

Group Behavior in Social Environment Interaction includes Classification and Factors

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Abstract

How is a person's attachment to a group influences and shapes one's self-concept? Discussion material for us to discuss, especially by us as a paper coach and who will discuss it more in-depth about this group. Group is a broad concept related to humans, but also to living things other than humans. The formation of a social group is due to the human instinct who always wants to live together. There are two main human desires so that he is driven to live in groups. The model of group formation was first proposed by Bruce Tackman in 1965 and has resulted in many other ideas.

Keywords:

Introduction

Humans cannot be separated from the groups around them. Consciously or unconsciously, we as humans are members of various groups. When we were first born, we were members of a group called the family. Our birth also marks our membership in various other groups. Apart from being family members, as a baby born in a village or city - we become citizens of one religious community; citizens of an ethnic group or ethnic group; neighborhood residents; village residents; villagers or townspeople; and citizens of a country. If in the early days of birth, our association tends to be limited to interactions with family members, then at the next stage we begin to become members of peer groups, members of an organization, and members of other groups. After reaching school age we become members of a formal organization, namely the school and start hanging out with friends at school, school employees, and teachers - in schools we also become members of various groups such as the Intra School Student Organization, Youth Red Cross, Scouts, and so on. After leaving school / college we will join various other groups in various fields of life - economics, politics, religion, the arts. In addition to the various groupings that have been mentioned, our various agencies will also be classified into certain categories such as gender, blood group, age group, and so on. From this it is clear that without being aware of it from birth to death, we actually belong to various types of groups. Therefore, it is not surprising why sociology, psychology, anthropology and other figures have always paid great attention to the phenomenon of human grouping (Bilger et al., 2006). We too, regardless of the assignment given by the lecturer, the background for the discussion in this paper is as mentioned above. How is a person's attachment to a group, how the group influences and shapes one's self-concept, and how a person must adjust their attitudes and behavior according to values, is an interesting discussion material for us to discuss, especially by us as a paper compiler and who will discuss it in a comprehensive manner. more in-depth about this group.

The Concept of Cooperation between NGOs and the Government

Group is a broad concept which is not only related to humans, but also to living things other than humans. For example, we know the terms herbivore, carnivore, and so on. However, the focus groups in our paper are the social groups in which these groups relate to humans.

Sociologically, a social group is a collection of people who have relationships and interact with each other and can lead to the growth of feelings together. That a group is a number of people who relate with one another, who are psychologically aware of the presence of others and consider themselves as members of a group.

Partnership Pattern

Group formation begins with the same feelings or perceptions in fulfilling needs. After that there will be motivation to fulfill it, so that the same goal is determined and finally the interactions that occur will form a group. The formation of a social group is due to the human instinct who always wants to live together. Humans need communication in forming groups, because through communication people can bond and reciprocate psychological influences. There are two main human desires so that he is driven to live in groups, namely the desire to unite with other humans around him and the desire to unite with the natural situation around him. The model of group formation was first proposed by Bruce Tackman in 1965. This theory is known as one of the good theory of group formation and has resulted in many other ideas after this concept was coined. The group may return to any stage when they have undergone a change.

The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Poverty Alleviation

In general, a human association can be called a social group, if it has the following characteristics, it consists of two people or continues to grow. Each member feels himself part of the group. Have the same motives and interests from one individual to another. There is communication and interaction between its members. There are different effects of interaction between individuals. The resulting effect depends on the feelings and abilities of the individuals involved. There is a clear assignment and formation of a group structure or organization consisting of their respective roles and positions. The existence of reinforcement of the norms of group members' code of conduct which regulates interaction in group member activities to achieve common goals.

Government and NGOS Efforts in Alleviating Poverty

Groups have many types and are differentiated based on the presence or absence of an organization, social relationships among group members, and type awareness. Bierstedt (1950) divides the group into four types, namely the statistical group, which is a group that is not an organization, has no social relationships, and there is no awareness of the type among its members. A societal group, which is a group that has an awareness of the similarities between them but, does not have an organization and has not yet formed social relationships among its members. Example: groups based on gender. Social groups, namely groups whose members have awareness of the type and are related to one another, but are not bound by organizational ties. Example: Group of friends, relatives, and so on. An associational group, which is a group whose members have type awareness and there are similar personal and common interests. In an association, its members carry out social relations, contacts and communication, and have formal organizational ties. Example: State, school, cooperative, political party, and so on.

