Social identity theory, for example, assumes that we don’t just classify other people into such social categories as man, woman, Anglo, elderly, or college student, but we also categorize ourselves. Moreover, if we strongly identify with these categories, then we will ascribe the characteristics of the typical member of these groups to ourselves, and so stereotype ourselves. Groups, though, tend to be underachievers. Studies of social facilitation confirmed the positive motivational benefits of working with other people on well-practiced tasks in which each member’s contribution to the collective enterprise can be identified and evaluated. Members tend to enjoy their groups more when they are cohesive, and cohesive groups usually outperform ones that lack cohesion. New York: New York University Press. has been cited by the following article: TITLE: The Role of an Animal-Mascot in the Psychological Adjustment of Soldiers Exposed to Combat Stress. AUTHORS: Marion Trousselard, Aurelie Jean, Françoise Beiger, Florent Marchandot, Bernard Davoust, Frédéric Canini. KEYWORDS: Animal-Mascot, Coping, Stress. JOURNAL NAME: Psychology, Vol.5 No.15, October 30, 2014. ABSTRACT: For many soldiers confronted with exposure to stressful situations, an animal-mascot bond is considered effective help for dealing with the stress. Both social and task cohesiveness can be promoted by encouraging voluntary interaction among group members or by creating a unique and attractive identity of the group, for example, by introducing a common logo or uniform. Finally, cohesiveness is generally larger in small groups. References: Hogg, M. A. (1992). The social psychology of group cohesiveness: From attraction to social identity. New York: Harvester. Mullen, B., & Copper, C. (1994).
This advanced-level textbook analyzes how social psychology conceptualizes group cohesiveness and solidarity. Since 1950, the dominant perspective on this topic has been exposed through the concept of group cohesiveness: a concept tied to interpersonal processes among small interactive aggregates of people. Although repeatedly challenged, this perspective still thrives. In the first part of the book, Michael Hogg describes in detail the origins and nature of this concept, showing precisely how it has been modified, simplified, and ultimately reduced to personal attraction. 27. Hogg M.A. The social psychology of group cohesiveness: From attraction to social identity. New York: John Wiley, 1992. 28. Jacobsen C.B., Hvitved J. & Andersen L.B. Command and motivation: how the perception of external interventions relates to intrinsic motivation and public service motivation // Public administration. 2013. â— 1. P. 32â€’51. Â 31. Karau S J. & Hart J.W. Group cohesiveness and social loafing: effects of a social interaction manipulation on individual motivation within groups // Group dynamics. 1998. â— 2. P. 185â€’191. 32. Kim M. Performance norms and performance by teams in basketball competition // Perceptual and Motor Skills. Introduction social groups studying the social group group cohesiveness the book. Part 1 The concept of group cohesiveness: pre-experimental perspectives early experimental social psychology festinger, schachter and back transformation of the concept the social cohesion model conclusions. Part 2 Research and measurement: empirical antecedents of cohesiveness the measurements of cohesiveness conclusion. Part 3 Limitations and critiques: the demise of group cohesiveness historical trends in social pssychology limitations and criticisms of gorup cohesiveness conclusion. Part 4 Reconceptualization

Much of the work on the social psychology of intergroup relations has focused on patterns of individual prejudices and discrimination and on the motivational sequences of interpersonal interaction. Outstanding examples of these approaches can be found, respectively, in the theory of authoritarian personality (Adorno et al., 1950) and in the various versions and modifications of the theory of frustration, aggression, and displacement (such as Berkowitz, 1962, 1969, 1974). It appears, too, that intergroup competition enhances intra-group morale, cohesiveness, and cooperation (Fiedler, 1967; Kalin & Marlowe, 1968; Vinacke, 1976. The Social Identity Theory of Intergroup Behavior 277.
This advanced-level textbook analyzes how social psychology conceptualizes group cohesiveness and solidarity. Since 1950, the dominant perspective on this topic has been exposed through the concept of group cohesiveness: a concept tied to interpersonal processes among small interactive aggregates of people. Although repeatedly challenged, this perspective still thrives. In the first part of the book, Michael Hogg describes in detail the origins and nature of this concept, showing precisely how it has been modified, simplified, and ultimately reduced to personal attraction. The social psychology of group cohesiveness: From attraction to social identity. NY: Harvester Wheatsheaf. Jetten, J., Spears, R., & Manstead, A. S. R. (1999). Group distinctiveness and intergroup discrimination. In N. Ellemers & R. Spears (Eds.), Social identity: Context, commitment, content (pp. 107â€“126). Oxford: Blackwell. KalkhoV, W., & Barnum, C. (2000). The role of prototypicality in group influence and cohesion: Contextual variation in the graded structure of social categories. In S. Worchel & J. F. Morales (Eds.), Social identity: International perspectives (pp. 75â€“92). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. Oakes, P., Turner, J. C., & Haslam, S. A. (1991). Perceiving people as group members: The role of Wt in the salience of social categorisations. Social identity theory was proposed in social psychology by Tajfel and his colleagues (Tajfel, 1978; Tajfel & Turner, 1979). Social identity refers to the ways that people's self-concepts are based on their membership in social groups. Examples include sports teams, religions, nationalities, occupations, sexual orientation, ethnic groups, and gender. (As discussed earlier in the chapter, psychologistsâ€™ identification with a particular theoretical approach can also constitute a social identity.) Social identities are most influential when individuals consider membership in a particular group to be central to their self-concept and they feel strong emotional ties to the group. Affiliation with a group confers self-esteem, which helps to sustain the social identity.