# **CLASS XII**

# PSYCHOLOGY



# **GROUP PROCESSES**

## Social Influence & Group Processes



### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This novel is an outcome of the sustained efforts of the entire team. We extend our special gratitude to the Principal, **Ms. Mallika Preman** who provided us help and guidance in completing the Graphic Novel. We are highly grateful to **Mr. Sandeep Sethi** (Director Education, M.S.M.S.II, Museum Trust) for the ideation and training.

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# PREFACE

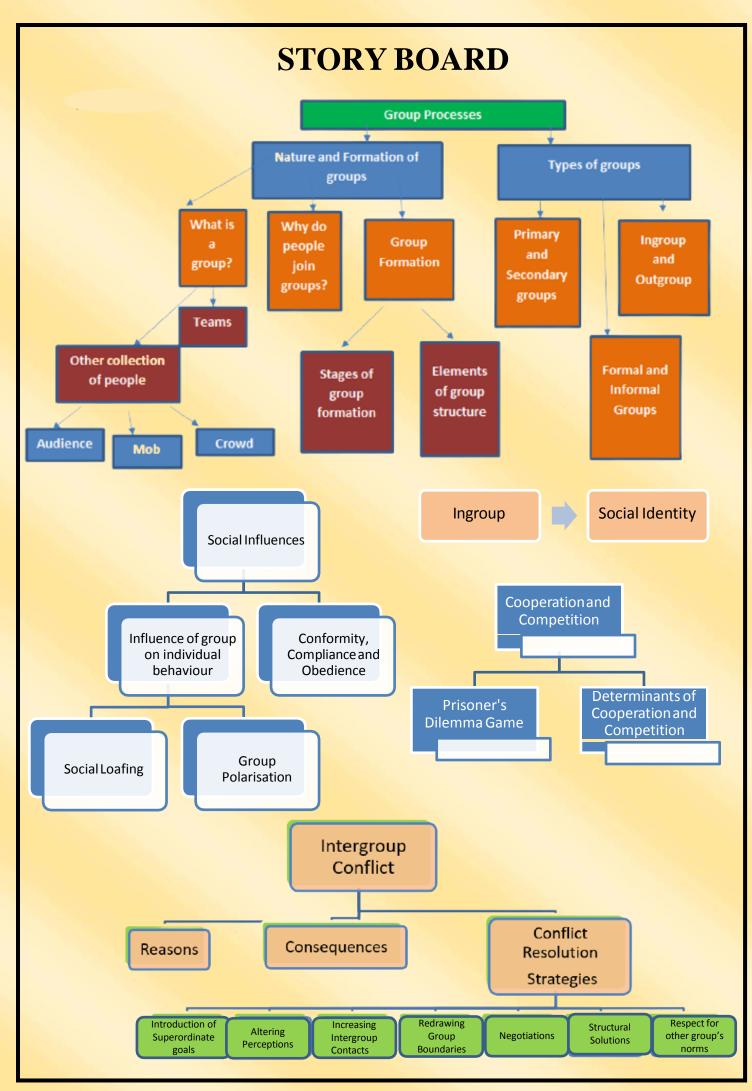
The graphic novel is a medium for joyful learning of psychological concepts.

The novel comprises of detailed description of the group processes individuals go through in the groups they are a member of.

The story showcases a first-year student, Tenzin who joins the music team (Fusion Band) of his college and how the team members undergo the different group processes in their music team. It is an application of psychological concepts in everyday life.

The novel is an effective medium of integration of art with Psychology. It enables the reader to relate to the characters and imagine how it would feel to be in a similar situation. It would enable the reader to understand psychological concepts in a more relatable way.

The novel will not only promote quick learning and better recall of concepts but will also help the students in acquiring thinking skills.



#### **LEARNING OUTCOMES**

- $\succ$  discuss the nature of groups.
- $\succ$  explain the types of groups.
- $\succ$  describe the reasons for which people join groups.
- $\succ$  explain stages of group formation.
- $\succ$  describe the elements of group structure.

# KNOW THE CHARACTERS

**Akshat** is a final year student and a drummer. He is pursuing Psychology Honours. He is the president of the music

team.

# Priyanjal is a second

year student and a sincere keyboard player. She is pursuing Sociology Honours.

# KNOW YOUR CHARACTERS

**Radhika** is a second year student and a melodious vocalist. She is pursuing Psychology Honours.

Akshita is a second year student and a tabla player. She is pursuing Economics Honours.

**Tenzin** is a first year student and a talented guitarist. He is pursuing English Honours.





Tenzin has got selected in the auditions for the music team and he is going to the music room to meet his team members.











