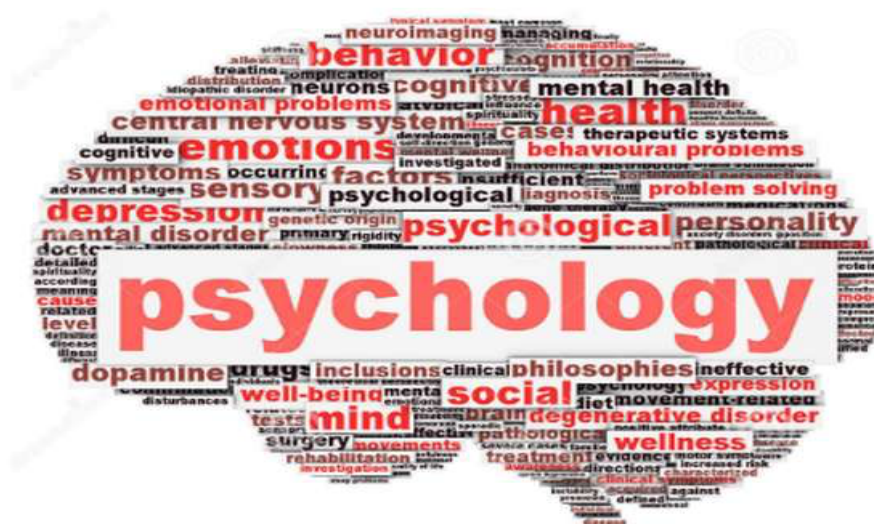


Psychology in Health and Social Care

CASE STUDY – MASON KABEE



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Introduction

The present work is about commenting on a case study on the behaviour of a young man, to help an organization better understand his attitudes and the reason why he became aggressive.

This report will elaborate in two main parts; in part 1 it is intended to make a brief analysis of the case. In part 2, this work aims to relate theories of behaviour to the case.

Finally, make a conclusion to complement the work.

The methodology used was bibliographic research, enrichment with some books and the university bookstore.

1. Case Analysis

According to the case study, allow me say that there are different causes or reasons that have given rise to Mason Kabbe's behaviour. So, the **frustration** that could be caused by losing something or families, so it made him have aggressive attitudes.

However, if we pay attention to our modern or globalized society, we can say that this is increasingly a society of poor social learning in which aggressive behaviour learned during activities outside the home is harming our young people. Getting them to get away from being arrested for selling drugs.

(Bandura, 2011) **Social learning** is some attitudes learned from aggressive behaviour by observing other individuals.

(Hogg & Vaughan, 2017). In this case the organization to control Mason should be use the social psychology to disciplines his behaviours, trying to work with him frequently face to face to talk to him, learning his behaviour, use the psychology to help Kabbe's to became better and development his aggressive attitudes that him enquired.

Also, it will be a difficult assignment for the organisation, but they must investigate why him returning it to the group, what caused the Mason to drop out of college, and whether this is a good time for the Kabbe to start living and exploring a new path in his life.

2. SOCIAL IDENTITY THEORY (SIT)

(Tajfel, 1979). It defines social identity as a person's sense of shape with himself and based on the members of his group.

Therefore, through this Marson case, his social identity is based on some needs of his group for which he was inserted, so he is characterized based on his self-concept. It should be noted that he may be in uncertainty so, to combat uncertainty, the organization should use Social Identity to analyse Mason behaviour.

(Michael, 2016), the theory was created to explain organizational phenomena to assist in solving social problems.

