Senior High School

Understanding Culture Society and Politics

Quarter 1 – Module 6: Social Organizations

ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY MODE

ADM

Understanding Culture Society and Politics
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 2 – Module 9: Concept, Characteristics and Forms of Stratification Systems
First Edition, 2020

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Understanding Culture Society and Politics

Quarter 1 – Module 6:
Social Organizations

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the <u>Understanding Culture, Society and Politics Grade 11/12</u> Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on <u>Social Organizations.</u>

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:

> ### Notes to the Teacher
> This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

For the learner:

Welcome to the Understanding Culture Society and Politics Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Social Organizations.

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:

	What I Need to Know	This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.
	What I Know	This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.
	What's In	This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.
	What's New	In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways such as a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.
	What is It	This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.
	What's More	This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.
	What I Have Learned	This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.
	What I Can Do	This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.
	Assessment	This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.
	Additional Activities	In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned. This also tends retention of learned concepts.

| ***Answer Key*** | This contains answers to all activities in the module. |

At the end of this module you will also find:

| ***References*** | This is a list of all sources used in developing this module. |

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!

What I Need to Know

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you master the nature of Understanding Culture, Society and Politics. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

The module is about examining the concept, characteristics and forms of social stratification using sociological perspective. (MELC week 9)

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Define the concept of social groups
2. Identify the characteristics and forms of social groups.
3. Share examples of primary, secondary, in, out, reference group and networks based on real life situation.
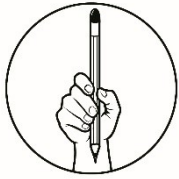
What I Know

Multiple Choice. Read each item carefully and encircle your correct answer.

1. Typically, this refers to a small social group which members share close, personal and enduring relationships:

   A. Primary Group
   B. Secondary Group
   C. Out Group
   D. Networking Group

2. We observed various grouping of people with certain degree of relationship. This can be a small or large, mostly impersonal and usually short-term.

   A. Out Group
   B. Primary Group
   C. Secondary Group
   D. Social Group

3. Social groups manifest different affinity of social relation. Which of the following is an example of a primary group?

   A. No identity
   B. Fraternity groups
   C. Childhood groups
   D. Short term relationship with the community

4. In the society, we observed that people are group in certain particular manner. Which of the following is an example of a secondary group?

   A. bikers
   B. project group
   C. clan of Juan Dela Cruz
   D. childhood friends of Juan Dela Cruz

5. People are group according to certain manner. Which group is identified with each other based on common interests?

   A. social group
   B. in- group
   C. reference group
   D. out-group

6. Because of certain characteristics of people, what groups in which individuals do not identify herself/himself

   A. reference group
   B. social group
   C. out-group
   D. in-group

7. Based on the kind of social relation, which of the following is an example of an in-group?

    A. Enemies
    B. Biker and Singer
    C. Members of a Dance troupe
    D. Knowing out-groups differences

8. In the course of social relation within social group, an out-group may later become part of your _____.

    A. In group
    B. Reference group
    C. Network Group
    D. Social Group

9. Based on the familiarity and similarity of people in a given group, what is a group to which we compare ourselves?

    A. Social Group
    B. In-group
    C. Reference Group
    D. Out Group

10. Given a person finds themselves in a particular group, what could be the other term for reference groups?

    A. In-group
    B. Out-group
    C. Social Group
    D. Identity Association Groups

11. Many of the social groups have shared various similarities in some particular way, which of the following is the true purpose of having a reference group?

    A. To win friends
    B. To serve as guide of our behavior
    C. To identify Cultural and behavioral Norms
    D. To evaluate the behavior and culture of the people

12. In the variety of social groups where people are getting into relationship, reference groups may be classified as _____.

    A. In-groups
    B. Out-Groups
    C. In-groups and Out Groups
    D. Primary and Secondary Groups

13. With different kinds of relation among social groups, these are sets of informal and formal social ties that link people to each other

    A. In-groups
    B. Network Groups
    C. Out Groups
    D. Reference Groups

14. Network as social group has various characteristics, the following are the true reason for forming networks EXCEPT:

A. Personal
B. Economic
C. Socio-Cultural
D. Environmental

15. In various social manifestation of network as a social group, below are examples of networks EXCEPT:

A. Letters
B. Postcards
C. Facebook
D. Instagram

What's In

Complete the letters of the word based from what the pictures are implied.
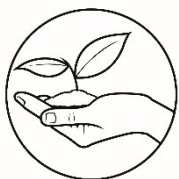
1. **F_ _ _ l_**

2. **F _ _ _n _s**

3. **C _a_ _m_ _ _ s**

4. **N _ _ W _ _ _s**

5. **O _ g _n _ z _ t _ _ n**

What's New

Complete the sentence below based on the previous activity:

1. The words that I formed were _____
and _____.

2. I can relate to the picture/s above because
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

From this part, we are about to look into various social organizations in our society.

