

Report on Mason's
Behaviour

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Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Social identity theory	2
The case based on this theory	2
Theory of Planned behaviour	2
How theory relates to the case	3
Frustration Aggression Hypothesis	3
Theory in the case of Mason	4
Conclusion	4
References	4

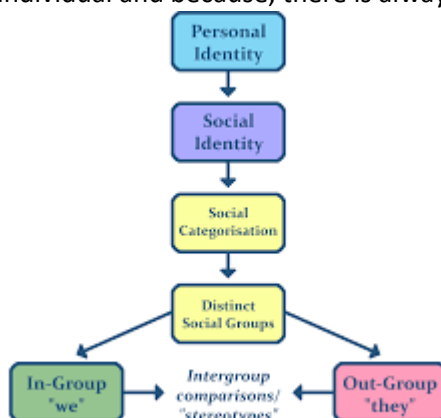
Introduction

This report explains the behaviour that was demonstrated by a young offender by the name Mason. In this report, several theories have been used to explain his behaviour and the applications of these theories to aid in understanding how interventions can be given. The theories include the Social Identity theory, Theory of Planned behaviour, and Frustration Aggression Hypothesis. These have all been described and explained in the exemplification of Mason's behaviour. The report also provides conclusion and recommendations that can be used by the agencies that are dealing with this or similar cases.

Social identity theory

This theory was given by Tajfel Henry, and it relates to the way someone identifies him or herself based on the group that they are members in (Islam, 2014). There are several groups that someone can identify with, including family, football club, a social class, friends etc (Abrams, and Hogg, 1990). It is clear that such groups provide a sense of pride and identity to the individual.

One important thing about this theory is that it can be looked by other people outside and can many times be a major source of stereotyping the person (Islam, 2014). This can be a big problem for the individual and because, there is always things that such stereotypes cannot get right.



The case based on this theory

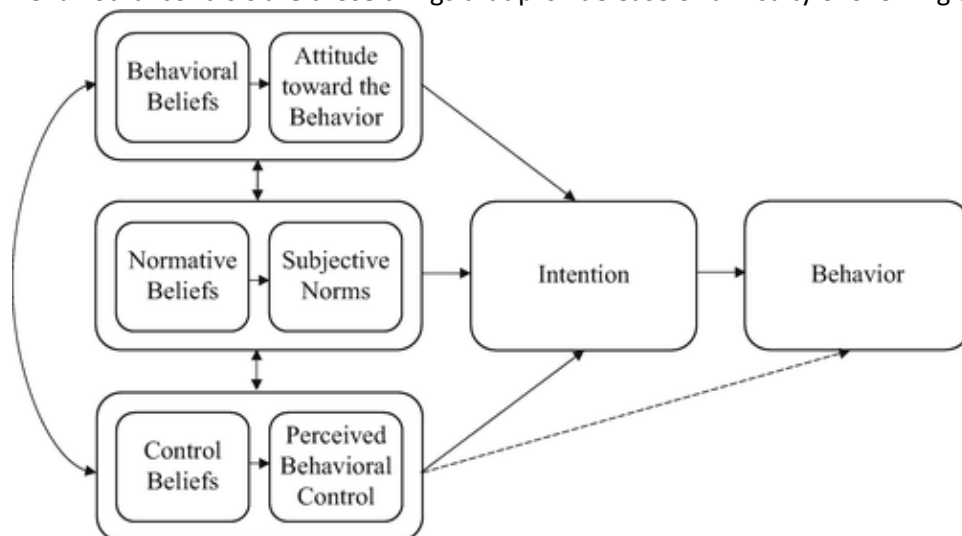
In the case of Mason, he is a young person who was in prison and was supplying drugs. He has presented himself as a good person during parole but has since changed. He is not attending school as expected, and he has been seen with his friends () associates) who are also in the knowledge of the police. In this case, Mason is a member of a gang that is known to law enforcement. He is thus part of this group, which he identifies with more. The fact that the group is known to police means that it may not be a good group, with a bad influence on Mason. If Mason proceeds with illegal activities based on the influences around and it may cause him to re-offend. Based on the reoffending statistics (2019), Juvenile offenders had a proven reoffending rate of 34.3% while adult offenders had a proven reoffending rate of 24.7%.

In this theory, we can see Mason being described as a member of a social group. His feeling of belonging to this group can be evident because he spends time with them rather than being in school to attend to his classes. This is a big problem that is being explained by this theory.

As we said, the fact that the group is known to police, could be interpreted that it is a bad group, this could make members of this group, including Mason to always feel that they are made victims by the society, and this can make him react to situations.

