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**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF NEGROS ORIENTAL
REGION VII**

Kagawasan Ave., Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental

# Understanding Culture, Society and Politics
## Quarter 3 – Module 6: Social Organization



ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY MODE

**ADM**

# Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home.  Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts.  Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests.  And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.

# What I Need to Know

MELC:

**Analyze the forms and functions of social organizations**

At the end of the module, you should be able to:

K: Define social organizations;
S: Classify and differentiate the types of social groups;
   a. Primary groups and secondary groups
   b. In-group and out-group
A: Appreciate and treasure all types of social group

Social organizations happen in everyday life. Many people belong to various social structures—institutional and informal. These include clubs, professional organizations, and religious institutions.

To have a sense of identity with the social organization, being closer to one another helps build a sense of community. While organizations link many like-minded people, it can also cause a separation with others not in their organization due to the differences in thought. Social organizations are structured to where there is a hierarchical system. A hierarchical structure in social group influences the way a group is structured and how likely it is that the group remains together.

This module is centered on the social organizations to which you and I belong. As a Senior High School student, this is probably one of the most aspired experience because of our great need for the sense of belongingness. All of us feel the need to be accepted because millennials today prefer to have a common bond with others. Hence, it is important for you to learn important facts about social organization.

# What I Know

**Direction:** Read each item carefully and use your notebook to write your answers.
1.  It is created by individuals to foster a more direct relationship in secondary group setting.
    A. Social Mobility  B. Social Science     C. Social Organization          D. Role

2.  These are the direct sources of an individual's social skills and knowledge.
    A. Status          B. Primary group     C. Socialization                D. Social

3.  Are more formed in context as the relationships and interactions in them are limited to a particular role that an individual play within the group.

A. Out groups      B. Reference group      C. In group      D. Secondary group

4. It is the social group in which an individual directly affiliates and expresses loyalty to.
   A. Small group      B. Social aggregate      C. Social network      D. In group

5. The group that an individual is not part of negative attributes are usually associated with individuals who are part of this group.
   A. Nature      B. Out group      C. Sanctions      D. Enculturation

6. Is the individuals gather in the same place but are neither interacting nor sharing similar characteristics.
   A. Social aggregate      B. Social networks      C. In group      D. Out group

7. It consists of individuals who have dyadic relationships that are interacting with other relationships within a structure.
   A. Small group      B. Social networks      C. Reference group      D. Nurture

8. It is the behavior of an individual that can be shape by the set of behavior and beliefs of a group that such an individual considers as ideal.
   A. Primary groups      B. Small group      C. Reference group      D. Nature

9. It is the type and extent of human interaction depends on the size of the group that they belong in.
   A. Small group      B. Deviance      C. Rational choice      D. Status

10. What do you call the most cohesive and directly interacting small group?
    A. Dyad      B. Bonds      C. Empathy      D. Conformity

# *What's In*

As the pandemic continues, DEPED is driven to continuously use the SLM's as an appropriate solution and mitigating measures to ensure that education will not be hampered. Since face-to-face classes are strictly prohibited due to COVID-19 and to ensure everyone will not be infected by the virus, learners continued to learn at home using the modular distance learning modality.

Create a weekly schedule on how you manage your time to be able to accomplish the task being asked in the SLM's and prompt enough to follow religiously in the retrieval/distribution of learning modules.

| TIME | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00-9:00 | | | | | |
| 9:00-10:00 | | | | | |
| 10:00-11:00 | | | | | |
| 11:00-12:00 | | | | | |
| 1:00-2:00 | | | | | |
| 2:00-3:00 | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00-4:00 | | | | | |
| 4:00-5:00 | | | | | |

## What's New

Direction: Make your personal "Family Tree." Describe the role of each member in the family then write it in your notebook.

What have you notice in the family tree you created? Can you consider this as an example of social organization? Why?

## What is It

### Social Groups

A social group is consisting of two or more people who interact with one another and who recognize themselves as a distinct social unit. The definition is simple enough, but it has significant implications. Frequent interaction leads people to share values and beliefs. This similarity and the interaction cause them to identify with one another. Identification and attachment, in turn, stimulate more frequent and intense interaction.

Each group maintains solidarity with all to other groups and other types of social systems. Groups are among the most stable and enduring of social units. They are important both to their members and to the society at large.

Through encouraging regular and predictable behavior, groups form the foundation upon which society rests. Thus, a family, a village, a political party a trade union is all social groups. These, it should be noted are different from social classes, status groups or crowds, which not only lack structure but whose members are less aware or even unaware of the existence of the group. These have been called quasi-groups or groupings. Nevertheless, the distinction between social groups and quasi-groups is fluid and variable since quasi-groups very often give rise to social groups, as for example, social classes give rise to political parties.

