be applied in this research are as follows?

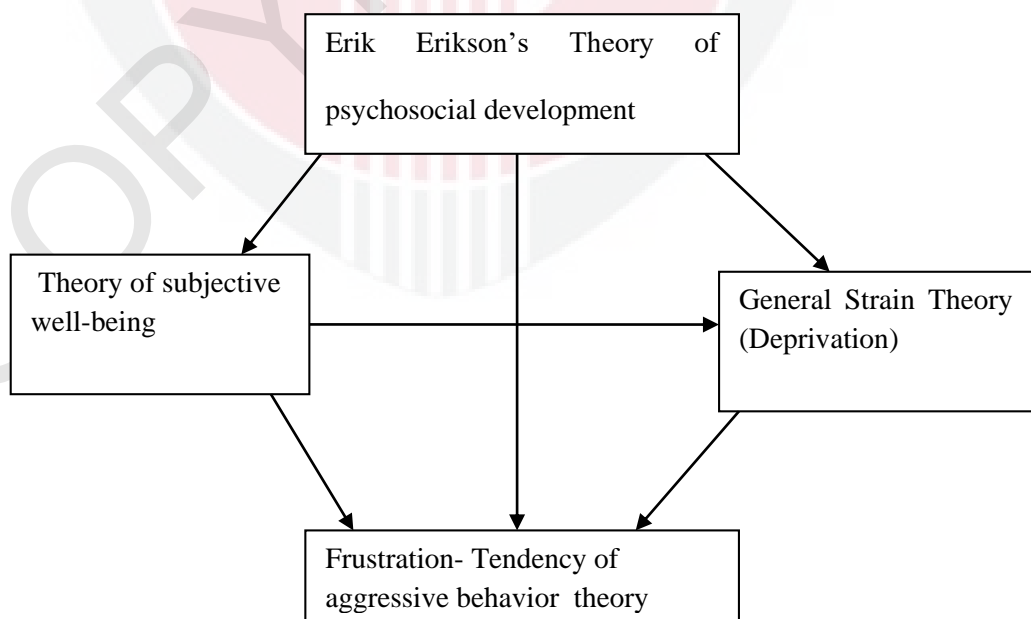


Figure 1.1 : Theoretical Framework of the Study

1.9.1 Erik Erikson' Theory of Psychosocial Development

Erik Erikson as the main theory of this study (1950) developed eight psychosocial stages in which humans develop throughout their entire life span. Therefore, each human being has his own sole characteristics. This uniqueness is peaceful of the diverse nature, a character that can be carefully optimistic or unhelpful. These traits can also be native or acquired, and they depart from one individual to another based on the degree of pressure that the setting has on the person. The base line is that as humans, we have many characteristics and these are perfected in many diverse aspects that ultimately describe who each individual is.

Erik Erikson's Theory of Psychosocial Development emphasizes the social, cultural determinants of development and presents them as eight levels of psychosocial conflicts that all people must overcome or resolve successfully in order to adapt well to the environment.

According to Erikson's theory, an individual encounters a certain crisis that leads to his/her psychological development at each of the eight points of psychological growth. Whenever an individual experiences such crisis, he/she is spoiled with no option but to face it and think of ways to solve it, failure to overcome such crisis may contribute to significant impact on his/her psychological development (James, 2014).

The major focus stage in this study is the familiarity against segregation. This point is very obvious for people who are in their 18-40s. Masses at this period become anxious about judgment the right associate and horror that if they fail to behave so, they may bear to waste the break of their lives entirely (Bauman, 2013). Young adults are the majority helpless to feel intimacy and isolation because they work together with a pile of publicity at this phase of their spirits. It's not always an achievement story for each young adult to see somebody with whom they can partake in an enduring hope. Some may determine to spend the remainder of their lives as singles (Trible, 2015).

The victorious conclusion of this stage can consequence in content dealings and a sense of obligation, security, and be concerned within in an affiliation. Avoiding closeness, fearing assurance and personal issues can lead to isolation, being alone, and from time to time depression. Accomplishment at this stage will lead to the high merit. Hence, youth is one of the greatest assets that any nation can have. They are the only legitimate regarded as the future leadership, they are potent and actually the greatest investment in a country's development (Landes, 2015).

