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ODD MAN OUT

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The whole history of the society development is the aggregate of historically established forms of joint activity of people. The personality formation is possible only in the conditions of communication and interaction with other people parents, teachers, the closest social environment. Social group (community) is a real, empirically measurable set of people, which is characterized by integrity and is an independent subject of social and historical actions. [1, 136] The social groups and their types and forms are distinguished by extraordinary diversity. So, they can vary in the duration of their existence, the degree of communication between the participants and a quantitative composition. The group sizes depend on the activity. Joining the group is motivated by the hope of finding the satisfaction of personal requests in it. A small group, in contrast to the large one, satisfies the greatest number of vital human needs. The interaction in the group is stable only when it is accompanied by reciprocal reinforcement of the participating people. The group gives everyone the maximum available benefits, because it is a merger of equal use to each other individuals. Each of them receives from staying in this group more benefits than any other. The importance of the quantitative composition of social groups has been challenged.

A small group takes many forms, but there are only two original forms: a dyad and a triad. A dyad, or a group consisting of two people (such as lovers or two best friends), has some unique features. It is very fragile and is destroyed if one member withdraws from the group. The members of the dyad should maintain a constant relationship among each other, otherwise their community will cease its existence. The members of larger groups know that the group will remain in the case of their leav-

ing. Being fragile by its nature, a dyad calls for greater, orderly, and positive interaction among its members than any other group type. At the same time it creates the conditions for deeper emotional satisfaction than any other group does. When the third person joins two people, a triad is formed, it usually cause some difficult relationship. Sooner or later there will be a rapprochement between two members of the group and the exclusion of the third one. [3, 184] “Two is a company; three is a crowds” is understanding that the third member of the group is not wanted. From the point of view of the German sociologist of the XIX century Georg Simmel, who had a great influence on the groups study, the third member of the group can play one of the following roles: an unhelpful mediator, an opportunist who uses others for his own interests, and a tactician, following the principle of “divide-and-conquer”. [2, 213] For example, the first child in the family can strengthen the bonds that unite parents, becoming the object of their common love. However, the advent of a child may contribute to the separation of parents and cause of jealousy and conflict between them. If parents do not get along with each other, the child may be on the side of one of them.

The survey among the students of the 1-2 courses of the KuzSTU showed that in each study group a dyad is dominated, it is more persistent and stable, the work of such groups within the different disciplines is more successful than in the triad. Thus, the third person is superfluous. However, it cannot be denied that a triad is more versatile, each member of the group, keeping in touch with the other two persons, can satisfy his/her needs (interests) in the personal and intellectual development. This interaction can be illustrated by the example of the formation of the water molecules structure. “To the oxygen atom joined by two hydrogen atoms are joint to the oxygen atom but they are not connected. If linking occurs between all the elements the system is destroyed.”

Projecting this idea to the macrocosm of human relationships, we can say that in the triad the balance of the relationship is constantly being destroyed. Here is a very high potential for power struggles, unplanned associations, and general instability. The managers, as a rule, are recommended to avoid using the triads, especially when the tasks result in the need for frequent interaction between employees, creating the possibility to exert pressure on each other. In the context of the confrontation and the struggle for leadership these challenges can't be solved.

Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that in a society there are dyads and tri-

ads. However, dyads have a longer lifetime. As for productivity – odd man out.

References:

1. Краткий социологический словарь; Москва, 1989. – 209 стр.
2. Individuality and Social Forms: Selected Writings - Simmel G.; Chicago, 1971. – 395 p.
3. Sociology – Smelser N.; Prentice Hall, New-Jersey, 1988. – 841 p.