

A

G





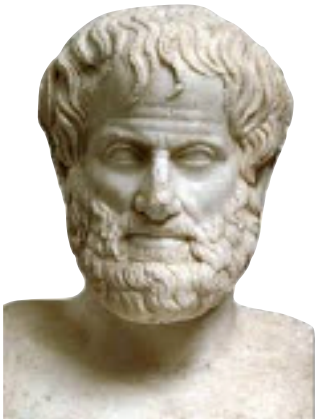
A - adaptation

G - goal attainment

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| ECONOMIC | POLITICAL |
| EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, FAMILY | LEGAL |

L - latent
(pattern maintenance -
tension management)

I - integration

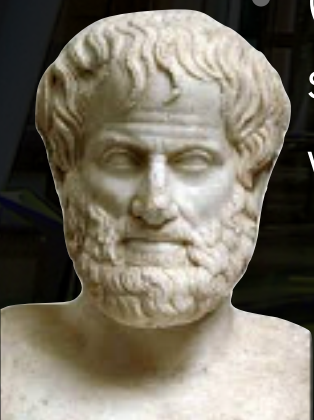


DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS OF SOCIAL SYSTEMS

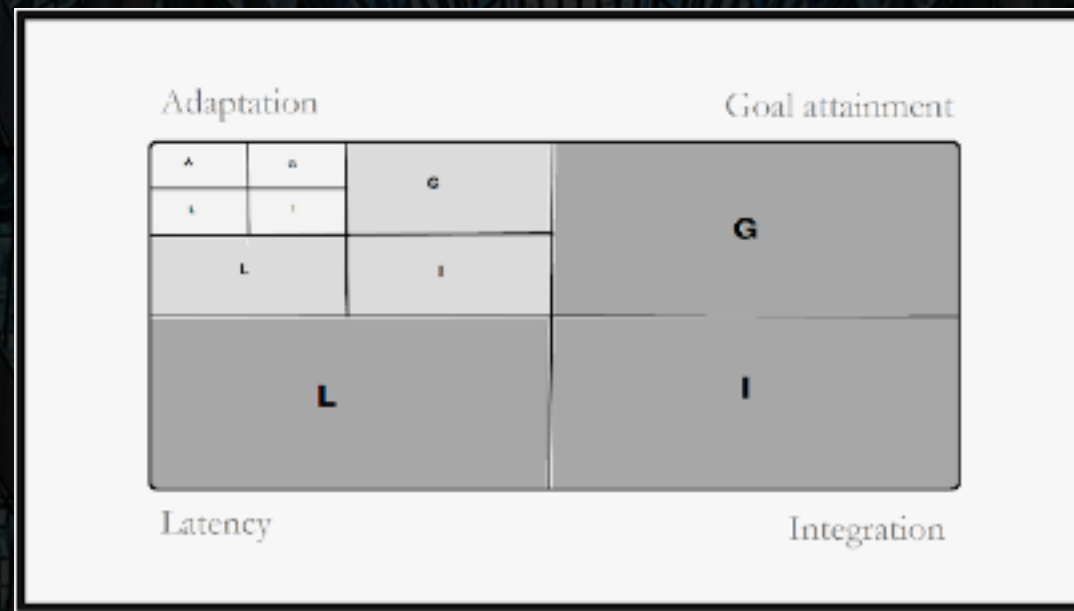
- When seeing society as a system, the different areas of social life serve functions:
 - (L) Pattern-maintenance (i.e., latency): The maintenance of a system's fundamental patterns.
 - (G) Goal-attainment: Rarely does a system have just one goal but a several hierarchical goals ordered by importance and urgency.
 - (A) Adaptation: Concerns that arise when scarce facilities must be commandeered for particular goals instead of others.
 - (I) Integration: How successfully subsystems integrate into the system of which they are a part.



| A - adaptation | | G - goal attainment | |
|---|--|---------------------|--|
| ECONOMIC | | POLITICAL | |
| EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, FAMILY | | LEGAL | |
| L - latent (pattern maintenance - tension management) | | I - integration | |



DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS OF SOCIAL SYSTEMS



- In turn, any subsystem (e.g., A, G, I, and L) can be divided into these four functional sectors. And then, each of these subsystems can be divided into four functional sectors, and so on.
- Each system, therefore, develops four specialist subsystems in the process of meeting these requirements, called "functional sectorization."

