

**HKES'S SMT. CHINNAMMA BASAPPA  
PATIL ARTS AND COMMERCE DEGREE  
COLLEGE CHINCHOLI**

**DEPT. OF SOCIOLOGY**

**B.A IV SEMESTER**

**2018-19**

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# The family

**The family is primary group in society .it provides main enduring relationship in one form or other .our study is confined to the family as a social phenomena. Our approach is sociological. We ar interested in the family both as a association and as an institution.**

# Meaning of the family

- The word family derived from Latin word “famulus” which means a servant.
- Family consisted of man and women with a child or children or servants.

# Definition of the family

According to M.F. Nimkoff:

“Family is more or less durable association of husband and wife with or without child or of a man or woman alone with children”

According to Elliot and Merrill:

“The biological social unit composed of husband ,wife and children”.

# Characteristics of the family

- Mating relationship
- Selection of mates
- A form of marriage
- A system of nomenclature
- A common residence
- A common economic provision

# Types of the family

On the basis of nature of authority family can be classified in two types

1. Matriarchal family—Eskimo maley islanders, andma Indians, Labrador Indians , the khasi tribal's of India
2. Patriarchal family----ancient Hebrews, Greeks, Romans and Aryans of India

# conclusion

Family is universal institution . Family is important of any group because it is provide enduring relations to each other . Everyone grows up family and everyone need family to learn culture, values etc. Family can also play an important role in develops the basic attitudes and socialization to children .





# GULBARGA UNIVERSITY KALABURAGI

HKE Society's

Smt Chinnamma Basappa Patil Arts and Commerce Degree  
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# Functionalism

Introduction to the theory

# SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

## MACRO-SOCIOLOGY

Study of Society as a Whole

1. Relationship between Individual and Society

**STRUCTURALISM**  
Society Shapes Individuals

2. Nature of Sociology

**POSITIVISM**  
(Auguste Comte, 1798-1857)  
Sociology is the study of "Social Facts" and of the ways in which Society influences the behaviour of individuals

3. Perspectives

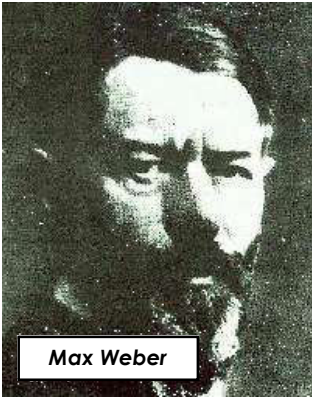
**CONFLICT/CONSENSUS**



Auguste Comte



Karl Marx



Max Weber



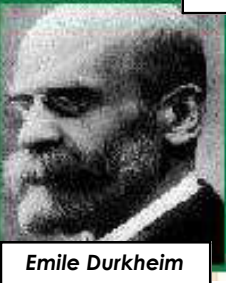
Louis Althusser



Antonio Gramsci



Alfred Schutz



Emile Durkheim



Talcott Parsons

## MICRO-SOCIOLOGY

Study of Individuals within Society

1. Relationship between Individual and Society

**SOCIAL ACTION**  
(Max Weber, 1864-1920)  
Individuals create Society as they act and interact in socially meaningful ways

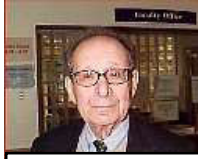
2. Nature of Sociology

**PHENOMENOLOGY**  
(Alfred Schutz 1899-1959, J.W.B. Douglas 1960's/70's, Atkinson)  
Social reality is constructed in the minds of social actors. Sociology is the study of the ways in which individuals interpret and create their social world.

3. Perspectives

**MARXISM**  
(Karl Marx, 1818-1883)

**FUNCTIONALISM**  
(Durkheim, 1858-1917, Parsons, 1902-1979)



Harold Garfinkel



Erving Goffman

**SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM**  
(G.H. Mead, E. Goffman 1922-1988)

**Humanist Marxism**  
(Gramsci, 1891-1937)

**Structural Marxism**  
(Althusser, 1918-1990)

N.B. Not all Sociological theories appear on this map, for example Feminism(s), Post-Modernism and Structuration do not easily fit here.

**ETHNOMETHODOLOGY**  
(H. Garfinkel)

# Sociology

## Structural Theory

## Social action Theory

(Interpretivism)

Consensus

Conflict

Symbolic  
interactionism

Functionalism

Marxism

Feminism



Theory can be said to be like looking at society through different lenses – each give it a different perspective or appearance.

# Do you know what these theories emphasise?

Consensus	Assumes society is primarily harmonious and social order is maintained through a widespread agreement between people on goals, values and norms of society.
Conflict	Opposite to consensus – society is primarily conflict ridden and unstable and emphasises social differences and conflict between groups. Concerned with social inequality and conflicts it produces e.g power and dominance of groups and classes.
Structural	Concerned with the overall structure of society and sees individuals behaviour moulded by social institutions.
Social action	Emphasises free will and choice of individuals and their role in creating social structure.

**What do you agree with from these theories and why?**

# Structural Approaches

Are sometimes called *social systems* or *structuralist* approaches.

- emphasise the power of society over the individual.
- Believe the individual is largely controlled by society.
- Think that society is in us, moulding our thoughts and directing our actions.
- Argue that we are socialised in terms of the culture of society,
- Say that our behaviour is shaped by the social institutions like the family, education, the media and work.
  - we are kept in line by mechanisms of social control,
  - we learn roles, norms and values and act accordingly.

