

The concept, types
and characteristics of
small groups

Small social group

- Earlier studies on the study of small social groups - United States 20s of the 20th century. The results of the study:
- Social facilitation - the presence of others facilitates the action of another, helps to accelerate affairs.
- Social inhibition - the presence of others lowers the effect of the individual.





Stage 1

Social Facilitation, Social Inhibition

Stage 2

The study of the interactions of the individual in the group.

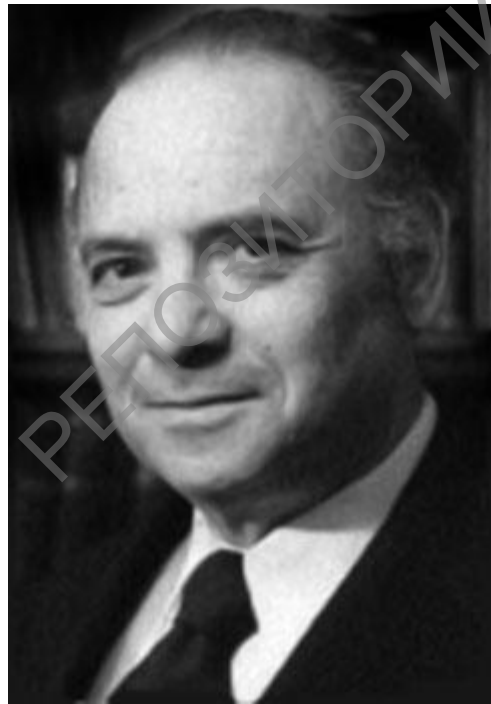
Stage 3

Identification of the characteristics of groups: structure, type of interaction.

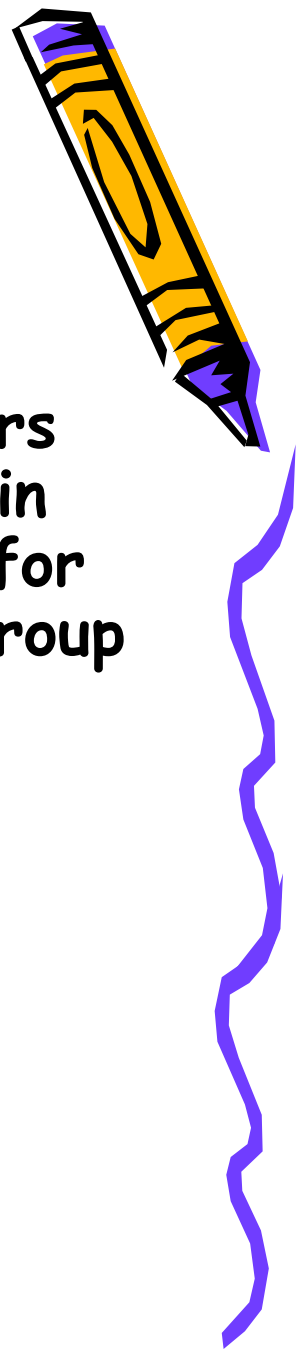


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- MG Yaroshevsky studied small groups in Russian social psychology - 1974.



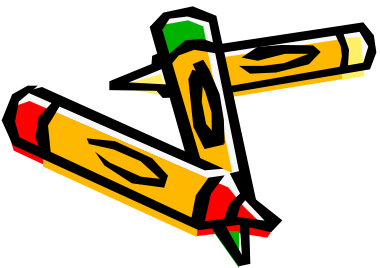
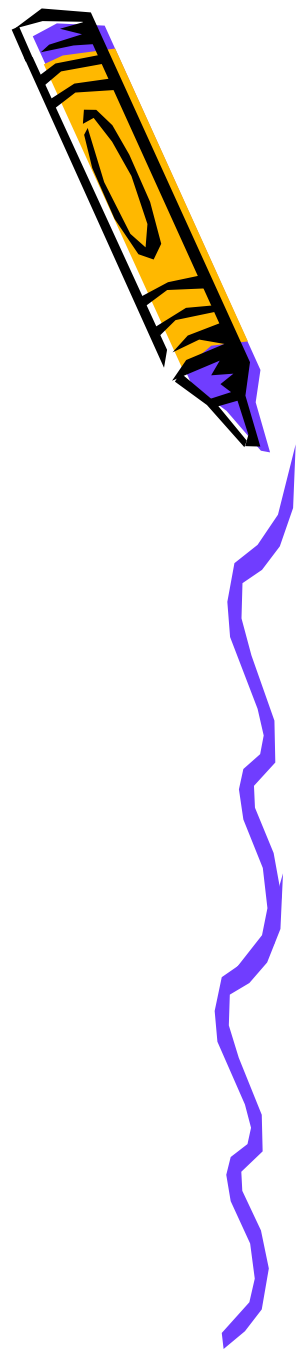
Small group boundaries



- A small group - a small group whose members are united by common social activities, are in direct personal contact, which is the basis for the emergence of emotional relationships, group norms and processes.
- The lower norm is 2-3 people.
- The upper rate of 20-30 people.



Types of small groups



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- **Conditional - artificially identified by the researcher associations of people.**

- **Real - really existing associations of people, fully consistent with the definition of a small group.**



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- Laboratory - created to conduct any scientific research.

- Natural - there are based on the needs of society or included in these groups of people.



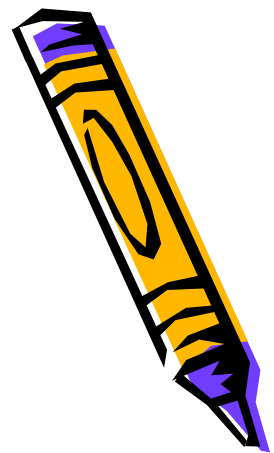
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- Formal - are created and exist within the framework of officially recognized organizations.

- Informal - arise and exist on the basis of the personal interests of participants.





- Highly developed - groups in which business and personal relationships are established, responsibilities are clearly defined, there are recognized leaders.

- Underdeveloped - there is no established business and personal relationships, and well-established responsibilities and leader.





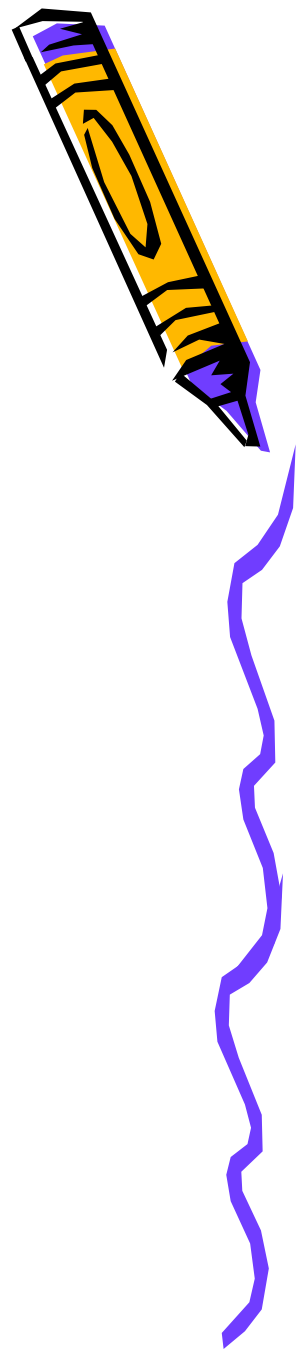
- Reference - in which a person voluntarily identifies himself or of which he would like to become a member.

- Non-referential - does not matter for a person.



Researchers who studied small groups

1. J. Moreno
2. E. Mayo.
3. K. Levin
4. G. Heimen



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