

BNU 2112: Sociology & Psychology in Nursing



INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
MALAYSIA

Introduction to Sociology for Nurses



Learning Outcomes

- Define the term sociology
- Explain history of sociology
- Discuss the difference between sociology in nursing and sociology of nursing
- Discuss the reasons for nurses to study sociology
- Define society, culture, beliefs, values, attitude, norms, social class

Introduction to Sociology



Definition of Sociology

- Sociology is the study of human behavior
- Sociology is the scientific study of society, including patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and culture.
- Sociology helps to understand the relationship between disease and social condition.



History of Sociology

Auguste Comte (1798-1857)

- French philosopher
- Known as the “Father of Sociology”
- Theory of Positivity of Comte is one of the first theories of evolution of society
- Proposed that society and human behavior should be explained with the help of the scientific method



History of Sociology

Emile Durkheim (1858-1917)

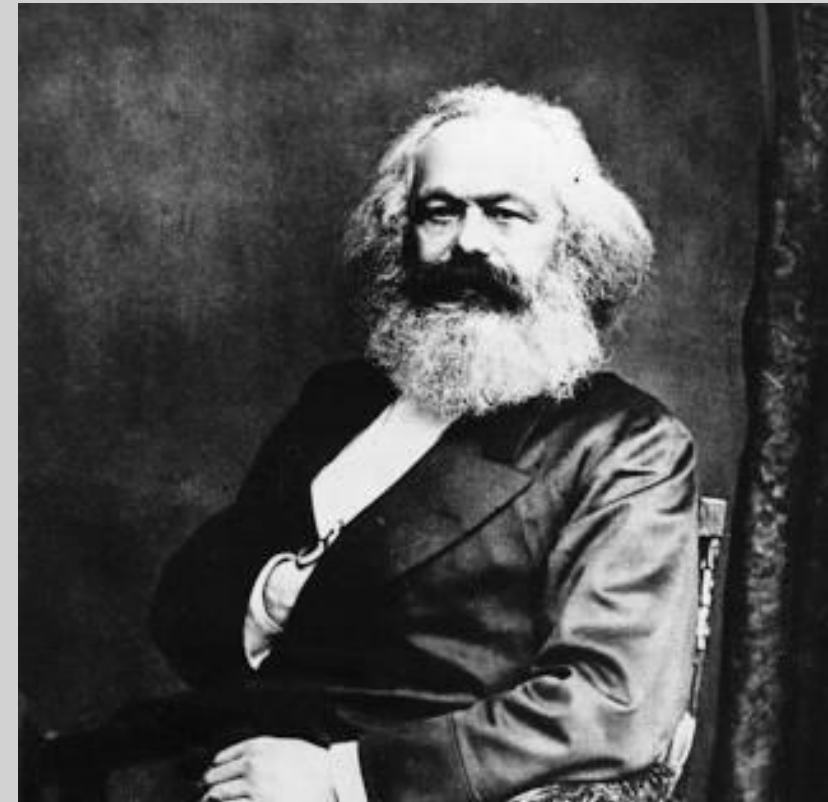
- French sociologist
- Define and establish the field of sociology as an academic discipline
- Distinguished sociology from philosophy, psychology, economics, and other social science disciplines by arguing that society was an entity of its own



History of Sociology

Karl Marx (1818-1883)

- German philosopher, economist, historian, sociologist, political theorist, journalist
- Famous advocate for communism.
- He cowrote The Communist Manifesto and was the author of Das Kapital, which together formed the basis of Marxism.



