Kuliah 4
Pembezaan Kefungsian dalam Masyarakat moden

Ramze Endut
ramze@ukm.edu.my
Lectures

Kuliah 1: Pengenalan Sistem Sosial

Kuliah 2: Teori Sistem dan Sistem Sosial

Kuliah 3: Bagaimana Sistem Sosial Berfungsi

Kuliah 4: Pembezaan Kefungsian dalam Masyarakat Moden

Kuliah 5: Dampak Pembezaan Kefungsian

Kuliah 6: Sistem Sosial Politik

Kuliah 7: Sistem Sosial Agama
Social Differentiation - Modernity

- Marx – Economic base vs political-ideological superstructure - communality
- Durkheim – division of labour – organic solidarity
- Simmel – individuality – the style of life
- Weber – rationalization – social logic
- Parsons – four main systems (AGIL) – social systems
- Luhmann – social differentiation – functional differentiation

“Differentiation, in mathematics, process of finding the derivative, or rate of change, of a function.”
Social Differentiation

Interaction
- Co-presence
- Face-to-face
- Reflexive perception
- Communication partner

Organisation
- Membership
- Making decisions
- Exclusiveness
- Temporal horizon
- Cross-functional ability

Society
- Social differentiation
- Sum of all communication
Functional Differentiation

Modern society – operationally autonomous societal subsystems – social systems

- Based on functionality
- Based on input/output performance
- Being Self-reflection

Internal specialization – function monopoly

Self-description of society

Circulated via binary codes
## Binary Codes

### Figure 1.2. Social Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Efficacy</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Medium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>elimination of the contingency of norm expectations</td>
<td>regulation of conflicts</td>
<td>legal/illegal</td>
<td>laws, constitutions, etc.</td>
<td>jurisdiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics</td>
<td>making collectively binding decisions possible</td>
<td>practical application of collectively binding decisions</td>
<td>government/opposition</td>
<td>programs of political parties, ideologies</td>
<td>power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>production of knowledge</td>
<td>supply of knowledge</td>
<td>true/false</td>
<td>theories, methods</td>
<td>truth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>elimination of contingency</td>
<td>spiritual and social services</td>
<td>immanence/transcendence</td>
<td>holy scriptures, dogmas</td>
<td>faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>reduction of shortages</td>
<td>satisfaction of needs</td>
<td>payment/nonpayment</td>
<td>budgets</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Seeing and interpreting the world
- Observation is filtered by binary codes
- Operationally closed
- Reducing world complexity

E.g. Observation/Operation (Government/Opposition)

---

Codes Clash and Programmes

E.g: Research grant

- Economic system
- Scientific system
- Legal system

Observation | Operation is regulated by programmes

- Laws (Legal system) + Theories | Methods (Scientific system) + Approved Budget (Economic system)
  - Stability
  - Flexibility
  - Closure
  - Openness
Symbolically Generalised Media of Communication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media</th>
<th>Functionally equivalent</th>
<th>Handling</th>
<th>Modern society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media of dissemination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing, Printing, Radio,</td>
<td>Functionally</td>
<td>Handling</td>
<td>Modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tv, Internet</td>
<td>equivalent</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbolically generalized media of communication</td>
<td>contribution</td>
<td>contingency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Context</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social order</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“The concept of contingency complements Luhmann’s constructivism. That we observe in specific ways, that we have specific social systems, and draw specific distinctions (such as legal/illegal) is not because these distinctions are “out there,” but because specific systems evolved. The distinctions are made by an observing system and are thus contingent upon it. Other distinctions could have been drawn.”

“The term “double contingency” (doppelte Kontingenz) is often used in reference to the fact that the selections in communication are contingent upon two sides. Luhmann (2002a, 318) gives the example of a warship and a trading vessel that reach an island from different sides. The warship wants to attack the trading vessel. They both have two options: they can either turn southwards or northwards to sail around the island. If the trading vessel turns north, the warship will do the same—but if the warship does so, the trading vessel will turn south.”

Interview with Luhmann

Niklas Luhmann - Beobachter im Krähennest (eng sub)

https://youtu.be/qRSCKSPMuDc
Thank you.