ailed information on nursing books, visit our website www.jaypeebrothers.com, for detailed information on nursing books, visit our website www.jaypeebrothers.com



Complimentary Online Student Resource
MCQs & Flashcards

Semester I

Applied Sociology & Psychology for NURSES

As per the Revised INC Syllabus for BSc Nursing

2nd Edition

Shiv Shankar Tyagi
Priyanka Tyagi

Foreword
Ravi Mehra

JAYPEE

Contents

SECTION 1: Applied Sociology

1. Introduction to Applied Sociology 3

- Definitions of Sociology *4*
- Nature of Sociology *4*
- Branches of Sociology *5*
- Scope of Sociology *7*
- Development of Sociology *10*
- Importance of Sociology *12*
- Importance of Sociology in the Nursing Education *12*
- Importance of Sociology in Nursing Profession *13*

2. Social Structure 15

- Characteristics of Social Structure *16*
- Components of Social Structure *16*
- Meaning and Definition of Society *17*
- Characteristics of Society *17*
- Nature of Society *17*
- Community *18*
- Association *21*
- Institution *22*
- Personal Disorganization *23*
- Social Group *25*
- Social Process *31*
- Social Interaction *31*
- Dissociative Social Processes *34*
- Socialization *37*
- Social Change *42*
- Community as a Social System *49*

3. Culture 58

- The Origins of Culture *59*
- Cultural Concept *60*
- Culture Styles *61*
- Culture's Dimensions *65*
- Culture's Evolution *65*
- Difference Between Civilization and Culture *66*
- Culture's Diversity and Uniformity *66*
- India's Unifying Factors in the Face of Diversity *67*
- Transcultural Society *68*
- Culture and Socialization *68*
- Percentage of Human Behavior Learnt Through Socialization *69*
- Culture's Importance in Human Life *69*
- The Impact of Culture and Modernization on Health and Disease *70*

4. Family and Marriage 72

- Family *72*

5. Social Stratification 84

- Stratification in Society *84*
- Forms of Stratification *87*
- Definition of Class *92*
- Formation of Races *95*
- Racial Classification *98*

6. Disorganization 100

- Social Disorganization *115*
- Social Organization and Social Disorganization *115*
- Social Issues of Major Significance *121*

7. Clinical Sociology 144

- Clinical Sociology *144*

Review Questions 157

SECTION 2: Applied Psychology

8. Introduction to Psychology 185

- Nature of Psychology *187*
- Functions of Psychology *187*
- Psychology Techniques *187*
- Scope of Psychology *187*
- Category of Psychologist *187*
- Branches of Psychology *188*
- Evolution of Psychology *189*
- Approaches to Psychology *189*
- Evolution of Psychology in India *191*
- Significance of Psychology in Nursing *191*
- Relationship of Psychology with Other Subjects *192*
- Applied Psychology to Solve Everyday Issues *194*

9. Biological Basis of Behavior 196
- The Environment, Evolution, and Heredity *197*
- Biological Foundation of Behavior *197*
- The Endocrine System *201*
- Genetic Influences on Behavior *202*
- Cultural Basis: Sociocultural Shaping of Behavior *203*

10. Mental Health and Mental Hygiene 208
- Concept of Mental Health and Mental Hygiene *208*
- Characteristics of Mentally Healthy Person *209*
- Warning Signs of Poor Mental Health *210*
- Mental Illness *211*
- Promotive and Preventive Mental Health Strategies and Services *212*
- Defense Mechanisms *215*
- Frustration *217*
- Conflicts *217*
- Role of Nurse in Reducing Frustration and Conflict and Enhancing Coping *221*
- Nurse's Role in Ego Management *222*

11. Developmental Psychology 224
- Issues in Lifespan Development *239*
- Psychosexual Theory of Development *240*
- Psychosocial Theory of Development *240*
- Role of Nurse in Supporting Normal Growth and Development Across the Life Span *243*
- Main Health Issues *247*

12. Personality 256
- Dimensions of Personality (The Five Factor Model) *258*
- Major Approaches to the Study of Personality *264*

