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Psychology in health and social care

BMHP-4003

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Task-2

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1.Introduction:

This report is related to the case study of a young boy who is 17 years old and involved in drug related activities. The offending team understands the behavior change in Mason Kabee's case. When Mason was in police custody showed a positive attitude and agreed to go to the college after he was released. He dishonored the deal made at the time of his discharge and joined the same team after coming out of custody. When he was on parole, his activities were observed and found him guilty of deceiving the contract made with authorities. In this report the social identity theory, theory of planned behavior, and frustration aggression hypothesis were used to identify the changes of Mason's behavior.

2. Theory of social identity:

According to Tajfel, Turner (1972), another phrase for 'social identity' is 'the individuals' knowledge' that means he/she goes to a social group of preference. They do this to value significance and emotion toward his/her friendship. Social identification idea is an interactionist social psychological principle of the position of self-conception and related cognitive techniques and social beliefs in team tactics and intergroup relations.(Lindesmith and Strauss,2012)

This part will explain about the Mason's social Identify, why his behavior changes in group of people and individuals why his behavior is different. This theory was chosen to understand his situation. There are three processes for the social identity towards Mason's behavior. Which will be described in below table.

Social Categorization	Social Identification	Social Comparison
This is system where people classify themselves with other dissimilar groups.	Persons are identified into different groups explained by social, physical, and rational group.	To compare with other by estimating attitude, abilities, and behaviors

Ref: Author

2.1. Social Categorisation:

This is a process where a single person is sorted into a group by collecting information from the community. Groups are formed by taking into consideration age, sexual categories, and racial groups/ethnicity. Formation of the group is based on collecting qualities information of the person from the area or community where the individual belongs to. By using this theory, one of the factors that relates to behavior changes in Mason's attitude is that he is part of a group, and he is inspired by other group members to change his behavior, subject to peer pressure. (Stolier and Freeman, 2016).

2.2 Social Identification:

People want to identify themselves in the community and let themselves be known, so they behave differently within the circle to promote themselves and to almost try to fit in. The attitude of Mason Kabee and behavior towards others was not the same as his usual one, since he would display a different personality in order to attempt to be more like the group, he would spend time with. He used to spend time with a group where unfair means were practiced. The method of showing yourself in different class and ideal depersonalization liable for community identity and organizational attitude are desirable to personal insecurity decline. (Hogg, 2000).

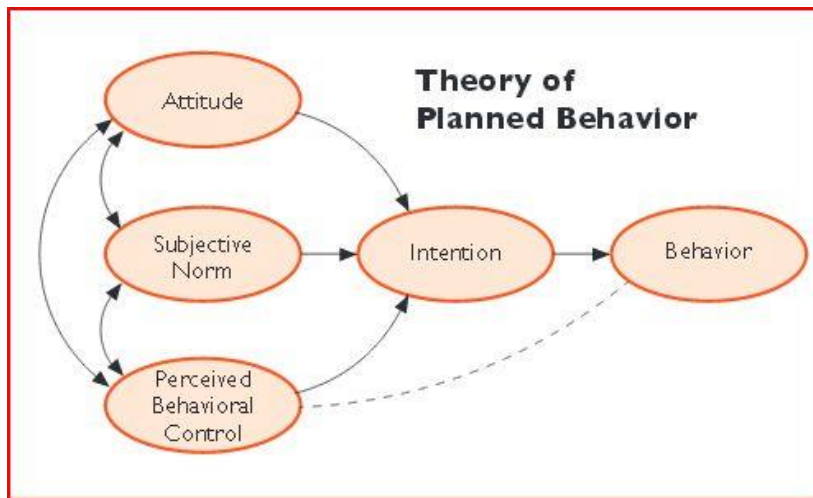
2.3 Social Comparisons:

This is a theory which mentions self-worth and comparing yourself to others, whether they are a bit better off or not in as good a place as you are. Kabee was innocent and stayed away from crime but began comparing himself with others in the group in relation to drugs. He made a promise to be good but by meeting with this same group he was again convinced due to their negative influence and when he compared their actions to his own. He again began to loiter with friend groups that were a bad influence to keep himself in competition with his other mates. (Cherry, 2020).

