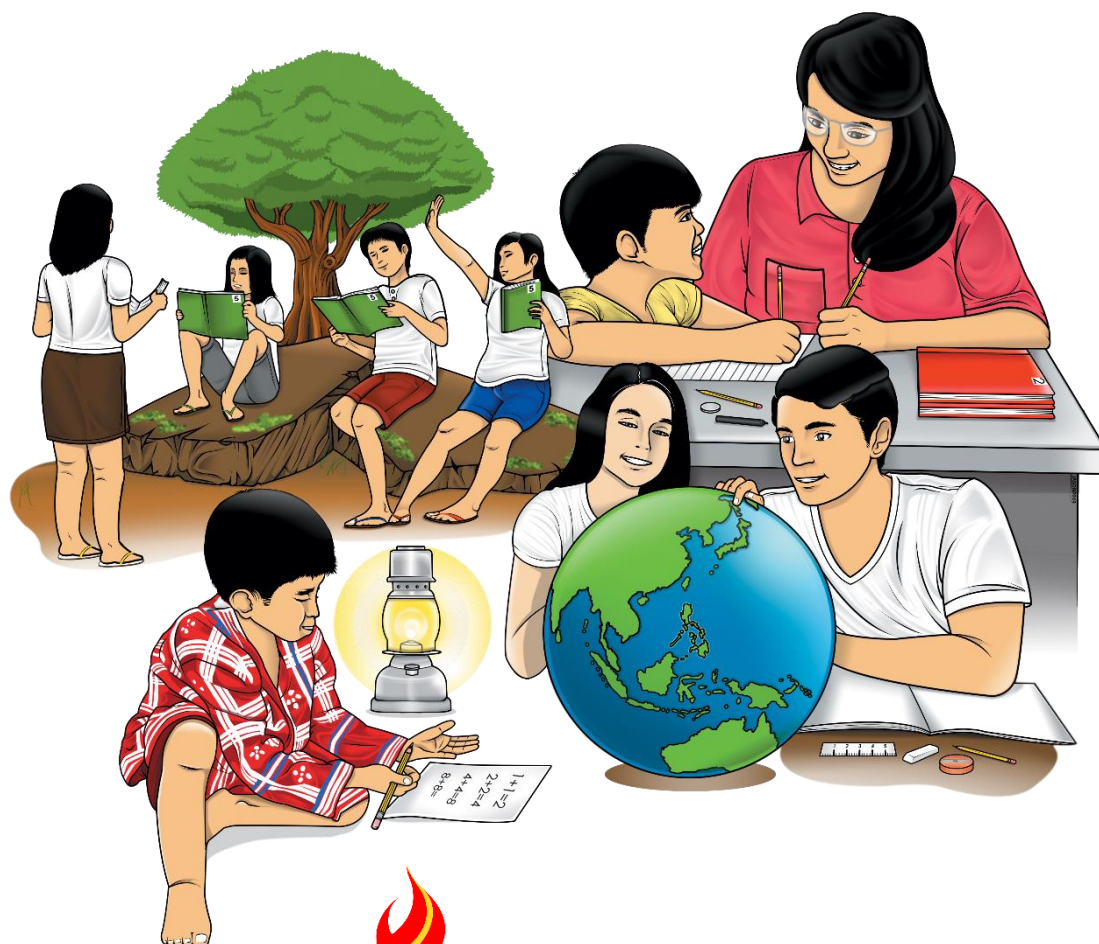


Senior High School

Understanding Culture, Society, and Politics

Quarter 1 – Module 6: How Society is Organized



**Understanding Culture, Society, and Politics – Senior High School
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 6 How Society is Organized
First Edition, 2020**

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Understanding Culture, Society, and Politics

**Quarter 1 – Module 6:
How Society is Organized**

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Understanding Culture, Society, and Politics Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on How Society is Organized.

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 _____ Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on how society is organized!

The hand is one of the most symbolized part of the human body. It is often used to depict skill, action, and purpose. Through our hands we may learn, create, and accomplish. Hence, the hand in this learning resource signifies that you as a learner is capable and empowered to successfully achieve the relevant competencies and skills at your own pace and time. Your academic success lies in your own hands!

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 into 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. Do not 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 to alternatively help the learners understand how society is organized by analyzing different aspects of social organization. Different terminologies will be introduced such as the distinction between primary and secondary groups, in-groups and out-groups, reference groups and networks. Social group is composed of two or more people who interact or socialize with one another, share similar interests, beliefs, and values.

