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Manifest and latent functions of economy

What are manifest and latent functions. What are the manifest and latent functions of government. Manifest function and latent function of family.

Manifest functions are the intended and recognized outcomes of a social phenomenon. Latent functions are the unintended, unrecognized consequences of a social phenomenon. Many social institutions have both manifest and latent functions. Both manifest and latent functions can be positive or negative. Negative functions are considered to be "dysfunctional" to society as a whole, even if it benefits select groups. Many, if not most, institutions have both latent and manifest functions. Consider the institution of slavery during the Atlantic Slave trade. On a larger and graver societal level, the manifest function of slavery was to increase the economic productivity of the Americas but had the latent function of providing a vast underclass that served to increase the social status of southern whites, both rich and poor. Social Structure and Social Functions Social structures are complex relationships and systems that organize and regulate interpersonal phenomena in a group or society. The social structure of a group includes its norms and roles and the status, attraction, and communication relations that link one member to another. The social structure of a society includes the complex of relations among its constituent individuals, groups, institutions, customs, mores, and so on. Social functions describe the way that the behavior of individuals and groups relate to the larger institutions and constructs of society. The functionalist school, led by sociologists such as Talcott Parsons, posited that there is a reciprocal relationship between social functions and institutions: institutions are inherently functional for society. However, the first sociologist to unearth and differentiate between the exact functions that these institutions serve was Robert Merton. Merton defined two main categories of social functions: manifest and latent (Merton, 2016). Robert Merton's Theory of Manifest & Latent Functions American sociologist Robert K. Merton laid out his theory of manifest function (and latent function and dysfunction too) in his 1949 book Social Theory and Social Structure. Merton was inspired by the work of Talcott Parsons, who argued that all social institutions serve essential functions in society. This is a view known as functionalism. Functionalism is a sociological perspective that emphasizes the role of social institutions in promoting stability and order in society. According to functionalists, all actions and social structures serve some purpose, even if that purpose is not immediately apparent. Manifest Functions The term manifest function refers to the anticipated and intended goals of an action or social structure. More casually, this means the reason why something is done. Manifest functions can apply to any object or institution, so long as they are officially codified or stated in some way. For example, the manifest function of cell phones is to allow mobile communication between people, the manifest function of clothing is to protect the wearer from the elements, and the manifest function of a wedding is the public acknowledgment of union between two or more people which legitimates sexual activity and subsequent children. Manifest functions are important because they help individuals and groups to achieve their goals. They tend to be consciously and deliberately intended to produce beneficial outcomes, and thus can be used as a way of justifying the continued existence of an institution (Merton, 2016). Latent Functions Merton expanded the functionalist perspective by considering the unanticipated consequences of functional institutions. Although most people are aware of the intended consequences of institutions, Merton believed that sociological analysis is required to uncover the unintended consequences of them. Latent functions are just one type of unanticipated consequence, which are notable in that they are functional for the designated system. He specified that there can also be unintentional consequences that are dysfunctional, and those that act neither functionally nor dysfunctionally. Sociologists call the first of these latent dysfunctions (Merton, 2016). The latent function of an action is the unanticipated consequence of that action.



In contrast to manifest functions, latent functions are not publicly acknowledged or intended by participants. For example, the latent function of cell phones may be to provide a distraction from boredom, the latent function of clothing may be to attract mates, and the latent function of a wedding may be to provide an opportunity for extended families to socialize. Latent functions are important because they can often have more influence on behavior than manifest functions, as people are often unaware, and thus less likely to be able to stop or control them (Merton, 1949). The first manifest function of education is socialization, which refers to the process of learning the norms and values of one's culture. This is done primarily through the family, but schools also play a role. Socialization prepares individuals to participate in society (Elster, 1990). Social control refers to the ways in which education instills values that support the status quo and social order. Social control ensures that people conform to societal expectations and do not challenge the established power structure. The third manifest function of education is social placement. This refers to the ways in which education sorts individuals into different roles. Fourthly, education transmits culture. Culture includes the values, beliefs, and norms of a group of people. Education teaches individuals about their own culture as well as the cultures of others. The fifth manifest function of education is promoting social and political integration. Education brings people together and helps them to understand and appreciate diversity. It also teaches people how to participate in society. Finally, education is an agent of change. It can challenge existing beliefs and promote new ideas. manifest functions of religion The manifest function of religion is to provide a set of beliefs and practices that give meaning to life. This includes providing a sense of purpose, teaching morality, and offering comfort in times of trouble. Religion also serves as a social institution. It brings people together and provides a way for them to interact with each other.

