

Criminal Behavior

The role of hormones in etiology of violent behavior among adults is an active area of research. This is because this research will finally answer the elusive question; *is a person born a criminal?*

Although social factors work as major determinants, the role of genes and biological factors is also a strong influencer. The study by Assari, Caldwell and Zimmerman in 2014 studies the role of testosterone and violent behavior among 257 young adults.

The sample population belonged to inner city with average age of 22 years. Control variables determined for this study was age and socio-economic status. The researchers carried out interviews, where respondents were asked to rank their engagement level on a scale from one to five pertaining to violent and aggressive behavior. The respondents were then asked to give saliva samples from which testosterone levels were measured.

The research showed that there was significant and positive correlation of violent behavior among women who had higher levels of testosterone. This effect was found to overcome any adjustments made for age, socioeconomic status, education and race. The results are significant as they were able to show how testosterone can influence violent behavior in females, which in previous studies was not considered so.

The study shows how the role of biological factors may also influence criminal behavior. Understanding these factors and mitigating them from earlier stages can prevent criminal behavior to progress.

Criminology Paper

The Trait Theory of Criminology and Jeffrey Dahmer

This section discusses contemporary trait theory and discusses how trait theory explains criminal actions in general, and the actions of serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer, in particular. Trait theory is one of the theories of criminology that explains the development of criminal behavior on the basis of “abnormal biological or psychological traits” (Siegel, 2011, p. 108). While the earlier focus of the trait theory was on explaining criminal behavior on the basis of inherited biological traits, in contemporary times, the discussion has expanded to include acquired personality traits and environmental influences. Contemporary trait theory treats each individual as unique and therefore the supposed traits interact in different ways with each other and with the environment to influence criminal behaviour.

In the case of Jeffrey Dahmer, some of the dominant traits that might be described as abnormal include his excessive shyness and morbid fascination with animal bones and bodies from an early age. It has been reported that Dahmer had made a hobby of collecting animals and studying how their bones were connected to form the body structure (Purcell & Arrigo, 2006).

Mini Psychology

Does therapy help to reduce obesity in children in middle childhood?

Obesity is one of the major health problems in middle childhood (Berk, 2012). Middle childhood is the stage where children spend increasing amounts of time with friends and in environments other than the household. The reasons for middle childhood obesity include genetic factors, poor dietary habits, and less physical activity (Berk, 2012). This paper compares the research design of four studies that investigate the effectiveness of therapy interventions in reducing obesity in middle childhood. The research paradigm, study design, and data collection and analysis methods are compared.

Research Paradigm

The research paradigm is one of the fundamental aspects of research design since it determines the approach and strategy for conducting research on the chosen topic. The choice of research paradigm is influenced by the basic assumptions about how insight into the problem can be best obtained. The quantitative, qualitative and mixed method paradigms are the commonly used research paradigms. According to Cooper and White (2011), these paradigms enable researchers to address different aspects of the issue. In Vos et al. (2011), the quantitative paradigm is used to investigate the effectiveness of therapy-based interventions in reducing childhood obesity. Through this paradigm, they have relied on comparing objective measures

Psychology Child Abuse

Childhood abuse has become a common phenomenon, nowadays. Generally, sensitive people do not watch TV because they cannot bear such news, mentally. Therefore, you may consider it a formula. However, despite formula factor, countless children are in danger because of their poisonous families. The abuse does not limit itself to childhood; it travels and casts its shadow across the entire life of the abused children. Thus, they create another dysfunctional family in the society. These dysfunctional families have become a continuous threat for their own kids. Whether they abuse child or not they are substance-abusing (mentally ill), and chronically depressed parents. Childhood abuse has many types and the society needs to understand many factors to cope with this sad dilemma.

Background

When a child is neglected and maltreated, a term 'child abuse' is used to describe them elaborately. King, et al (2002) state that any abuse and discrimination behavior such as commercial exploitation, negligent treatment, sexual abuse, emotional or physical ill-treatment are child abuse because they hamper to the growth, development, and survival of the child. Furthermore, they harm the dignity, motivation, and power and disconnect the child from relationship of responsibility.

There are four types of child abuse and neglect:

Sexual Fluidity

Sexual Fluidity in Women

The concept of sexual fluidity challenges the widespread notion of there being two distinct categories with regard to sexual orientation—homosexuals and heterosexuals. Although bisexuality has received some attention, sexual fluidity encourages investigation into sexual orientations manifested in more complex ways. It investigates the influence of biological as well as environmental factors in the emergence of diverse sexual orientations. This paper addresses the question of women experiencing greater sexual fluidity in comparison to men. It is primarily based on the work of Lisa M. Diamond.

There are several reasons for women being able to experience and demonstrate greater sexual fluidity compared to men. The reasons lie in biological as well as cultural aspects of sex and gender. Diamond (2009) explains that sexual fluidity is partly determined by the hormonal differences between men and women. Diamond refers to this kind of biologically-influenced explanation as proceptivity. Women experience proceptivity for a relatively shorter period which is limited to the ovulation period of their menstrual cycle compared with men who experience proceptivity consistently. It is inferred from this difference that women are exposed to a larger window of opportunity during which they may be influenced by factors that enable sexual

Psychological Disorders

*Psychological Disorders in the Movies: Schizophrenia in *A Beautiful Mind**

Part 1: Diagnosis

While there are no laboratory tests for diagnosing schizophrenia, there are five criteria for diagnosing schizophrenia in patients, out of which at least two should be present: delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech, disorganized behavior, and negative symptoms (Barnhill, 2013, p. 20). According to DSM5 criteria, the patient should demonstrate at least delusions, hallucinations, or disorganized speech to be diagnosed with schizophrenia (Barnhill, 2013, p. 20).

In the film *A Beautiful Mind*, the central character John Nash demonstrates several symptoms that support a diagnosis of schizophrenia. Throughout the film, Nash experiences several hallucinations. Among these are Charles Herman, his imagined roommate, Marcee, his niece, and Parcher, the Department of Defense agent. Nash also demonstrates disorganized behavior several times, such as when he obsessively starts searching for hidden Soviet-coded patterns in various magazines that are scattered around his office. He experiences persecutory delusion when he believes that he is being followed by Soviet agents while working on his secret project.

There are examples in the film to show that John Nash's schizophrenia has a negative impact on his social functioning.