Further, this topic will serve as an introduction to the discussion of cultural, social, and political institutions in the context of social norms and patterns of behaviour that relate to major social interests.

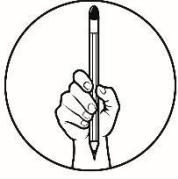
The module is about:

- How Society is Organized

After going through this module, you are expected to:

Analyze the forms and functions of social organizations

1. Define what a social group is.
2. Differentiate primary from secondary group.
3. Compare in-groups and out—groups.
4. Identify the two types of reference groups: and
5. Appreciate the importance of social networks.



What I Know

DIRECTIONS: Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following involves interaction among members who have an emotional investment or attachment in one another and in a situation?
A. In-group B. Out-group C. Primary D. Secondary

2. Performer, clerk, customer, and employee are examples of:
A. In-group B. Out-group C. Primary D. Secondary

3. Which of the following refers to a preference and affinity for one's in-group over the out-group or anyone viewed as outside the in-group?
A. In-group favoritism
B. Out-group favoritism
C. Primary favoritism
D. Secondary favoritism

4. Which of the following is defined as any behavior intended to harm another person because he or she is a member of an out-group?
A. Intergroup aggression
B. Out-group favoritism
C. Primary favoritism
D. Secondary favoritism

5. Which of the following group is composed of people we want to emulate?
A. Aggregate
B. In-group
C. Negative reference group
D. Positive reference group

6. Which of the following influences your norms, attitudes, and values through direct interaction?
A. Comparative reference group
B. Negative reference group
C. Normative reference group
D. Positive reference group

7. Which of the following groups is categorized as individuals whom you compare yourself against and may strive to be like?
- A. Comparative reference group
 - B. Negative reference group
 - C. Normative reference group
 - D. Positive reference group
8. Which of the following is known as a sociological concept for a set of social relations between network elements that interact, and which are individuals?
- A. In-group
 - B. Out-group
 - C. Primary
 - D. Social Network
9. It is different from a group, in the sense that people are temporarily together in a space, maybe even doing the same things, but do not identify them as belonging together.
- A. Aggregate
 - B. Group
 - C. Primary
 - D. Secondary
10. Passengers riding on a bus is an example of:
- A. Aggregate
 - B. Group
 - C. Primary
 - D. Secondary

Lesson 1

How Society Is Organized



What's In

Conformity refers to behaviour in accordance with socially accepted conventions or standards. Deviance, on the other hand, describes an action or behaviour that violates social norms. The table below presents some behaviors that illustrate conformity and deviance.

Direction: Identify whether the actions enumerated in the table below represent either conformity or deviance. Write the answers on the corresponding cell.

Acts	Answers
Group Acceptance	
Internalization	
Group think	

This activity will test the familiarity of the learners on the distinction between conformity and deviance. Remind them that it is not recorded. Kindly guide the learners in answering.



What's New

DIRECTIONS: List down your social groups according to their classification. Please refer to the format below.

<u>PRIMARY GROUP</u>	<u>SECONDARY GROUP</u>



What is It

What is a Social Group?

A social group is two or more people who identify with and engage with each other (Macionis 2012). As an individual, you may be a member of a religious group, an ethnic group, a working colleague group, a college class, a sports team, and so on. These are also referred to as social groups.

A social group is distinct from an aggregate, which consists of people who are temporarily grouped together in an area, perhaps even performing the same things, but do not consider themselves to be members of the same group. For example, being in a busy shop or waiting in line for a movie does not make you feel like you belong with the people doing the same thing. A category and a group are not the same thing. You may share comparable qualities, such as age or height, yet you may not interact or experience a feeling of belonging if you are in the same category as someone.

TYPES OF GROUPS ACCORDING TO INFLUENCE:

