

Institutionalism

Marx + Foucault

Key Terms

1. “Systemic Forces”

- a. A force which applies to: Each person individually AND groups of people
- b. These forces are not purposefully carried out
- c. Usage in a sentence: “Low test scores areas in impoverished areas is *systemic*”
 - i. No one is purposefully trying to lower test scores in impoverished areas
 - ii. The low test scores are the result of a problem with the way education is organized and maintained

Key Terms

1. “Systemic Forces”

- a. Usage in a sentence: “Your craving for coca cola is *systemic*”
 - i. You always had coca cola around the house growing up
 - ii. Notice: You probably weren’t the one who bought the coca cola



Key Terms:

1. “Norms”

- a. Often, but not always, influenced by systemic forces
- b. Norms apply to a wide variety of applications
 - i. This is what people are talking about when they say that morals are “man made”
 - ii. Examples: Ethics, Politics, Family Roles, Students, Teachers...
 - iii. Examples: What about foods? What about clothes?
 - iv.

Key Terms:

1. “Norms”

- a. Does advertising aid in the development of norms?
- b. Is it just good marketing? What role do YOU play?



Key Terms:

1. “Norms”

- a. Remember, the important part about a force being *systemic* is that it’s not really any one person or group of people pulling the strings.
 - i. Shady salespersons?
 1. Trying to “hustle” vs trying to “hustle” you?
 2. What is the difference between a shady salesman and a marketing genius?



Key Terms

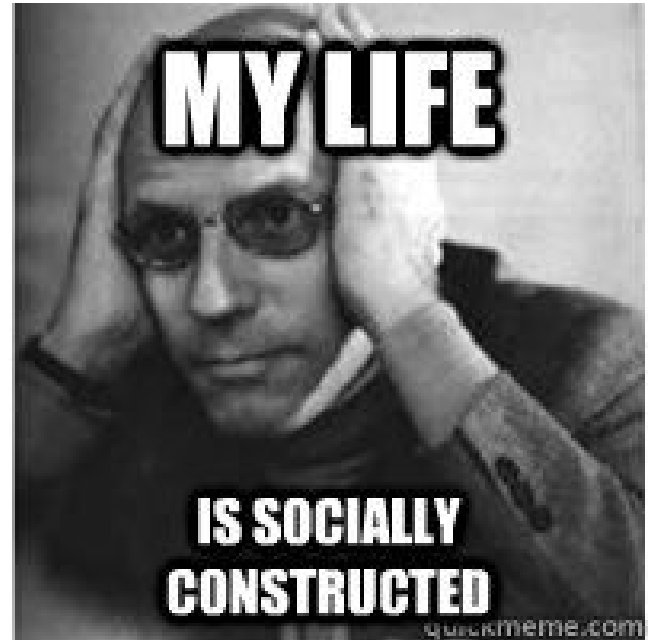
1. How are “Norms” influenced by “Systemic Forces”?
 - a. Norms differ from country to country
 - b. Norms differ from region to region
2. Systemic Forces are not always forces which we are aware of
 - a. Recall: Why am I craving a certain type of food/drink right now?

Key Terms

1. How are “Norms” influenced by “Systemic Forces”?
 - a. Norms differ from country to country
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Application

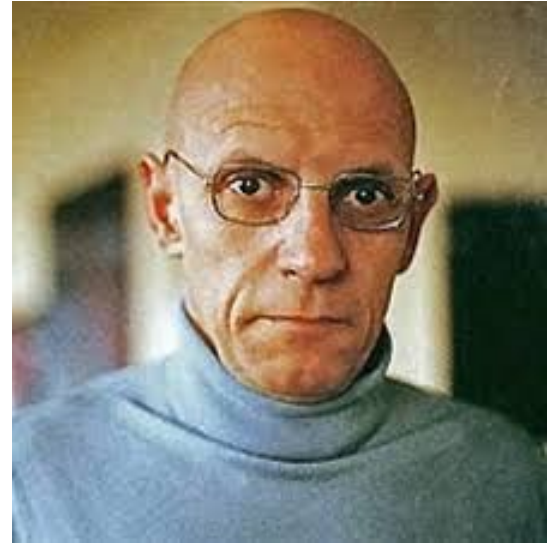
1. Michel Foucault
2. Wrote: Discipline and Punish
3. Believed: Many of our norms come from systemic forces
4. Conclusion: WE should carefully evaluate our actions



Application

1. Hierarchical Observation
2. Normalizing Judgment
3. Examination

Three ways in which force is
systemic



Application



❖ Hierarchical Observation

- The idea here is that power can be achieved merely by observing people.
- You don't have to physically force anyone to behave as long as they think they are being watched.



Application

❖ Normalizing Judgment

- Instead of saying something is “legal” or “illegal”, we now judge actions as “normal” or “abnormal”
- Concept: Madness
- We try to correct bad behavior rather than killing or imprisoning people forever
- REHABILITATION and NORMALIZATION
 - Not only for criminals: in educational programs, medical practice, industrial practices etc

Application

❖ Examination

- Example: Students in schools
- Example: Patients in hospitals
- “It is a prime example of what Foucault calls power/knowledge, since it combines into a unified whole ‘deployment of force and the establishment of truth’”

When you take a test, you are being examined for how well you understand the “norms” of a given subject

Knowledge = Power

1. Francis Bacon said that “Knowledge is Power”
 - a. Meaning: Knowledge LEADS US to Power
2. Foucault also says that “Knowledge is Power”
 - a. Meaning: The goals of knowledge and the goals of Power cannot be separated.
 - b. Meaning: Knowledge and Power are the same thing

Knowledge = Power

1. Recall: The examination
 - a. Test results are recorded based off name and identification numbers (Student or Employee ID numbers, social security numbers etc...)
2. In the same way you are examined, Professor Klyng is examined too.
3. How effective are Professor Klyng's students at meeting SLOs?

study
(verb)

The act of texting, eating and watching TV with an open textbook nearby.

Knowledge = Power

1. Linking Hierarchical Observation, Normalizing Judgment, and Examination
2. On the findings of the records of how many students met the SLO's of Professor Klyng's Phil 1 Course:
 - a. Determine outcomes, categories, averages, and NORMS that reveal a basis for knowledge.
 - b. Professor Klyng's course is like a "case" study - so is each individual taking the course.

Examples

1. Prisons
2. Schools
3. Hospitals
4. Courtrooms
5. DMV

All of these institutions are subject to norms which are influenced by systemic forces

Marx

Recall: Marx said that money drives everything.

1. Systemic Forces - Unknown to the individual
2. Norms - Rules which the individual should follow

Marx: Systemic Forces and Norms restrict our freedoms to choose and to be creative

Hint: Foucault was influenced by Marx

:P

