



# SOCIETY

Name of teacher:  
Mr. Mithun D.

# SOCIETY

## INTRODUCTION

- Term is derived from **Latin** word “**Societus**” meaning “**companionship**” In general the word society denotes a group of people.

## Meaning of society

A complex of groups in reciprocal relationships interacting upon one another,

Enabling people to carry on their life activities and Helping each person to fulfill his wishes and Accomplish his interest in association with his fellows.



## **DEFINATION**

### **According to Maclver-**

“Society is a web of social relationships” All type of social agencies come in society. Every individual is dependent upon every other individual there should be harmony in relation.

### **Prof. Giddings-**

“society is the union itself, the organization, the sum of formal relations in which associating individuals are bound together.”



# **SOCIAL GROUPS**

Name of teacher :

Mithun D.

Community Health Department.

# INTRODUCTION

Social groups consists of a number of people who have a common identity, some feeling of unity, and a certain common goals and shared norms.

## Definition-

“A social group is a number of persons two or more, who have some common objects of attention, who are stimulating to each other, who have common loyalty and participate in similar activities.” (**Bogardus**)

# CHARACTERISTICS SOCIAL GROUPS

- Two and more than two persons.
- Some kind of regular and conscious interaction through direct or indirect communication.
- Some degree of reciprocity.
- Some common interest or some common object of attention.
- A feeling of unity (similar norms, values and expectations).
- Some measure of mutual awareness.
- Common understanding.
- Collective behaviour

# Difference between Group and Society

<b>Group</b>	<b>Society</b>
A collection of human beings.	A system of social relationships
An artificial creation	A natural growth.
Membership is voluntary	Membership is compulsory
Group is always organized	Society may be unorganized
Group is formed to realize some specific purpose	General purposes
Marked by co-operation	Marked by both co-operation
Group may be temporary	Society is permanent.
Group is a part of community	Community/society is a whole
Every group has it's own set of rules and norms.	People accept their own roles in the society and it is not the society that imposes them.

# Function of groups

- Goals Assigning Tasks Controlling Members Behaviour
- To identify who are members of a group, some sort of devices must be used to mark the boundaries.
- Choosing Leaders.
- Groups by nature must resolve the issue of leadership.
- Among modern societies, groups use voting system to determine the decision of the group to save time and energy . position of dominance and influence in a group.
- All groups must have a goals. Goals, decision making, leadership are all important functions of groups.
- Group members behaviour must be controlled for the group to continuously.



# Types of groups

Types of groups According to the nature of social ties.

- 1) Primary (family, neighbour)
- 2) Secondary

According to social identification.

- Reference According to Organization
- Formal organization (Coercive, Voluntary)
- Informal organization

# 1. Primary Group

- People will have intimate face to face ,close cooperative relationship .
- It is very important to form satisfaction of the child and also the development of child's personality .
- Play fundamental role in forming social nature.

# Elements and characteristics

- Size– small
- Relation –direct, personal face to face.
- Natural situation.
- Aims purpose, interest values are same.
- Foundation relation are important
- Found mostly in traditionally society's
- Warm relationship
- Good social control.
- Permanent relationship
- Good deal of cooperation among each member
- Socialization based on culture or blood relationship

# Importance of Primary Group

- Primary Group is the birth place of human nature.
- Primary Groups help in the socialization of the individuals and maintain social control over them.
- Primary groups induces the development of the individual personalities.
- Primary group is a inspiration and cooperation from one another.
- Satisfaction of total needs, (physical ,emotional , psychological, social)
- It provide love, security
- The primary group are the foundation of the whole society.

## 2. Secondary Group

- Groups are constituted for some specific aims after achieving the goal the members will not maintained required relations within the group Relationship are indirect.
- Position of members are depend upon their role and status .

# Elements and characteristics

- Large
- Indirect, formal
- Artificial created
- Individual interest dominant
- Relation are not important.
- Commonly seen in urban society.
- Cold relation
- Less social control
- Temporary relationship
- partial cooperation exist
- They don't have any common bond of culture or blood.

