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Collana	International library of sociology. Sociology of behaviour and psychology ; ; v. 16 International library of sociology
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Soggetti	Social groups Sociology
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Note generali	"First published in 1956 by Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd".
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Nota di contenuto	Front Cover; The Study Of Groups; Copyright Page; Contents; Acknowledgements; 1 The Performance of Tasks in Groups; Assumption one: The members of the group are equal in strength or skill, and the task they perform is very simple.; Assumption two: Let us now assume an unequal degree of skill among the members.; Assumption three: Let the correct solution be unverifiable.; Assumption four: Let the problem to be solved consist of a series of sub-problems.; 2 Differentiation in the Group: (1) Functional Authority; 3 Differentiation in the Group: (2) Status Authority Assumption one: Let a routine be established in the group. Assumption Two: Let us assume likes and dislikes in the group.; Assumption Three: Let members differ in the amount they wish to speak.; Assumption Four: Let differences in status be recognised by mimixs of the group.; Assumption Five: Let members interact within a competitive situation.; 4 The Spread of Information; Assumption one: Let all members be exactly alike.; Assumption two: Let all members communicate through all the links at their disposal.

Assumption three: Let the number of members be varied in a group in which each member is directly linked with every other member.
Assumption four: Let the number of members be held constant and the number of links varied.; Assumption five: Let the number of links and the number of members be the same in two groups.; Assumption six: Let the centrality indices of members differ.; Assumption seven: Let there be disturbances in the communication channels.; Assumption eight: Let some members be more closely connected with the network than others.
Assumption nine: Let some members be open to influence and information from the environment. Assumption ten: Let the information spread from a single member in a group differentiated into sub-groups.; 5 The Need for Organisation; Assumption one: Members initially alike may change their function through learning.; Assumption two: Let each member communicate to only one other member at a time.; Assumption three: Let us assume that not only information-transmission but also the understanding of messages take time.; Assumption four: Let the time interval between transmissions be lengthy.
Assumption five: Let the time period between transmissions be shortened. Assumption six: Let there be disturbances in the communication network.; Assumption seven: Let there be a change of routine in the history of the group.; 6 The Evolution of Norms; Assumption one: Let the individual work alone, at a task unfamiliar to him.; Assumption two: Let the group be present and let its norms be unknown to the individual newly placed in it.; Assumption three: Let some aspects of the task be more easily evaluated than others.; Assumption four: Let the individual take part in a competitive situation. Assumption five: Let the individual perform a task with other members of the group.

Sommario/riassunto

In attempting to understand the psychological aspects of the developmental process and socialisation, the distinct disciplines of sociology and psychology were brought together for the first time. Titles in the Sociology of Behaviour and Psychology set of the International Library of Sociology analyse how behaviour is formed and learned.
