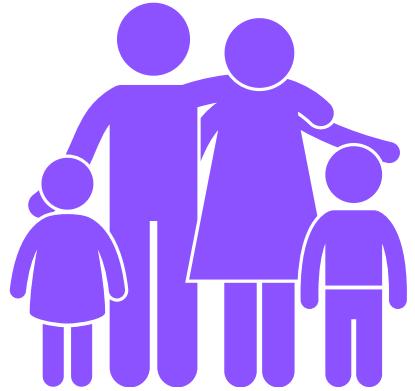


What are social institutions?

Social institutions are the organised and established systems within society that shape our behaviour, values, and everyday lives. They provide stability, order, and a framework for how people interact with one another. Think of them as the “building blocks” of society: without them, social life would be chaotic and unpredictable. Institutions are not just physical organisations (like schools or hospitals) but the wider systems of norms, values, and roles that guide how those organisations function.



Family

- Primary socialisation: teaches children basic norms and values.
- Provides emotional and economic support but may reinforce inequality.



Health and Medicine

- Maintains population health (e.g. NHS in the UK).
- Defines illness and influences who is “fit” for work or benefits.



Government and Legal System

- Makes and enforces laws, provides welfare, education, and healthcare.
- Seen either as representing all citizens or serving the ruling class.



Education

- Secondary socialisation: prepares young people for work and citizenship.
- Hidden curriculum teaches discipline, punctuality, and teamwork.



Media

- Shapes public opinion and cultural values.
- Can act as social control or give space to alternative voices.



Work and Employment

- Provides income, status, and social roles.
- Can reproduce inequality (e.g. exploitation, job prestige differences).



Religion

- Provides moral guidance, shared beliefs, and community.
- Can create cohesion but also reinforce class or gender inequalities.

Social institutions organise society, teaching norms/values and providing stability, roles, and support.

Structural theories (Functionalism, Marxism, Feminism) see institutions as vital for shaping behaviour: either maintaining social order (Functionalism) or reproducing inequality (Marxism, Feminism).