However, by applying this theory to our contemporary situation of Nigerian youth inmate prisoners, discover that the theory is very relevant because, know days youth inmates were being deprived of many of their rights such as isolation, denial of haven lovely partner together, business, qualitative education, safety, happy relationships

and other social institution. Moreover, denial of such can lead to frustration which can cause a tendency of aggressive behavior.

1.9.2 Theory of Subjective Well-Being

The theory of subjective well-being was developed by Diener et al., (1985). The major premises of this hypothesis are that an individual's cognitive and emotional estimate of his or her lifetime, principally founded on three mechanisms: life pleasure, optimistically affect, and negative affect. For the researchers, subjective well-being is the preferred way of attempting to identify and study happiness.

Living happiness represents the cognitive assessment of one's life circumstances, in the long run, will affect reveals one's emotional responses to ongoing events in the short term (Diener, 2002).

The first, cognitive part of subjective well-being is expressed by life satisfaction. Life satisfaction represents one's assessment of one's own life. One is filled when there is minuscule or no difference between the present and what is believed to be an ideal or deserved situation. On the other hand, dissatisfaction is a result of a significant discrepancy between present conditions and the ideal standard. Dissatisfaction can also be a result of comparing oneself with others. Effect represents the excited side of subjective well-being. The notion of affect comprises both positive and negative moods and emotions that connected with our daily experiences.

Even though common sense would show that we should feel happier if we receive the maximum quantity of intense positive affect and not very frequent negative effect, researchers indicate that this is not the case. They suggest that whilst it is rattling important to experience the positive effect of frustration, the intense positive effect is not necessary for well being. It seems that intense positive emotions usually come at a price, as they are often accompanied by periods of depressed affect. Also, they can negatively affect the evaluation of subsequent (usually less intense) positive experiences.

Single room to begin resolving the interrogation of what constitutes a person's life go well for him or her is simply to develop a list of things whose presence in our lives appears to reach them better enjoyment, freedom, happiness being respected knowledge health achieving one's goals, friendship getting what one requires being a good person being in love creative activity contemplating important questions appreciation excelling at worthwhile activities (Kuratani, 2015).

Subjective well-being is also likely to deliver upon the functioning of other social systems, such as work organizations and friendship networks. Therefore, individual subjective well-being is both an outcome of the social constitution and a portion in their execution.

One implication is that conditions for subjective well-being are variable across cultures. If subjective well-being is a culture-specific build, its determinants will also be culturally specific. Hence empirical studies on correlates of subjective well-being must show considerable cultural variation and hardly any universal principle. Comparison of average subjective well-being across nations reveals a common pattern. Subjective well-being is systematically higher in countries that offer a decent material standard of living, that are politically democratized and well governed, and where the cultural climate is characterized by trust and allowance. In concert, these objective societal characteristics explain about 75% of the differences in subjective well-being across countries (Van & Ferrer, 2011).

The above hypothesis was utilized for this study because the theory is very relevant to the subject of work, hence, inmates are not happy because of the critical condition they are, that is to say, the welfare is very low which makes them involved in the tendency of aggressive behavior.

1.9.3 Frustration- aggressive Theory

The frustration, aggressive theory was expounded by Berkowitz (1986) who argues that once individuals are frustrated by prejudiced or privileged conduct and unpleasant social setting. Aggression evolves in the form of collective violent behavior and riots. The theory assumes that aggressive behavior is a direct response to accumulated frustration and anger felt by the people in the society, where they could not pick up their desires due to scarce resources or any powers beyond their abilities. This theory's common causal explanation of conflict is that people's inability to satisfy their demands and their existent needs. i.e. expected need satisfaction vs. actual need satisfaction, where expectations do not meet attainment, the tendency is for people confront those they perceived to be responsible for the waiting for their ambitions. The theory loud the frustration – tendency of aggressive behavior association, so he revised it. Berkowitz theorized that irritation produces anger, a touching willingness to chat. Anger comes up when an important person who crosses us possibly will have favored to act or else. Expected to lash out when hostile cues drag the cork, releasing bottled up anger. Occasionally the cork will blow lacking such cues.