The group practices for some time.







Haha yes! And had we not had the common goal of winning all these music competitions.

hilarious incidents!





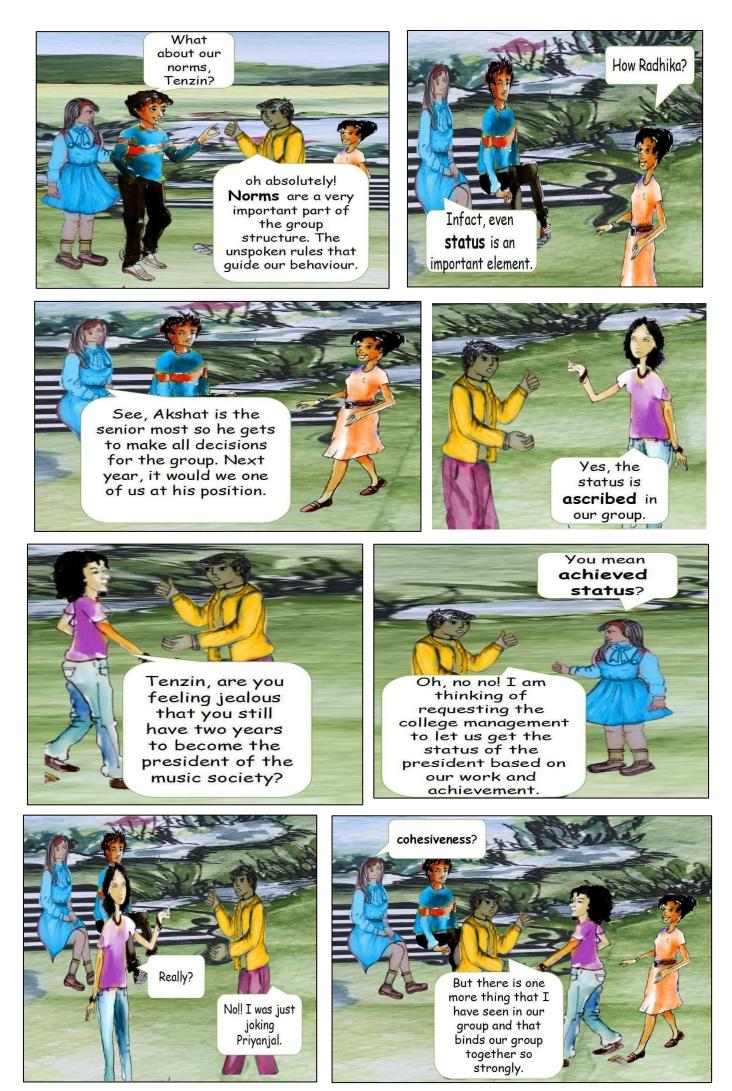










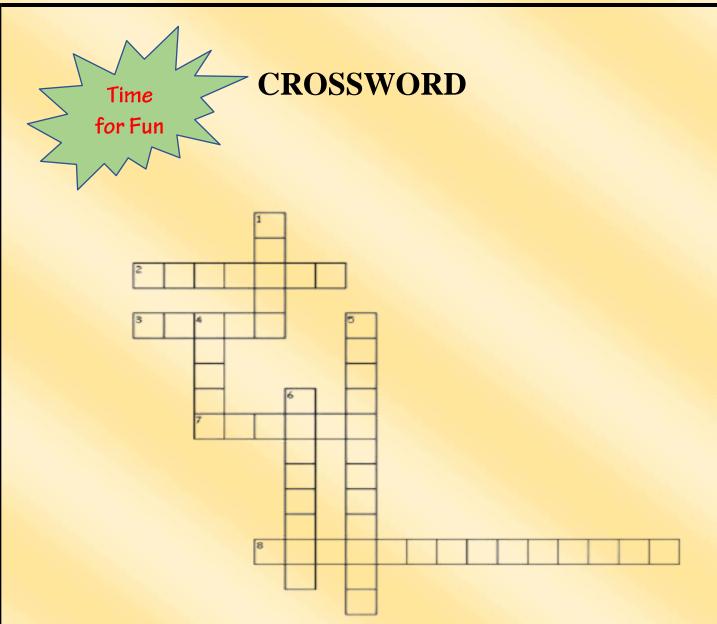












#### Across

- 2. Groups with pre-existing formations
- 3. Expected standards of behaviour
- 7. Relative social position
- 8. One's behaviour having consequences for others

#### Down

- 1. Special kinds of groups
- 4. Socially defined expectations
- 5. Togetherness
- 6. Stage of intragroup conflict

# Fill in the blanks :

- 1. People join groups for \_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. The status given because of one's seniority is known as
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_is an element of group structure.
- 4. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_stage, once the function is over, the group may be disbanded.

