



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة العميد/كلية التمريض

عنوان المحاضرة Family and social groups

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social groups by (Sheriff)

“A group is a social unit which consists of a number of individuals who had role in **relationships** to one another and which has a set of values or norms which **regulating** the behavior of individual members related to this group”



social group by (Bogardus)

“A social group is a number of persons two or more who:

1. have some common objects of attention.
2. stimulating to each other.
3. have common loyalty and participate in similar activities.



Characteristics of social group

- Reciprocal relationships.
- Sense of unity towards each other.
- Similar behavior for achieving the common goals and interests.

Types of social groups

- 1) Primary social group.
- 2) Secondary social group.
- 3) In-group.
- 4) Out-group.
- 5) Reference social group.

1. Primary social group

small in size and characterized by personal, intimate relationship between their members , which are often permanent. As Family members relationship.



primary social group characteristics

- small size and increasing in the size has a negative effect on the personal and intimacy relationship of the members.
- communication members is of intimate and personal nature.
- This relationship stay and persist for long time



2. Secondary social Group

larger size composed of impersonal and goal-oriented relationships, which are often temporary. As doctor-to-client relationships and teacher with peoples.



Secondary Group characteristics

1. Large Size.
2. Definite Aims.
3. Formal, Indirect and Impersonal Relationship.
4. Active and Inactive Members.
5. Formal Rules.

Role of Primary Group in social

1. Child Rearing.
2. Socialization.
3. Care of dependent adults.
4. Care of women during pregnancy and child birth.
5. Care of handicap. .



Role of Secondary group in social

1. Health care personnel provide immunization services
2. teaches the child the art of sharing, playing, eating, sleeping etc.
3. Health promotion activities.
4. provide the required services as physiotherapy and psychosocial support.

3. In-group

the group which belong to and identify when is interacting with another group.

4. Out-group:

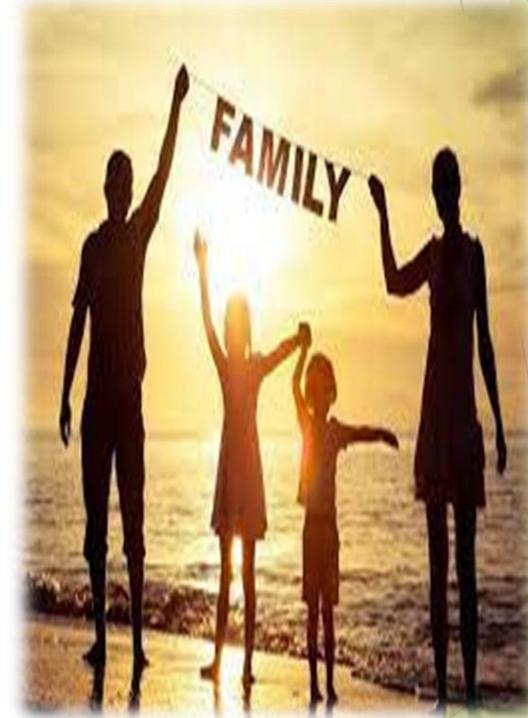
is a group which people feel they do not belong to another group.

5. Reference social group:

is a group that people use as a standard in evaluating or understanding themselves, their attitudes, and their behavior.

Family definition

is a social system composed of two or more persons who are joined by family bond and who identify themselves as being part of the family.



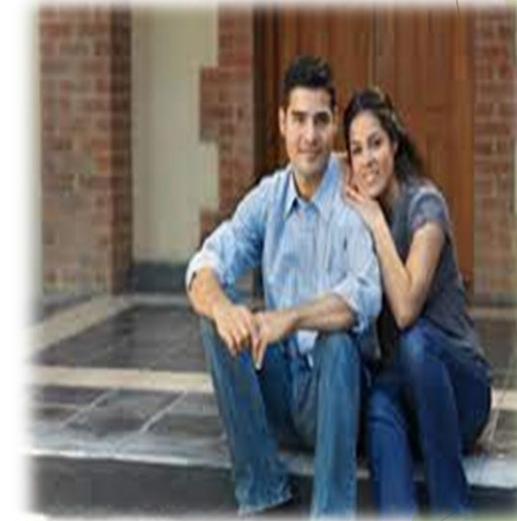
Types of family

1. **Nuclear family:** a family consisting of a husband, wife, and child(ren).
2. **Extended family:** a nuclear family plus other relatives, such as grandparents, aunts, and uncles.
3. **single-Parent Family:** a families with children under age 18 years headed by a parent who is widowed or divorced .
4. **Blended Families (mix Families):** 'a family containing two or more children, least one is adopted child of both parents.



5. Grandparent Family: “grand families,” and they are common among families in which a relative as grandmother or grandfather has taken over primary responsibility.

6. Childless Family: families with two parents who cannot have or don't want kids.



Marriage types:

1. **Endogamy** - the practice of marrying within one's own group.
2. **Exogamy** - the practice of marrying outside one's own group.
3. **Polygyny** - a form of marriage in which men have more than one wife.
4. **Polyandry** - a form of marriage in which woman have more than one husband.



Two Sides of Family Life

The Dark family side related to:

- Wife abuse
- Child Abuse
- Elderly abuse.
- Neglect.



The Bright Side related to:

- Successful Marriages.
- wife is Best Friend.
- Think Marriage is Long-Term Commitment.
- Believe Marriage is Sacred.
- Laugh Together.



Forms of family problems:

1. deprivation.

That causing by:

1. depression, a parent's history of childhood abuse.
2. domestic violence.
3. family substance abuse.
4. Poverty.
5. social isolation.

2. . One-parent families

- Parents telling him children on their losing for many causes, such as the death of a partner; divorce or separation from a partner.