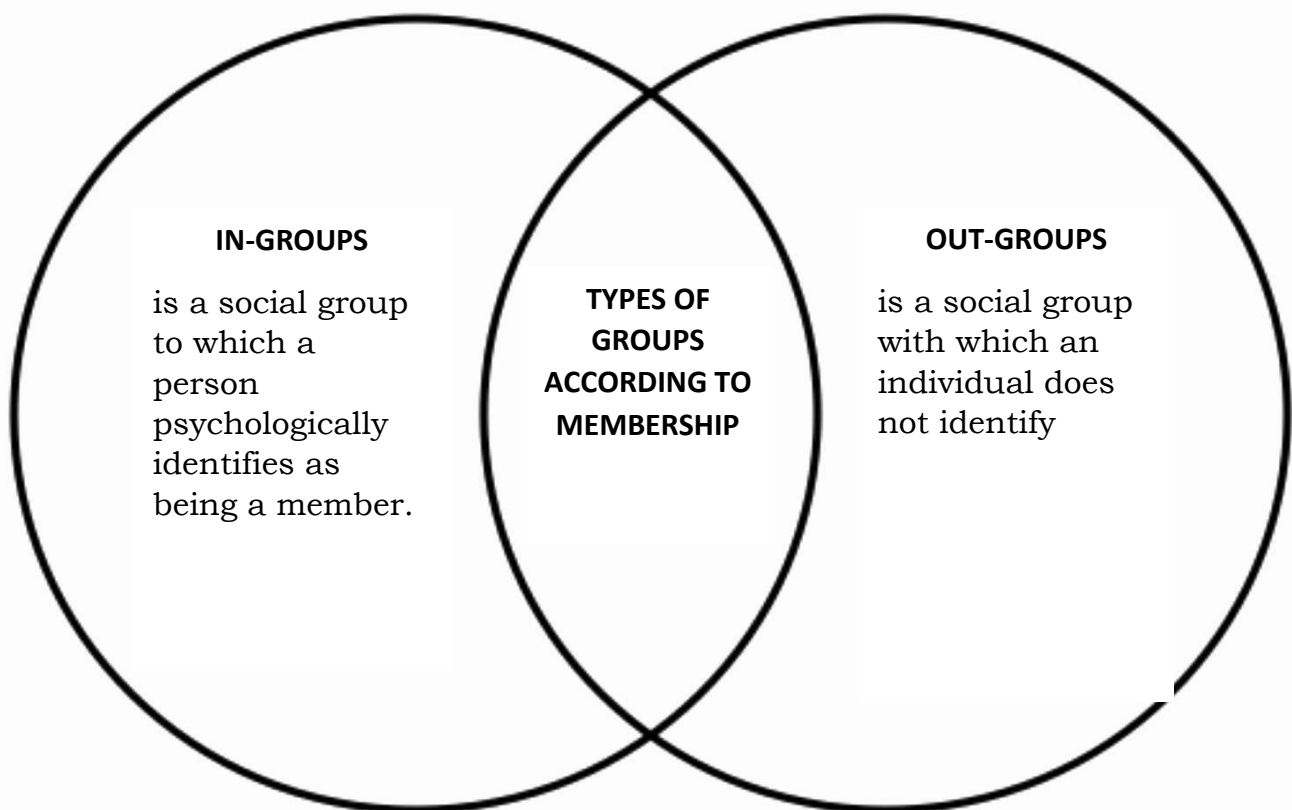
Primary and Secondary Groups

The difference between primary and secondary groups lies in the kinds of relationships their members have with one another.

Primary groups involve interaction among members who have an emotional investment or attachment in one another and a situation, who know one another

intimately and interact as total individuals rather than through specialized roles. They are smaller in number and occur over a long time. Examples of relationships under the primary group are between friends, husband and wife, parent and child, and teacher and pupil. On the other hand, sample groups under primary groups include playgroup, family, village/neighborhood, and work team.

Secondary groups usually have specific goals, are formally organized, and are impersonal. They tend to be larger than the primary group, and its members do not necessarily interact with all other members. Examples of relationships under the secondary group are between clerk and customer, announcer and listener, performer and spectator, and officer and subordinate. On the other hand, sample groups under the second group include nation, clerical hierarchy, professional association, and corporation.



Reference Groups

A reference group is a group or social category that an individual uses to help define beliefs, attitudes, and values and to guide behaviour. It is often a category we identify with, rather than a specific group we belong to. In addition, they provide a comparison against which people measure themselves and others.

