



Group and Group Dynamics

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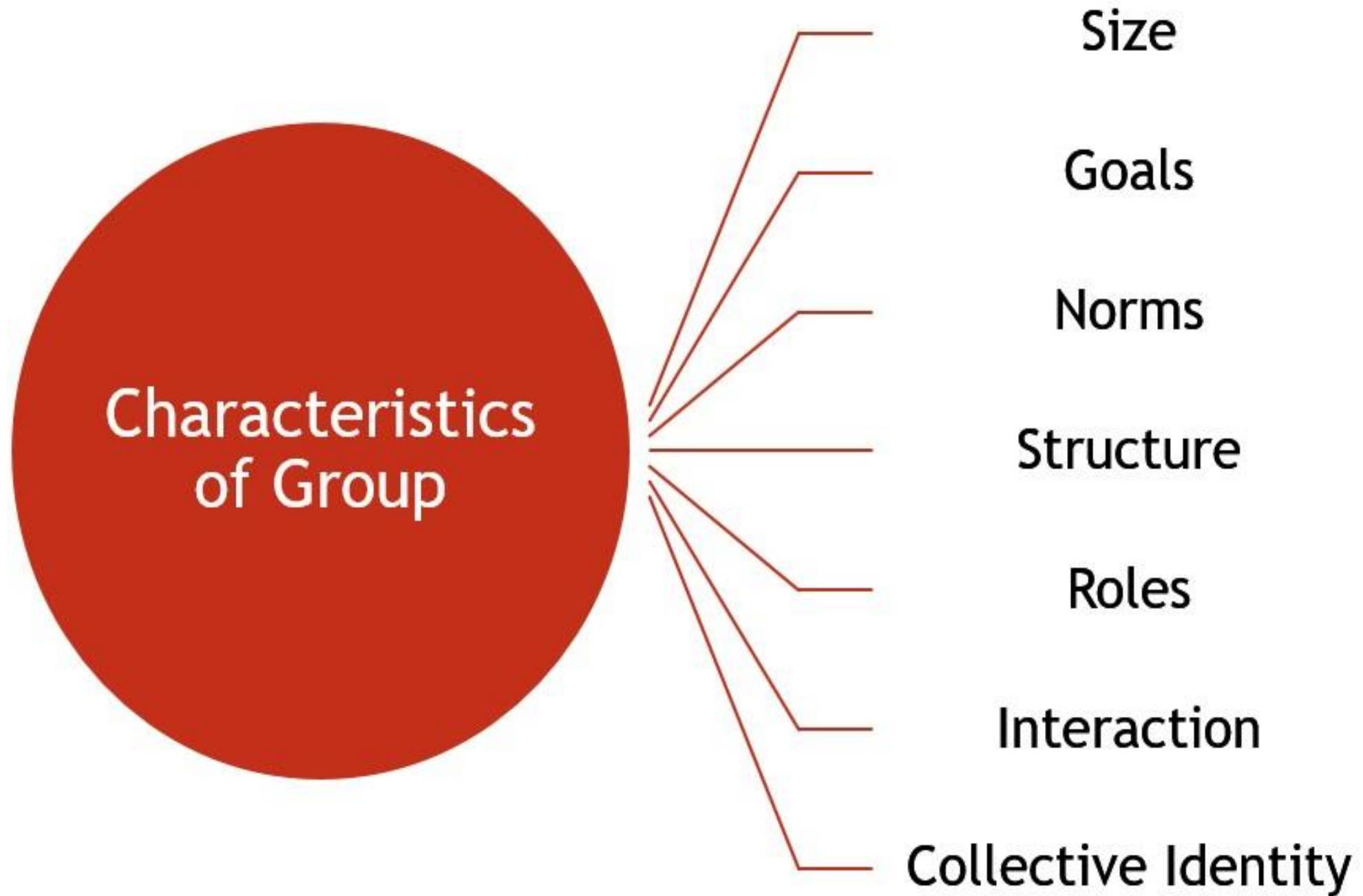


GROUP

- a **group** is defined as *two or more individuals who are connected to one another by social relationships*.
- Groups are a fundamental part of social life.
- Group Size: can be very small – just two people – or very large.
- Members in group can be highly rewarding to their members and to society as a whole

- A Group is basically collection who come together and interact with each other, so as to achieve the objectives/ goals in an organization or in social settings





Characteristics of Group

- **Size:** To form a group, it must be having at least two members. Practically, the number of group members ranges from 15 to 20. The more the members in the group, the more complex it is to manage.
- **Goals:** Every group has certain goals, that are the reasons for its existence.
- **Norms:** A group has certain rules, for interacting with the group members.
- **Structure:** It has a structure, based on the roles and positions held by the members.