13. Cognitive Psychology 276
- Perceptual Organization *280*
- Applications of Perception in Everyday Life *286*
- Learning *293*
- Memory *300*
- Forgetting *302*
- Strategies for Enhancing Memory *303*
- Thinking *304*

14. Motivation 313
- Motivation *313*
- Concept *314*
- Emotion *320*
- Types of Emotion *320*
- Universality of Emotion *322*
- Cognitive Bases of Emotions *322*
- Managing Negative Emotions *322*
- Stressor *325*
- Fight or Flight Response *326*
- General Adaptation Syndrome *328*
- Consequences of Stress *330*

15. Psychological Assessment and Tests 337
- Sources for Psychological Assessment *337*
- Characteristics of Psychological Tests *338*
- Principles of Psychological Testing *338*
- Types of Psychological Tests *338*
- Administration of Psychological Tests *355*
- Role of a Nurse in Psychological Assessment *356*

16. Soft Skills 357
- The Importance of "Etiquette" *363*

17. Self-empowerment 366
- Self-Empowerment *367*
- Dimensions of Self-Empowerment *367*
- Steps of Self-Empowerment *367*
- Exercises for Self-Empowerment *368*
- Women Empowerment in Indian Context *369*
- Grooming and Professional Etiquette *371*
- Nurses' Role in Empowering Others *372*

Review Questions 375

Index 409

SECTION 1

Applied Sociology

SECTION OUTLINE

- Introduction to Applied Sociology
- Social Structure
- Culture
- Family and Marriage
- Social Stratification
- Disorganization
- Clinical Sociology

JAYPEE BROTHERS

JAYPEE BROTHERS

CHAPTER 1

Introduction to Applied Sociology

Learning Objectives

At the end of the chapter, the reader will be able to:

- Define sociology.
- Explain concepts central to sociology.
- Understand nature and scope of sociology.
- Explain Significance of sociology in nursing.

Chapter Outline

- Definitions of Sociology
- Nature of Sociology
- Branches of Sociology
- Scope of Sociology
- Development of Sociology
- Importance of Sociology
- Importance of Sociology in the Nursing Education
- Importance of Sociology in Nursing Profession

INTRODUCTION

Sociology is a branch of social science that focuses on societal issues. Sociology is the study of social interactions. Sociology is a very recent field of study, having only been established in the nineteenth century. Despite the fact that it is a new science, it has a wide range of applications. The relationship between man and society is being studied. Previously, sociology was known as social philosophy or history philosophy.

The term **"applied sociology"** refers to practitioners those apply sociological ideas and methods outside of academic settings in order to "create positive social change through active involvement."

Applied sociology, can be defined as the application of sociological theory to specific population.

That is, rather than the researcher, this phrase refers to the use of sociological knowledge in answering research questions or problems as stated by specific interest groups.

Auguste Comte, a French philosopher, is often regarded as the creator of sociology. Comte is credited with coining the term "sociology" in 1839. Sociology is derived from two Greek words: socius, which means companion, and logos, which means science or study. Sociology has been described in a variety of ways by different sociologists.

The study of human social relationships and organizations is known as sociology. Sociology covers a wide range of topics, from crime to religion, from the family to the state, from racial and social class divisions to shared cultural values, and from societal stability to drastic upheaval in entire societies.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Sociology's goal is to perceive human activity and consciousness with surrounding cultural and social system.

Sociology is a fascinating and enlightening discipline of study that examines and discusses key issues in our personal lives, communities, and the world. Sociology looks at the societal origins and consequences of things like romantic love, race and gender identity, family conflict, deviant behavior, ageing, and religious faith on a human level. Sociology investigates and discusses issues, such as crime and law, poverty and wealth, prejudice and discrimination, schools and education, corporate firms, urban communities, and social movements at the societal level. Sociology investigates global issues, such as population increase and migration, conflict and peace, and economic development.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIOLOGY

The following are various sociologist's definitions:

- **Auguste Comte** is the father of sociology defines "sociology as the science of social phenomena subject to natural and invariable laws, the discovery of which is the object of investigation."
- **Max Weber** a German Philosopher defined "sociology as a science which attempts the interpretative understanding of social action in order thereby to arrive at a causal explanation of its course and effects."
- **Emile Durkheim** was French philosopher and one of an important classical social thinker defines "sociology as the science of social institutions".
- **Kingsley Davis** defines as, "sociology is a general science of society".
- **Harry M Johnson** defines, "sociology is the science that deals with social groups".
- **Park** says sociology is "the science of collective behavior".
- **Marshal Jones** define, "sociology as this study of man in relationship to man".
- **Ogburn and Nimkoff**, "sociology is the scientific study of social life".
- **Henri Fairchild defines** "sociology is the study of man and his human environment in their relation to each other".
- **Kimball Young and Raymond W Max** defines, "sociology is scientific study of social aspects of human life."
- **Morris Ginsberg** defines sociology in the following way: "In the broadest sense, sociology is the study of human interactions and inter-relations, their conditions and consequences".

All of the aforementioned definitions have various perspectives on sociology. Various people have different ideas on what sociology is and how to study it. However, all of the definitions above share the common theme that sociology is concerned with man, his social connections, and his society.

NATURE OF SOCIOLOGY

Every subject has its own nature, which is merely a description of the underlying qualities. Sociology as a field of study has its own distinct qualities. In certain ways, it is distinct from other sciences. In his well-known work The Social Order: An Introduction to Sociology, Robert Bierstedt (1913-1998), an American sociologist, explored the characteristics of sociology (1957). Bierstedt enumerates the main characteristics of sociology in the following list.

1. **Sociology is a separate science:** Sociology is not viewed or studied as a branch of any other science, such as philosophy or history, and it has its own field of study, boundaries, and method, indicating that it is a separate science.
2. **Sociology is a social science rather than a physical science:** The focus of social science is on man, social behavior, social activities, and social existence. Sociology, as a social science, is intertwined with other social sciences, such as history, political science, economics, psychology, and anthropology.
3. **Sociology is a categorical, not a normative, science:** Sociology explains about several

JAYPEE BROTHERS

categories, such as positive and negative, good and terrible, right and wrong, and so on. Sociology examines but does not promote norms, which are anticipated forms of behavior based on societal ideals. As a result, it is categorical rather than normative. Sociology, as a science, does not make any value judgments. Sociology is ethically agnostic, never addressing issues of right and wrong, good and evil. It takes an amoral approach rather than a moral or immoral one. Values and standards are the foundations of social order that make up social structure, according to sociology. Sociology is a science, and the knowledge it possesses is scientific rather than emotive.

4. **Sociology is a pure science, not an applied science:** Science is usually divided into two categories: pure and applied. Pure science is primarily concerned with the acquisition of knowledge and has no application, whereas applied science is concerned with the application of knowledge in various situations rather than the acquisition of knowledge. Sociology is not a practical discipline.
5. **Sociology is more of an abstract subject than a practical one:** Sociology is primarily concerned with observing and studying abstract social phenomena. Sociology as a discipline investigates social relationships, social structure, social system, and so on. Its subject matter is society, hence it is abstract. The subject is primarily interested in the forms and patterns of human relationships, which are completely abstract in nature. Sociology becomes an abstract science due to the nature of the subject matter.
6. **Sociology is a broad rather than a narrowing science:** Sociology seeks to uncover general laws or principles governing human interaction and association, as well as the nature, shape, content, and structure of human groupings and societies. It does not examine each and every occurrence in society in isolation. It aims to make broad generalizations based on the analysis of a few specific instances.
7. **Sociology is a general science, not a special social science:** General science is a branch of knowledge made up of various subjects, such as economics, political science, history, sociology, and so on. Special science, on the other hand, is the polar opposite of general science. Special science focuses its research on certain parts of knowledge, such as political science and economics, which deal with the political and economic components of society, respectively. In this view, sociology is the study of human society as a whole.
8. **Sociology is both a logical and an empirical science:** The two broad approaches to scientific knowledge are rationalism and empiricism. The empiricists stressed the results of observation and experimentation in terms of experiences and facts. Simply put, they believe that all information comes through our senses, or our experiences. The emphasis of rationalists is on reason and theories derived from logical reasoning. Sociology makes use of rational and empirical science approaches in this way. As a result, sociology can be considered both a logical and empirical science.