What is It

In this part of your journey, we provided something for you to read to deepen your understanding about the topic. Please do it with comprehension to discover knowledge that will help you out in dealing with the next phase of your quest.

CONCEPT OF SOCIAL GROUPS

Everyone belongs to a group; your race, gender, favorite sports team, your college, even the place where you were born were all examples of groups. Sometimes groupings are determined by factors related to who we are (sex, age, race/ethnicity) but in many other cases, they arrive in a somewhat arbitrary fashion. In school, you would likely associate with classmates who share the same interests as you do like having a common hobby or sports affiliation or even fashion sense or even love of a certain type of music.

What is a Group?

A group is composed of two or more persons interacting with each other and guided by a set of norms. It is also defined as specified number of individuals where each recognizes members as distinct from non-members.

Basic Classifications of Social Groups

1. Primary Groups

Primary groups are marked by concern for one another, shared activities and culture, and long periods of time spent together. They are influential in developing an individual's personal identity. The goal of primary groups is actually the relationships themselves rather than achieving some other purpose. The examples of a primary group but not limited to be your family and childhood and close friends.

The concept of the primary group was introduced by Charles Cooley in his book, Social Organization: A Study of the Larger Mind. (Contreras, Antonio P. et al. "Social Groups". Understanding Culture, Society and Politics. Quezon City: Phoenix Publishing House, Inc. 2016)

Sample Groups: Family, Play group, Village/Neighborhood, Work-team

2. Secondary Groups

Secondary relationships involve weak emotional ties and little personal knowledge of one another. In contrast to primary groups, secondary groups don't have the goal of maintaining and developing the relationships themselves. These groups are based on usual or habitual interests or affairs. It includes groups in which one exchanges explicit commodities, such as labor for wages, services for payments, and such.

Sample Groups: Nation, Church Hierarchy, Professional Association, Corporation, University classes, Athletic teams, and groups of coworkers.

3. In-group

Belonging to the same group as others who share the same common bond and interests who are more likely to understand each other refers to an in-group. Sample Groups: Sports team, Unions and Sororities

4. Out-group

Those who do not belong to the in-group are part of the out-group, which exist in the perceptions of the in group members and takes on social reality as a result of behavior by in-group members who use the out group as a negative point of reference.
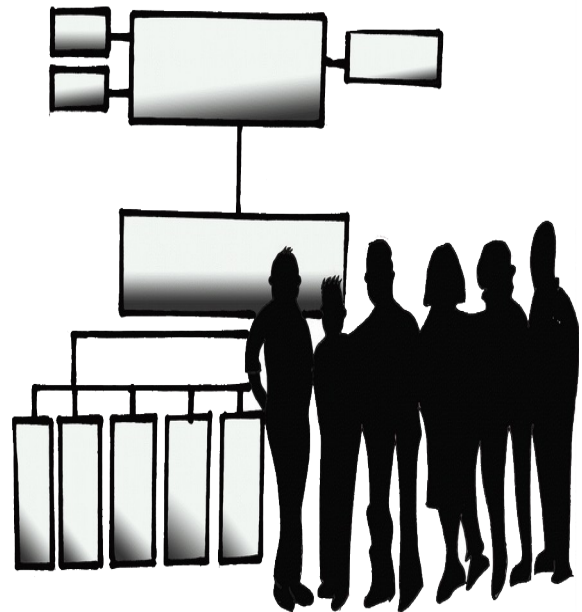
5. Reference Groups

A reference group is a collection of people that we use as a standard of comparison for ourselves regardless of whether we are part of that group. We rely on reference groups to understand social norms, which then shape our values, ideas, behavior, and appearance. This means that we also use them to evaluate the relative worth, desirability, or appropriateness of these things.
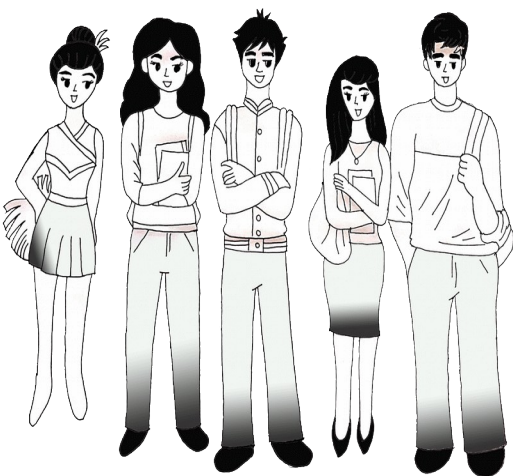
By looking to reference groups--be they those of race, class, gender, sexuality, religion, region, ethnicity, age, or localized groups defined by neighborhood or school, among others-- we see norms and dominant values, and we choose to either embrace and reproduce them in our own thoughts, behavior, and interactions with others; or, we reject and refute them by thinking and acting in ways that break from them. Sample of these groups are parents, siblings, teachers, peers, associates and friends.

