

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 7
HEALTHY LIVING
WORKSHEET 5

Strand	Building Healthy Relationship
Sub Strand	Relationships
Content Learning Outcome	Criticize personal rights, sources of power and coercion within social groups.

Powers within Social Groups

- A social group (home, school, worship place, etc) is a collectivity of two or more individuals who are in state of interaction with one another or where two or more individuals interact with each other.
- State of social interaction refers to reciprocal influence individuals use on one another through inter simulation and response.

Types of Powers within Social Groups

1. Reward Power - the view that you will be rewarded by a group for certain behaviour.
 - The more valuable the reward, the greater the power. Rewards can be praise or honours, money, goods and services. Eg: When students' complete assignment on time, the teacher rewards them.
2. Coercive Power – influences behaviour with fear or withholding of rewards (opposite of reward power).
3. Legitimate Power - group members' perception that the group has the real right to influence them.
 - Expressions such as "should", "ought to", "must", give legitimacy to expected behaviour from a group such as family/parents, teachers, or religious organizations.
4. Expert Power - people accept the influence of individuals who are known experts recognized for their expertise.
 - Teachers are subject experts and their students accept their instruction.
5. Referent Power - an individual's identification with a group grows as they associate more with that group.
 - A leader's ability to influence a follower because of the follower's respect, admiration, and personal identification with the leader. Eg: movie stars are used on advertisements to encourage us to buy the products.
 - If the individual maintains the identification with the group, the greater its referent power.

Activity

Answer the following questions.

1. What is a social group?
2. _____ power is a view that you will be rewarded by a group for certain behaviour.
3. What is coercive power?
4. A power where the group members perception is that the group has the real right to influence them is _____ power.
5. _____ power is where people accept the influence of individuals who are experts.
6. What is referent power?