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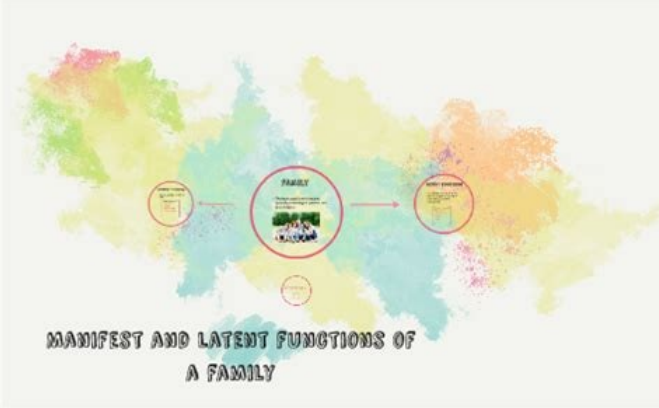
Manifest and latent functions of family

Examples of manifest and latent functions of family.

Table 6.3 Manifest and Latent Functions of Education: According to functionalist theory, education performs both manifest and latent functions

Manifest Functions: Clearly stated functions with intended goals	Latent Functions: Hidden, unstated functions with sometimes unintended consequences
socialization	Criminology
transmission of culture	Social networks
social control	Group work
social placement	Creation of generation gap
Cultural innovation	Political and social integration

A latent function, on the other hand, is a function that is not consciously desired, but which nevertheless has a positive effect on society. In contrast to manifest and latent functions, there are functional disorders, some involuntary effects that are intrinsically harmful. The American sociologist Robert K. Merton interpreted his theory of manifest function (and latent function and dysfunction) in 1949. into social theory and social structure. The text was the third most important sociological book of the 20th century written by the International Sociological Association.



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Latent Functions vs Manifest Functions Comparison Chart	
Latent Function	Manifest Function
Latent functions are the unintentional and often obscure beneficial effects of an entity or other social phenomena.	The positive consequences of an entity or other aspects of society that are anticipated and quickly noticed are referred to as manifest functions.
Latent functions are the unexpected, unanticipated or unforeseen effects of manifest functions that have occurred.	Manifest functions are explicit and straightforward tasks that have a clear target and a specific goal.
A school's latent functions include instructing pupils to obey the regulations, letting them to interact, and allowing them to engage in activities.	A school's manifest function is to educate students.
Latent functions are inadvertent.	Manifest functions are deliberate and conscious.

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Conflict Paradigm

1. In every society, there are disagreements and differences (i.e. lack of consensus) about values and norms
 2. Society is made up of subgroups (aka ‘classes’) that are in ruthless competition for scarce resources
 3. Society is not harmonious: conflict is normal in a society.
- The conflict can be latent (i.e. *conflict of interests*) or manifest (i.e. real conflict such as violence).



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Examples: Dysfunctions	Manifest Functions (intended effects)	Latent Functions (unintended positive effects)	Latent Dysfunctions (unintended negative effects)
Unemployment	Federal government gives cities and counties the ability to control jobs. The intent is to create jobs.	Counties cities while implementing provide the role of lowering unemployment. unintentionally create new jobs and funds some infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and more.	The federal government is the unintentionally responsible in the budget cuts in many low skilled programs and a loss of jobs.
Drug Abuse	Federal government sends out policies that the intent is punish and rehabilitate drug traffickers and users.	Millions of people are arrested which the criminal and lawbreakers control and give unintentionally keeps some services and increased more care in public.	The federal government has unintentionally caused a shortage some services and increased more care in public.
Violence in the Mass Media	Media cover a story to give the public to observe crimes about the violence contents of its products.	The unintentionally create other activities that help parents block unintentional covering by their children from cyberbullying.	Children receive unintentionally bad and unintentionally leads to high rates of cyberbullying.

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