The terrorist understands the anger-eliciting effect of their actions. Social psychologists note that terrorist sometimes commits a take action that will encourage a physically powerful anger, adversary to over respond, producing property that eventually serves up the radical benefit. Frustration arises from the gap between prospect and achievements. While our forecast is coordinated by attainments, and

when our needs are obtainable at our income, we feel satisfied rather than frustration (Park, 2014).

A novel suggestion relations martial knowledge of anger, rising violent reactions and investigating this property on those manners the personality of a sequential killer. According to Castle and Hensley state that the military supplies the common background wherever examines men's study tendency of aggressive behavior, fury, and murder. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is equally a serious matter in the military, also thought to every so frustration believes lead to atendency of aggressive behavior in the armed forces who are pain from what they witnessed in the crash. They draw close back to the inhabited world and may still be troubled by flashbacks and nightmares, causing severe pressure. In essence, it has been claimed that in the unusual alternative who are unspoken to be tending near sequential killing, aggressive impulses may be unbreakable and advanced in the warfare, perhaps getting more efficient murderers (Veenema & Neumann, 2007).

The frustration – tendency of aggressive behavior theory is one of the social-psychological theoretical positions on the tendency of aggressive behavior. The speculation stems from the belief that frustration is a necessary condition for the tendency of aggressive behavior. Most of the discriminatory patterns in Nigerian prisons cause frustration and frustration in most fonts can contribute to the tendency of aggressive behavior. The frustration-aggression theory states that aggressive behavior increases if a human being feels that he or she is being fruitless from achieving a finish.

1.9.4 General strain theory

General strain theory (GST) is one of the particular criminological theories that may offer a singular lens through which to look at adaptation to prison and subsequent prison misconduct. Agnew (1992) developed GST as a micro-layer variant of the course that attempted to overcome previous problems and limitations associated with classic macro-level conceptions of form. Specifically, Agnew focused on both negative relations with others and negative experiences, expanded on the types of strain that individuals encounter (presentation of negative stimuli, removal of positive stimuli, failure to reach positive goals), ascribed importance of the emotional responses that people have as a consequence of the several breeds (e.g., anger, fear, madness, depression), and specified potential coping mechanisms that individuals may practice as a way to dispense with the emotional responses that turn out from stressful events.

The straining theory argues that individuals use, delinquency as a coping mechanism or as a problem-solving activity in response to their inability to get to certain goals. Over the years, this view has taken close to various criticisms which have engendered several revisions to string theory. Agnew's (1992) GST was developed in order to improve upon classic strain theories. GST expanded upon traditional strain theories

by including two new categories of stress. In summation to the conventional focus on the blockage of positively valued goals, Agnew posits that strain can also manifest from exposure to noxious stimuli such as criminal victimization (Lauritsen, Sampson, & Laub, 1991), child abuse and neglect (Rivera & Widom, 1990) as well as the removal of positive stimuli such as the demise of a friend or relative and parental divorce/separation. According to Agnew, exposure to any of these three types of stress increases the likelihood that an individual will engage in aggressive (Morris et al., 2012).

The relationship between strain and deviance is not always direct because exposure to stressful events can lead an individual to experience a variety of negative emotions. For instance, Agnew (2001) explains that stress is likely to bring about feelings of disappointment, economic crisis, fear, anger, or frustration. These negative emotions can act as a mediating link between strain and delinquency (Agnew, 2001 and Jang and Johnson, 2003). Anger, in particular, seems to be the most influential emotion because it increases the individual's sensitivity to the stressful event, invites retaliation, provides enough vigor to act upon frustrations and lowers inhibitions (Agnew, 2001).

