Working with Groups

Behaviours and Roles related to members needs rather than tasks.

Anti – group behaviour	Anti - group rules
 Not listening Cutting people short Deflating people Picking on people Nit-picking on details Refusing to yield Messing about Inappropriate joking, sarcasm, 	Blocker Avoider Saboteur Critic Dominator Martyr Scapegoat Isolate
black humour	Doubter/cynic
 Inappropriate aggression, anger, 	Doubter/cynicPersecutor
argumentsSelf-pity	

In each of these behaviours and roles, personal need is taking precedence over collective need. A group member may not be able to adequately listen to others because he/she desperately needs listening to themselves.

Behaviours and Roles aimed at helping members interact more effectively

Pro-group behaviours	Pro-group rules
 Involving other members Reconciling disagreements Praising people Communicating Reliving tension Co-operation Encouraging and exhorting people Listening to others 	 Encourager Harmoniser Gatekeeper Standard setter Mediator

Behaviours and Roles focused on accomplishing the group goal



Pro-group behaviours	Pro-group rules
 Starting things Sharing information and resources Organising activity and members Giving opinions Asking opinions Elaborating and explaining Looking for agreement Summarising 	 Initiator Orienter Co-ordinator evaluator

People are induced to occupy certain roles because of group pressure to conform to expectations and norms. Sometimes group pressure to conform can be very intense and individuals outwardly conform to the norm out of fear while inwardly disagreeing. This can have disastrous results for the group, ranging from apathy and impotence to sabotage and acts of defiance.

The values of a group reflect its goals and purpose and play an important and often decisive part in determining individual behaviour.

Sometimes individual goals are not shared with other members and may be at cross purposes with the group goals. These *hidden agendas* can be very destructive to the effectiveness of the group and are often a source of conflict.



A goal structure develops in groups, which indicates the quality of interaction among its members, namely:-

Co-operative Goal Structure or Competition goal Structure

Co-operation	Competition
 Promotes helping, sharing trust Promotes effective communication Promotes group cohesion Encourages creativity and permits divergence Develops interaction and acquisition of skill Promotes positive self-attitudes 	 Decrease helping, sharing trust Makes for ineffective and incomplete communication Reduces group cohesion, encourages splitting and subgroups Decreases creativity Promotes personal skill acquisition at the expense of group interaction Develops losers and winners mentality, hostility, distrust and suspicion