Latent, Manifest Functions and Missions		
MISSION	MANIFEST FUNCTION	LATENT FUNCTION
Community Involvement	Interscholastic Athletics	Strengthens "Castes"
Gender Equality	Reduce Sexual Segregation	Increase Pregnancies
Promote OBE	Relax Disciplinary Boundaries	Destabilize University Governance

Religion can also promote social cohesion by teaching people to cooperate and work together for the common good. Another manifest function of religion is promoting order and stability. Religion does this by teaching people to follow rules and behave in ways that are considered socially acceptable. Religion can also help reduce crime by instilling values that discourage criminal behavior. Finally, religion can be used as a tool for political control, by legitimizing the authority of monarchs and rulers, who are often considered to hold a privileged status in the state's religion (Elster, 1990). manifest functions of family There are several manifest functions of the family. The first is procreation, which is the biological process of reproduction. The family is responsible for producing and raising children. The second manifest function of the family is socialization. This refers to the process of learning the norms and values of one's culture. The family is primarily responsible for socializing children, but schools and other institutions also play a role. Socialization prepares individuals to participate in society. The third manifest function of the family is providing economic security. The family does this by pooling resources and sharing expenses. The family also provides emotional support through giving love, care, and affection to their members.

Manifest and Latent Functions by Robert K. Merton

- Manifest Functions refer to the conscious motivations for social behavior
 - Building a new road to relieve traffic congestion
- Latent Functions refer to the objective consequences of the same behavior
 - Increased congestion, fostering a need for more roads
- Manifest (motive) and Latent (function) vary independently
 - The subjective categories of motivation vary independently of the objective categories of consequence.

They also offer assistance during difficult times. Finally, the family serves as a unit of consumption. Families often purchase goods and services together, which helps to support the economy (Elster, 1990). manifest functions of media The media has several manifest functions. The first is to provide information. The media gathers and disseminates information about current events, trends, and issues. The second manifest function of the media is to entertain. The media provides entertainment through television, movies, music, and other forms of art. The third manifest function of the media is to provide a public forum. The media provides a platform for discussion and debate on various topics.



It also allows people to share their opinions and ideas with a wider audience. Fourthly, the media can act as a check on government power. The media can investigate and report on government actions, which helps to ensure accountability. Finally, the media can promote cultural cohesion by providing a common set of experiences and values that people can share, as they reference TV shows, movies, and news stories in their everyday interactions (Elster, 1990). manifest functions of healthcare Healthcare and health clubs have several manifest functions. The first is to promote physical health. Healthcare provides services and facilities that help people to maintain their physical health. This includes preventive care, such as immunizations, as well as treatment for illnesses and injuries. Health clubs provide opportunities for people to exercise and stay fit. The second manifest function of healthcare is to promote mental health. Healthcare provides services that help people to maintain their mental health. This includes counseling, therapy, and medication.



