

CASE STUDY- Mason Kabee

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Social identity theory

Social identity theory was proposed by British psychologists Henri Tajfel and John Turner. They referred that 'social identity is present within groups, and it determines our normal behaviour and come up with norms

Social identity is an individual's belief and values of their recognition based on the group of people they are surrounded by. Humans adopt several positive and negative behaviours or characteristics from the circle they are moving. World have been divided into two major groups which is us and they. Based on social classification as people in social groups

Every person adopts the good or bad thing from the social experiment they face in their lives.

Henri Tajfel and Turner (1979) proposed that there are three mental storages involved in evaluating others as "us" or "them" for example "in-group" and "out-group".

1- Categorisation

2 Social identification

3-Social comparison

➤ **Categorisation**

In this stage we categorise things for better understanding and identifying them. Similarly, putting people in category even ourselves is done so we can understand environment around us

For example :

Asian, British, Muslims, Hindu, teachers, students, horse riders are different categories because they are useful. Because we cannot call a horse rider just a rider without mentioning the horse since it has become its category.

➤ **Social identification**

The second stage presents that we grasp the identity of the class we categorise ourselves with as a part or a member as a person

For example: If you categorise yourself as a teacher then you'll start to act one, that is how the social identity you are made affects you the way you accepted it for you

➤ **Social comparison**

This is our third and last stage in which we compare our group..Once we categorise our group then next step is to identify its social existence and compare it with others. In simple words we compare our group to other groups or our identity status to the others

In this case if two groups have the same identity so they compare with each other to prove themselves better. that's a comparison between two groups

For example: a art student compare his art-crafting to the topper of class and tries his best to make his ability better and works hard for it.

That's a comparison between them two.

In the case study where Mason Kabee got a group category where people were dealing with drugs so he became a part of this. then he acts like the part of the group as he treats himself as a social identity of drug supplier. He made the Decision to take them, sell them to be the better part of the group and behave like that.

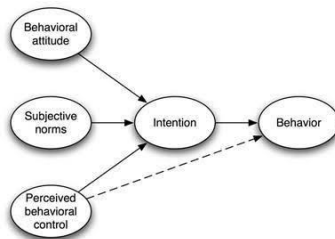
His group category affects the way he reacts and doing such things . That's how group influence it's members. Mason was a young boy of 17 years so it was his start to get in bigger plans of his life where he got this bad habit of drug procession and make his ways for that which make him done such things which was not that good for him at all.

Theory of planned behaviour

This theory is based on the behaviour of people reaction. This was developed by Icek Ajzen in 1985, the theory of planned behavior (TPB) is now perhaps one of the significant social-theory for the prediction of behavior. It has been declared in Martin Fishbein and Ajzen's theory of reasoned action. It explains that any individual who decides to take part in a specific behaviours such as smoking or trying to quit to smoking is predictable because they intend to participate in that behaviour.

According to Azjen, intentions are actually motivators that impacts a intended behaviour as they indicate any person's willingness to try to put effort and execute the behaviour. The general rule of intentions is if they are stronger and effortful, more engagement of behaviour will be seen. Its performance is depended on it (1991)

There are three stages to determine a intentions in theory of planned behaviour



➤ **Personal attitude:**

Personal attitudes refers to complete knowledge, impairments ,attitude positive and negative approach basically our thought process towards that behaviour

For example: A person's thought process towards consuming drugs might think that drugs are relaxing. Using them makes him feel relaxed and fresh but it is doing much worse to your body and ruining it physiological integrity

Subjective norms:

Subjective norms includes how we view the perception of other people about the specific behaviour like eating high sugar food. This could be the point of views of family and close friends and associates to consuming that. It is not about assessing other people thoughts instead it is our consideration of others' attitudes.

➤ **Perceived behavioural control:**

This is the our belief to which we think we can control our behaviour to this stretch. This perception is influenced on individual's capability and how he persists and resource support given to him.

The theory proposed that perceived behavioural control consists of two effects: It eventually impacts our intentions to behave in that specific way

For example: Intentions to execute behaviour get stronger only when we think our control is persistent towards It also impacts that behaviour in direct manner. Individual will put more effort to be successful at performing behaviour if perceived control is present

As in our case study mason did. Mason made plans for him to take drugs then his personal attitude made him stick to it as its consumption makes him relaxed and out of this world and selling them would make money too. This Habit would be generated by his subjective norms like his group of people who took drugs and selling them attracted Mason to do the same. Then his perceived behavioural control was like how strongly and heartily he want to leave this Habbit or not. The support he got in the shape of youth offending team who helped him to get out of this drug proccession. Then after 18 months custodial sentence he was finally able to leave this drug proccession.

Frustration aggression hypothesis

Frustration is a irritable and annoying feeling when some kind of obstacle obstructs from reaching any goal.

Aggression is a bitter behaviour or attitude put by someone over something, that is mostly set off due to frustration. For example:

. A feeling of extreme frustration overcomes you as frustration is not always considered as behaviour. It can be a kind of attitude as well. I.e: For example, a child will save his stuffed toys by putting a tantrum if there is any harm being done to it because of feeling threatened that his toys would get ruined. This is aggression in the form of an attitude or outlook. A child's tantrum is bitter in a way that he would throw tantrum to save his toys

According to this frustration aggression hypothesis, frustration ends up resulting in aggression. Any factor or stimulus that hinders performance and disable person to achieve that specific goal is frustration (Dollard, Miller 1993).

Here psychodynamically proceeding is done because frustrated people has aggressive occurrence in their behaviour especially directed towards the factor causing them frustrated. Mostly it is unethical to do so, the frustration felt is displayed somewhere else

It is explained with two concepts

1-Catharsis

2-Displacement

➤ Catharsis:

A catharsis is a concept which explains release of different emotions.. The psychoanalytic theory stated that release of emotions is related to the need of relieving senseless conflicts. For example, people who stress out due to academic related scenario increases feeling of tension and frustration.

➤ Displacement:

Displacement is a psychologically acquired defence mechanism by a person. It turns a negative emotion to the less threatened position from its origin. The major form of the defence is displaced aggression

For example as we said before if the goal of making a assignment is almost completed and computer crashes it made us frustrated which results aggression but the person can not break his computer so through his backpack aggressively or through the register away as displaces his aggressiveness from computer to backpack/register.

In our case study Mason started taking drugs again and caught by youth offending team which make him frustrated as he thought no one would know this time. So he left the meeting aggressively when asked.

Conclusion

In conclusion, ,these three theories explained the behavioural facts of our case Mason kabee who was surrounded with a drugs processed group of people so he started taking them and feels to sell them too. Then a opportunity came and youth offending team helped him to get out of it and when he presented himself well at the parole board so they let him leave the custody and enter to a local college too.

Then he came back to his group again and starting doing taking drugs but this time he was notified by the youth offending team and caught soon(as because he was too close to drugs again) which make him frustrated and he left the meeting with anger aggressively.

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