The classification of social groups is closely based on the loosening of ties between members, namely the *gemeinschaft* is a social group whose members have pure, natural, and eternal bonds of mind. including the association due to blood ties, genealogical groups are groups

formed based on blood relationships. Genealogical groups have a high level of solidarity because of their belief in common ancestry. Example: family, kinship group. Gemeinschaft of place a social group that is formed based on the proximity of the location / place where they live.. Gemeinschaft of mind a group formed because of the similarity of the basic values they have. Example: political parties based on religion. Gesellschaft is a social group whose members have basic physical ties for a short period of time (Opielka, 2006).

According to George Simmel, the size of the number of group members will affect the group and the pattern of social interaction in the group. In his research, Simmel started from one person as a social relationship concern called monad. Then the monads are developed into two persons or dyads, and three persons or triads, and other small groups. The result is that the larger the number of group members, the interaction patterns are also different. Based on the degree of interaction in the group, the degree of this interaction can also be seen in several different social groups. Social groups such as families, neighborhood groups, village communities, will have groups whose members know each other well. This is different from social groups such as urban communities, companies, or countries, where the members are not closely related. Based on interests and regions, a local community is a social group based on an area that does not have certain interests. Whereas an association (association) is a social group formed to fulfill certain interests. Based on the continuity of interests, the existence of common interests is one of the factors that causes the formation of a social group. A crowd, for example, is a group whose existence is only brief because its interests also do not last long. However, an association has vested interests

Based on other classifications, groups are divided into several types, including In-Group and Out-Group, as an individual, we often feel that I belong to my family, my family, my profession, my race, my alma mater, and my country. All of that is an out group because I was outside of it. In-groups and out-groups can be found in all societies, although their interests are not always the same. In primitive societies that are still backward, life will usually be based on the family, which will determine one's own group and someone's outer group. If two strangers meet each other then the first thing they do is look for a connection between the two. If they can find a family connection then the two will be friends because they are both members of the same group. However, if they cannot find any similarities between families then they are enemies so they react. In modern society, everyone has many groups so that it may overlap with outside groups. Old students always treat new students as an outgroup, but when inside the gym they unite to support their favorite school team.

Primary Group and Secondary Group

According to Charles Horton Cooley, primary groups are groups characterized by the characteristics of mutual acquaintance between their members and close personal cooperation. As one of the results of this close and personal relationship is the fusion of individuals into groups so that individual goals become group goals as well. Therefore, social relations in the primary group are informal, intimate, personal, and totally covering various aspects of a person's life experience. In primary groups, such as: family, clan, or a number of friends, social relationships tend to be relaxed. Group members are attracted to each other as a person. They express hopes and anxieties, share experiences, gossip, and meet each other's need for a close friendship.

On the other hand, secondary groups are large groups consisting of many people, between whom the relationship does not need to be based on personal knowledge and is also not very lasting. In the secondary group, social relationships are formal, impersonal and segmental, and based on benefits. A person does not relate to other people as a person, but as someone who functions in carrying out a role. Personal qualities are not so important, but how they work.