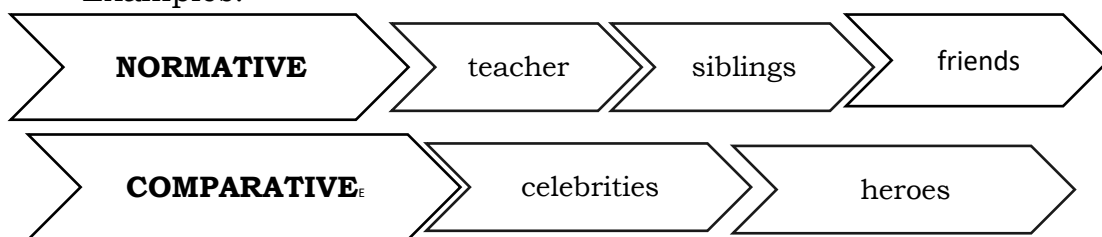
Positive reference groups are composed of people we want to emulate. Negative reference groups, on the other hand, provide a model we do not wish to follow.

Types of Reference Groups

A **normative reference group** influences your norms, attitudes, and values through direct interaction.

A **comparative reference group** is a group of individuals whom you compare yourself against and may strive to be like.

Examples:

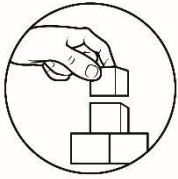


Social Network

A social network is a sociological concept that refers to the social relationships that exist between network parts and individuals. In an organization, network elements can include social groups or teams, organizational units, or entire organizations.

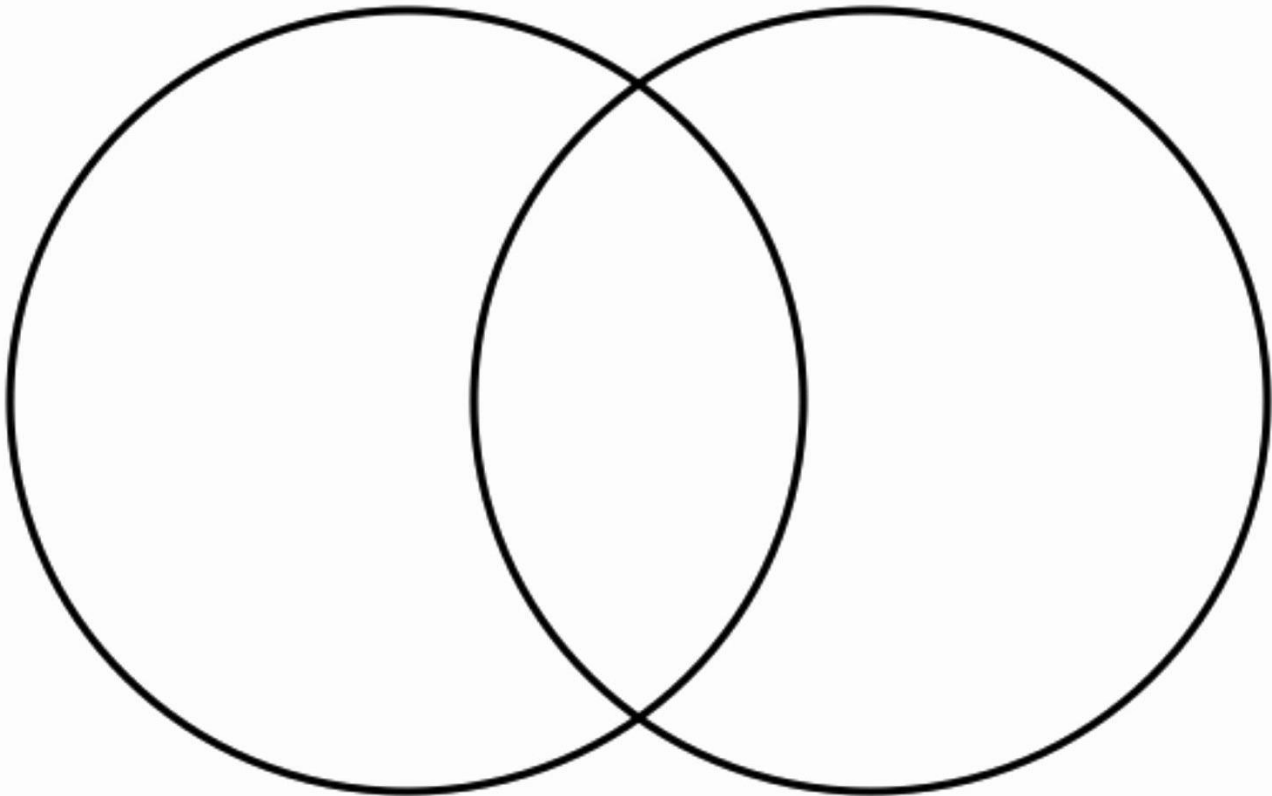
Social Network in practice:

All our functions at work and in private take place in some social networks. Every social network is about relations that include social interaction and social communication. We can easily describe, map, and analyze social networks through social network analysis and sociometry. The basic types of social networks in the organization are formal organizational structure, and informal organizational structure. The social network in the organization forms an informal organizational structure. Its influence on the events and decision-making in the organization is greater in less authoritative management styles and types of the organizations. Often in practice, the informal organizational structure is more influential on what is happening in the organization than the formal organizational structure.