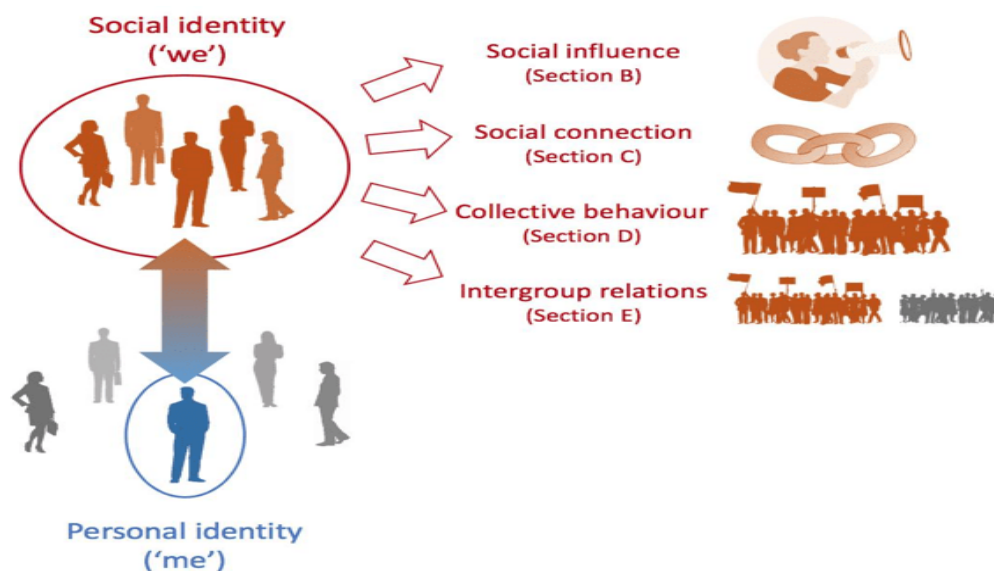


Fig.1 - Social Identity

(Rey, 2003) The self-concept is the single aspect being examined here. Mason has a personal identity as well as a social identity, as can be shown. In this scenario, the organisation should focus primarily on individual identities, with the goal of determining why Mason reacted aggressive, but we should also investigate his social identities, as he has returned to the group.

2.1. Social Identity Theory Stage

(Tajfel and Turner 1979) both say that to assess people contains three mental states, so, in this report will explain about Mason case, based in this stage.

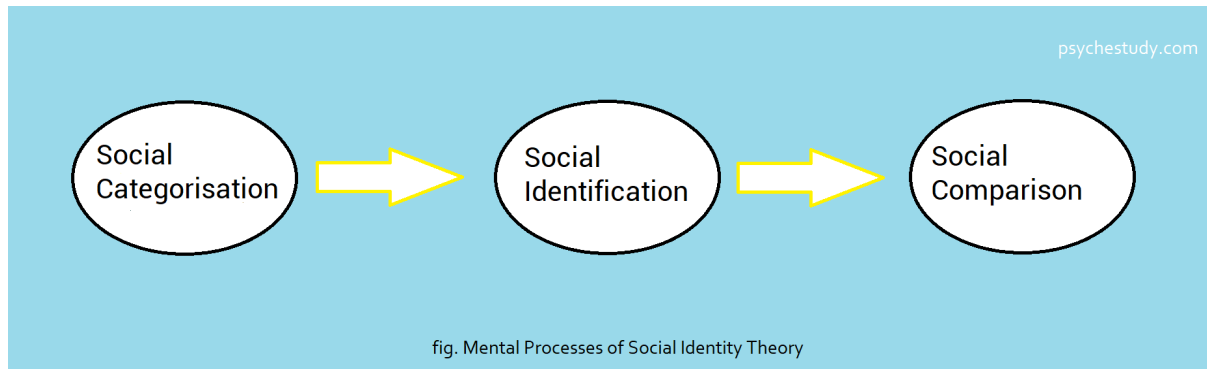


Fig.2 - Theory Stage

(McGarty, 1999) To understand the social environment, we categorize people as the same way we categorise objects to identify and understand them.

At this stage, you may be making the wrong use of characterizing Mason based on the group he was in. So, to help us deal with complex social situations, and understand what caused him to respond aggressively and leave the room. In this case, the phase that best characterizes Mason is social identification. As belonging any groups to our self-esteem, we adopt the identity of the group to which classify ourselves. So, we become dependent on group membership.

It is necessary to understand the reason why Mason acted in this way being that he was already in a college group inserted, the question is, what previous group was there something that made him come back.