### Social Aggregate

A social aggregate is a collection of people who are in the same place at the same time, but who otherwise do not necessarily have anything in common, and who may not interact with each other.

A social aggregate is different from a social group, which refers to two or more people who interact regularly and who have things in common, like a romantic couple, a family, friends, classmates, or co-workers, among others. A social aggregate is also different from a social category, which refers to a group of people defined by a shared social characteristic, like gender, race, ethnicity, nationality, age, class, etc.

Every day we become part of social aggregates, like when we walk down a crowded sidewalk, eat in a restaurant, ride public transit with other passengers, and shop in stores. The only thing that binds them together is physical proximity.

A **social category** is a collection of people that have certain characteristics or traits in common, but they tend not to interact with each other on a regular basis. For example, teenagers is a social category because they are all within a particular age range and share certain characteristics.

**Factors that influence Groups**
- Motivational base shared by individual
- Size of group
- Type of group goals
- Kind of group cohesion

**Social Organization**- is a process of bringing order and significance into human social life. It has its roots in social interaction.

According to McGee (1977:132) there are certain identifying characteristics of social organizations:
- Differentiation in statuses and roles on the basis of sex, age and ability which may be observed in the activities of different types of people.
- Recurrent connection between sets of activities and the repeated tendency for one type of social activity to follow regularly after another.
- A system of norms and values govern the social activities.
- Control: some person controls the behavior of others, and a system of sanctions maintain orderly behavior.
- Repeated activities and behavior.

**Social structure** is the organized set of social institutions and patterns of institutionalized relationships that together compose society. Social structure is both a product of social interaction, and directly determines it. Social structures are not immediately visible to the untrained observer, however they are always present and affect all dimensions of human experience in society. It also refers to independent network of roles and the hierarchy of statuses which define the reciprocal expectations and the power arrangement of the members of the social unit guided by norms.

## Primary and Secondary Groups

Primary Group- is a small, intimate and less specialized group whose members engage in face-to- face and emotion based interactions over extended period of time. (Family, close friends, work-related peers, class mates and church groups).

Secondary Groups are larger. Less intimate and more specialized groups where members engage in an impersonal and objective-oriented relationship for a limited time. (Example: employees treat their colleagues as secondary group since they know that they need to cooperate with one another to achieve a certain goal.)

## In-groups and Out-groups

A self-categorization theory – it proposes that people's appreciation of their group membership is influenced by their perception towards people who are not members of their group.

An **in-group** is a group to which one belongs and with which one feels a sense of identity. An **out-group** is a group to which one does not belong and to which he or she may feel a sense of competitiveness or hostility.

### Reference Group

A group to which an individual compares himself or herself. Such group strongly influence an individual's behavior and social attitude. It is considered a source of role models since the individual uses it as a standard for self-assessment.

### Network

Refers to the structure of relationships between social actors or groups. These are interconnections, ties, linkages between people, their groups, and the larger social institutions to which they all belong to. Modern societies feature more expansive, diverse and overlapping social networks than primitive ones.

# *What's More*

Direction: Answer the following questions truthfully. Write your answers in your notebook.

A. Direction: From among the many groups that you have joined either past or present, choose one that inspired you most. Describe the group in column A, then enumerate the significant as well as the painful memories that the group experienced in column B.

| A.  The Group | B.   Its lasting impact on me as a person |
|---|---|
|  |  |

# *What I Have Learned*

I have learned that _____.

I have realized that _____.

I will apply _____.

## *What I Can Do*

Create a classroom SOCIOGRAM of your previous classmates or it could be your circle of friends. In a sociogram, you can connect the names including yourself using symbols/emoticon icons to represent feelings and emotions that symbolizes the kind of relationship that you have with them.  Craft a unique and attractive sociogram that can be easily understood.

Example: Julu ⭐ Bida    (why star?) Because Julu and Bida are best friend

## *Answer Key*

### References

Alejandria-Gonzales, Maria Carinnes P. and Custodio, Henry M. 2016. *DIWA Senior High School Series: Understanding Culture, Society and Politics.* DIWA Learning Systems Incorporated.

**For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:**

Department of Education – Schools Division of Negros Oriental
Kagawasan, Avenue, Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental

Tel #: (035) 225 2376 / 541 1117
Email Address: negros.oriental@deped.gov.ph
Website: lrmds.depednodis.net