6. Network

A network is a collection of people tied together by a specific pattern of connections. They can be characterized by the number of people involved, as in the dyad (by twos) and triad (by threes), but also in terms of their structures (who is connected to whom) and functions (what flows across ties). Networks indeed, are able to do more things and different things than individuals acting on their own could. Networks have this effect, regardless of the content of the connections or persons involved.
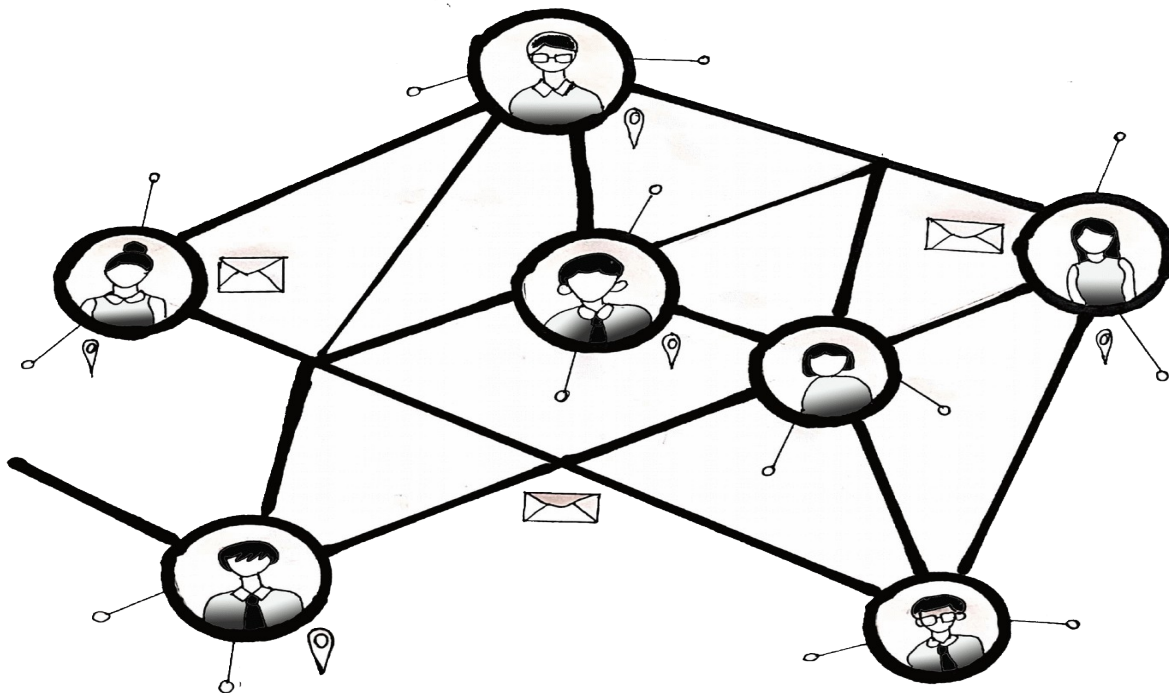
Nowadays, the giving of information and establishing of connections and various relationships can be done through social networking sites. In this manner, it is easier to form connections, relationships and linkages. Example: Family Members, Friends, Work Colleagues, Classmates

There is another strong example of a network that has boomed since the beginning of the 21st century. Since 1979, electronic forms of social networking have boomed, starting with CompuServe and MySpace, and moving to other networking applications such as Facebook, Snapchat, Twitter, and Instagram.
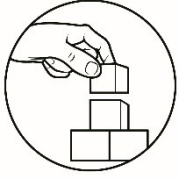
What's More

Directions: Answer the following questions and write it on the space provided below:

1. Pretend that you belong to a particular in-group in your class. You noticed that one classmate from your class does not belong to any group. What would you do? Would you invite him to join your in-group? Why? Why not?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2. The Sangguniang Kabataan of your barangay approached your group in school to help them in the feeding program of the community. They also asked the help of the other groups from your school. What would you do to help the SK officials? Would you ask the out-groups to join you? How?