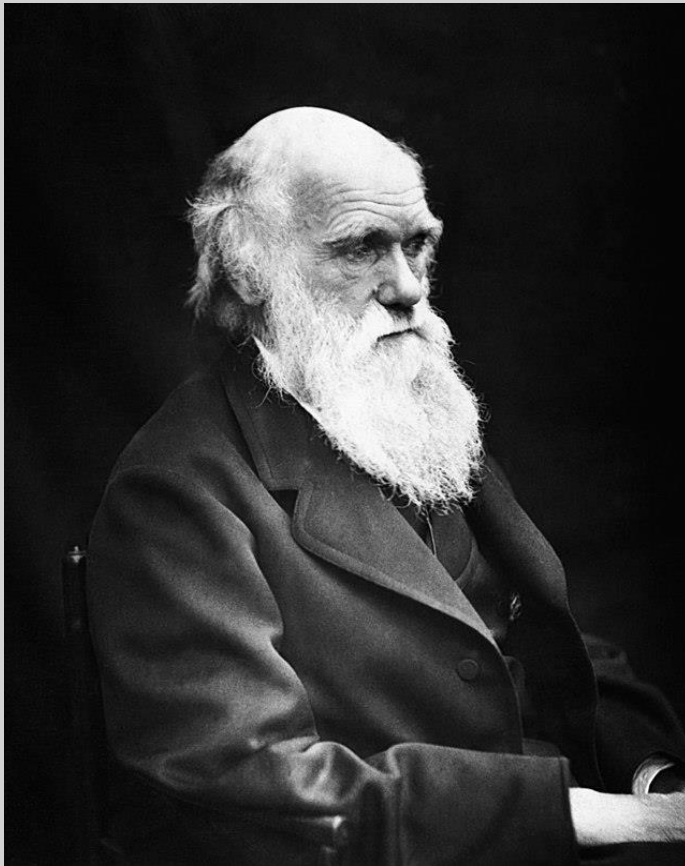
History of Sociology



Max Weber (1864-1920)

- German sociologist and political economist
- Theory of social stratification, defining social differences through three components: class, status, and power.
- Theory of Bureaucracy proposes that all business tasks must be divided among the employees.

History of Sociology



Charles Darwin (1809-1882)

- British naturalist
- Theory of biological evolution by natural selection.
- Defined evolution as "descent with modification," the idea that species change over time, give rise to new species, and share a common ancestor.

Sociology in/of Nursing

- **Sociology in nursing** refers to sociological analysis being applied to the essence of individual health care experience of patients or health care workers
- A vital tool in understanding more the patient's reaction and response to treatment



Sociology in/of Nursing

- **Sociology of nursing** concentrates on the sociological factors that evolve in the practice of nursing.
- Refers to issues affecting the profession (occupational status, recruitment and attrition problem)



Importance of Sociology in Nursing

- Understand those forces and pressures which affect patient adversely
- Understand the behavior, conflicts, Interpersonal Relationship (IPR), hierarchy, groups and adaptation of different people working in hospitals.
- Gets information about the socio-cultural life of the patient.

Importance of Sociology in Nursing

- Study the structure of family, community and society.
- Understand the characteristics of social relationship, its complexities, and its impact on health care.
- Helps in the understanding and eradication of social problems.

Importance of Sociology in Nursing

- Help nurses to deal with their patients as individuals from a particular society with different backgrounds.
- Social correlates of disease including demographic factors can be understood by the nurse with the knowledge of sociology.
- Helps the nurse to approach the patient at various level.
 - Emotional level
 - Cultural level
 - Intellectual level

Application of Sociology in Nursing

- Needed in general to all the medical professions and especially Nursing because social conditions are sometimes responsible for health problems
- Sociology helps to understand the relationship between disease and social condition
- Read the following: https://cdn.ps.emap.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2015/10/071015_Can-sociology-help-to-improve-nursing-practice.pdf

Sociological Terms: Society

- The group is older than the individual and new members are offspring of the members.
- It has an adequate system of economy, possess a well-defined area and culture, with its own characteristics.
- The society satisfies the social needs of the members and allows political freedom.

Sociological Terms: Culture

- A complex social legacy which individuals acquire from their group.
- A kind of blueprint for all of life's activities.
- Everything socially learned through language and shared by the members of a society and transmitted from generation to generation.
- A system of norms and values comprising of knowledge, beliefs, art, moral values, behavior, laws, tradition, and other expertise acquired by men as a member of society.

