## Approaches to Sociology

Today, sociologists employ three main theoretical perceptions. The conflict perspective, the symbolic interactionist perspective, and the functionalist perspective. These perceptions give sociologists theoretical models for explaining how people impact society and how society impacts people. Every perception exceptionally intellectualizes human behavior, society, and social forces.

Conflict theory was first alleged by a social thinker known as Karl Marx. The social order is in a situation of unceasing conflict due to competition of inadequate capitals. Communal order is kept by supremacy and authority instead of conformism and agreement. Those with power and wealth attempt to stay around it in any way possible, mainly by overturning the powerless and poor. An essential principle of conflict theory is that groups and individuals within the social order will exploit their power and prosperity (Ref-s498570).

Functionalism is alleged by a social thinker called Emile Durkheim. According to Johnson and Abrahamson (Ref-s990080), the functionalist perception views the social order as a compound structure whose portions work together to promote stability and solidarity. This theory looks at the social order through a macro-level positioning and widely concentrates on the social structures that form as a whole. It recommends that gender inequalities are as an effective means of creating a social system or division of labor. A specific section of the population is accountable for other labor performances. The activist movement takes the place that functionalism disregards the overthrow of women within the family structure.

Interactionism is alleged by a social thinker known as George Herbert Mead. The main principle of the interactionist perception is that the meaning people attribute and originate from to the world around them is a social construction shaped by each day of social interaction. This perception is concentrated on how people maintain and create the realism that they believe to be factual, how they interpret and use things as symbols to communicate with one another, and how they maintain and create a personality that they present to the world and a sense of personality within them (Ref-u004571).

Although these sociological perceptions assist society, they have individual differences between each other. Theoretically, both conflict theory and functionalism are macro-sociological insights that broadly understand the social order larger elements like organizations. Contrary, functionalism accept that organizations automatically change themselves to generate steadiness, while the conflict theory states that the entrepreneurs use organizations such as religion to manipulate others. Also, such equality is dissimilar from interactionism's support of people believing in the same symbols and meanings (Ref-f531066).

In conclusion, all three theories offer a significant contribution to sociology. Interactionism focuses on people who agree, assign, and share symbolic mannerisms and meanings. Functionalism sees functions, which happen for social steadiness. The conflict theory gathers many people into two categories that arouse inequality.