

- I. Introduction: Groups, Networks and Organizations
- II. Social Groups
  - a. Social group
  - b. Social aggregate
  - c. Social category
  - d. In-groups
  - e. Out-groups
  - f. Primary groups
  - g. Secondary groups
  - h. Reference Groups: those we use as a standard for judging our behavior.
  - i. Effects of size on group behavior
    - i. Dyads
    - ii. Triads
    - iii. Larger groups
  - j. Effects of leadership
    - i. Transformational
    - ii. Transactional
  - k. Group conformity
    - i. Solomon Asch Study: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TYlh4MkcfJA>
    - ii. Obedience to authority: Milgram's research  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BcvSNg0HZwk>
    - iii. Groupthink: Janis's research
- III. Networks
  - a. Overview
  - b. The Internet as social network
- IV. Organizations
  - a. Origins : As early as 5,000 years ago in Egypt large formal organization became essential because of the need to coordinate large-scale irrigation.
  - b. Definition
  - c. Theories of organizations
    - i. Bureaucracies
      - 1. Weber's Ideal Type of Bureaucracy (An "ideal type" is a mental construct composed of the characteristic elements of a class or a phenomenon.)
      - 2. Division of labor
      - 3. Hierarchy of authority

4. Authority resides in the position
5. Written rules and regulations
6. Impersonality
7. Specialized administrative staff
8. Career structure based on merit

ii. Dysfunctions of bureaucracies

1. Trained incapacity
2. "Iron law of oligarchy"
3. Alienation

- d. Foucault on control of time and space
- e. Gender in organizations
- f. Technology and organizations
- g. The "McDonaldization" of Society
- h. International organizations
- i. Organizations and "social capital"

V. Summary and Conclusion