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PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF GROUP COHESION

The problem of studying the features of cohesion in the early school years is quite urgent. It is determined by the fact that at this age are improving all the functions of cohesion children. The efficiency of group interaction increases because of cohesion. The members of the group feel themselves more comfortable and the productivity of tasks within the group increases significantly.

The scientists such as G. M. Andreeva, A. G. Kirpichik, A. V. Petrovsky, J. Cartwright, L. Festinger, K. Lewin, J. Moreno, and others considered the features of group cohesion in their articles.

Analyzing the essence of the concept of "cohesion", scientists have focused on different aspects.

The first large-scale researches of this subject had been made in the 40s of XX century in the United States by Leon Festinger, who defined the group cohesion as the sum of all forces that act on members of the group in order to all these members remain in it. It means that the force is a charm for a person or group or a satisfaction to be a member of this group [5, 164].

Framework research Festinger invented the theory of "dynamic field" by Kurt Lewin, he regarded the cohesion as the total field strength that force the members to remain in the group [6, 30].

D. Cartwright paid more attention to the study of the motivational basis of the attraction of the group. He considered the group cohesion - "as a result of forces or motives that encourage individuals to preserve membership in this particular group". [4, 91].

From the point of view of the author, the attractiveness of the group depends on the ability to meet the basic needs of its members among them: need for security, recognition, compensation and spiritual values [4].

Founder sociometry John Moreno tied cohesion with a high level of interpersonal relations. That is a large number of available of choosing each other [7, 363].

The scientists had studied the phenomenon of group cohesion in terms of active approach and value-orientation unity.

A. G. Kirpichik defined value-orientation unity as a high degree of coordination of positions, attitudes, opinions, judgments or actions of the members of the group in respect of matters directly associated with its objectives and tasks [2, 26].

A. V. Petrovsky defined cohesion from the perspective of value-oriented unity as a characteristic of its system links. It shows the degree of resemblance assessments attitudes and positions towards the objects (people, tasks, ideas, events), which are the most significant for group [3, 54-55].

G. M. Andreeva said that the group cohesion is a high degree of development of the group in which all group members share the goals of group activities and the values are associated with this activity [1, 270].

Thus, group cohesion is an integral feature of interpersonal relationships in the team, the psychological result of group processed with common activities includes the presence of mutual sympathy between group members, attractiveness and usefulness of its members, the unity assessments, attitudes and positions of the group to certain objects, ideas and events that are most important for the group as a whole.

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