Sociological Terms: Culture

- Received as part of his/her social heritage and may be reshaped and introduce changes, which becomes part of the heritage of the succeeding generation.
- ◦Eg. eating with hands or chopsticks or fork and knife, eating on banana leaves,
- ◦Shake hands or *Salam* or *Namaste*, or kissing on the cheek or nose,

Sociological Terms: Types of Culture

- Cognitive culture—the whole thought that is possessed in a society.
 - Eg. Workaholic Japanese, the business minded Chinese.
- Normative culture—rules and regulations that control the behavior of the individual as to right or wrong. Guidelines for appropriate conduct.
 - Eg. Dowry, child marriage, incest,
- Physical culture—physical objects that have been,
 - Eg. Designed, built and shared by the members of the society. Churches or mosques or temples.

Sociological Terms: Beliefs

Beliefs

- Cultural values that are practiced from one generation to another.
 - Cannot enter religious places during menstruation.
 - Certain cultures you must remove your shoes if you want to enter their home.
 - Special postnatal practices.
 - Traditional medicine.

Sociological Terms: Values

- Something that is personal and meaningful to someone.
 - money or ethics or spirituality
- Something that is displayed in words, symbols or behavior
 - expensive car
- Influences the way we communicate with others, places and objects and incidents in our life.
 - Look down or envy or jealousy
- Provides direction in our lives.

Sociological Terms: Attitude

- A group of beliefs or opinions that are directed to a certain issue and is acquired by experience.
- ◦ Not trusting dirty looking people
- ◦ Labeling and generalizing people.
- ◦ Reflects the values of an individual.
- ◦ Influences thoughts and understanding about something.
- ◦ Values influence directly the behavior.

Sociological Terms: Norms

- A set of behavioral expectations
- Rules and regulations of society that acts as a guideline for the right or wrong behavior
- Who disobey may be punished formally or informally.
- Some norms not accepted by society and punishable formally are murder, theft, rape, incest and robbery.
 - E.g. Formal -imprisonment, fines, deported, whipping, or capital punishment.
- Some norms not acceptable by some society and punishable by informal laws are adultery, premarital sex, prostitution, abortion.
 - E.g. Informal -social isolation, ostracized by society.

Sociological Terms: Social Class

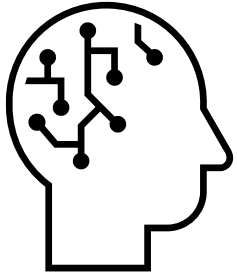
- Also called class, a group of people within a society who possess the same socioeconomic status.
- Besides being important in social theory, the concept of class as a collection of individuals sharing similar economic circumstances has been widely used in censuses and in studies of social mobility.
- Social classes provide their members with distinctive sub-cultures that prepare them for specialized functions in society.

Summary

- Nurses need to know the depth of sociology applicable to patient/ client, relatives, colleagues
- Apply whenever necessary.
- Respect each individual sociological needs.

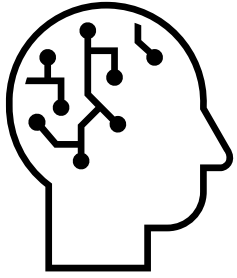
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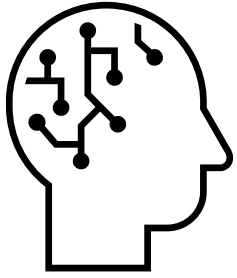
Checking Your Understanding

1. — — — — are merely the characteristic ways in which interaction occurs.
 - A. Social processes
 - B. Social interaction
 - C. Social relationships
 - D. Social gathering



Checking Your Understanding

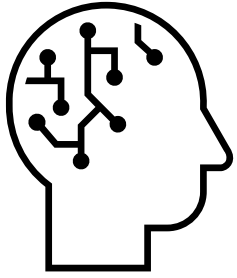
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Checking Your Understanding

2. ———— is a unique possession of man

- A. Custom
- B. Culture
- C. Folkways
- D. Practice



Checking Your Understanding

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