Theory of Planned behaviour

This theory was given by Azjen and Fishbein and its suggest that some behaviour that are seen could be planned beforehand (Madden, Ellen, and Ajzen, 1992; and Hagger, et al, 2022). There are behaviours that individuals want to engage in at certain times, and mainly where they can exert a lot of control. According to the persons who gave this theory, the behaviour constructs have six key things (Hagger et al, 2022). Attitudes of the person based on evaluations of the environment and interests that they may have. Someone may consider the outcomes of certain kind of behaviour before engaging in this behaviour. Mason's interest is to remain part of the gang and engage in their activity. Intentions (Hagger, 2019): this is about the factors that motivate someone to do certain things or show certain behaviour. If there is such an ardent desire to show certain behaviour, this will be performed. Mason wishes to remain part of the group and continue selling drugs. Norms that are subjective which may refer to the persons thinking if some behaviour will be acceptable or not (Hagger, 2019). The power, which is about what the person may view to gain from certain behaviour. If someone may deem to gain power, they will engage in that behaviour and vice versa. Behavioural controls are those things that provide ease or difficulty of showing a behaviour.



How theory relates to the case

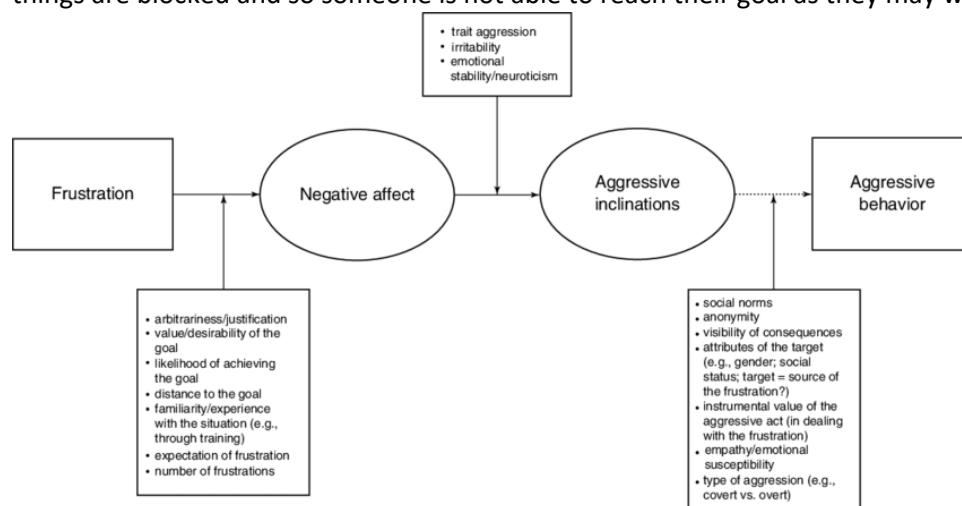
In the case of Mason, these are all seen in his behaviour, where he is a member of a group and he acts violently to interventions with the intentions of showing power of the group, and on the other hand, he may be doing this to go back to prison and continue with his activities there. Mason has the motivation, he has perceived power, there are social norms in his gang, he feels that he is being victimised and only his group is for him. These are major challenges and issues that explain his behaviour and therefore, his actions are guided by these internal issues that he may be thinking about in his mind.

Frustration Aggression Hypothesis

This theory has its basis on the psychodynamic approach (Hasan, Imran, and Wasif, 2020.). There are two main words here, first is the frustration and second is the aggression. According to Dollard (1993), when someone is frustrated, there can be a drive in them to do

some things in an overly aggressive manner, and especially they will be aggressive to the situation or persons who is making him to get frustrated.

According to Breuer and Elson, (2017), when someone is frustrated, using the concept of catharsis, i.e., of relieving tension, the mind will be diverted toward something else and the way to solve this situation is to be overly aggressive to another person or to the situation that is making the person feel that way. Berkowitz (1989) has said that frustration is the tension that arises when certain things are blocked and so someone is not able to reach their goal as they may wish.



Theory in the case of Mason

In this case, we see that Mason storming out of the room when he was being questioned. This can be because of frustration that he us being asked questions that he is not willing to talk about, to this extent, he wants to be with his friends, but he has been kept away. Mason walks out and leaves everyone there. He is not a happy man; he has emotional outburst, and the aggressiveness is because he is very unhappy.

Mason could be unhappy because he has been taken out of his group, he wants to be with his group, and they are taking him away and interviewing him about some things, he is therefore, not happy, he feels that his precious time with his group is taken away and feels he must not allow his power to be reduced by being questioned, so he must storm out.

Conclusion

This report has managed to explain the situation that a young man called Mason is facing. Mason has a lot of challenges, and he is not happy to be supported. Mason's behaviour has been explained using three key theories of Planned Behaviour, Social Identity and Frustration – Aggression hypothesis. These theories are exceptionally good in understanding the behaviour of this young man and it is important to know how they work.

One thing that is important is to remember that these theories can give different views and meanings at various times. In this case of Mason, his behaviour is reactive to situation, it could also be that those who are intervening are pushing him to a place where he is feeling bad and so this could lead to this kind of behaviour. These theories, however, have been especially important in explaining the psychological state of this person and they are important in enabling use to understand how people behave when they are in a group or on their own but in an inconvenient situation.

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