2.2. How Social Identity Theory Could Apply to the Case Study

In my opinion, Social Identity Theory (SIT) provides a context for explaining intergroup communication and intergroup behaviour based on the inherent value humans place on members of social groups and their desire to view their specific social group in a positive light, as evidenced by the case studies.

SIT, on the other hand, aids in the discovery of a group's negative characteristics, thereby improving its self-image. Therefore, it will help to understand why Marson made this decision to join the group and drop out of college.

It is very fundamental to use SIT to understand the group's motives, because since it helps us to identify the attitudes and behaviour of individuals, and sometimes they are forced to compete to see who does the best service, so it can be one of the reasons I dropped Marson from college.

Social identity theory influences the self-efficacy of engaging in behaviours associated to teenage drug addiction and aggressive behaviour, which helps us better understand self-efficacy.

We can think of Social Identity Theory as a meditation model because it allows organisations to study individuals who have a stronger social identity with a particular social group and who perceive greater social support from the group, as well as greater self-efficacy in engaging in a health-related behaviour advocated by the group.

I would like to summarise that, the social identity theory has been significantly extended through a diversity of sub-theories that focus on social influence and group norms, leadership within and between groups, self-enhancement and uncertainty reduction incentives, individuation and collective behaviour, social organisation and protest, and disregarding and deviance within groups, to name a few.

3. THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOUR (TPB)

The theory of planned behaviour is a theory that looks at how to predict and comprehend action soon. This theory aids in the correction of behaviours, it states that behavioural intentions determine behaviours immediately.

The three factors that make up this hypothesis are:

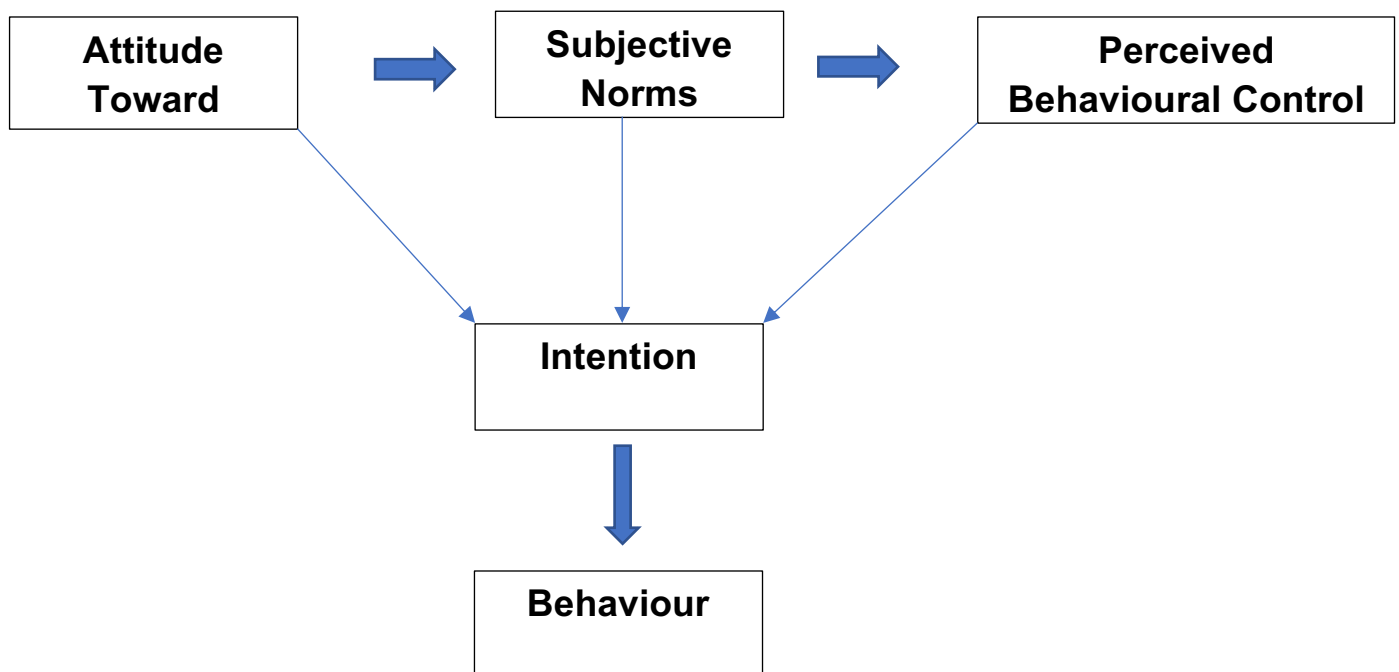


Fig.3 - A diagram to show the Theory of Planned Behaviour

This diagram chart shows us that the reaction of our behaviour influences our intentions, which makes us have certain aggressive attitudes.

TPB, on the other hand, is used by the organisations to predict and explain a wide range of health behaviours and intentions, including smoking, drinking, health care.

3.1. How Theory of Planned Behaviour Could Apply to the Case Study

(Fishbein, 1980) TPD is the most used model for health psychology analysis, which will serve as a support for the case study helping to predict Marson behaviour.

As example, if in the college someone presented a negative attitude against Mason about him past behaviour might him did not like, hence him took this decision to leave place, be aggressive and back to the group. Then this will be the ideal time for the organization to help and using the three TPB factors to apply in Mason's case understanding his main motive.

(Hagger 2011) One of the importance of TPB, it is used in behavioural education campaigns. Anti-behaviour campaigns often provide data on the percentage of people engaging in aggressive behaviour, such as frustration, to change the subjective norm.

For example, this attitude shown by Mason, must be managed through his previous group of colleagues, therefore, they may think that it is normal to have aggressive behaviour, and that the best way to talk to people is to behave badly.

In the subjective norms, it could be a hypothesis that Mason thinks that what colleagues are doing will be relevant to his learning and to the way of being in the group and not feeling alone.

(Ajzen, 1991) According to this theory there are several factors that can determine Mason's attitudes, reflected in his behaviour.

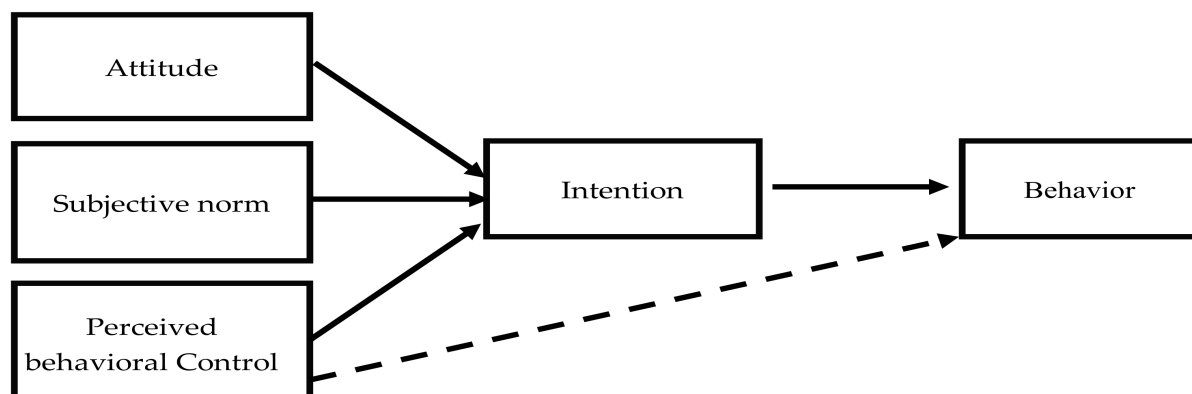


Fig.4 - Attitudes Factors

The organization should rely on this model to help Mason decide and better reflect on his attitude. This is because, all these factors are important to help you in life and choose to have a good behaviour and not be an aggressive person.

The subjective norms relevant from Mason Behaviour is social norms from his attitudes. if we look at perceived control, can the organization help Mason go to counselling sessions so he can better understand himself about controlling his behaviour. In that case, if he understands this, he can have a good level of control.

So, the theory says that all these factors feed into the person's specific intention that he or she will change their behaviour. Therefore, as each of these factors is positive, they are all in the same direction for a very specific behaviour, with the objective of change.

