

## **SO224**

## RELATIONSHIPS AND FAMILIES IN SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

This sample unit outline is provided by CHC for prospective and current students to assist with unit selection.

Elements of this outline which may change with subsequent offerings of the unit include Content, Required Texts, Recommended Readings and details of the Assessment Tasks.

Students who are currently enrolled in this unit should obtain the outline for the relevant semester from the unit lecturer.

Unit code	SO224
Unit name	Relationships and Families in Sociological Perspectives
Associated higher education awards	Bachelor of Applied Social Science
Duration	One semester
Level	Intermediate
Core/Elective	Core
Weighting	Unit credit points: 10 Course credit points: 240
Student workload	Contact hours Reading, study, and preparation Assignment preparation TOTAL  Engagement with study materials Assignment preparation  TOTAL  Students requiring additional English language support are expected to undertake an additional one hour per week.
Delivery mode	Face-to-face on site External
Prerequisites/ Corequisites/ Restrictions	Prerequisite SO102 Introduction to Applied Social Theories
Rationale	A primary role of applied social sciences practitioners working in a broad range of professional roles and contexts is to engage effectively with relationship systems and family groups. It is essential therefore, for students within the Bachelor of Applied Social Science, to have a solid understanding of the socio-cultural discourses and influences which shape and impact relationships and families today, and the sociological theories that have been developed to help explain family experience.  This unit extends learning attained in SO102 Introduction to Applied Social Theories through the application of major sociological and Christian worldview perspectives to specific issues and experiences of people living in relationship systems and family groups today. Opportunity is also provided to consider the implications of the unit content for the student's developing personal approach to professional practice.
Prescribed text(s)	Starbuck, G., & Lundy, K.S. (2014). <i>Families in context: Sociological perspectives</i> (3rd ed.). Boulder, CO: Paradigm.

## Recommended **Books** readings Balswick, J. K., & Balswick, J. O. (2014). The family: A Christian perspective on the contemporary home (4th ed.). Grand Rapids, MI: Baker. Barnett, O., Miller-Perrin, C., & Perrin, R. (2011). Family violence across the lifespan: An introduction. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. Bengston, V., Putney, N., & Harris, S. (2013). Families and faith: How religion is passed down across generations. New York, NY: Oxford University. Bruhn, J., & Rebach, H. (2014). The sociology of caregiving. New York, NY: Springer. Chambers, D. (2012). Sociology of family life. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press. Riedman, A. (2013). Families worldwide: Contexts and issues. Oxford, UK: Routledge. **Journals** The Family Journal The International Journal of Sociology of the Family In addition to the resources above, students should have access to a Bible, preferably a modern translation such as The Holy Bible: The New International Version 2011 (NIV 2011) or The Holy Bible: New King James Version (NKJV). These and other translations may be accessed free on-line at http://www.biblegateway.com. The Bible app from LifeChurch.tv is also available free for smart phones and tablet devices. Specialist resource Nil requirements Content 1. Introduction and Christian worldview foundations 2. Sociological perspectives of relationships and families: a structural-functionalist approach 3. Symbolic interactionism 4. Conflict theory 5. Feminism and post-structuralism approaches 6. Gender, couplehood, marriage in sociological perspective 7. Parenthood and childhood in sociological perspective 8. Families and ageing in sociological perspective 9. Separation, divorce, remarriage, blended families in sociological perspective 10 Work life and family life in sociological perspective 11. Family diversity in sociological perspective 12. Family religiosity and spirituality in sociological perspective 13. Family violence and abuse in sociological perspective On completion of this unit, students will have demonstrated that they have: **Learning outcomes** analysed major sociological perspectives concerning relationships and families; 2. evaluated a range of significant factors and issues impacting contemporary relationship systems and families; 3. critiqued sociological theories and issues related to relationships and families from the perspective of a distinctively Christian worldview; 4. applied knowledge and learning regarding the sociology of relationships and families to their developing frameworks of applied social sciences practice; and 5. communicated at an appropriate tertiary standard with special attention to correct grammars, punctuation, spelling, vocabulary, usage, sentence structure, logical relations,

style, referencing, and presentation.

## Assessment tasks Task 1: Concept Map Choosing three of the major sociological perspectives concerning relationship systems and families, provide a written critique representing how these perspectives both converge with and diverge from a Christian worldview. Word Length/Duration: 1,500 words Weighting: 30% **Learning Outcomes:** 1-3, 5, 6 Assessed: Week 6 Task 2: Case Study Apply theoretical perspectives and knowledge explored in this unit to a relationship system or family with whom you have worked, or are working, in a context approved by your unit coordinator. Word Length/Duration: 1,750 words Weighting: 35% **Learning Outcomes:** 1-6 Assessed: Week 10 Task 3: Research essay Evaluate one significant issue experienced by people in contemporary Australian society using a range of significant sociological perspectives, as well as that of a Christian worldview.

1,750 words

35%

1-5

Week 13

Unit summary

Word Length/Duration:

Learning Outcomes:

Weighting:

Assessed:

This unit applies major sociological theories and perspectives to help students better understand the issues faced by and experiences of people in contemporary relationships and families in order to inform effective applied social sciences practice.