

Programme Name: **BCS**

Course Code: **MPU 3283**

Course Name: **Small Group Communication**

Assignment: **First**

Date of Submission: **4/2/2020**

**Submitted By: Submitted To:**

Student Name: **Dipesh Tha Shrestha** Name: **Gaurav Ojha**

Semester: **Second**

Intake**: 2019 September**

1. Define small group communication and also discuss characteristics of small group communication.

=Small group communication refers to interactions among three or more people who are connected through a common purpose, mutual influence, and a shared identity. Communication in small groups consists of three or more people who share a common goal and communicate collectively to achieve it.

The characteristics of Small Group Communication are:

## Interdependence:

## In a small group, interdependence occurs when members coordinate their efforts to accomplish their task. When something happens to, or affects, one group member, it will impact the rest of the group members—that is, interdependence means that any group member’s behavior influences both group members’ task behaviors and their relational behavior

## Small sized:

## There is no set number of members for the ideal small group. A small group requires a minimum of three people (because two people would be a pair or dyad), but the upper range of group size is contingent on the purpose of the group. When groups grow beyond fifteen to twenty members, it becomes difficult to consider them a small group based on the previous definition

## Shared identity:

## The shared identity of a group manifests in several ways. Groups may have official charters or mission and vision statements that lay out the identity of a group. Group identity is often formed around a shared goal and/or previous accomplishments, which adds dynamism to the group as it looks toward the future and back on the past to inform its present. Shared identity can also be exhibited through group names, slogans, songs, handshakes, clothing, or other symbols.

## Immediate feedback capability:

## feedback is offering and receiving information in various forms that enables adaptation and learning, both for individuals and the group as a whole. Feedback lets us know what's working and what's not, helping us stay on track for achieving our goals. As the size of the group is small, the feedback comes fast and immediate.

## Equal Opportunity to communicate:

## Equal opportunity is a state of fairness in which job applicants are treated similarly, unhampered by artificial barriers or prejudices or preferences, except when particular distinctions can be explicitly justified. Due to small sized group, everyone in the group get the equal chance to express their feeling and idea.

## Everyone can communicate with each other and everyone can share their idea in the group.

## Describe types of small group with suitable examples.

## =Small group communication refers to communication among a small group of people who share a common purpose, who feel a sense of belonging to the group, and who exert influence on one another.

## The types of Small Group are:

## Assigned Groups

## Emergent Groups

## Task-oriented Groups

## Relationship-oriented Groups

## Assigned Groups:

Groups to which the article assignee is assigned or name of the group to which the current assignee belong.

The assignee is the person who is responsible for the article at the current stage. The exact meaning of assignee changes as the article progresses through the life cycle

## Emergent Groups:

## Emergent groups are individual citizens coming together to deal collectively with disasters, forming new and informal groups to do so. Many different local groups and organizations (formal or informal) that are not normally involved in emergencies may respond to a disaster by extending their regular tasks:

## Task-Oriented Group:

## A group primarily devoted to solving a problem, providing a service, creating a product, or engaging in other goal-directed behavior is called Task-Oriented Group. In a task-oriented group, there usually is one leader who delegates. The leader assigns tasks and keeps everybody moving toward the goal. When there is true teamwork, however, each person leads and delegates in his own way. People take advice and direction from each other, recognizing the skills, abilities and insights each person has.

## Relationship-Oriented Group:

Relational-oriented groups are formed to promote interpersonal connections and are more focused on quality interactions that contribute to the well-being of group members. Decision making is directed at strengthening or repairing relationships rather than completing discrete tasks or debating specific ideas or courses of action. The main purpose of the interaction/relational-oriented group is to make opportunities for social contacts or interaction.

## Discuss different reasons for people joining a group.

## =The different reasons for joining a group are:

**1) Humans are social beings:** Humans are highly social beings with a strong need for belonging. Without connecting to a bigger group, a person can feel lost, disconnected and alone. Loneliness is one of the very unpleasant emotions a human can experience and because of that humans always try to make sure they are a part of a social group.

**2) To project a certain identity:** A person might join a group in order to project a certain social identity. For example, a person can join a Golf club just to project the identity of being wealthy or well off. People might join groups to associate themselves with the traits of its members.

**3) To raise their own worth:** A person might want to join a group that is described by others as elite just to gain the benefit of raising their own worth. In such a case the person proudly displays his connection with the group in order to let others see them in a different light.

**4) To be a part of something bigger:** Humans can also join groups to be a part of a something bigger. In such a case the person might join a group to feel better about themselves for being alone can make the person feel weak and less worthy.

**5) To gain a sense of purpose:** A person can join a group to gain a sense of purpose in life. Because groups usually have a common purpose the person who belongs to the group gets to feel that their life is meaningful.

**6) To gain other social benefits:** Some people join groups to gain some social benefits including connecting with other people, improving their connections or boosting their careers.