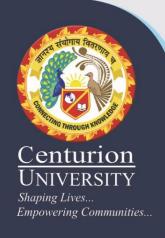


### **Group Dynamics**

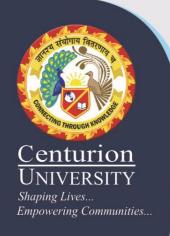
A group may be defined as a collection of people who have a common purpose or objective, interact with each other to accomplish the group objectives, are aware of one another and perceive themselves to be part of group.

Group of people watching India Vs Pakistan one-day cricket match will not be called as group because people do not interact with one another, do not know one another and also do not share a common purpose.



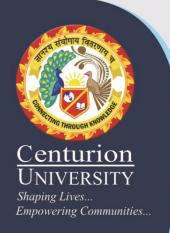
### **Groups possess the following characteristics**

- (i) Two or more persons:- For group formation, at least two persons are must. There is no specific limit on the maximum number of persons to form a group.
- (ii) Collective identity:- Each group member knows one another. Each member of the group perceives that he/she is a part of group.
- (iii) Interaction:- Each member share his ideas with other members through different communication methods such as face-to-face in writing, over the telephone, and across a computer network.
- (iv) Common purpose: The members of the group work to achieve some common purpose or objective.



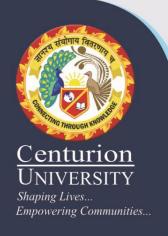
**Formal group**:- Groups established by the organizations to achieve organizational goals are called formal groups. A formal group is one that is deliberately created to perform a specific task.

Groups that are neither created nor controlled by the organization are called informal groups.



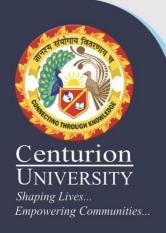
## Types of Groups

| Formal group  | Informal group   |
|---------------|------------------|
| Command group | Friendship group |
| Task group    | Interest group   |
| Project group | Reference group  |
| Committees    |                  |



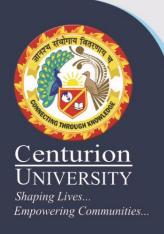
# Open and closed groups

**In-group and Out-group** 



### Why do people join groups?

- (a) Security
- (b) Esteem (respect) needs
- (c) Power
- (d) Identity
- (e) Affiliation (attachment)
- (f) Huddling (informal get together)



### Stages of Group Formation