Formal Group and Informal Group

Formal group is a group that has strict rules and is deliberately created by its members to regulate relationships between one another. The criteria for the formal group organization formulation are the existence of procedures for mobilizing and coordinating efforts to achieve goals based on specific parts of the organization. Organizations are usually established on the basis of administrative mechanisms (Cramer, 2008). For example, a school consists of several sections, such as the principal, teachers, students, parents, administration and the surrounding environment. Such an organization is called a bureaucracy. According to Weber (2017), organizations that are bureaucratically established have the following characteristics: organizational tasks are distributed in several positions which are job duties. Position in the organization consists of a hierarchical structure of authority. A system of regulations influences decisions and their implementation. The staff element is an official, in charge of maintaining the organization and in particular the organization's order. Officials hope that the relationship between superiors and subordinates and other parties has an impersonal orientation. The administration of staffing is based on career. Meanwhile, the definition of an informal group is a group that does not have a definite structure and organization. These groups are usually formed because of repeated meetings. The basis of these meetings is common interests and experiences. For example, a clik which is a small group without a formal structure that often occurs in large groups. The clik is marked by the presence of reciprocal meetings between members which are usually only "between us" (Gray & Potter, 2020).

Occupational and Volunteer Groups

In the beginning, a society, could do various jobs at once. This means that in the community there is no clear division of labor. However, as human civilization progressed, the system of division of labor also changed. One form is that the community has developed into a heterogeneous society. In a society like this, a system of division of labor has developed based on specificity or specialization. Community members will work according to their respective talents. After kinship groups have faded away in function, occupational groups have emerged, which are groups of people who do similar work. This kind of group plays a very big role in directing a person's personality, especially its members.

In line with the development of communication technology, almost no society is closed from the outside world so that the scope of a society is even wider. This widening of the outreach has resulted in an increasingly heterogeneous society. Finally, not all of the individual interests of the community members can be fulfilled. As a result, from not fulfilling the interests of the community as a whole, volunteer groups emerged. This group includes people who have the same interests, but do not get the attention of the wider community. Thus, volunteer groups can fulfill the interests of their members individually without disturbing the interests of the community at large (Parsons, 2009).

Disorganized Social Groups

An irregular social group itself is divided into a crowd is a group of individuals who gather by chance in a place at the same time. The main measure of a crowd is the physical presence of people. The size of the crowd is as far as the eye can see and as long as the ear can hear it. The crowd ended soon after the people dispersed. Therefore, the crowd is a social group that is temporary. The casual crowd is divided into inconvenient aggregations. For example, people who are queuing for tickets, people waiting for a train. Panic crowds, that is, people working together to save themselves from danger. The impulse in the crowd of individuals has a tendency to heighten panic. For example, there are fires and earthquakes. Spectator crowds, namely crowds that occur because they want to see certain events. For example, want to see

traffic victims. A crowd that is against the norms of law, this crowd is divided into an emotional crowd, namely a crowd that aims to achieve certain goals by using physical force that is contrary to the prevailing norms (Johnson, 2016). For example, violent demonstrations. Immoral crowds, namely crowds that are almost the same as the expressive group. The difference is that it is against the norms of society. For example, people who are drunk.

Strengthening and Inhibiting Factors of Group Integration

A group certainly experiences dynamics in its journey. Groups are not static, sometimes they are conducive and sometimes there are conflicts. The following are some of the factors that drive the stability of a social group, including interactions between people in a group, emotional ties, goals or interests that are obeyed in order to achieve goals, leadership that is obeyed in order to achieve goals and norms recognized by those who are involved in it. The factors that cause the instability of a social group itself are the existence of conflicts between group members, the absence of good coordination from group leaders, unbalanced interests, power struggles among group members and differences in understanding about how to achieve goals.

Formal Group

Van Doorn (1956) distinguishes between Formal and Informal groups. Formal groups have strict rules and are deliberately created by their members to regulate their relationships, starting from the group structure (chairman, secretary, treasurer, and members), tasks, and interactions between them, examples of formal groups such as cooperatives, schools, etc. Informal groups do not have a clear structure. This group is formed because of repeated meetings, for example in study groups, play groups, and so on. In formal groups, the behavior that a person must demonstrate is determined and directed for organizational goals and must be in accordance with legitimized values. Conversely, informal groups are alliances that are not structured or not defined organizationally. Based on the explanation above, in formal groups it is possible to sub-classify groups into command and task groups, while informal groups become interest groups and friendship groups (Weegmann, 2009).