What's More

A. DIRECTIONS: Differentiate primary from secondary group using Venn Diagram and answer the processing question below.

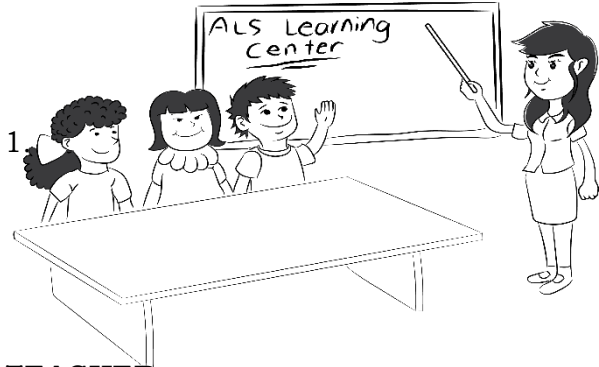


PROCESSING QUESTION:

1. Can society survive without groups? Explain your answer.

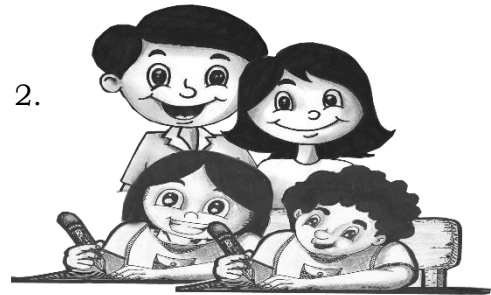
B. DIRECTIONS: Analyze the pictures and identify the correct type of reference group. Write your answer in the space provided.

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TEACHER

ANSWER:



FAMILY

ANSWER:



SIBLINGS AND FRIENDS

ANSWER:

4.



MEDICAL OFFICER

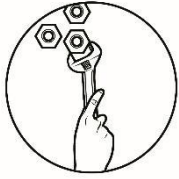
ANSWER:



What I Have Learned

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blanks with the correct answer to complete the statements.

1. Social _____ is a group in which we can feel like we belong.
2. Members in _____ groups interact with one another because they have an emotional investment in one another.
3. An _____ is a social group to which a person psychologically identifies as being a member.
4. _____ group is a social category that people use to help them define their ideas, attitudes, and values, as well as to influence their behavior.
5. Through direct connection, your _____ reference group shapes your norms, attitudes, and values. A comparative reference group is a group of people who you can compare yourself to and try to emulate.