3. Families with caring responsibilities

Family which caring responsibilities at some point in the life-cycle as women role responsible for a babies and children caring.

4. Rural and remote families

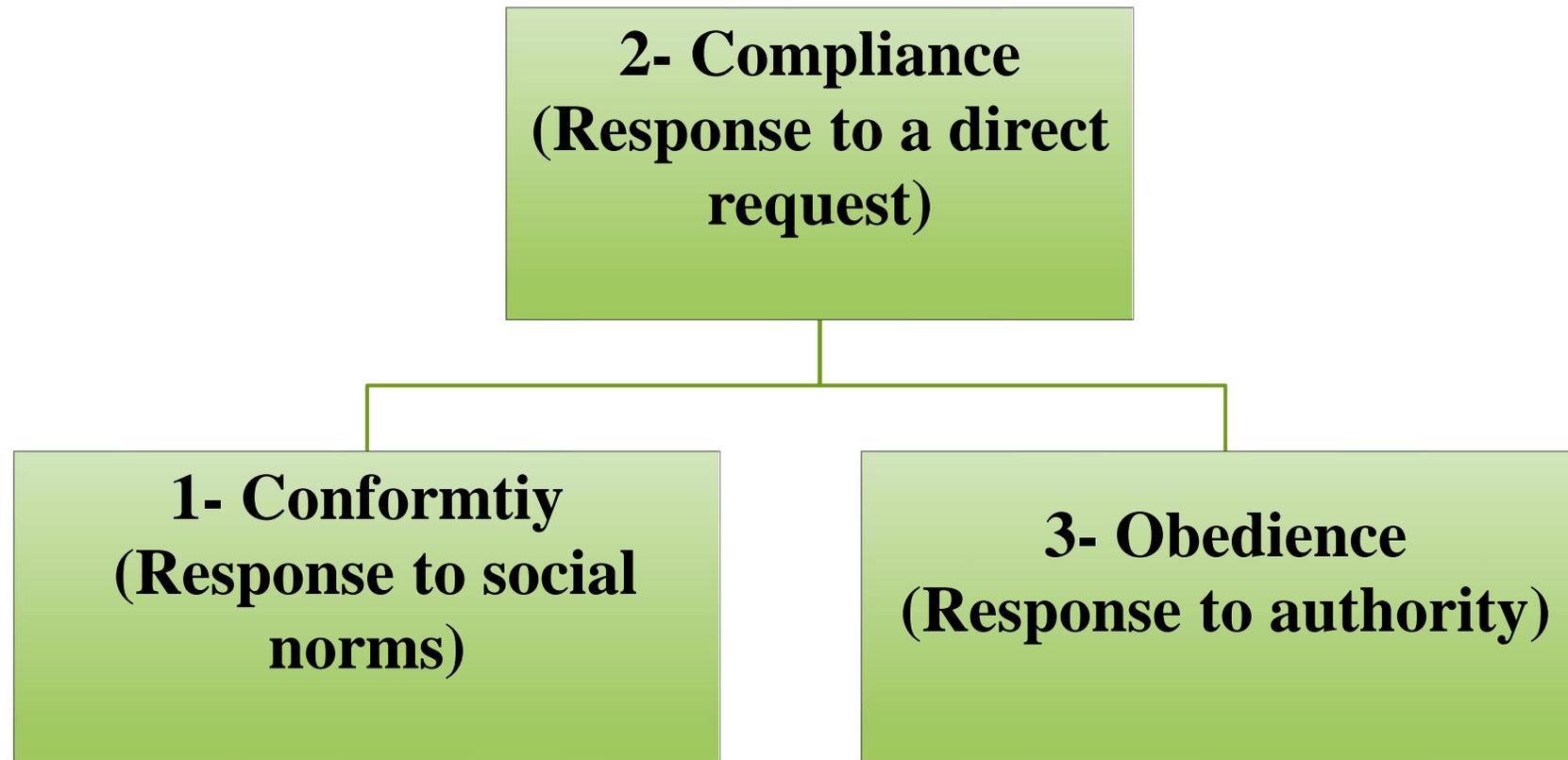
Living in a rural or remote area may have an impact on families. For example increase travel time to access education, health, and community services.

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes in various shades, including light lime green, medium green, and dark forest green, creating a modern, layered effect. The shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, leaving a large white central area for the text.

Social influences:

Conformity, Compliance, Obedience

Social problems



What is Conformity?

Conformity:

1. A type of social influence in which individuals change their attitudes and behavior according to social norms.



Social Norms

1. **Descriptive norms:** norms that simply indicate what most people do in a given situation.
2. **Injunctive norms:** norms specifying what must be.

Compliance

- Change in behavior in response to a request especially an authority.



Compliance Techniques

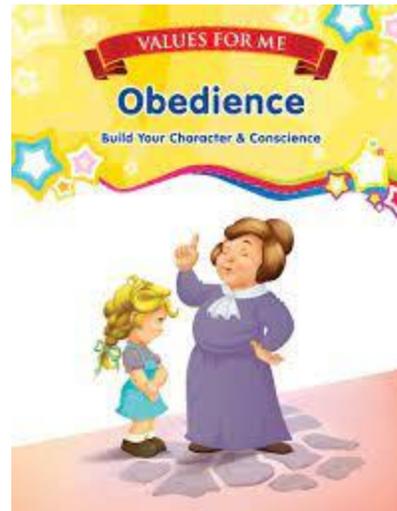
1. **foot-in-the-door-** small request followed by larger request.

2. **face-in-the-door-** large request followed by smaller request .



Obedience

- ▶ **Obedience** a form of social influence in which a person accepts instructions or orders from an authority figure.
- ▶ obedience can be seen as **immoral or moral.**



THNX