Health clubs also provide opportunities for people to relax and destress. The third manifest function of healthcare is to extend life expectancy. Healthcare does this by providing access to medical care and treatment. Health clubs also promote healthy lifestyles that can lead to longer life expectancy. Finally, healthcare can provide social support through the provision of services, such as home healthcare and hospice care. This can help people to feel connected and supported during difficult times (Elster, 1990). manifest functions of government Governments have several manifest functions that have justified their existence for millennia. The first is to maintain order. Governments do this by enacting laws and enforcing them. The second manifest function of government is to protect citizens. Governments do this by providing security, both through the military and through law enforcement. The third manifest function of government is to provide public goods and services. These include things like roads, bridges, parks, and schools. Governments also provide social welfare programs, such as healthcare and retirement benefits. Finally, governments represent the interests of their citizens. They do this by making decisions about how to best use resources and by negotiating with other countries. In addition, governments also provide a voice for citizens on the international stage. They do this by participating in international organizations and treaties. Finally, governments also play a role in promoting economic development. They do this by creating favorable conditions for businesses, such as by providing infrastructure and by enacting business-friendly regulations (Elster, 1990). In addition to a number of manifest functions, the family promotes adherence to social norms and the selection of one's role in society as well as shaping one's political beliefs and attitudes toward those from outside the family. For example, those in a one-parent family may develop a more tolerant and diverse view of family structures, and become more accepting of non-nuclear family structures such as those created by blended families and through extended ties. Historically, the family has also served as a unit of labor. Children may work at a family's business, providing economic benefit (Elster, 1990). latent function for school The first latent function of education is creating a common language. People from different backgrounds communicate with each other when they are taught the same language. The second latent function of education is providing a sense of community. Education brings people together and helps them to feel like they belong to something larger than themselves. Thirdly, education develops critical thinking skills. This is important because it allows people to question the status quo and to think for themselves (Elster, 1990). Finally, education promotes social mobility, allowing people who have obtained it to achieve greater social status (Javier et al., 2002). However, education can also promote social inequality. This is because some people have access to better education than others. Those of higher social class can send their children to private schools that groom children to conform to the social behaviors of the elites, while those in underfunded school systems can be trapped in a cycle of poverty and crime. latent function of religion Latent functions of religion include instilling values, providing community, and promoting social cohesion (Durkheim, 2005). The first latent function of religion is social control. This means that religion helps to keep people in line by teaching them about right and wrong. Religion also provides a sense of community, which can help to prevent crime. The second latent function of religion is providing meaning in life. This is important because it helps people to make sense of the world and their place in it. Religion also helps people to deal with difficult life events, such as death and loss. Finally, religion can promote social cohesion. This is important because it helps to keep society together by teaching people about common values and beliefs (Elster, 1990). latent functions of the media The media can serve many unintentional or latent functions. One is providing a distraction from everyday problems. This can help people to forget their troubles and to focus on something else. The media can also serve as a source of entertainment. This can help people to relax and to enjoy themselves. Additionally, the media can provide information about new products and services. This can help people to make informed choices about what they buy. Finally, the media can act as a watchdog, exposing corruption and wrongdoing. This can help to keep people safe and to hold those in power accountable. Alternatively, however, they can promote confirmation bias by only presenting one side of an issue. This can lead to people making ill-informed decisions and lead to, for example, political polarization in the public (Elster, 1990). latent functions of healthcare Besides the function of keeping people healthy, healthcare also has several latent functions. These include providing employment, promoting social cohesion, and acting as a safety net. Healthcare provides employment for doctors, nurses, and other medical professionals. It also promotes social cohesion by bringing people together to work towards a common goal. Finally, healthcare acts as a safety net by providing care for those who cannot afford it. This helps to reduce inequality and to ensure that everyone has access to basic medical care (Elster, 1990). On the flip side, these latent functions can have negative consequences. Healthcare can be a strain on the economy, and it can promote dependency. Additionally, healthcare can be used as a tool for perpetuating inequality. Expensive and inaccessible healthcare, for example, can create divides in life expectancy and quality of life along the lines of social class (Elster, 1990). latent functions of government Government also has several latent functions, which are often more difficult to see. One latent function of government is social control. This means that the government helps to keep people in line by making laws and enforcing them. Another latent function of government is promoting social cohesion. This means that the government brings people together and helps them to feel like they belong to something larger than themselves. One example of a government creating social cohesion is through patriotism. Finally, the government can act as a safety net. This means that it provides help for those who need it, such as the unemployed or the sick. Governments can step in during natural disasters and economic recessions, providing support for areas and people who do not have resources. While these functions can have positive effects, they can also have negative consequences. For example, social control can lead to oppression, and the safety net can promote dependency (Elster, 1990). Dysfunction: When Latent Functions Do Harm Latent functions are inherently unintentional, and these unintentional consequences can be either beneficial (functional) for a system as a whole or detrimental (dysfunctional) to it. These effects are often not immediately apparent, which can make it difficult to tell whether a latent function is actually functional or dysfunctional. One example of a latent dysfunction is when the media only presents one side of an issue. This can lead to people making ill-informed decisions and lead to, for example, violent actions in response to a biased presentation of an issue. This can be dysfunctional for both the media outlet itself – which may garner a harmed reputation – as well as the target of the backlash and the media industry as a whole. An unscrupulous government, for example, may use reports of bias in the media as justification for taking over or heavily influencing all media outlets, leading to a reduced ability for people to scrutinize the government and express themselves through media (Elster, 1990). Merton pointed out that a structure may be dysfunctional for the system as a whole yet may continue to exist. For example, many sociologists argue that while discrimination against black people, females, and other minority groups is dysfunctional for society, it continues to exist because it is functional for a part of the social system. For example, wage discrimination against females is generally functional and beneficial for males, who tend to earn higher wages as a result (Elster, 1990). Cole, N. L. (2020). 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Charlotte Nickerson Research Assistant at Harvard University Undergraduate at Harvard University Charlotte Nickerson is a student at Harvard University obsessed with the intersection of mental health, productivity, and design. Manifest functions-driving the economy forwards. The bourgeoisie's manifest function as the owning class is to accumulate profit and maximize control over markets. The proletariat's manifest function as the working class is to produce and to contribute to the economy by selling their labour.

