

Anti/pro-hunt analytic report

Abstract

The topic looked at is based on the social development of aggression, what cues can aggravate and provoke it, the types, and different forms of aggression, and how people with different beliefs may present it. I hypothesized, that the anti-hunt group will show more signs of aggression than the pro-hunt group and identified 5 separate people from each group to observe the behaviour they visibly showed within a protest video that was publicly found online, free for anyone to view. We also lightly spoke about 2 theories that may influence the way we view aggressive behaviour which helped me decide which theory could relate to the behaviours shown in the online video. I used such authors as Bushman, and Anderson to help make my work relative and somewhat correct.

Introduction/literature review

To understand aggression, we must understand the three types: instrumental, accidental, and expressive. Aggression is defined as behaviour that is intentionally conducted with the proximate goal of causing harm to another person who is motivated to avoid that harm (DeWall, Anderson, & Bushman, 2012). A few other definitions of aggression: A form of anger usually with provocation, resulting in hostile behaviour. Behaviour that is intended to cause harm. To either yourself or usually to another. Two types of intentions (Anderson, 2001a) considered aggression: proximate and primary. Proximate is reflected by the experiences/reasons for it developing around you. Primary is redirected into behaviours such as revenge and things that give relief from tension and so forth.

To view the distinct types of aggression we used an anti/pro-hunt protest video to identify particular types of aggression. Protest videos are perfect for identifying aggression as these situations do generally have different views from the types of people that attend.

hypothesis

To hypothesize, I predict that the anti-hunt group will show more signs of aggression as this is something that they are against and do not believe is right. Therefore, this group will also show more signs of physical aggression too.

A few general definitions of aggression:

Instrumental aggression: believed to have a purpose, you are aggressive to achieve a wanted result. There is no emotional drive. (Kostelnik et al., 2010).

Accidental aggression: this is mostly found in children, E.g., a child accidentally stepping on another child's food. It is purely by accident, no intentional harm intended. (Kostelnik et al., 2010).

Expressive aggression: an aggressive act is committed to in turn receiving cognitive dopamine. This type of aggression is not usually intended to harm or upset. (alleydog.com, 2022).

A few other generic types of aggression: proximate, primary, and gestural. Psychological and emotional.

A lesser well-known form of aggression is called passive aggression; This involves intentionally behaving in ways that allow harm to befall a target person, such as not inviting a person to a social event or ignoring the person in a social context that calls for pleasant social interactions. (Allen & Anderson, 2017).

Here's how aggression is measured: A General Aggression Model is an integrative approach. The GAM draws from these more specific theories to create an integrative and comprehensive framework for the study of human aggression (Anderson & Bushman, 2002). The GAM adopts a knowledge structure approach that draws heavily from research on how knowledge structures affect perception, interpretation, decision making, and GENERAL AGGRESSION MODEL 7 action (Bargh, 1996; Collins & Loftus, 1975; Fiske & Taylor, 1991; Higgins, 1996; Wegner & Bargh, 1998). The GAM approach is well-known for typically four reasons – the first being its stinginess. Secondly, it explains aggression based on multiple motives which gives us a broader perspective. Thirdly, it provides a multidimensional classification scheme that focuses on multiple aspects that may aid in the process of aggression (DeWall, Anderson, & Bushman, 2011). Fourth, it provides more information on developmental issues to caregivers. A few theories including the frustration-aggression hypothesis is a social psychological theory revised by Berkowitz (1969) - originally formulated by Dollard Et Al in 1939 argued that frustration does not always lead to aggression unless in the presence of certain cues. Therefore, in summary, aggression isn't always the result of frustration.....This theory is based on catharsis (catharsis is the process of releasing and relieving repressed emotion). One weakness of this hypothesis theory is that each individual usually releases frustration/anger differently. Another theory includes the Aggressive Cue Theory, also introduced by Leonard Berkowitz, it is based around socially learned cues, e.g., a child being exposed to a military gun will promote socially aggressive cues. Berkowitz says, "of particular importance is the individual's interpretation of the mediated aggressive act....aggression is in the mind of the beholder, and a movie will not activate aggression-associated thoughts unless the viewer regards what is seen as aggression."

Within the research, for my report, there was no need to recruit any participants as the video used is freely available online. In my report, I used five from each side of the two participating groups (anti-hunt and pro-hunt).

Aggression type	Anti-hunt group	Pro-hunt group
Verbal		
Physical		
Gestural		
Provocation		

What did I do to collect my data?

To collect my data, I picked 5 separate people on each side of the anti/pro-hunt groups to help distinguish which group showed the most signs of aggression. To collect the data as concisely as possible I watched the given video 13 times, I did this alone to try and avoid confusion with myself. I then tallied the chart above to give my final result.