Group Benefits

Here are some of the benefits of group activities, including security, being able to join a group, individuals can reduce insecurity to "stand alone". People feel stronger, have less self-doubt, and become more resistant to threats when they are part of a group. Status, entry into a group is considered important because the group provides recognition and status for its members. Group self-esteem can give a sense of one's worth. Besides giving status to those in the group, membership also gives an added feeling of worth being a member of the group itself. Group affiliation can fulfill social needs. People enjoy regular interactions that stem from membership in groups. For many people, "on the job" interactions are the main source for them to meet their needs for membership (affiliation). Power, what cannot be achieved individually is often possible through group action, including power. The large number of people gave them the power to rule them. Achieving goals, there are times when it takes more than one person to complete a certain task. There is a need to accumulate a lot of talents, knowledge, or power so that a job can be completed. From these examples, the existence of a formal group, the achievement of goals will be more organized (Bryson, 2018).

Basic Group Concepts

The following study of the basic concepts of groups seeks to develop the belief that groups are not just formed by the presence of large groups of people. The group has a structure that shapes the behavior of its members. Laura Cambell is a buyer - tasked with selecting and buying stock from Marks & Spencer, a large UK retail company. His work requires him to play a number of

roles, namely, to show a set of expected patterns of behavior, with respect to a given position in a social unit. For example, Laura played the role of a Marks & Spencer employee, as a member of the buyer's group at headquarters, as a member of a cost improvement working group, and as an advisor on the diversity committee. Outside of her work, Laura Cambell found herself still having additional roles: wife, mother, Methodist, trade unionist, board member at her daughter's school, singer in the choir of Sts. Andrew's Chapel, and a member of the Surrey women's soccer league. Many of these roles are compatible however, some wanted Laura to move from London to Machester, but her husband and daughter wanted her to stay in London (Unit et al., 015). These norms greatly influence the behavior of group members with minimum external control. In fact, it is not surprising to find a case where a worker who has high self-efficacy and motivation shows very low performance because of the excessive influence of group norms which does not motivate its members to produce high levels of performance. The main key to remembering about norms is that the group uses pressure on its members to guide the member's behavior to conform to the group's standards. If people in the group violate these norms, then group members will act to correct it or even punish the violation. This is only one conclusion drawn directly from the findings in the Hawthorne studies (Phills et al., 2008).

Composition

Most group activities require sharing of skills and knowledge. With these conditions, it is more logical to conclude that heterogeneous groups - those consisting of different individuals - may have more diverse abilities and information and should be more effective than homogeneous groups. Research studies generally show such conclusions. However, the facts show that these elements of diversity interfere with group processes, at least in the short term. Cultural diversity appears to be an asset to tasks requiring multiple points of view. However, culturally heterogeneous groups have more difficulty learning how to work with one another and also in problem solving. The good news is that these differences can gradually disappear over time (Weber, 2017).

Power

Power and majesty are among the pleasures of everyone (Brewer, 2013). Where all pleasures can be above all else only through power. Because the power of people becomes corrupt, where the authority can make people free to make deviations, and with the power of people it will be easy to make depravity and mistakes that are not pleasing to others in general. With power to make people have the authority to do something in a group that recognizes that power, both in social and political groups or organizations and business enterprise groups. This power gives someone the legitimacy to act, on the grounds of safeguarding the interests of the group.

In a power, transparent accountability is needed, the meaning is so that the accountability of power holders can be legitimized by the public and existing groups, whether it is in accordance with the principle of utility and the principle of public interest (public benefit). It means that those in power are not only responsible materially, but also morally and ethically responsible

Conclusion

So, it can be concluded that a group is two or more individuals, who interact and depend on one another, who together want to achieve certain goals. Groups can be formal or informal. Formal groups have strict rules and are deliberately created by their members to regulate their relationship in achieving goals. Meanwhile, informal groups do not have a clear structure and are formed because of repeated meetings for the same interests. In formal groups, the behavior that a person must demonstrate is determined and directed for organizational goals and must be in accordance with legitimized values. Conversely, informal groups are alliances that are

not structured or organizationally defined so that interactions are formed naturally in response to the need for social contact.

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