

Abstract:

The crucial theme of this thesis focuses on manifestations and ways how female offenders react at the moment when they get into frustrating situations. Frustration is here perceived primarily from the point of view of common daily situations when an individual encounters an obstacle which prevents them to achieve or to satisfy their own needs. The research sample includes female offenders, who committed a criminal offence in the past and subsequently were convicted and received a prison sentence. This thesis uses Rosenzweig picture frustration method, which examines the way the examined person in a stressful situation reacts and at the same time what kind of behaviour in continuous frustration prevails. This thesis is based on the diploma thesis which also focused on reactivity and tolerance towards frustration, but in convicted men. The aim of this thesis was to examine and compare ways of manifestations and reactions to a frustrating situation in female and male offenders who committed crime. The sample of this thesis included 63 convicted female offenders in total. The research sample of convicted male offenders, which had been collected for the purpose of the diploma work, included a total 69 participants. A total of six hypotheses were determined. The first three hypotheses focused on reactions (extraggressive, intragressive, imagressive) in comparison with the forensic and general population of men and women. The fourth and fifth hypothesis concentrated on reaction to emphasising obstacle dominance and emphasising the need to solve the situation in female and male offenders. The sixth working hypothesis focused on a particular extraggressive reaction compared to female offenders using or not using violence. From the statistical point of view how the data have been processed, any above mentioned hypothesis was not proved. However, the results are interesting, particularly in terms of the distinction of forensic and general population.