Behaviours as seen in the pre-recorded video:

Provocation: blowing horns, waving a hat, swinging fists into the air, face to face

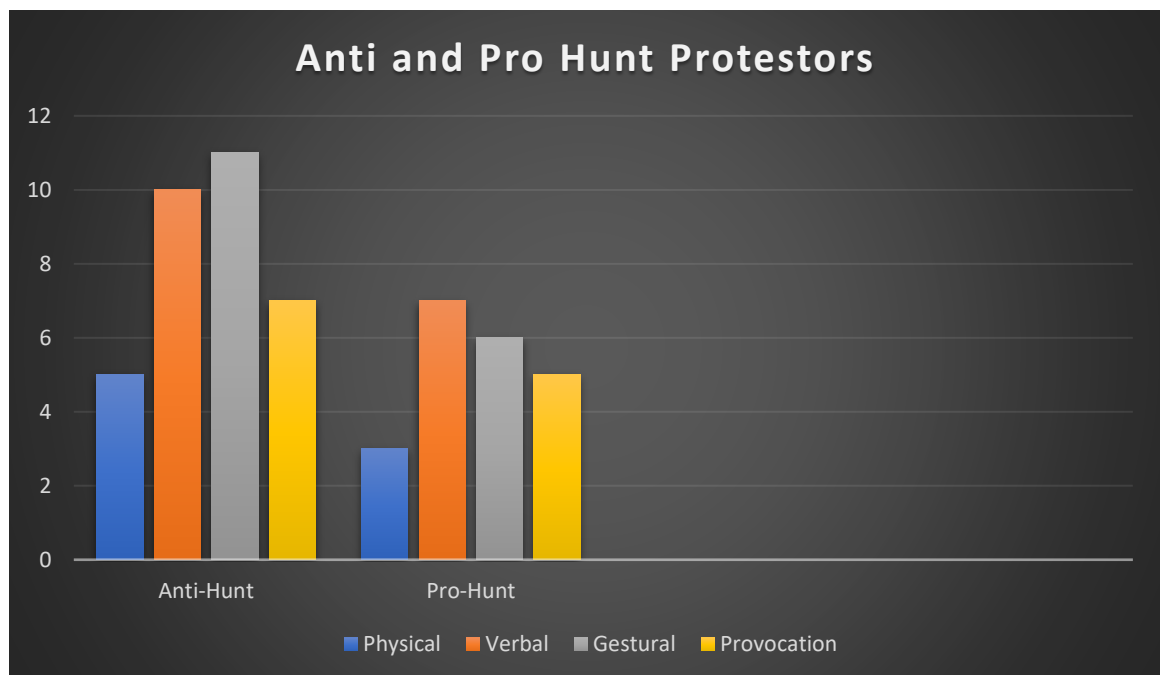
Verbal: shouting, name calling, chanting, screaming.

Gestural: intimidating hand movements i.e., throwing fists into the air, swinging hands, clapping, pointing,

Physical: shoving, pushing, moving towards someone, face to face

Overall, the anti-hunt group exhibited the most aggressive behaviour as they ticked more boxes in my scoring grid that are considered “aggressive.” In comparison, of the behaviours both groups emitted, the anti-hunt group typically showed more signs of physical and verbally aggressive behaviour while the pro-hunt showed the most signs of provocation. This may be because people in the anti-hunt group may have different emotional views compared to the pro-hunt group.

Overall, as shown in the results of this graph, the most shown type of aggression was gestural by the anti-hunt group in the video. This type of aggression can be identified eleven times.



conclusion

As a result of my findings, I found that my results support my hypothesis of the anti-hunt group as they were showing more signs of aggression, specifically more physical signs like I predicted in my original hypothesis

As shown in the graph the anti-hunt group showed relatively more signs of all types of aggression than the pro-hunt group as suggested above. In addition, the aggressive cue theory links best to my research as it suggests that in this theory aggression is socially learned, e.g. provocation is usually shown by one person and then another person usually tends to take on the behavior others may be showing. On the other hand, the pro-hunt group showed fewer signs of aggression overall including physical signs.

The strengths of the given recording, are that it is a real-life, unstaged video. Therefore, it represents real-life behaviours and how people may act in the moment rather than people thinking before acting. However, a weakness I found is that the recording is only 3 minutes long and could have been chosen to be recorded at a worsening time. On the other hand, another weakness of the online video is that because of its realness it is hard to differentiate between different people.

Overall, as shown in the results of this graph, the most shown type of aggression was gestural by the anti-hunt group in the video this type of aggression can be identified eleven times. You can differentiate between the distinct behaviours of each group, by the way the types of aggression are played out.

References

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Appendicies

Table 1.0

Aggression type	Anti-hunt group	Pro-hunt group
Verbal		
Physical		
Gestural		
Provocation		

Chart 1.0