# CONSENSUS THEORY

- Agreement (also known as CONSENSUS) on what is right and wrong, is the basis of social life.
- Without CONSENSUS, society would collapse into chaos where no one would be able to agree on how people should conduct themselves.
- CONSENSUS and having shared values enables us to co-operate with each other and this provides unity.
- Having CONSENSUS provides harmony.



**Theory and methods**  
**How useful is functionalism?**

Auguste Comte had FUNCTIONALIST ideas.

He thought you could understand how society FUNCTIONS by comparing it with the FUNCTIONING of the human body.



Functionalists argue that just like the human body, and society has what Parsons (1951) called functional prerequisites – basic needs and requirements that must be met if society is to survive.

What do you think these prerequisites are?

- Production of food
- Care of young people
- Socialisation of new generations



Comte thought there were similarities between how all the organs in the body had specific individual FUNCTIONS but worked together to maintain health and life.

What are the FUNCTIONS of the following organs?

The image contains three anatomical models. The largest model on the left shows a human torso with internal organs visible. A red arrow points from the text 'The lungs?' to the lungs, and another red arrow points from 'The intestines?' to the large intestine. To the right, a smaller model shows a human head in profile with the brain and olfactory bulbs visible. A red arrow points from 'The brain?' to the brain, and another points from 'The olfactory senses?' to the olfactory bulbs. Below the head model, a third model shows a human torso with the spine and vertebrae visible. A red arrow points from 'The spine?' to the spine.

The lungs?

The intestines?

The brain?

The olfactory senses?

The spine?

What might these organs represent in British society?

Religion

Family

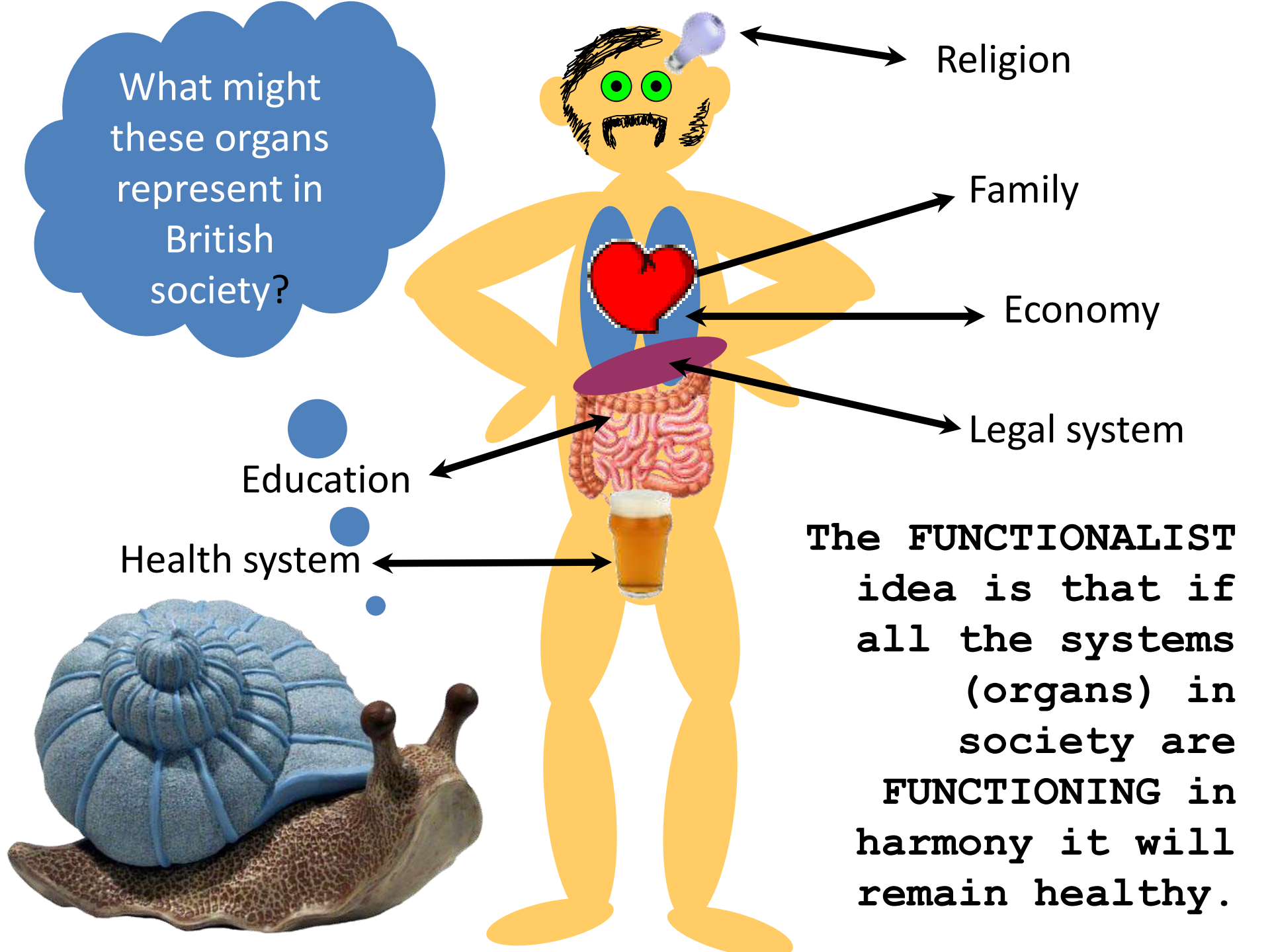
Economy

Legal system

Education

Health system

The FUNCTIONALIST idea is that if all the systems (organs) in society are FUNCTIONING in harmony it will remain healthy.



