Subject: Social Studies

class: JSS1

Term: First Term

Week 7

Topic: Secondary Social Group

#### **Subtopics:**

i. Types of Secondary Social Groups

ii. Structure

iii. Roles and Responsibilities of Members

# **©** Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- 1. Define a secondary social group.
- 2. Mention the types of secondary social groups.
- 3. Describe the structure of a typical secondary group.
- 4. Explain the roles and responsibilities of members in secondary groups.

# I. Meaning of Secondary Social Group

A **secondary social group** is a larger and more impersonal group in which relationships are more formal and based on specific roles or goals. Unlike the close and personal ties in primary groups (like family), secondary groups are formed for specific purposes such as education, work, religion, or politics.

Examples include schools, churches, clubs, political parties, labor unions, and government agencies.

# II. Types of Secondary Social Groups

- 1. **School Groups** teachers, students, school administrators.
- 2. **Religious Groups** churches, mosques, fellowships.

- 3. **Economic Groups** trade unions, market associations.
- 4. **Political Groups** political parties and campaign teams.
- 5. **Social Clubs** youth clubs, sports clubs, voluntary organizations.

#### III. Structure of Secondary Social Groups

Most secondary groups have a formal structure, including:

- Leaders/Executives (President, Chairperson, Pastor, etc.)
- Members (General participants of the group)
- Constitution/Rules guiding behavior
- **Objectives/Purposes** (e.g., learning, worship, recreation)

#### **IV.** Roles and Responsibilities of Members

Members Roles & Responsibilities

**Leaders** Guide the group, organize meetings, ensure goals are met

**Members** Participate actively, obey rules, support group activities

All Members Promote unity, discipline, and respect within the group