COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

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"HEAL US TO HEAL OTHERS"

GROUP

 A group is not simply a collection of people, but rather a deliberate assembly of people who elect to be together because of the common cause, activity, purpose or goal.



Definition

- As two or more individuals interacting and interdependent, who come together to achieve particular objectives.
- Any number of people who interact with one another.
- A group may be defined as two or more individuals interacting with one another for identifiable purpose.



Group are Categorized as Primary and Secondary:

• Primary Group:

Are more spontaneous and linked to the values of an individual.

Secondary Group:

Are not spontaneous and they differ from primary groups in structure and purpose, they have a planned, time limited association, a prescribed structure, a designated leader.



Group Variables:

- **Purpose**: The purpose of the group directly relates to the reason for the group's existence.
- **Norm :** Group norms are the behavioral standards expected of group members.
- **Universal norms**: They are behavioral standards held by most groups to be essential to the success of group life.
- **Group specific norms:** They emerge from the combined expectations, values and needs of group members.
- **Cohesiveness**: The term cohesiveness means to stick together in a group situation.



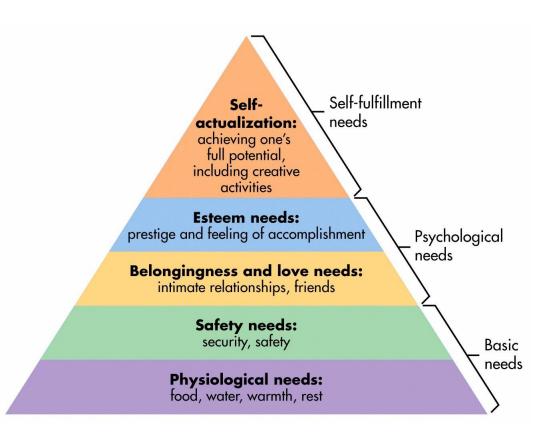
Variables Determining Cohesiveness:

- External pressure
- Time factor
- Size of group
- Degree of initiation
- Past success
- Leadership styles
- Management of behavior
- Degree of autonomy
- Proximity
- Communication skills
- Nature of the group



Individuals and Groups:

From an individual perspective the study of groups holds the value because groups provide an opportunity for the fulfillment of needs.





Phases of Group Development:

- Forming phase-
 - Developing trust
 - Fostering mutual identification
 - Establishing the group contact
- Storming Phase
- Norming phase
- Performing Phase
- adjourning Phase

Types of Therapeutic Groups:

- Therapeutic groups in psychiatric settings
- Therapeutic groups in long term settings
- Therapeutic activity groups
- Community support groups
- Educational groups
- Focus discussion groups

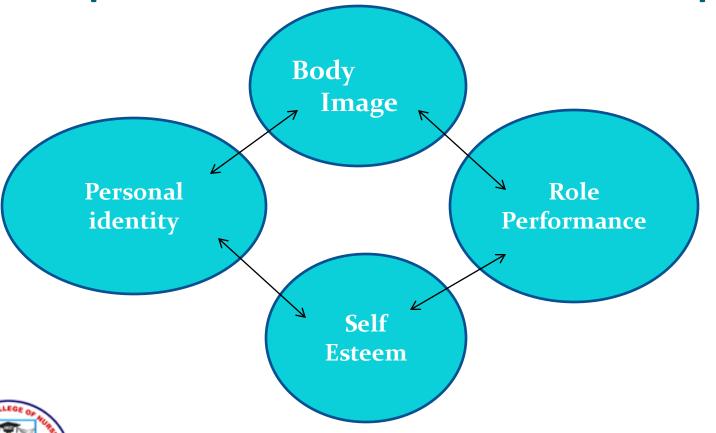


Types of health care groups:

- Task groups
- Teaching groups
- Self help groups
- Self awareness groups
- Therapy groups
- Work related social support groups



Components of Self- Concepts



- Identity It involves the internal sense of individuality, wholeness and consistency of a person over time and in various circumstances.
- **Body image** It involves attitudes related to body, including physical appearance, structure or function.
- **Role performance** It is the way in which and individuals perceives his or her own ability to carry out significant roles.
- **Self esteem** It is an individual's overall sense of selfworth or the emotional appraisal of self-concept.



Factors affecting Self-Concept

- Development
- Family and culture
- Stressors
- Resources
- History of success and failure
- Illness



THANK YOU