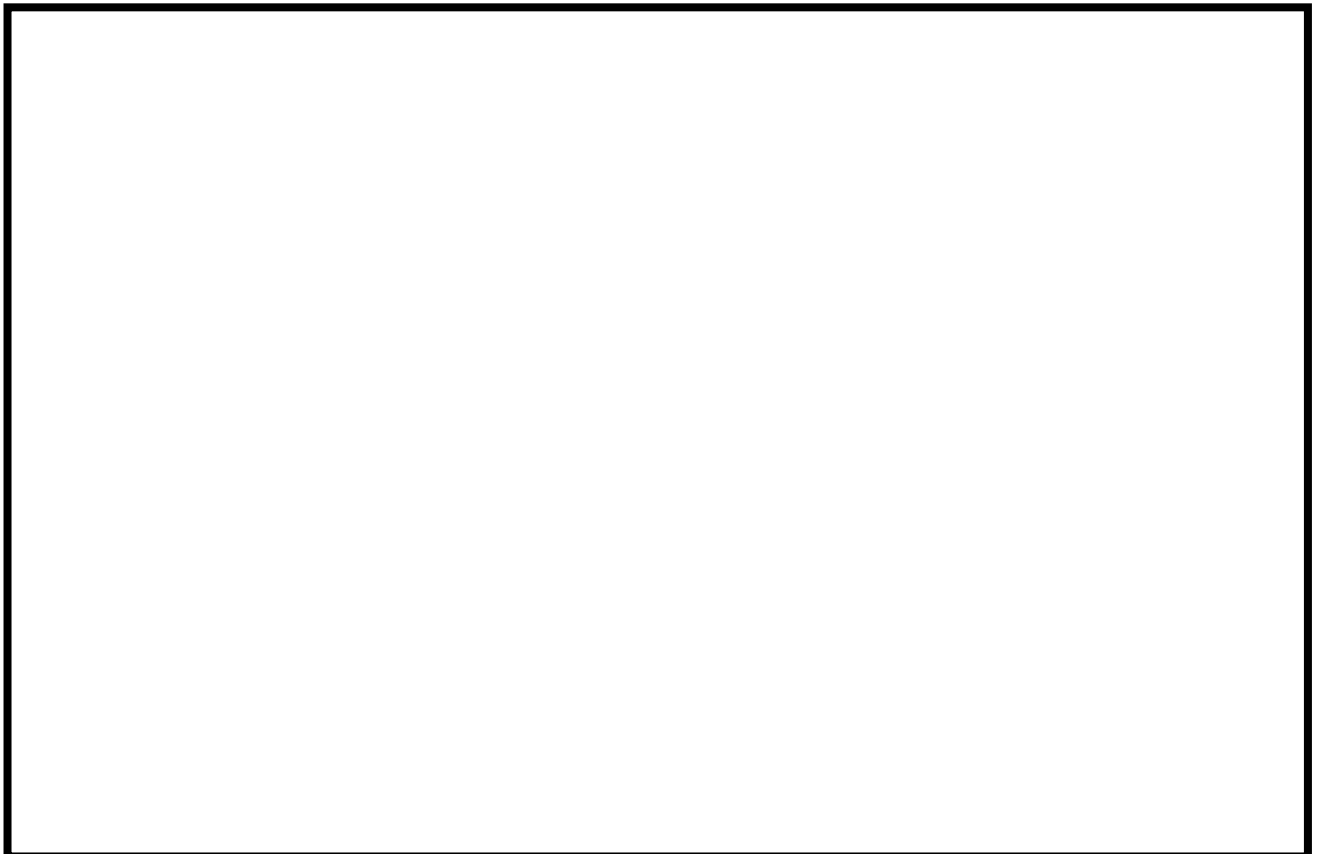


What I Can Do

DIRECTIONS: Create a map of conceptual change using the words below.
Write your answer in the space provided



MAP OF CONCEPTUAL CHANGE



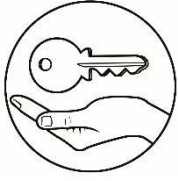


Assessment

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blanks with the correct answer to complete the statements. Choose from the words inside the oval.

1. Primary groups involve interaction among members who have an _____ investment or attachment in one another.
2. Secondary groups are characterized by much less _____ among its members.
3. In-group is a social group to which a person psychologically identifies as being a _____.
4. Out-group is a social group with which an individual does not _____.
5. Tajfel and colleagues found that people can form _____ in-groups within a matter of minutes and that such groups can form even based on completely arbitrary and invented _____ characteristics, such as preferences for certain painting.
6. Discrimination between ingroups and outgroups is a matter of favoritism towards an ingroup and the absence of equivalent _____ towards an outgroup.
7. Intergroup aggression is any behavior intended to _____ another person because he or she is a member of an out group.
8. Positive reference groups are composed of people we want to _____. Negative reference groups, on the other hand, provide a model we do not wish to _____.
9. A normative reference group influences your norms, attitudes, and _____ through direct interaction.
10. Social network is a _____ concept for a set of social relations between network elements that interact, and which are individuals.

**emotional intimacy member identify
self-preferencing discriminating favoritism harm
emulate follow values sociological**



Answer Key

<p>What I have learned</p> <p>Assessment</p> <p>Emotional Intimacy Member Identity Self- preferencing, discriminating Favoritism Harm Emulate, follow Values Sociological</p>	<p>What's More</p> <p>A. Primary groups have direct contact with one another and can interact with one another. Members developed emotional ties. Secondary groups are formed for the aim of completing a specific task. It is frequently impersonal and formal.</p> <p>B. 1. Normative Reference Group 2. Normative Reference Group 3. Normative Reference Group 4. Comparative Reference Group</p> <p>What I Have Learned</p> <p>1. Group 2. Primary 3. In-Group 4. Reference 5. Normative</p>	<p>What I Know</p> <p>C D D A B A A D C A</p>
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