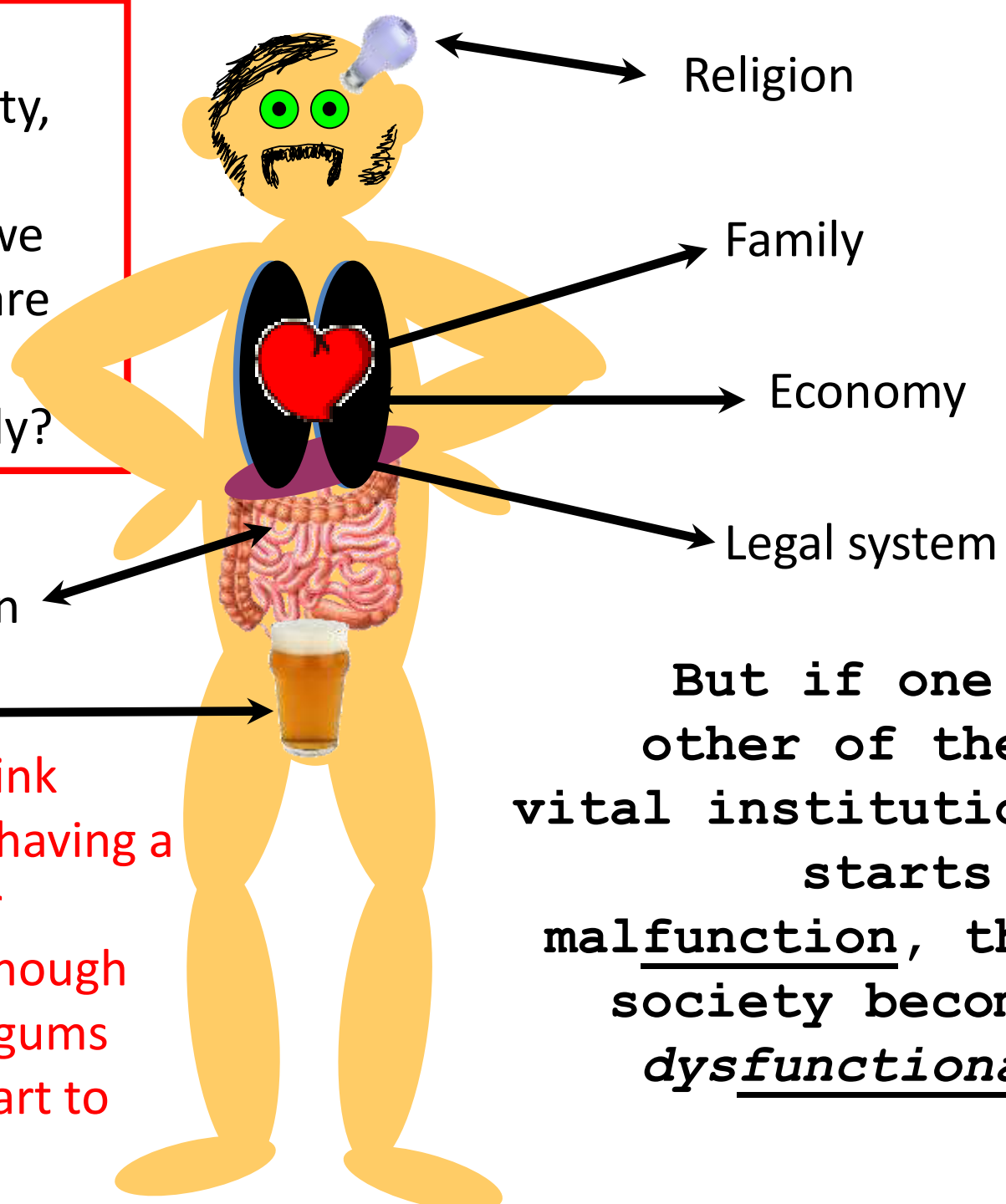
What do you think is a consequence for society, on the failure of these institutions – *why* do we need them and what are we *missing* when they aren't working properly?



Education

Health system

If you're struggling, think about this in terms of having a vitamin deficiency. For instance, not having enough vitamin C makes your gums bleed and your skin start to disintegrate.



Religion

Family

Economy

Legal system

But if one or other of these vital institutions starts to malfunction, then society becomes dysfunctional.







mA<sup>-</sup>AImi ¥A<sub>3</sub>AðfiigA<sup>a</sup>AgA ¥Aæ<sup>a</sup>AAAR  
PÀÈwUÀ¼ÄÄ

**(Main works of Talcott Parsons)**

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## FUNCTIONALISM'S PRECURSORS (in various ways)

Comte, Spencer, Durkheim, Malinowski, Gilman

## FUNCTIONALISM THEMES

Organic Analogy

“Evolutionary” Change – Complexity, Adaptability

Systems, Sub-Systems

Structural Arrangements

Structural Differentiation

Specialization

Integration

System Equilibrium

Nested Systems

Coordination and Control

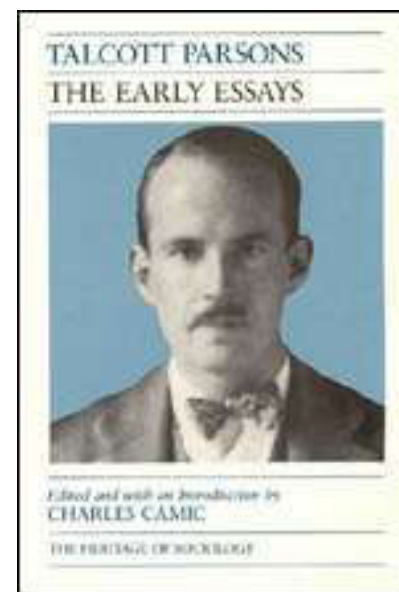
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# Talcott Parsons

