The Cohesiveness Of The Group

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Meaning and Sources of Group Cohesiveness

Cohesiveness means a tendency of a given group to come together and agree to be united, at the same time working towards their objectives or to satisfy their emotional needs. The togetherness of a group might be caused by internal factors such as group pride, threats from other groups, influence, and the intensity of the individual's interaction (Myers & Twenge, 2017).

Cohesion as a Basis of Group Identity

Cohesiveness in a group plays a very important role; first, cohesiveness reflects the basis of group identity. The members of the group are comprised of people of different categories. For instance, members have different personalities, observations and even different ability data. This enables other members to develop confidentiality in group participation. Secondly, it raises the social status of an individual. The cohesiveness of the group may lead to more interaction among the members, those who are involved, mutually help one another. This makes members develop trust within the group and feel secure because they belong to a group. Thirdly, cohesiveness helps an individual to accomplish activities that cannot be handled by an individual. The discussion that takes place in the group generates more alternative ways than one person could have handled. It tries to remove inferior contributions since mistakes are mostly likely to be pointed out during the discussion. Finally, cohesiveness promotes critical thinking because, during the discussion, members try to think and come up with different ideas that tend to create room for solutions to some issues.

Effects of Cohesiveness on Group Performance

Cohesiveness improves group performance when the members involved possess a bond that links them. It also improves its performance when members of the group develop a sense of belonging and, at the same time, collaboration and interdependence. Finally, the performance of the group can be improved due to interpersonal and group-level attraction among people who share similar interests and backgrounds. On the other hand, cohesiveness impedes group performance when groupthink occurs. This is an occasion when members become reluctant to give their opinions, hence causing disharmony within the group (Myers & Twenge, 2017).

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Institutional Discrimination in Social Systems

Institutional discrimination means the guidelines and practices that are advantageous to a group or uncomplimentary to a different set that is thoroughly embedded in the system of customs in the current structure of society. An instance of institutional discrimination is the legalized slavery and the suppression of voters. Slavery is inhuman because it exposes a person to undergo pain for the benefit of other people, while voter suppression is an act that denies an individual an opportunity to participate in practising the democratic right of choosing the leaders. The culture of the non-profit tries to encourage activism as a way of curbing voter discrimination against immigrants, more so women who were denied the right to participate in choosing their leaders.

Catharsis and the Release of Negative Emotion

Catharsis is a way of getting rid of negative feelings by participating in activities. For instance, an individual may engage in various activities like creating art, watching or venting. These activities are done aggressively in order to assist in relieving the emotional pressure.

Gender Differences and Theories of Aggression

According to the research, aggression plays various roles they include; it creates the tendency to focus on the forms of aggression that are more typical of various genders. It also has the tendency to study the negative behaviour of an individual and the exceptional positive behaviours by using either a longitudinal design. The findings show that personal differences between aggression and aggression were relatively stable over a given period. In addition, the relationship aggression results too uniquely to predict future social maladjustment of an individual, beyond that prediction by over aggression. Pros vocal behaviour results in exceptional information that is beyond the provided by the overt and related to aggression and the prediction of future social adjustment. To conclude, the study tries to identify aggressive students who are in need of help in school to prevent their future aggressive behaviour.

Social Learning in the Columbine Case

In the film, Harris and Keloid’s behaviours are explained based on the principle of social learning theory because of what they learned previously in the school environment. For example, both of them were frequently taunted and harassed by other students in the school environment. According to the information, the two students faced a lot of problems where each student was making fun, which was based on their way of looking. This forced them to apply the principle of attention since, due to various interruptions, they were unable to progress with their studies. This forced them to massacre the school.

Bullying Retention and Violent Behaviour

Columbine High School involved a joke culture. Where both Eric and Dylan were constantly bullied and harassed. Through the principle of retention, both retained the information about what they were undergoing. Shortly after the massacre, some students at the school were found reportedly described jocks cursing both Eric and Dylan.

Bowling for Columbine and American Culture

Bowling for Columbine points out a very significant foreground of American culture and, to some extent, succeeds. However, transforming different things in the film makes it difficult to come to an agreement with what it says. At one point, racism is evidenced specifically to black Americans while males seem to be alive in America. Trying to look after the scapegoat to declare blame because the method tends to be easier than dealing with large pictures. Sometimes, it became very painful when the NRA took guns without caring about the suffering of different families.

References

Myers, D.G., & Twenge, J. M. (2017). Social Psychology (12th edition). New York: McGraw-Hill