



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING

SARAVANAMPATTI, COIMBATORE-35

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

COURSE NAME : BSC (NURSING) I YEAR

SUBJECT : APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

UNIT II: SOCIAL STRUCTURE

TOPIC : SOCIAL GROUPS



INTRODUCTION



- Social groups play a major role in the functioning of the society
- The people has preferences and interest towards the groups norms and then get aligned to the groups.
- Also there are few groups that is not by choice
- Based on various criterias the groups are categorized



SOCIAL GROUP



- DEFINITION
- When two or more individuals come together and influence one another , they may be called as a social group.
- -William ogburn



TYPES OF SOCIAL GROUPS

- On basis of contact
- On basis of identification
- On the basis of rules and regulations
- On the basis of structure
- On the basis of relation to society

ON BASIS OF CONTACT -PRIMARY

- PRIMARY GROUP
- face to face interaction is there
- Frequent interaction between members
- Too personal, intense and intimate relationship
- Sense of WE-Feeling
- Possess similar attributes – language, religion
- Physical proximity
- Smaller size





ON BASIS OF CONTACT -SECONDARY



- Relations secondary to primary group
- Less face to face interaction
- Less frequent interaction
- Impersonal and secondary relations
- Have specific aim or interest
- Less physical proximity
- Larger in size





ON BASIS OF IDENTIFICATION- IN GROUP



- A group , to which we directly belong is called in-group
- it can be own family
- Tribe,
- Occupation
- Games
- Geographical community
- Students, etc
- Has Sense of WE- FEELING



ON BASIS OF IDENTIFICATION- OUT GROUP

- A group to which we do not belong is called out group
- It can be any group of others
- There is a sense of THEY-FEELING





ON BASIS OF RULES- FORMAL GROUP



- Has well defined rules
- Those who fulfill the rules and regulations can join and engage in the group activities
- If violation occurs membership will be cancelled
- Eg- banks, hospitals, institutions, official associations





ON BASIS OF RULES- INFORMAL GROUP



- No prescribed rules and regulations
- Any person can join, participate and leave as they wish
- Play group, informal clubs and associations, street play viewers





ON THE BASIS OF STRUCTURE- INVOLUNTARY



- A group that an individual cannot join or leave by his or her own choice.
- Family group
- Sex-group
- Age -group





ON THE BASIS OF STRUCTURE- VOLUNTARY



- A group that an individual can join or leave by his or her own choice.
- A student in a college
- Member of an organization





ON THE BASIS OF STRUCTURE- DELEGATE



- Serves as representative of the larger number of people
- Members are elected by the people or nominated based on certain criteria
- Parliament
- Nation's delegate





BASED ON RELATIONS TO SOCIETY- UN SOCIAL



- It remains detached within a society
- They don't participate in the society
- Remains alone
- Criminals, Thieves





BASED ON RELATIONS TO SOCIETY- ANTI SOCIAL



- A group that acts against the interest of the society
- They may destroy public property and peace
- Intend to spread fear and aggression to pursue their aims
- Terrorists, criminals, student protest





BASED ON RELATIONS TO SOCIETY- PRO- SOCIAL



- They work for the betterment of the society
- Engage in activities for development, welfare and prosperity of the society
- All governmental and Non Governmental organizations are the examples





BASED ON RELATIONS TO SOCIETY- PSEUDO SOCIAL



- A group that participates in the society only for their own interest and gains
- They least bother about the interest of others and the betterment of the society





CONCLUSION



- The social groups are the powerful agencies in the society
- The entire population may fall under any of the above social groups
- Understanding the nature of the groups will foster knowledge about the attitude and response expected out of the group
- These groups are identified and the approach has to be modified based on the groups structure.



Thank

You