Born 1902- Died 1979

## Education:

- Undergraduate work at Amherst University in biology and medicine
- Studied economics in the London School of Economics
- Strongly influenced by the social anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski (a functionalist)
- Attended Heidelberg University, in Germany, on an educational exchange
- Alfred Weber (Max Weber's brother) was his primary teacher
- Also sat under the instruction of Karl Mannheim



# Talcott Parsons

- Harvard Professor of Economics, and then Sociology, 1927-1973
- Founded the Department of Social Relations combining Sociology, Anthropology, and Psychology, 1944
- Key works:
  - The Structure of Social Action (1937)*
  - The Social System (1951)*
  - Social Structure and Personality (1964)*
  - The System of Modern Societies (1971)*
  - The Structure and Change of the Social System (1983)*



# Talcott Parsons

## a partial bibliography

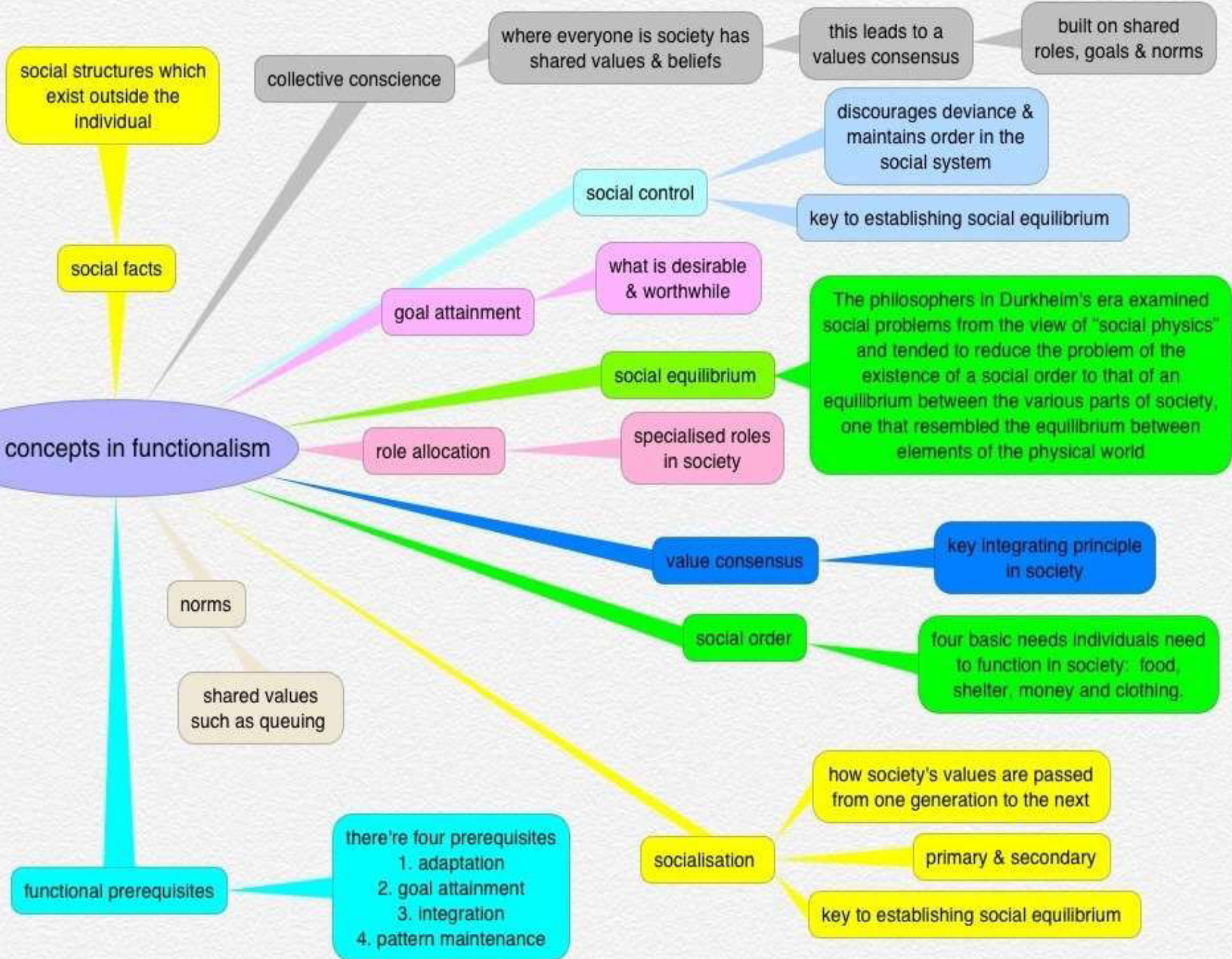
- **1937, *The Structure of Social Action***
- 1939, *Action, Situation and Normative Pattern*
- **1951, *The Social System***
- **1951, *Toward a General Theory of Action*** - with Shils, Tolman, Stouffer & Kluckhohn
- 1953, *Working Papers in the Theory of Action* - with Robert F. Bales and Edward A. Shils.
- 1954, *Essays in Sociological Theory*
- 1955, *Family, Socialization and Interaction Process* - Robert F. Bales and James Olds.
- **1956, *Economy and Society*** - with Neil Smelser
- 1960, *Structure and Process in Modern Societies*
- 1961, *Theories of Society* - with Edward Shils, Kaspar D. Naeyele and Jesse Pitts
- **1964, *Social Structure and Personality***
- 1966, *Societies: Evolutionary and Comparative Perspectives*
- 1967, *Sociological Theory and Modern Society*
- 1969, *Politics and Social Structure*
- 1971, *The System of Modern Societies*
- 1973, ***The American University*** - with Gerald Platt
- 1977, *Social Systems and the Evolution of Action Theory*
- 1978, *Action Theory and the Human Condition*
- 1978, *The Theory of Social Action: the Correspondence of Alfred Schutz and Talcott Parsons*
- 1983. *The Structure and Change of the Social System* (from Parsons' second visit to Japan).