However, not everyone who is exposed to strain engages in delinquency. Typically, stressful experiences are most likely to lead to criminal behavior if the individual is unable to cope with the strain through legitimate coping mechanisms (Agnew, 2001 and Brady, 2001). In particular, those who perceive their strains as unjust and high in magnitude, who bring in lower social control or added incentive to become delinquent are the most likely to engage in crime (Agnew, 2001 and Agnew, 2006). Furthermore, individuals who are both high in negative emotionality and low in the constraint are also at a greater risk of becoming delinquent stressful experiences (Agnew, Brezina, Wright, & Cullen, 2002). Agnew (2002) also points out that the issue of strain is not confined to personal encounters with strain, as strains that are anticipated or experienced vicariously can also have a positive effect on delinquency. GST has primarily been applied to examine the relationship between stress and crime, especially among inmates.

It can be deduced from the foregoing, that aggressive attitude of people may do as a kind of confrontation with those who sense they are being refused their right. As such there may be the tendencies of such a confrontation among inmates who usually feel they are being denied their freedom.

1.9.5 Integration of the Theories

Generally, there is no specific theoretical approach that can explain extensively the relationship between deprivation, subjective well-being, frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior among youths inmates. Thus, the integration of these four theories comprehensively explains youths' tendency of aggressive behavior. Allen & Antonishak, (2008) asserted that deprivation, the tendency of aggressive behavior of youths will inculcate them a different type of behaviors which in turn make the youth's

behaviors to have a direct relationship with frustration. While, lower subjective well-being negatively influenced youth inmates to deviate from the standard norms and values of the prison as a result of deprivation (Fagan et al., 2003). Hence, the situation drives them to become a frustrated individual in which they cannot produce a required law abiding behavior which eventually leads them to engage in the tendency of aggressive behavior.

For the purpose of this study, Erik Erikson's Theory of Psychosocial Development was adopted to complement Subjective Well-being Theory of Diener et al.(1985) and Frustration Aggressive theory of Berkowitz (1986) as well as a General Strain theory of Agnew (1992)in explaining the link between the tendency of tendency of aggressive behavior, frustration, subjective well-being and deprivation among youths inmates.The integration of the above theories explained that deprivation and lower subjective well-being immensely contribute to inmates youths frustration and tendency of aggressive behavior.

1.10 Conceptual Framework of the Study

The conceptual framework shows the relationship between independent variable, dependent variable, demographic variables and mediating variables. Deprivation as an independent variable which is the presumed cause of tendency of aggressive behavior as the dependent variable, while subjective well-being/frustration served as mediating variable which mediates or strengthen both dependent and independent variables. Demographic variables are characteristics of the respondents or personal information about the respondents, while physical, psychological and social of both subjective well-being and deprivation served as a dimension of the variables.