## Match the following-

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Secondary group	Expected standards of behavior and belief
Ingroup	Roles and rules are explicitly stated
Norms	Group joined by choice
Formal group	'We' group

# **GLOSSARY**

Achieved status: status gained because of expertise or hard work. Adjourning stage: last stage of group formation where the group may

be disbanded after its function is over.

Ascribed status: status gained due to one's seniority Cohesiveness: togetherness, binding, or mutual attraction amonggroup

#### members

**Common goal**: goal shared by all group members

**Disband**: to stop existing as a group

**Formal group**: a group where the functions are explicitly stated. The roles to be performed by group members are stated explicitly. There are a set of norms which help in establishing order.

**Forming stage**: first stage of group formation. The stage of excitement and apprehensions.

Informal group: the group where formation is not based on rules or laws and there is close relationship among members.
Ingroup: one's own group. Ingroup members are called "we".
Interdependent: what one is doing will have consequences for others.
Norming stage: The storming stage is followed by the norming stage. Group members by this time develop norms related to group behaviour. This leads to development of a positive group identity.

**Norms**: expected standards of behaviour and beliefs established, agreed upon and enforced by group members.

Outgroup: group other than our own. Outgroup members are called "they".

**Performing stage**: fourth stage of Tuckman's group formation theory. The Group moves towards achieving the group goal in this stage.

**Primary group**: group with pre-existing formations. In a primary group, there is a face-to-face interaction, members have close physical proximity and they share warm emotional bonds.

**Proximity**: the state of being near in space or time

**Roles**: socially defined expectations that individuals in a given situation are expected to fulfil. Roles refer to the typical behaviour that depicts a person in a given social context.

Secondary group: groups which individuals join by choice. These groups are those where relationships among members are more impersonal, indirect and less frequent.

Secure: when individuals feel less vulnerable to threats.

Self- esteem: value judgment of a person about herself/himself

Status: relative social position given to group members by others.

**Storming stage**: stage of intragroup conflict. It is the second stage under Bruce Tuckman's theory of group formation.

### REFERENCE

#### 1. Psychology Textbook for class XII (NCERT)

#### DISCLAIMER

This novel is published as a supportive reading material to enable the students to have a better understanding of the topic. The characters used in this graphic novel are fictional and resemblance of any character or incident is merely a coincidence. Art work is done by students and teachers.

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## FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

#### Dear readers,

'Change is the only constant', so said a wise man from the past. And sotrue indeed! With the coming of the National Education Policy 2020, the focus of education is shifting to more student centric education, and thus the need to produce the content in a way which can be easily understood by thestudents.

The Central Board of Secondary Education has also brought in alterations in the way education was being imparted in the classrooms of the nation. Art Integration with the curriculum, competency based education, stress on Physical Fitness are all endeavours to prepare the students for the necessities of the future. One such endeavour is also changing the curriculum to graphic novels.

Conceived and directed by Mr. Sandeep Sethi, his passion rubbed on to the teachers as well. He lent support through constant guidance.

I am also grateful to Ms. Anita Karwal, Secretary, Department of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource and Development, whose valuable inputs and constant motivation has encouraged teachers to curate the concepts in the form of interesting graphics. I am very sure that this will change the way topics are taught in the classrooms. Using comic strip as a tool, concepts will be explained in a simple way, more relatable to the students.

Our sincere thanks to the worthy team of Ms. Anita Karwal, Secretary, Department of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Mr. Manoj Ahuja, Chairman, Central Board of Secondary Education and Mr. Sandeep Sethi, the pilot of the project.

My sincere thanks are also due to the team of gifted teachers and students who in a timebound frame produced creatively endowed content which will be a visual extravaganza for the students.

Enjoy reading!

MallikaPreman

Principal

### **SUMMARY**

- Groups are organised systems of two or more individuals. Mutual interdependence, roles, status, and expectations are the main characteristics of groups.
- People join groups because they provide security, status, selfesteem, satisfaction of one's psychological and social needs, goal achievement and knowledge and information.
- Proximity, similarity, and common motives and goals facilitate group formation.
- Groups are of different types, i.e. primary and secondary, formal and informal and ingroup and outgroup.
- Groups usually go through different stages called forming, norming, storming, performing and adjourning stages.
- **Roles, norms, status and cohesiveness are important** elements of group structure.
- Teams are special kinds of groups. Members of teams often have complementary skills and are committed to a common

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goal or purpose.

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