# Functionalism and the New Right

- Functionalism is often associated with the New Right approaches.
- It shares the emphasis on the importance of socialisation into shared core values for the maintenance of social stability.
- It lays importance on the role of traditional institutions such as conventional marriage and family life and traditional education.
- It condemns anything it sees as threatening core values or the undermining of core functions of social institutions.



# Key concepts in functionalism



## FUNCTIONALISM'S FUNDAMENTAL PREMISES *ala* PARSONS

- EVERY SYSTEM HAS ***REQUISITE NEEDS*** THAT MUST BE MET FOR THAT SYSTEM TO SURVIVE.
- ***SPECIALIZED STRUCTURES FUNCTION*** TO SATISFY THE NEEDS OF THE SYSTEM.
- SOCIAL STRUCTURES, FUNCTIONS, AND THE SYSTEMIC WHOLE ARE THUS ***INTRINSICALLY RELATED*** AND AFFECT ONE ANOTHER.
- ***SPECIALIZATION*** OF STRUCTURES OCCURS THROUGH THE EVOLUTIONARY PROCESS OF ***DIFFERENTIATION***.
- SYSTEMS TEND TO BECOME ***MORE COMPLEX*** THROUGH STRUCTURAL DIFFERENTIATION.
- STRUCTURAL DIFFERENTIATION MAKES SYSTEMS ***MORE ADAPTIVE***.
- DIFFERENTIATION CREATES ***PROBLEMS OF COORDINATION AND CONTROL***, WHICH CREATES PRESSURES FOR THE SELECTION OF ***INTEGRATING PROCESSES***.
- INTEGRATING PROCESSES TEND TO KEEP THE SYSTEM IN A STATE OF ***EQUILIBRIUM***

# Functionalism

- Functionalism views society as a social system of interconnected parts
- e.g. a human body with each part of the body depending on the other to 'function' the same way the body needs the heart, lungs and brain to work together for the body to survive.
- Instead of a heart and lungs, society has social institutions like schools, families and the police that work together so the social body can survive

# Definition of Functionalism

- Functionalism was promoted in England by B.Malinowski, who argued that cultural practice had psychological and physiological functions, such as the reduction of fear and anxiety. And the satisfaction of desires.
- According to Talcott Parsons: Functionalism was specialized and differentiated sectors of living system stand in some kind of an order of cybernetically hierarchical control relative to each other. This is a fundamental principle of ordering such systems and as such is an enormous aid to the solution of a wide variety of theoretical problems.

# Durkheim (1859 -1917)

- Durkheim (1859 -1917) argued the Division of Labour was key to regulating modern societies. With the division of labour people contributed to the functioning of the social body by their individual tasks.
- Their individual tasks help create a value consensus of shared common goals and these help society to function properly.
- These beliefs help create social order through a commitment to a shared value consensus sometimes known as a 'collective conscience'

# Fundamental model of functionalism

- Elements of system are functionally interrelated
- Every element contributes positively to the continued operation of the system
- Every system well integrated
- Society is a self regulating system to redress the balance of its equilibrium
- Social system depends on consensus of its members on common goals and values related to the basic needs of the society.

# Talcott Parsons:

## *The Social System*

### GEMEINSCHAFT

Feudalism

Mechanical

Traditional

Subjective Culture

Primary Group

(Ferdinand Tonnies)

(Karl Marx)

(Emile Durkheim)

(Max Weber)

(Georg Simmel)

(Chicago School)

### GESELLSCHAFT

Capitalism

Organic

Bureaucratic

Objective Culture

Secondary Group

### PARSONS' PATTERN VARIABLES

Affectivity

Diffuseness

Particularism

Ascription

Collective Orientation

Affective Neutrality

Specificity

Universalism

Achievement

Self Orientation

## Parsons identified four functional prerequisites

- Parsons developed Durkheim's work .
- Functionalism emerged from the work of Durkhiem.
- Parsons identified four distinct areas which needed to be constantly addressed in order for the social body or system to survive.
- He called these four areas as functional prerequisites.
- The four functional prerequisites are adaptation ; goal attainment ; integration and pattern maintenance



# Parson's GAIL model

- Parsons suggested all societies have to resolve 2 sets of problems – instrumental and expressive.
- The 2 sets of problems are to satisfy 4 functional prerequisites which are then met by 4 related sub-systems.
- Goal attainment, adaptation, integration and latency model.