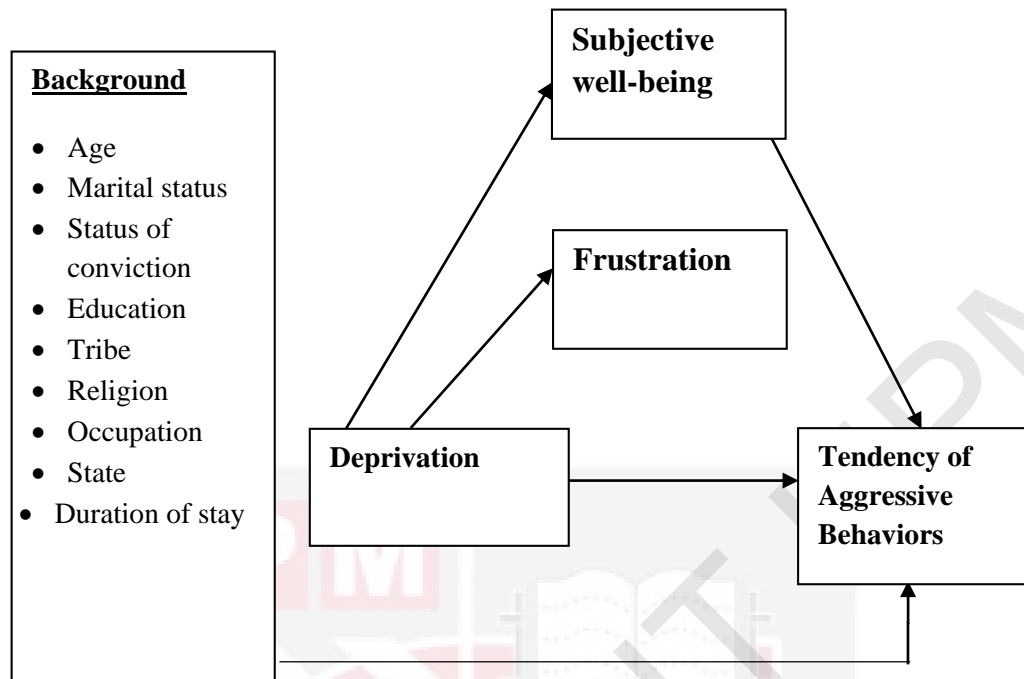


Figure 1.2 : Conceptual framework for the study

1.11 Conceptual and operational definitions

The study expanded the following conditions in the conceptual meaning. These concepts are being explored to orient the readers and provide a foundation for the study.

1.11.1 Tendency of aggressive behavior

Conceptual definition: Tendency of aggressive behavior can be defined as behavior aimed at harming another individual through verbal assaulting other individuals physical, social, and psychological (Krahé, 2013). The tendency of aggressive behavior as well refers to behavior intended to harm another soul who is prompted to avoid that harm (Bushman & Anderson, 2002). Equally, the tendency of aggressive behavior is a conduct that is unwanted and is perceived by the soul that receives it as intrusive and harmful behaviors intended to harm even if the effort to flush it.

Operational Definition: In this study, the tendency of aggressive behavior was measured using an aggressive questionnaire developed by (Buss & Perry, 1992). In this study, the tendency of aggressive behavior is specified as a type of behavior that comes about in different ways which result in the harmful conduct of inmates physically, socially, or psychologically. Physically, it entails physical combat, slapping, fighting. Socially, it entails insult, assault, unjust treatment. Psychologically, it entails emotional, distress and torture.

1.11.2 Frustration

Conceptual definition: The emotion of life from distress or angry as a consequence of being unable to change or get amazing. Similarly, the more important the goal, the greater the frustration and resultant anger or loss of confidence (Sadoc & Mosseri, 2006).

Operational Definition: In this study, frustration was measured using frustration questionnaire developed by (Geen,1968).In this study, frustration is an emotion that occurs in situations where a person or inmate is blocked from reaching the desired outcome.

1.11.3 Subjective well-being

Conceptual definition: Subjective well-being refers to how people understanding the excellence of their life and calm of life satisfaction and affect which comprising positive and negative affect (Williams & Waters, 2016).

Operational Definition: In this study, Subjective well-being was measured using a subjective well-being questionnaire developed by (Nigerian prison service standing order, revised edition, 2011). In this study, Subjective well-being refers to the belief of his or her condition or quality of life or judging life positively and feeling good. e.g. physically, psychologically, and socially.

1.11.4 Deprivation

Conceptual definition: Deprivation simply refers to holding something away from someone or describes the state of not accepting anything. e.g. people see a lot of deprivation: poverty keeps them from receiving enough food or protection.Plants experiencing water deprivation will shrivel up and kick the bucket.If you're grounding your parents might impose video game deprivation, although this word is commonly earmarked for when you're lacking something real serious (Stajano & Anderson, 2000).

Operational Definition: In this study, deprivation was measured using deprivation questionnaire developed by (Nigerian prison service standing order, revised edition, 2011). In this study, deprivation is defined as the lack or denial of something considering to be a necessity or lack of material benefits considered to be a necessity in the inmates at the prison. For instance, delay of judgment, congestion in a single room or over the capacity of the prison.

1.12 Organization of the Study

This research is organized into five chapters. Chapter one comprises of the background of the work, a statement of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, the significant of the subject area, scope, limitations of the study, theoretical framework, conceptual framework, operational definitions of the term and organization of the work. Chapter two is the literature review. Chapter three contains the research methodology, research design, population and the sample of the study, the location of the study, data collection and data analysis. Chapter four consists of data analysis, results, and findings. Chapter five consists of summary, conclusion, and recommendation for further study and the appendix of the research.



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