**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.**