- produce and allocate fluidity disposal resources.
- In order to survive social systems (family, education etc) need to control their environment.
- Food and shelter must be provided as a minimum standard for societies members to function.
- The economy is the institution which delivers this basic standard of food and shelter
- Securing sufficient resources from the physical and social environment and then distributing these throughout the system.
- Eg.proper lighting,airconditioning, suitable machinery, food service

# Goal attainment

## ÁzsÀ£É

- Maximise the capacity of the society to attain collective goals.
- this refers to the shared activities all members of society are directed to engage in.
- By directing individuals goals, a society's value consensus is reinforced.
- In our society making a profit to help society flourish is a goal.
- Political institutions help establish these goals
- Establishing priorities among system goals and mobilizing system resources for their attainment.
- Eg. Processing manufacturing, marketing , research activities

# Integration

- Bring together motivational and cultural or symbolic element in a certain kind of ordered system.
- this refers to the need to make the social system cohesive.
- Therefore any deviance is dealt with in order to protect the social system.
- Legal institutions perform this function
- Establishing priorities among system goals and mobilizing system resources for their attainment.
- Eg. management, Labour councils, clubs, public relations, recreational and social events, labour welfare programmes

# Latency (Two related problems): **ÀiÁzÀjAiÄ , ÀAgÀPÀëuÉ ÀÄvÄÄÛ** **©UÄÄ«£À ¤Àð°ÀuÉ**

Pattern Maintenance (**ÀiÁzÀjAiÄ , ÀAgÀPÀëuÉ**): to maintain adequate motivation to conform with cultural norms.

Ensuring that actors in the social system display the appropriate characteristics

- Motives
- Needs
- Roles

Pattern maintenance this explains the need for socialization to occur within societies.

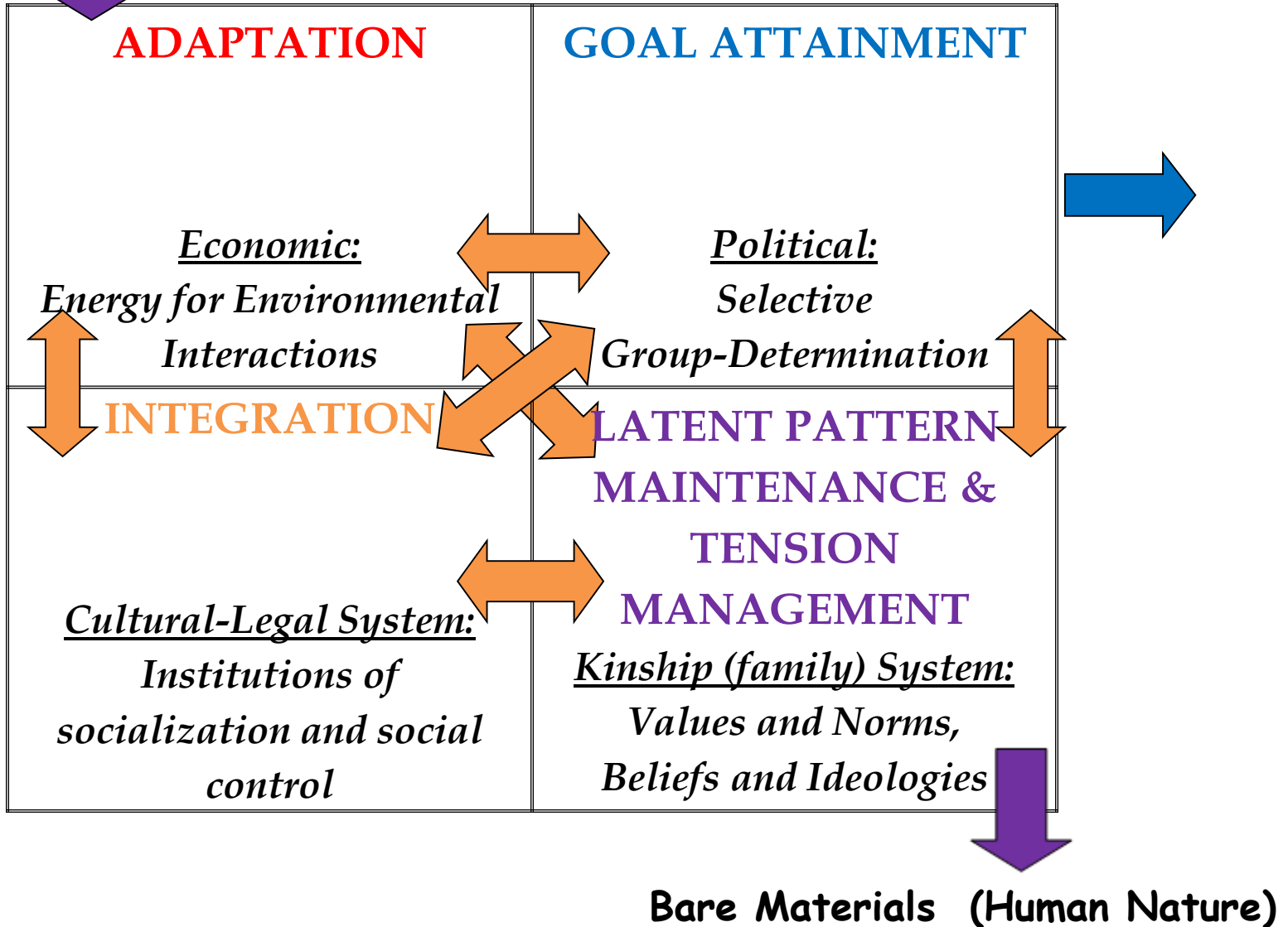
E.g. Training allocation of rank salary, structured promotions , increment and bonus and reduce grievance

## Tension Management **©UÄÄ«£À ¤Àð°ÀuÉ**

- dealing with the internal tensions and strains of actors as they meet the demands of the social system.
- Institutions such as education and the family function to do this