_____
_____
_____
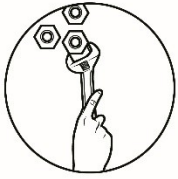_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

What I Have Learned

Directions: Differentiate the following classifications of groups by citing their characteristics and examples.

Primary Group	
Characteristics	*Examples*
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

Secondary Group	
Characteristics	*Examples*
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

In-Group	
Characteristics	*Examples*
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

Out-Group	
Characteristics	*Examples*
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

What I Can Do

Directions: Answer the following questions comprehensively.

Question: Think of a group that you belong to. How does this group influence you as a student?

Answer: The group that I belong to is my _____.

They influence me as a student by _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

I influence them by _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

They help me fulfill my ambitions in life by _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Assessment

Multiple Choice. Read each items carefully. Write your answer in a paper.

1. In your everyday life in school or in your neighbourhood, your kabarkada is an example of:

   A. In-group
   B. Primary Group
   C. Secondary Group
   D. Out-Group

2. Typically a small social group whose members share close, personal and enduring relationships.

   A. Out-Group
   B. Primary group
   C. Secondary group
   D. Networking group

3. Among different kinds of social groups in our society, this can be small or large, mostly impersonal and usually short-term.

   A. Out-group
   B. Social Group
   C. Primary Group
   D. Secondary Group

4. In various manifestation of characteristics of social group, below are examples of out-groups EXCEPT:

   A. Gays and lesbians
   B. Urban and City groups
   C. Network and Social Group
   D. Classmates sharing the same likes and dislikes

16. In the course of social relation within social group, an out-group may later become part of your _____.

   A. In-group
   B. Reference Group
   C. Network Group
   D. Social Group

5. Every social group manifests specific sets of characteristics, which of the following is NOT a characteristic of members in an ingroup?

    A. a sense of "we" rather than "I"
    B. a feeling of unity
    C. similar likes/dislikes
    D. knowing out-group's differences

6. Based on the kind of social relation, which of the following is an example of an in-group?

    A. enemies
    B. a biker and a singer
    C. members of a dance troupe
    D. knowing out-group's differences

7. Nowadays technology-based social group has been already part of everyone's daily life. As such, social networking sites is considered as are powerful _____tools

    A. Communication
    B. Laboratory
    C. Man-made
    D. Technological

8. These are sets of informal and formal social ties that link people to each other.

    A. In-groups
    B. Networks
    C. Out-groups
    D. Reference groups

9. Network is a highly influenced the lives of the people. Which of the following is the true reason for forming networks:

    A. Personal
    B. Economic
    C. Socio-Cultural
    D. Environmental

10. Network links people among themselves in various ways. Which words below pertains to an example of networks:

    A. Letters
    B. Postcards
    C. Facebook
    D. Instagram

11. In effective social relation, network plays a crucial role. Establishing a network is important because

   A. It reduces the work of the Individual
   B. It is less expensive
   C. It is fun
   D. It is safe

12. In the society, we observed that people are group in certain particular manner. Which of the following is an example of a secondary group?

   A. Bikers
   B. Project Groups
   C. Clan
   D. Childhood Friends

13. People are group according to certain manner. Which group is identified with each other based on common interests?

   A. Social Group
   B. In-group
   C. Reference Group
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14. In any given society, we observed various grouping of people with certain degree of relationship. This can be a small or large, mostly impersonal and usually short-term.

   A. Out Group
   B. Primary Group
   C. Social Group
   D. Secondary Group

15. Many of the social groups have shared various similarities in some particular way, which of the following is the true purpose of having a reference group?

   A. To win friends
   B. To serve as guide of our behavior
   C. To identify Cultural and behavioral Norms
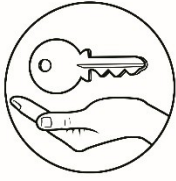   D. To evaluate the behavior and culture of the people

Additional Activities

Instruction: Answer the following questions on the space provided below:

1. How does technology change your primary groups and secondary groups? Do you have more and separate primary groups brought about by online connectivity?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2. Compare two clubs or student organizations in your school in terms of leadership, membership and activities? How do group goals influence participants? Do they belong to in-groups or created out-groups? Justify.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

References

Contreras, Antonio P. et al. *"Social Groups". Understanding Culture, Society and Politics.* Quezon City: Phoenix Publishing House, Inc. 2016

Lanuza, G M., and Raymundo, S S., 2016. *Understanding Culture, Society, and Politics.* First edition. Manila. Rex Book Store Inc. (RBSI)

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