

Course Content.

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THE PLACE OF INDIVIDUAL IN A SOCIAL GROUP.

There are 2 approaches

1. social group consists of persons who interact more with members than non-members when operating to attain the objectives of the social system.
2. social groups have pattern of relationships among its members, hence there are lots of social groups. They also interact with members than non-members.

Interaction refers to the influence one person has on the action and thoughts of another. It is also the influence of a person on group as well as influence of the group on the person. A group can also have influence on another group. Interaction can be between individuals, groups, villages, religious, nations etc.

Other characteristics and function of a group.

1. Individual :- The way we perceive ourselves in relation to our professional work.
2. Peer group:- The way we perceive our colleagues, the way our fellow colleagues and extension agents also view us.
3. Organization:- how extension agents build their roles and the way they perform their roles
4. Public:-This refers to the way the outsiders view members of the group. For instance, farmers look up to us in finding answers to some questions.

CASE STUDY ON GOOSE PROCESS

Fact 1: As each goose flaps its wings, it creates uplift for the bird that follows. By flying in a V-FORMATION, the whole flock has 71% greater flying range than if each bird flew alone.

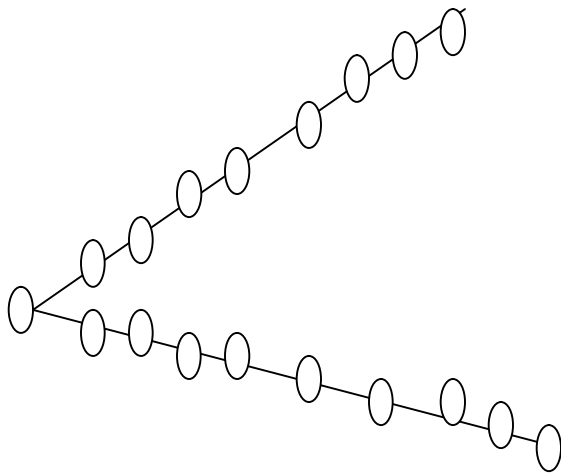
Lesson 1: People who share common directive and a sense of community can get to where they are going more quickly and easily because they are travelling on the trust of each other.

*trust

*co-operation

*partnership

Fact 2: when a goose falls out of formation, it suddenly feels the drag and resistance of flying alone. It quickly moves back into formation to take advantage of the lifting power of the bird immediately in front of it



Lesson 2: if we have as much sense as a goose, we stay in formation with those heading where we go. We are willing to accept their help and give help to others.

Fact 3: When the lead bird tires, it rotates back into the formation to take advantage of the lifting power of the bird immediately in front of it.

Lesson 3: It pays to take turns doing the hard task and sharing leadership. As with geese, people are interdependent on each other's skills, capabilities and unique arrangements of gifts, talents and resources.

Fact 4: The geese flying in formation honk to encourage those upfront to keep up with their speed.

Lesson 4: We need to make sure that our honking is encouraging. In groups where there is encouragement, the output is much greater. The power of encouragement is the quality of honking we seek.

Fact 5: When a goose gets sick, wounded or struck down, two geese drop out of formation and follow it down to help and protect it. They stay with it until it dies or is able to fly again, then they launch out with other formation and catch up with the flock.

Lesson 5: If we have as much sense as geese, we will stand by each other in difficult time as well as when we are down.