**Social Groups and Formal Organizations:**

**Chapter 5 Lecture Outline**

1. **Groups: The Essence of Social Life.**
2. **Aggregates.**
3. **Categories.**
4. **Types of groups.**

**1. Primary**

**2. Secondary**

**2a. Cliques**

**2b. Voluntary association**

**2c. Iron Law of Oligarchy**

**3. In-groups and out-groups**

**4. Reference groups**

**5. Social networks**

1. **Bureaucracies.**
2. **Formal organizations.**
3. **Weber: Ideal type of a bureaucracy.**
4. **Hierarchy of control.**
5. **Division of labor.**
6. **Written rules.**
7. **Written communication (records).**
8. **Impersonality and replaceability.**
9. **Goal displacement**
10. **Dysfunctions of bureacracy.**
11. **Red tape.**
12. **Bureaucratic alienation.**
13. **Bureaucratic incompetence (Peter Principle).**
14. **Group Dynamics.**
    1. **Effects of group size, leadership, conformity, and decision-making.**
    2. **Group Size: Georg Simmel (1858-1918).**

**1. Dyad.**

**2. Triad.**

**3. As size increases, so too does group stability.**

* 1. **Darley and Latane: Diffusion of responsibility.**
  2. **Leader: Someone who influences behaviors, opinions, and attitudes of others.**

**1. Types.**

**1a. Instrumental.**

**1b. Expressive (socioemotional).**

**2. Styles.**

**2a. Authoritarian.**

**2b. Democratic.**

**2c. Laissez-Faire.**

* 1. **Conformity: Peer Pressure.**

**1. Asch Line Study.**

**2. Milgram Obedience Study**

**f. Irving Janis: Groupthink.**