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| 50 | Disability & Identity - <b>Murugami (2009)</b>   | <p>Argues that a disabled person have the ability to <b>construct a self-identity</b> that accepts their disability but is independent of it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• So they see themselves as a person first, and see their disability as just one of their characters.</li> </ul>  |
| 51 | <b>Functionalism</b> - Case studies  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Durkheim (1958)</b></li> <li>• <b>Parsons (1902)</b></li> </ul>  |
| 52 | Functionalism (What must be done in order for a society to function?) - <b>Durkheim (1858)</b> | <p>Argued that members of societies need to feel a sense of <b>social solidarity</b>, a feeling of belonging to a larger community and shared identity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was also concerned that in large modern communities, people would <b>lose their sense of belonging and become uncertain about how to behave or what their role in society was</b> and described this as a sense of '<b>anomie</b>' or <b>normlessness</b>.</li> </ul> |
| 53 | Functionalism (Role of socialisation)- <b>Parsons (1902)</b>                                   | <p>Emphasised the important role of socialisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parsons saw key institutions such as <b>families, the education system, mass media, peer groups and religious organisations</b> all working together to transmit shared <b>norms and values</b> to each new generation; ensuring <b>stability</b> and <b>continuity</b> in society in order for society to work in harmony.</li> </ul>                                     |
| 54 | <b>New Right</b> - Case studies  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Adam Smith (1776)</b></li> </ul>   |
| 55 | New Right - <b>Adam Smith (1723)</b>   | <p>Argued that capitalist societies work best when there is a <b>free market</b>. This means that the state should avoid interfering in the economy, for example by restricting <b>trade, price of goods or wages</b>.</p>   |
| 56 | <b>Marxism</b> - Karl Marx   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Argued that capitalist societies such as Britain were essentially divided into two social classes: The <b>ruling class</b> and the <b>working class</b>.</li> <li>• Argued that this is an <b>exploitive</b> system in which most of the profits created by business go to the owners (ruling class). While the labour (working class) that creates this wealth, get very little of this profit.</li> </ul>                       |

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