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| **10553443_1479237888986558_5154892529568287224_n.jpgCONDE, ANGELICA F.**  **IV-7 BSE VE**  **# BEHAVIORAL APPROACH** | |
| **Objectives:**  At the end of the lesson, students are expected to:  **C.**  understand the importance of systems theory;  **A.** appreciate differences of each and everyone; and  **B.** develop relation to others. | **Activity**  Direction: The class will group into two (2). In 5 minutes, each group will plan of their house having each member rooms and other part of a house.  Processing Questions:   1. How did you find the activity? Why? 2. How did you plan your house? 3. Does everyone agree with plan that you come up? Why? 4. What did you consider to come up with your design or plan of each member’s room? 5. How important that you know about your classmate in building the house? |
| **References:**   * **Group Dynamics: its characteristics, stages, types and other Details | Management**   <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/management/group-dynamics-its-characteristics-stages-types-and-other-details-management/5363/>   * **Group Processes and Behavior**   <http://wps.prenhall.com/wps/media/objects/126/129348/IM/IMChap14.pdf>   * **Organizational Behaviour, Group Dynamics & Teamwork**   <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/20140718083451-209199866-organizational-behaviour-group-dynamics-teamwork> |
| **Abstraction**  **Behavioral Approach**  Human behavior is learned, thus all behavior can be unlearned and new behaviors learned in its place. Behaviorism is concerned primarily with the observable and measurable aspects of human behavior. Therefore when behaviors become unacceptable, they can be unlearned.  **Types of Behavior in Group**  **Task Functions**  - directed towards problem solving, the accomplishment of the tasks of the group and the achievements of is goals.  **Maintenance Functions**  - concerned with the emotional life of a group and directed towards building and maintaining the group as an effective working unit.  **Factors Affecting Group Behaviour:**  **1. Group Member Resources:**  The members’ knowledge, abilities, skills; and personality characteristics (sociability, self- reliance, and independence) are the resources the group members bring in with them. The success depends upon these resources as useful to the task.  **2. Group Structure:**  **Group Size:**  **3. Group Processes:**  Decision-making by a group is superior, because group generates more information and knowledge, generates diverse alternatives, increases acceptance of a solution, and increases legitimacy.  Decisions take longer time, minority is dominated, pressure is applied to conform to group decisions, and none is responsible for the decisions. Group processes also include communication, conflict management, and leadership. | Group size can vary from 2 people to a very large number of people. Small groups of two to ten are thought to be more effective because each member has ample opportunity to take part and engage actively in the group. Large groups may waste time by deciding on processes and trying to decide who should participate next.  **Group Roles**:  In formal groups, roles are always predetermined and assigned to members. Each role shall have specific responsibilities and duties. There are, however, emergent roles that develop naturally to meet the needs of the groups.  These emergent roles will often substitute the assigned roles as individuals begin to express themselves and become more assertive.  **Group Norms**:  Norms define the acceptable standard or boundaries of acceptable and unacceptable behaviour, shared by group members. They are typically created in order to facilitate group survival, make behaviour more predictable, avoid embarrassing situations, and express the values of the group.  The majority of the group must agree that the norms are appropriate in order for the behaviour to be accepted. There must also be a shared understanding that the group supports the norms. It should be noted, however, that members might violate group norms from time to time.  **Group Cohesiveness**:  Cohesiveness refers to the bonding of group members or unity, feelings of attraction for each other and desire to remain part of the group.  **GRAPHIC ORGANIZER**  BEHAVIORAL_APPROACH.JPG |
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