>> Click to read more << <== Simply so, what are examples of manifest and latent functions? The manifest function of a rain dance, used as an example by Merton in his 1957 Social Theory and Social Structure, is to produce rain, and this outcome is intended and desired by people participating in the ritual. Latent functions are those that are neither recognized nor intended. Moreover, what are the manifest functions of family? In this case the manifest function of family time is the family being together. In this time a family can enjoy each other's company and catch up on each other's lives. This is very important when parents are busy with work and children have extracurricular activities pulling them in all different directions. What is manifest function example? Manifest functions are generally expected from the institutions to be fulfilled. For example, hospitals are expected to provide better healthcare to the people or treat the patients going through any kinds of diseases, or those who met with an accident, etc. What is manifest function of education? Manifest functions of education are those that are intended and that most people think about. For example, in elementary school, parents expect their children to learn new information but also how to 'get along' with other children and begin to understand how society works. What is manifest function quizlet? Manifest function is the recognized and intended consequences of any social pattern. Latent functions are the unrecognized and unintended consequences of any social pattern. What is the manifest and latent function of being an athlete? The manifest functions of sport in a society are represented by physical fitness and the socialization of individuals to the value of hard

work, team work (cooperation) and competition. Latent functions include character development from participation in sport and an emotional release from the physical activity. What is the manifest function of business organization? Manifest functions are those objective consequences contributing to the adjustment or adaption of the system which are intended and recognized by participant in the system. And, latent functions are those neither intended nor recognized. What is the manifest function of community? EXPLANATION: Manifest function refers to the intended role of social policies, processes or actions which are deliberately designed to benefit society. They tend to search for the social consequences that lead to the various practices of society. What is the meaning of latent function? any function of an institution or other social phenomenon that is unintentional and often unrecognized. Why are latent functions important? While manifest functions are consciously and deliberately intended to produce beneficial outcomes, latent functions are neither conscious nor deliberate but also produce benefits. They are, in effect, unintended positive consequences. Why is manifest function important? Manifest functions are those consequences that are beneficial for the operation of society as a whole. Manifest functions of religion include providing meaning and purpose, promoting social cohesion, and promoting social control. Manifest functions of education include socialization and promoting social integration.