Thinking about Social Phenomena Constructing Puzzles



Lecture dt. Jan 20, 2020

Motivations: An individual's beliefs and desires that explain his/her behaviour. But,

Competing motivations
e.g. Faced by a bully, I am afraid and also angry. I
want to run but also to hit him.

Motivational conflict



Examples

- I need a book desperately and I am tempted to steal it from the library, but I also want to behave morally.
- I want a candidate who favours economic development, but also one who favours freedom of religion.
- I want to reduce poverty, but do not give money to beggars because...

Examples

- I need a book desperately and I am tempted to steal it from the library, but I also want to behave morally.
- I want a candidate who favours economic development, but also one who favours freedom of religion.
- I want to reduce poverty, but do not give money to beggars because... I think giving to one individual makes no difference (conflict 1) or I want to promote my own interest (conflict 2)

Motivational conflict: how is it resolved?

Visceral motivations often stronger

Motivational conflict: how is it resolved?

- Visceral motivations often stronger; urgent
 - physiology: hunger (through visual or olfactory cues)
 - emotion: fear, anger, shame, envy

Motivational conflict: how is it resolved?



g. I have a craving for pizza, but want remain healthy. Choose pizza, mediately regret!

urgency leading to risk-taking behaviours

e.g. crimes of passion; breaking traffic rules

Motivational conflict: how is it resolved?

Traffic rules

• Speed thrills (motivation), but also kills (conflict)...

Protest

• I want to join a protest *(motivation)*, but...

Motivational conflict: how is it resolved?

Traffic rules

• Speed thrills (motivation), but also kills (conflict)... sensation-seeking (motivation), urgent

Protest

• I want to join a protest *(motivation)*, but stay clear of police beatings. If concern for democratic rights is stronger than concern for self-preservation, I will join

Motivational conflict: how is it resolved?

reducing cognitive dissonance (mechanism)

When one motivation is stronger than the other, we look for evidence to strengthen reasons on one side (unconscious mind). We do this to reduce dissonance.

- facilitates choice of behaviour
- can support confirmation bias

Puzzle for Thursday

People rarely admit, to themselves and others, that they are ignorant.

Explain the theoretical basis and mechanism.