**External Environment**  
(Natural & Social)

**ACTION SYSTEMS *within***  
**PARSONS' AGIL MODEL**



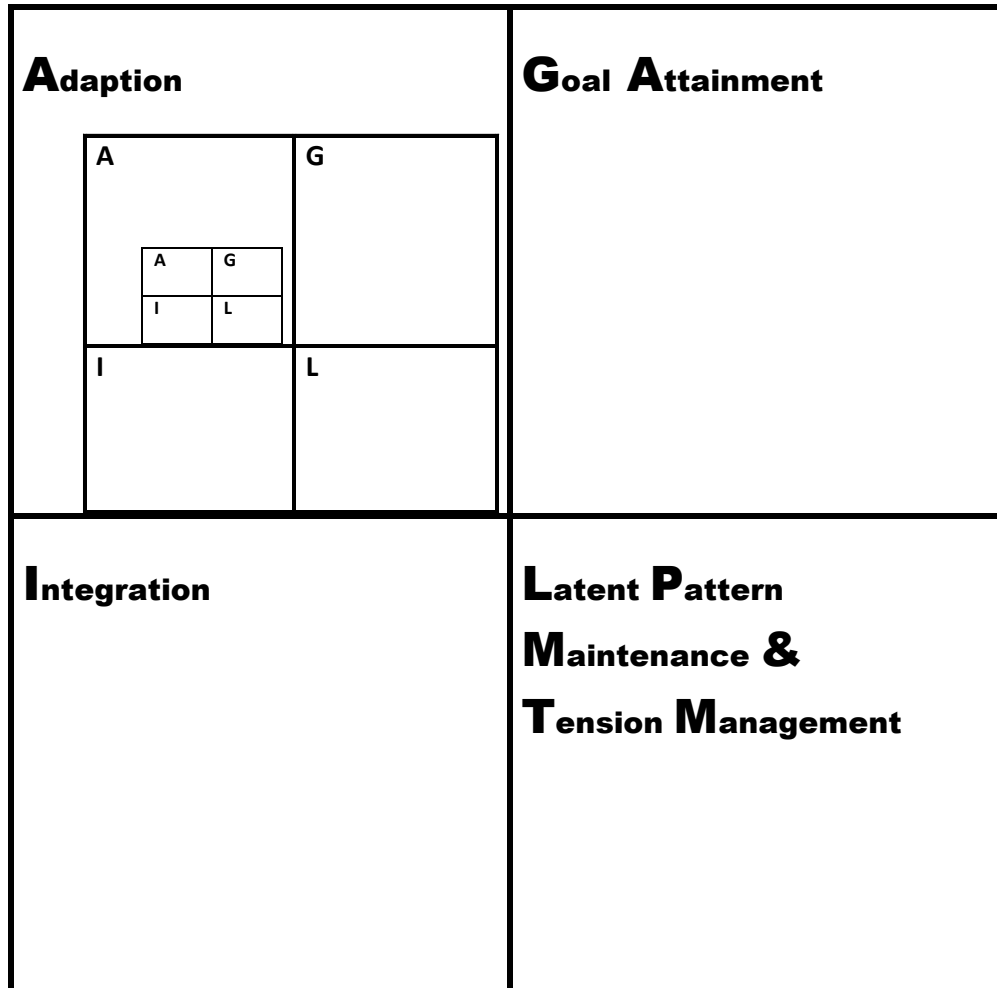
# Talcott Parsons: *The Social System*

## The AGIL Model of Social Organization

	Universalism over Affective Neutrality	Particularism over Affectivity	
	<b>Adaptation</b>	<b>Goal Attainment</b>	
Specificity over Performance <b>Problem Solving</b>	-system must cope with situational exigencies.	-system must achieve goals	Performance over Specificity
<b>System Maintenance</b> Qualities over Diffuseness	Latency -renew, maintain cultural cultural patterns: -tension management -pattern maintenance	Integration -insured cooperation system must regulate interrelations	Diffuseness over Qualities
	Affective Neutrality over Universalism	Affectivity over Particularism	

# NESTED FUNCTIONAL IMPERATIVES

## AGIL





Prerequisite needed	Explanation	Sub-system
Goal attainment	Selection & definition of society's priorities and aims/goals and providing a the means of achieving them.	
Adaptation	Adapting to environment and providing basic material necessities for continued human existence. Sufficient resources to achieve valued social goals.	
Integration	Coordinating all parts of the system to achieve shared goals, allowing people to have a shared sense of belonging to society.	
Latency	Minimising social tensions and interpersonal conflicts which mat prevent society working efficiently.	

Prerequisite needed	Explanation	Sub-system
Goal attainment	Selection & definition of society's priorities and aims/goals and providing a the means of achieving them.	Political system E.g. political parties, pressure groups, government
Adaptation	Adapting to environment and providing basic material necessities for continued human existence. Sufficient resources to achieve valued social goals.	Economy E.g. Factories, financial institutions and shops concerned with economic production
Integration	Coordinating all parts of the system to achieve shared goals, allowing people to have a shared sense of belonging to society.	Cultural/ community organisation E.g. the media, education, religion
Latency	Minimising social tensions and interpersonal conflicts which mat prevent society working efficiently.	Family and kinship

# Talcott Parsons:

## *The Social System*

Here are several illustrations of how the  
Four Functional Imperatives  
can illustrate the  
workings of social systems:

# conclusion

- Merton a functionalist, modified functionalist theory
- He dismisses Durkheim's and Parsons ideas of universal functionalism as not every institution has a positive function – religion?
- He argues that the established institutions in society are not the only ones which might do are particular job effectively
- For example communes might work better than families in bringing up children , Socialisation , Division of labour , Consensus , Institutions , Social order , Collective conscious ,

Conti....

