



Social Institutions - Family

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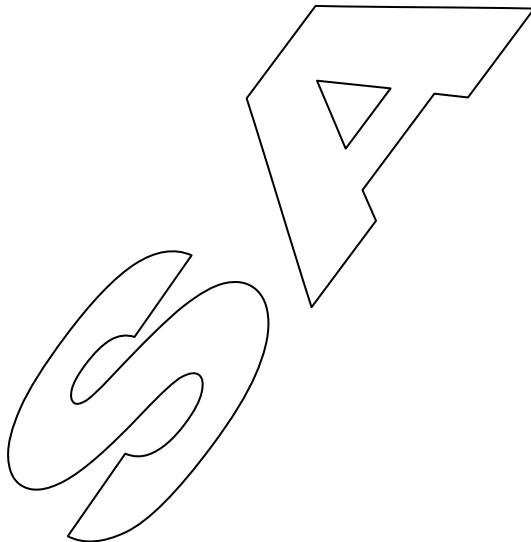
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1. Introduction

Sociology involves the study of social life, social change, social causes, and consequences of human behavior. The sociology of the family encompasses a broad range of issues, which specifically includes teenage childbearing, adolescent misbehavior, the experiences of mothering, child and elder abuse, and divorce (Connidis & McMullin, 2002). The paper is focusing on the implementation of sociological theories such as functionalism, conflict, and interactionism to the family while considering the similarities and dissimilarities of these theories. The influence of each theory on the approach to social change within the family and the influence of societal views of each theory on family is also discussed within the paper.

2. Implementation of Sociological Theories on Family

a. Functionalism Theory

The functionalism theory considers society as a system in which all elements are interrelated to each other due to which they work together to satisfy the needs of society. The family as a social institution is considered positive in functionalism theory because it consists of a main source of income including husband, wife, and children. Under functionalism theory, a family develops deep social and psychological bonds, which provides in-depth mechanisms of social support to family members (James, Jennings, & Breitkreuz, 2011; Andersen & Taylor, 2012). The husband and wife support each other financially, socially, and psychologically due to which they are motivated to achieve their goals and objectives of social cohesion by socially defined expected morals of married life. The fathers and mothers offer the same system of support to other members of family who are...