

Aggression

Limitations of the frustration-aggression hypothesis

Aggression is a direct result of frustration -> Dollard et al., 1939

Objective cant be carried out, it can lead to frustration -> energy remains active and has to be released another way

Limitations -> frustration does not always lead to aggression, Berkowitz 1989 -> other factors can cause aggression -> external stimuli such as heat, pain, loud noises

Neoassociations theory -> being frustrated only creates an inclination for aggression -> environmental cues can trigger the individual

Aggression

Social Learning Model

Bandura 1963 -> new forms of aggression learnt -> prior to Bandura, it was believed for behaviour to be learnt through conditioning (Pavlov) -> now imitation and observation

Bobo doll experiment, Bandura 1963

Aggression

Realistic Conflict Theory and Solutions to Improve it

Campbell, 1965-> competition arises as groups compete for resources -> RCT heightens in group solidarity and excludes and devaluates out-groups. Social identity theory -> individuals wish to be a part of a group and identify with it Tajfel & Turner 1979.

Robbers Cave Experiment by Sherif & Sherif, 1954 -> eagles & rattlers -> the boys favoured in their group -> subordinate goals can only work if the goal is achievable

Aggression

Perceived Relative Deprivation

PRD-> believing to have a right to comfortable living standards
Egoistic relative deprivation -> when we feel as if we have less than we are entitled to
Fraternalistic relative deprivation-> when we believe that our group has less than what it is entitled to -> Gurr - the longer the group receives the deprivation, the group is going to express frustration -> aggression

However, PRD does not take in account those who partake in social movements who have nothing to gain from it