3. Theory of Planned Behaviour:

This is a theory where attitude is guessed and known, predicted in a sense. According to this theory, the attitude and behavior of the person is assessed, and action is then taken in accordance with this. During his time in police custody, he had been provided with counseling and his attitude was predicted as positive and it was said that he will behave in a good manner. Sometimes however, predictions can go wrong as when Mason was released on parole his behavior was the complete opposite of what it had been, and he then went back and returned

to join the very group that had led him into ending up in custody of the police Where he was restricted to? Here, the three types of planned behaviors will be described so that we may understand the case study of Mason Kabee.



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3.1 Attitude:

Attitude is the way in which we treat those around us, and any actions performed to others which could be either good or bad. Mason conducted himself in a well-behaved manner, going from offending the team and staff, to promising to continue his studies. Despite this, he wasted the opportunity he was given, returning to his old ways almost immediately. Attitude can express the inner self thinking one has and for Mason, about his educational experience, which he may have found to be helpful, but he denies this and instead shows a negative attitude towards the team.

3.2 Subjective Norm:

This is an approach where attitudes of other people are checked, such as smoking. This means that the behaviour and habits of those around you will be noted as a negative influence, or simply that they smoke. This could be an observation and not the thinking of other people's behaviour. The members of this group left impressions that they were not good, as well as displaying unacceptable actions and an attitude to match.

3.3 Perceived behavioural control:

This is known as recognizing the difficulty of acting. This is also the main difference between the theory of planned behavior and the theory of reasoned action. Mason Kabee did not have enough self-control, nor did he have the discipline to restrain himself and not be swayed by the negative habits of those around him, so he could not make the correct decision for himself which left him with two options; either to continue with his education or to go back to the harmful group. People that have behavior like those in the group are never satisfied, which in turn influenced him to do something else, and he cannot turn away from the people around him, as he allows their actions and thoughts to control his own and decide for him.

4. Frustration Aggression hypothesis:

This hypothesis states that if a person is frustrated by something, whether that be an item or person, then they will resultantly display aggressive behaviour in response, suggesting that aggression appears simply due to frustration.

Mason's behavior had been extremely aggressive when he had regular meetings with the offending team. His aggression was due to the unfulfillment of his wishes. He did not want to continue his studies and preferred to stay with the group he had already denied, showing that he was frustrated as he just wanted to hang around with this group. (Bandura, 1973)

4.1 Aggressive cues:

According to aggression cues, it is stated that when youth is provided some knowledge about military weapons and by watching destruction from armed weapons, children will have the chance to increase their aggressiveness and develop an aggressive attitude. (Anderson, et al, 2003). This theory proves that Mason's anger was more aggressive, and he had negative thinking due his company and those around him.

4.2 General aggression model:

This is a complete, Consolidative, structure about getting knowledge of aggression for understanding aggression. The procedure (GAM) affects Mason's feelings and decisions to evaluate and influence his thoughts. He always lacked a positive attitude towards

progressions. His aggression was based on lack of concentration and anger. Offended by the team for verbal aggression and frustration

Conclusion:

There was Mason Kabee's case study, who is 17 years young boy who was in police Custody. The offending team released him on some conditions that he should join his college, he agreed in front of them but later he changed his mind and went back to the Drug dealing group. His attitude was assessed through social identity theory where he was completely analysed by his attitude and behaviour. There had been the theory of planned behaviour, all his attitude and actions were thoroughly considered and concluded to the results. The theory of Frustration aggression was also described according to Mason's actions and behaviour and his consideration of key elements. According to all the theories Mason was declared as an aggressive personality who made decisions due to frustration and anger.

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