Individualism Versus Group Cognition

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This debate possesses various dimensions but from the knowledge acquired from the course material in multiple modules (Saad, Cleveland& Ho, 2015). The concept of individualism has to do with personal thinking which is not influenced by another party rather than one individual. The debate has been whether the leadership based on individualism thinking is better than the one based on group thinking. Also, the question arises as to whether the individual based or group based leadership is the best for organizational governance. In the process of choosing a topic in this case, the essential thing to bear in mind is how prototypicality links to the groupthink portent (Triandis, 2018). Groupthink happens when groups endeavor for harmony, and this frequently occurs when members of the group are very like, and when the leader of the group is charismatic and compelling. One must consider the ultimate upturned variety of this debate-collectivism versus individualism-when articulating options, even though information linked to this will have to be created into the leadership realm. The reason why I chose this debate is that individualism relates itself with setting and decision of goals without the interest of others as well as their mindsets welfares, and capabilities, group cognition asserts that it is the fundamental determinant and unit in societies operations (Ng &Lucianetti, 2016). This is the primary inspiration and reason behind my choice of the topic. Historically, this debate is crucial as it has provided a foundation for many other debates revolving around collectivism versus individualism. Many issues in the community have been based on this topic and thus its importance.

The distinct groups in this debate include those who support individualism versus the side that promotes group cognition (Oyserman, 2016). In my case, the position selected is individualism thinking. The issue that needs to be contemplated is the question on the position of individualism in societies. As the researchers report, persons who act individually appear stronger and are superior on whatever undertakings they have whereas those people who rely on group decisions in order to act can barely survive in the event that they are left on their own to accomplish various tasks (Stahl, 2016). Their failure may be attributed to their dependence on groupthink. It is essential to understand that corporate behavior and interpersonal correlations are vital in understanding and determining it. Every position on this debate is sustainable; this is following the fact that group cognition has been used in the past by a good number of nations to achieve big goals. The leader's responsibilities of leaders are practical since they play a significant role in leading others. Without leaders, it is apparent that most of the set goals cannot be achieved.

In this case, I will defend individualism. Individualism is perfect for individuals; it permits individuals to be free and communicate their self-worth, fabricates their ow ideas, thoughts, and actions without being repressed by the government. In all realism, individuals wish to earn what they merit; on the other hand, group cognition opposes to this idea (Triandis, 2018). Individualism is the ethical stand that portrays the concept that an individual possesses inherent rights and values that cannot be denied, a supreme declaration of this phrase is found in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The individualist concept is humanist; this is because it trusts that the actual actuality of reason and conscience will assist individuals to drive society forward. The human custom is to brand the world, or your life, a better environment, even though people take the wrong path while doing it.

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