4. FRUSTRATION AGGRESSION HYPOTHESIS

(Miller, 1941). The frustration-aggression hypothesis is derived from the psychodynamic approach. Generally, when a person is frustrated, he becomes aggressive towards what comes out of his frustration, but this is sometimes impossible or inappropriate, so the source of his aggression is transmitted to someone else or something.

However, there is too many different definitions of aggression, but according to Baron, (1977). **Aggression** is a behaviour that is motivated by the desire to escape treatment by harming or hurting somebody else.

(Blackwell, 2017) **Frustration** always led to some aggression in this way, frustration produces instigations to obtain the response of different types of aggression.

When overt action is avoided, this prompting can be done through witnessing indirect or less overt acts.

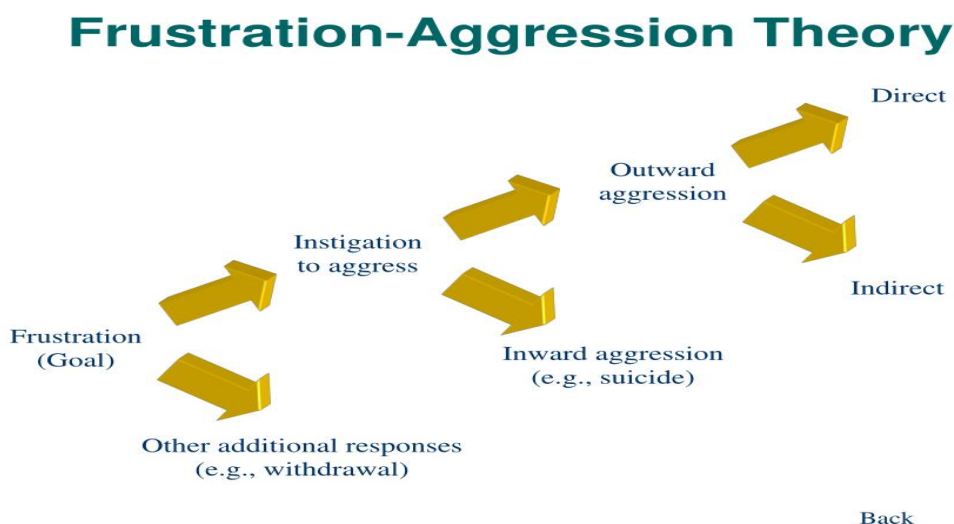


Fig.5 - Frustration- Aggression Theory Goal

In this reporter, we use this image to refer to Mason's case, with the intention of understanding his attitude, what was the objective for having acted in this way, then

understanding his act of aggression, whether it was external or internal. Finally, if the intention to leave the room and respond aggressively was direct or indirect so that the organization understands that there is something that has affected you.