Conti....

## **Functional perquisite**

**GOAL ATTAINMENT** comprises the activities related to sinking enemy ships as when all hands are at battle stations.

**ADAPTATION** involves keeping the ship afloat and operating – repairs, drills, recruitment and training of personnel.

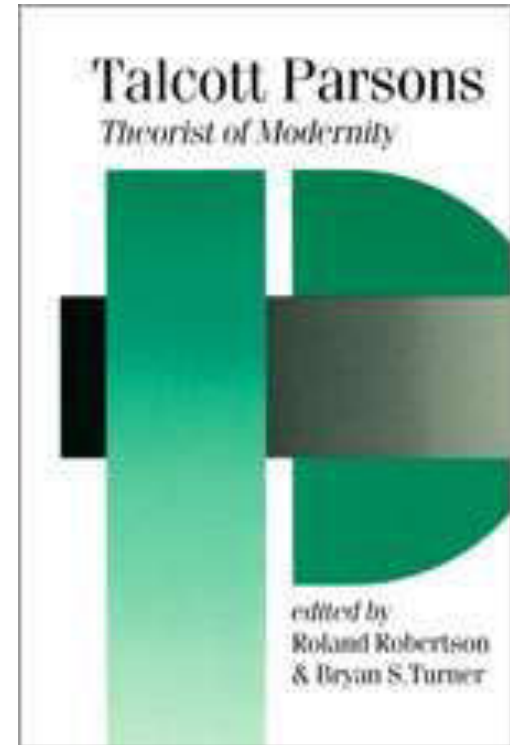
**INTEGRATION** is the maintenance of smooth relations between the various departments – gunnery, supply, engineering, and so on, in order to reduce jealousy and enhance cooperation.

**LATENT PATTERN MAINTENANCE & TENSION MANAGEMENT** involves the efforts of each crew member to reconcile the goals and standards of the ship with those of his/her other roles (husband, wife, son, daughter, father, mother, ethnic group, etc.) and providing allowing ways of relieving tension and strain.

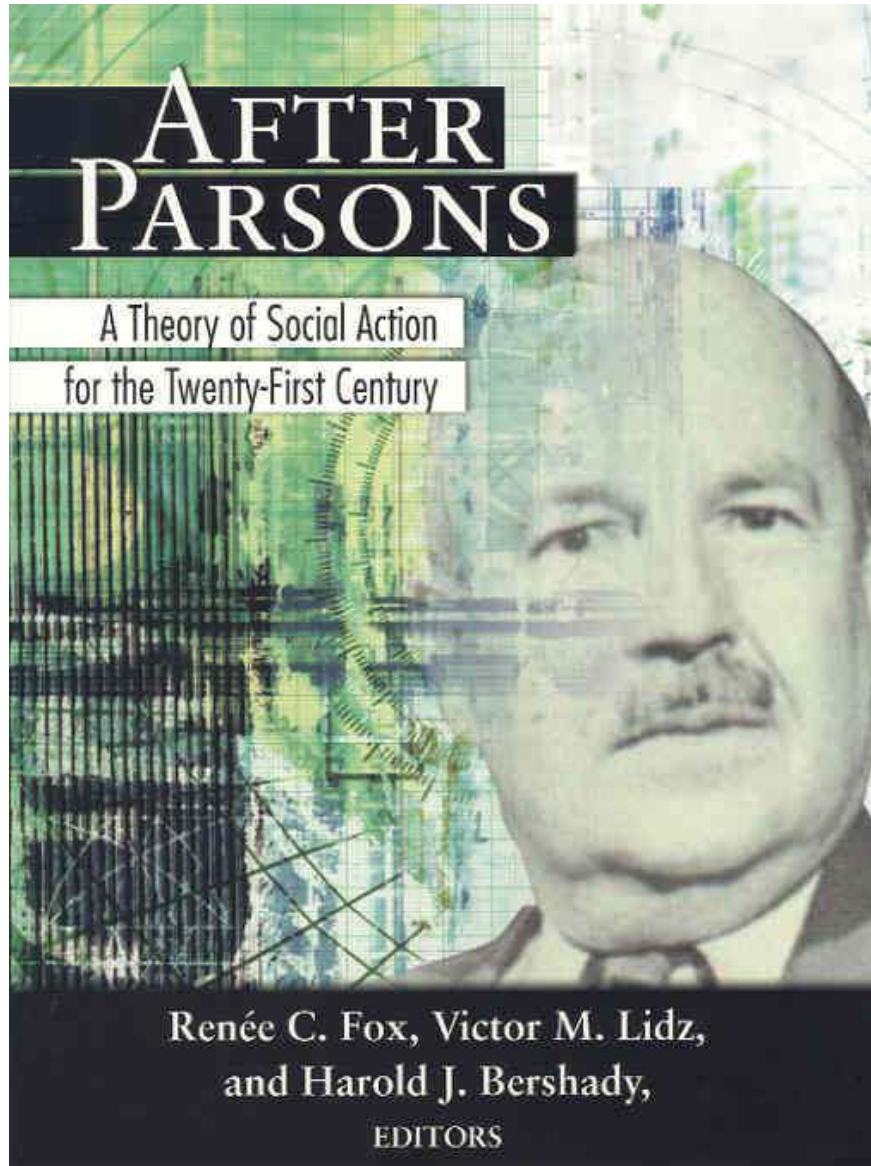
# Talcott Parsons

1902 - 1979

Leaves a mixed legacy....



?



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## Question – individual opinion

How useful do you think functionalism is as a theory of society?