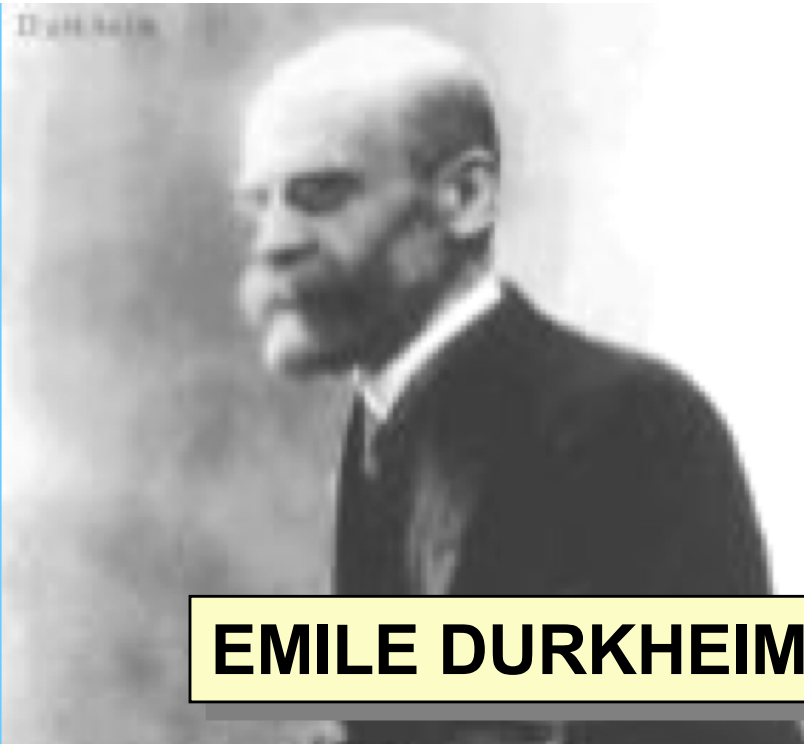
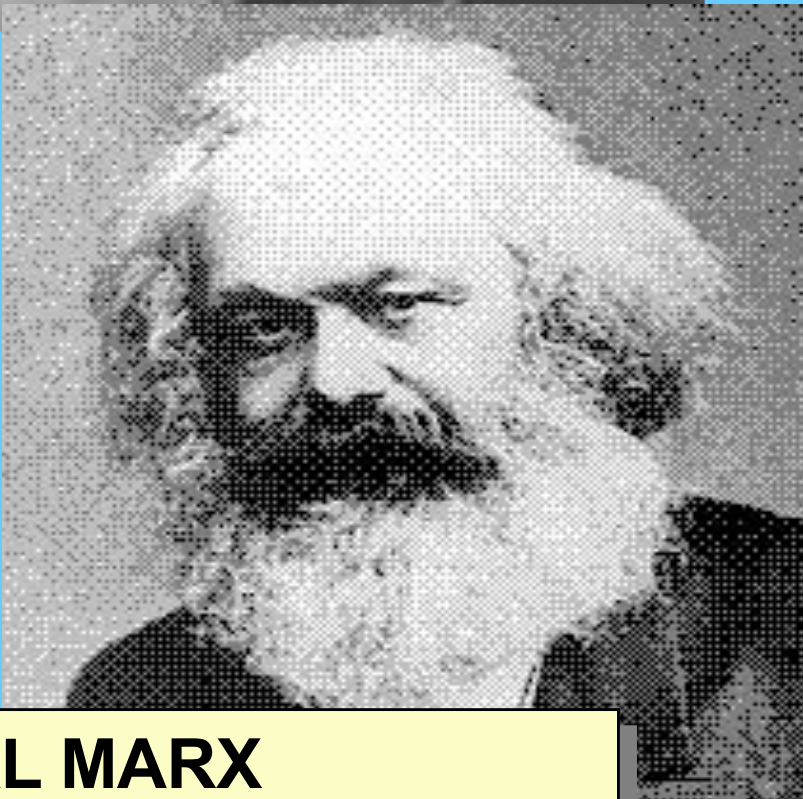


SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY



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STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONAL THEORY

- 1. EXAMINES HOW SOCIAL STRUCTURES FUNCTION TO MEET SOCIAL NEEDS**
- 2. ASKS THE QUESTION:
“WHAT STRUCTURES EXIST, AND ARE THEY FUNCTIONING PROPERLY?”**

ASSUMPTIONS

- 1. SOCIAL STRUCTURES COME BY CONSENSUS**
- 2 SOCIETY LIKE ORGANISM WITH INTERACTING PARTS**
- 3. STABILITY IS THE MAIN CRITERION**
- 4. LATENT AND MANIFEST CONSEQUENCES**

- **SOCIAL STRUCTURES MAY BE DYSFUNCTIONAL**

- **SOCIAL STRUCTURES ADAPT TO CHANGING SOCIAL NEEDS**

EVALUATION OF FUNCTIONALIST VIEW:

- **A STATIC AND CONSERVATIVE VIEW OF SOCIAL SYSTEMS**

- **TENDS TO SUPPORT THE STATUS QUO**

CONFLICT THEORY

- 1. GROUPS IN SOCIETY ARE IN CONSTANT STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF SCARCE RESOURCES**
- 2. ASK THE QUESTION: “WHO BENEFITS?”**
- 3. BASED ON MARX’S CLASS CONFLICT**
- 4. INEQUALITIES ESTABLISHED BY THE DOMINATE CLASS**

**5. SOCIAL CHANGE COMES THROUGH
CONFLICT AND REVOLUTION**

**6. EVALUATION: TOO CRITICAL OF
EXISTING SOCIAL STRUCTURES**

SYMBOLIC INTERACTION THEORY

- 1. INTEREST IN THE SYMBOLIC MEANING PEOPLE GIVE TO INTERACTIONS**
- 2. LOOK FOR THE SUBJECTIVE MEANING PEOPLE GIVE TO EVENTS**
- 3. ASK THE QUESTION: “WHO IS DEFINING THE SITUATION?”**

4. ASSUMPTIONS

- BEHAVIOR, GESTURE AND WORDS CAN HAVE MULTIPLE INTERPRETATIONS**
- MEANING IS CREATED THROUGH INTERACTION, DOES NOT EXIST IN THE ACT ITSELF**
- MEANING RESULTS FROM THE “DEFINITION OF THE SITUATION”**

**THE
END**