4.1. Social Theory of Aggression

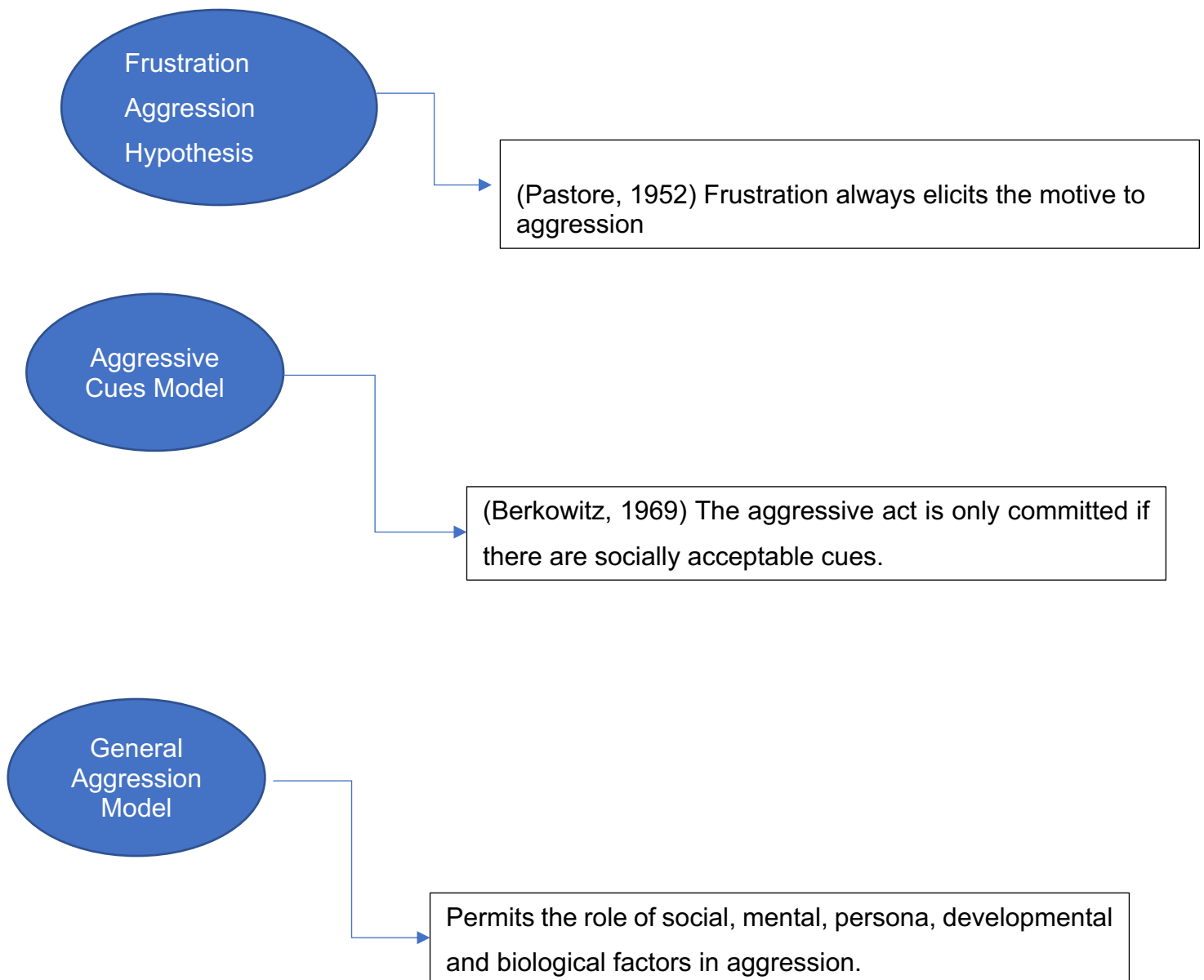


Fig.6 – Theory of Aggression

4.2. How Theory of Frustration Aggression Hypothesis Could Apply to the Case Study

According to the case study, it's related with Mason attitude if we look for this hypothesis that him had aggressive behaviour it can resulted by some frustration being experienced in him life.

As we can analyse and draw the conclusion that during the encounter, Mason responded aggressively, so it could be that the individual is frustrated because of the encounter if he thinks they are controlling his social life.

In other hand, it is likely that Mason is being unable to express his frustration, there is something that has happened to him that we as an organization should seek to know and understand so that he has this aggressive behaviour.

Also, we can characterize this attitude as projected aggressiveness because the individual can direct his or her violent energy at an object or another person.

For example, it is up to the organization to focus on what happened inside the university and the place where the individual was taking the course if he was disrespected and humiliated, but he was unable to defend himself or respond for fear of losing an opportunity and soon he had this reaction to take out your anger and frustration during this encounter.

That's why the cue theory warns us that frustration can lead to aggression, but self-aggression is only committed if there are socially acceptable cues.

Conclusion

In my opinion, we can thus conclude that at some point in our lives all individuals act aggressively towards each other. That is, some are greater, others to a lesser extent.

However, aggressive behaviour stems from something that has gone wrong in our life, so we start violently against something or someone.

Thus, I conclude that the Freemason may have acted in this way because he was not successful in any of his goals that he would like to have in his life, so he decided to return to the group as a way of not dealing with university life.

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