# Importance of Secondary Group

- The organized functioning with set rules and regulations, clear cut authority and division of labour amongst it's members has facilitated efficient achievement of it's goal.
- These groups provide greater channels of opportunity for development of individual talents.
- It has accommodated large number of people.
- Individual can develop themselves by using there talent
- It breaks the barriers of class, caste.

# Role of Primary Group in Health and Sickness

- Child Rearing.
- Socialization.
- Personality formation.
- Care of dependent adults
- Care of the sick and injured.
- Care of women during pregnancy and child birth.
- Care of the aged and handicapped.
- Stabilization of adult personality.



## **Role of Primary Group in Health and sickness**

- May lead to psychopathic behaviour, immature personality and even retardation of growth, speech and intellect in children.
- During sickness the peers may provide both psychological support as well as may attend to the physical emergency.

# Role of Secondary group in health and sickness

- **At birth:**

**Health care personnel** provide immunization services, feeding, bathing, bedding in etc. to the child.

- **Toddler/ Pre-school:**

**Play school** teaches the child the art of sharing, playing, singing, eating, rest pattern, sleeping etc.

- **School Age:**

**The schoolmates** help the child to develop good companionship, sharing and indulging in constructive activities.



- **Adolescence:**

**Teachers** serve as role models for including healthy habits in the individuals resulting in development of responsible citizens.

- **Old age**

Health promotion activities by the different members of the society. In sickness.



- **Hospitals:**

- Data collection regarding health problems, examination, lab investigations, diagnosis, selection of treatment or intervention measure, counselling etc.
- Health camps conducted by health personnel.
- Rehabilitation centres team members provide the required services.
- Insurance schemes like, health insurance schemes, provision of safe drinking water etc.

# Difference between primary and secondary group

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>
Size– small	Large
Relation– direct, personal face to face.	Indirect ,formal
Natural situation.	Artificial situation
Aims purpose, interest values are same.	Individual interest
Foundation relation are important	Relation are not important.
Found mostly in traditionally society's	Commonly seen in urban society
Warm relationship	Cold relation
Good social control.	Less social control
Permanent relationship	Temporary relationship
Good deal of cooperation among its member	partial cooperation exist
Socialization based on culture or blood relationship	They don't have any common bond of culture or blood.

# Group structure

- The primary group has a definite boundary as spatial structure .being smaller in size the member move within the specified boundary.
- But in case of secondary group, being large in size, greater in number of members.
- The group power is the ability to control some aspect of the behaviour of others by giving some rewards or punishments.
- Group structure may be based on communication.
- Group structure has an impact over the quality of employees relation.

# Intergroup relationship

- In primary group the sentiment is present, hence there is interrelationship between the members but in secondary group the sentiment is missing, hence no interrelationship.

## Group interest

- Group interest can be temporary or permanent.
- In the case of primary group, interest can be achieved by cooperation due to group sentiment but in case of secondary group it may not be achieved.
- There could be competition, conflict and struggle to achieve the interest.

# Group process

- Group process refers to how an organization's members work together to get things done.
- Group process refers to what happens within groups including communication, decision making, leadership, motivation and cohesiveness, norms, roles, power and control social facilitation effect etc.
- Group process can occur from within the group, outside of the group and anytime of year.
- Effective organizations take a close look at how members work together, which roles they fill and whether members are contributing equally.
- Through group process, observation and analysis can help identify problems early.



# Group Morale

- The mental and emotional condition of an individual or group with regard to the function or task at hand.
- In case of primary group to some extent it has moral observance through institutionalised codes of authority.
- Secondary group has moral observance to which is different from primary group. Eg. of primary group- family, neighbourhood,
- Secondary group- society, city, metropolis.

# Use of Morale

- To take decision related to group.
- To control difficult situation.
- Provide opportunity to the group members to interact with higher authority.
- Group morale people can convey there actual feelings leader can make special action to ensure the free flow of communication.



**THANK  
YOU.**