- Roles:** Every member of a group has certain roles and responsibilities, which are assigned, by the group leader.
- Interaction:** The interaction between the group members can occur in several ways, i.e. face to face, telephonic, in writing or in any other manner.
- Collective Identity:** A group is an aggregation of individuals, which are separately called as members, and collectively called as a group.

Group Behavior

- Group Behavior is the attitude, feeling, thoughts and actions of a collection of people that can be observed or noticed
- A person's individual behavior may be different while behaving in a group
- Group expectations influence the individual behavior

Why we study by groups?

study of groups becomes more promising and workable, if following aspect are kept in mind:

- **Psychological Aspect:** or better understanding thoughts and emotions of an individual being member of the group
- **Scientific Aspects:** Scientifically understanding role , feeling group functioning , and communication
- **Sociological Aspects;** study of social forces like traditions, norms

Practical Aspect:

- Most of the world's work is understood and done by a practical aspect of groups. If groups in society attempt to change the society will succeed by doing their positive work for society.

Personal Aspect:

- Groups are personally important because we learn about relations with others.
- Members get personal identity
- Members get their problems noticed and resolved

Dealing with the Group Behavior:

The important aspect to control behavior is to locate the reason behind particular behavior, and satisfy the needs of the students/group member

The techniques for the purpose may be

- **Supporting Self-Control**
- **Situational Assistance**
- **Appraising Reality**
- **Rewarding**

Roles of Individuals within a Group

Leader

- Leadership role is available in almost every group. The role varies according to the group's purpose, makeup, and activities. Within the same group, different people may act as leaders in different activities.

- **Clowns**

- Clowns are individuals who take the position of entertainer of the group. Students sometimes take this role in order to mask feelings of inferiority, thinking it best to make fun of their own before others have a chance.

- **Fall Guys**

- A fall guy is an individual who takes blame and punishment in order to gain favor with the group.

- **Instigator**

Cause trouble without showing their involvement, they prompt other for their own feelings or conflicts

what is group dynamics

- Group dynamic is a set of *behavioral* and *psychological* process that occur with in social group.
- It refers to the nature of groups, law of their development and their interrelations.

what are the types of groups?

Formal Vs informal group:

- ***Formal group:***

Formal group refer to those which are established under the legal or formal authority with the view to achieve a particular task.

For example: teachers' union

- ***Informal group:***

Informal groups refer to the aggregate of the personal contacts and interaction and the network of relationships among individuals obtained in an informal way.

Example: family groups player associations

Primary vs Secondary group:

- ***Primary group:***

Primary group are characterized by small size, face to face interactions.

Example: family groups, neighbour groups

- ***Secondary group:***

Secondary groups are characterized by large size and individuals identification with the values and beliefs rather than actual interaction.

Example: occupational associations and ethnic groups.

Psychological Vs Social group:

- ***Psychological group:***

Psychological group may be defined as one in which the two or more persons who are interdependent as each member's nature influences every other person, member share ideology and have common tasks.

Example: families, friendship circles, work, educational, religious etc.

- ***Social group:***

Social group consist of two or more people who regularly interact and share a sense of unity and common identity.

Membership vs Reference group:

- ***Membership group:***

The membership group is who where the individual actually belongs.

- ***Reference group:***

Reference group is one in which they would like to belong.

It may be any group that individuals use as a standard for evaluating themselves and their own behavior

Command Vs Task group:

- ***Command group:***

Command group are formed by subordinates reporting directly to the particular manager and are determined by the formal organizational chart.

Example: An academic department chairman and the faculty members in that department.

- **Task group:**

Task group are composed of people who work together to perform a task but involve a cross command relationship

- **Interest Vs friendship group:**

- ***Interest group:***

The interest group involves people who come together to accomplish a particular goal which they are concerned.

- ***Friendship group:***

Friendship groups are performed by people having one or more common features.

The people coming from a particular area or having some language to speak belong to a friendship group.