

# Compare and contrast functionalism and marxism essay sample essay



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Functionalism and Marxism are both known to be structural positions. due to the fact that they concentrate on a group of people instead than on the person himself. Although really similar the two are different in really distinguishable ways.

in fact Functionalism falls under the sub-heading of consensus structural linguistics. while Marxism falls under the sub-heading of struggle structural linguistics. As the sub-headings suggest they may be considered as antonyms in assorted ways. The similarities and differences of the two opposing though similar theories will be discuss throughout this essay. There are five chief elements which outline the positions of functionalism and state us precisely what functionalists believe.

The first component is known as the biological analogy. which is a metaphor in which the whole of society. with all its different parts. is compared to the human organic structure. In this analogy functionalists sustain that since society.

like the organic structure is made of different but every bit of import parts. it is of import to analyze each portion in item on its ain. merely like a life scientist does when analyzing an being. Therefore every portion of the establishments of society.

such as: the household. instruction. the media and the economic system. must be studied in great item if one is to to the full understand it.

Functionalism besides mentions the importance of analyzing the consequence of these assorted parts on society as a whole. merely like it is of import to cognize what consequence the liver has on an being.

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The 2nd component is called the construction, which states that any behavior in society is, to a certain extent patterned. Functionalists believe that we do not truly hold any freedom of pick in our lives as they are affected by an establishment.

all of which put together organize a societal construction and enforce certain determinations on us through a form of behavior which is structured through norms and values. The 3rd component, map, physiques on the 2nd component.

in that it explains how the construction maps. Here functionalists survey and analyze the assorted establishments, their relationships and the consequence which they have on the whole of society. One may therefore conclude that the map is the part of the establishment to the care and endurance of the society, in a positive or negative manner.

The 4th component, functional requirements, sustains that for the map to work society's demands must all be met, in order for it to last and germinate.

Therefore there must be some sort of value consensus and apprehension as for society to last and germinate there must be cooperation. In fact, value consensus is the 5th component of functionalism. We see that functionalists believe that the bulk of the population must portion the same values for there to be integrating and so societal solidarity, this taking to an order in society, where every action becomes predictable due to the five elements mentioned above.

Both Marxism and Functionalism believe that some kind of construction exists in a society, enforcing certain picks on its people. The difference between the two is that Marxists believe that the premier stimulation in these determinations is the economic system, which makes people rebel and change society. One may besides state that functionalism is to a great extent based on the fact that a society is ordered and there is value consensus, whereas in Marxism we see a batch of upset and changeless alterations.

Marx to a great extent bases his theories on the economic portion of society, naming it the substructure. It involves the production procedure, where the middle class, who own the agency of production, use the labor,

the on the job category, paying them really low wages, for really long on the job hours. This causes the middle class to acquire richer, as the labor got poorer.

In Marx's theory there is besides the superstructure, which is to a great extent effected by the substructure, and so the economic system of a society. The superstructure is everything in society besides the economic system. Therefore it has to make with thoughts,

sentiments, beliefs, political relations, instruction, media, faith and household.

The superstructure is controlled by the middle class, who use this power to pull strings the labor, who in those yearss did non hold adequate instruction to understand what was traveling on, to make whatever they wanted. The

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use and inhumane usage of workers led to capitalist economy. which was an political orientation where anyone who was willing to take a hazard could do net income.

The superstructure was so used for brainwashing. taking to a false perceptual experience. This false perceptual experience so allowed the middle class to overwork the labor. therefore stealing money from them. in order to maximize their net incomes.

Marx besides came up with a theory of history. in which he tries to follow the development of society. tagging the different inequalities. known as contradictions. which. harmonizing to him.

marked the epoch. He besides believed that for a alteration to hold occurred in each epoch at that place must hold been a set of people. who with an antithesis challenged the old thoughts of a society. known as the thesis.

The antithesis and the thesis would so unite to organize a synthesis. a sort of in-between route between the two. under which the society would hold to populate. The chief era's Marx recognises are: the crude communism.

where there is equality and sharing of the agencies of production ; the antediluvian era. where there is the difference between the citizen and the slave. giving rise to inequality ; the feudal era ; the sum of land owned is used to find wealth ; the capitalist era. where the inequality is seen in the sum of money or capital one possesses ; and the Communist era. where history stops as there is no more struggle because there is a perfect equality and there is no demand to better society.

Marxism and Functionalism may likewise be criticised for grouping up society excessively much. Marxism does this by grouping society into economic sectors. in fact it may be said that Marx concentrates excessively much on the economic system and its deductions on society. instead than other substructures. such as the household.

which besides have a really large consequence on the whole of society.

Functionalism. on the other manus. menaces people excessively much like marionettes.

held on a twine. as everyone has to make things harmonizing to their functions. and no 1 has any pick to do as the force per unit areas made on them by society are excessively strong to be overcome. Functionalism and Marxism may be summed up together with to chief points. They both believe in a construction. something external.

which influences people and makes them act in a certain manner and they both generalise. splitting society into groups instead than concentrating on the person.