BRANCHES OF SOCIOLOGY (FIG. 1.1)

Because society is such a big and complex phenomena, it is controversial whether aspects of it should be examined by sociology. When it comes to the definitions, scope, and subject matter of sociology, there is a lot of disagreement. It is easier to study significant characteristics of each branch when there are so many.

Following are the main branches of sociology.

1. **Theoretical sociology:** Karl Marx, Auguste Comte, Max Weber, Emile Durkhaim, Sorokin, and other sociologists' theories are examined in this discipline of sociology. These ideas are founded on theoretical perspectives and the belief

JAYPEE BROTHERS

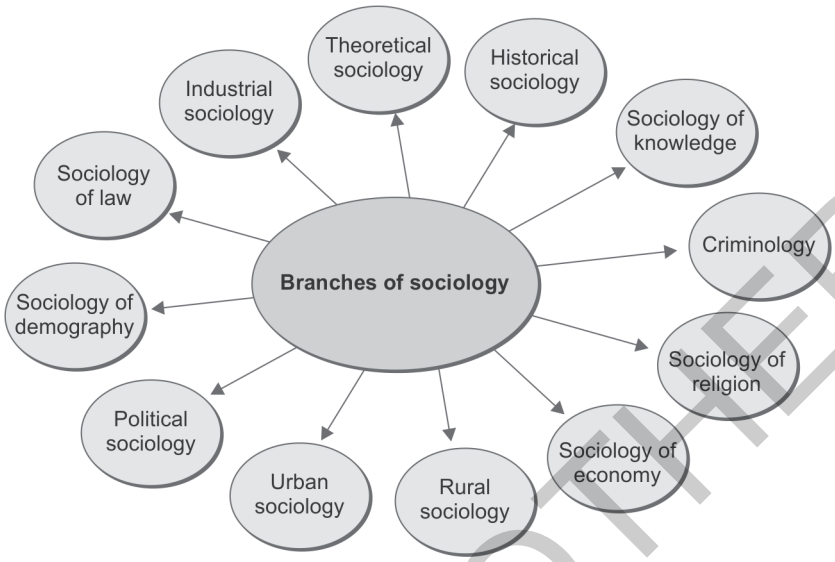

Fig. 1.1: Branches of sociology.

that social systems, such as family, roles, culture, social structure, and society as a whole exist and are real. Sociologists, for example, examine texts and theories, such as Emile Durkhaim's "Theory of Suicide" and "Theory of Economic Determinism." These theories aid sociologists in organizing their thoughts and ideas among the vast array of theories available and employing them all at the same time.

2. **Historical sociology:** The study of social facts and social groups is referred to as this historical sociology. We learn about a variety of social events. The answers to various questions are presented, such as how and when certain social groups or organizations began. Sociologists examine and research a variety of ancient civilizations, such as the Indus Valley.
3. **Sociology of knowledge:** This field of sociology aids in the understanding and comprehension of social phenomena. They reach conclusions that demonstrate how society has a constant influence on knowledge. Human belief and ideas are saved by economic, religious, political, and other interests.
4. **Criminology:** The criminal conduct of individuals or group of individuals is studied in this discipline of sociology. It provides answers to a variety of questions, including the origin of the crime, its forms of nature, and reasons, as well as the law, penalty, and police.
5. **Sociology of religion:** This field of sociology aids in the research of religion's structure in the social system. Religion has a significant impact on society, and no society is immune to it. It examines human behavior in relation to religion and faith, as well as religious constitutions and their significance in society.
6. **Sociology of economy:** The production, distribution, consumption, and exchange of products and services are all studied in this discipline of sociology. It aids in the analysis of a society's economic activity, with a particular emphasis on socio-cultural elements.
7. **Rural sociology:** Because the rural population is larger than the urban, this field of sociology investigates their way of life. This section studies living patterns that are completely different from those

JAYPEE BROTHERS

of urban people, such as behavior, belief, culture, tradition norms, values, and so on. As a result, it conducts scientific research on rural society. Rural life, social institutions, social structure, and social processes of the rural life are also studied.

8. **Urban sociology:** This field of sociology aids in understanding the manner of life of city dwellers. It includes information about urban society's social organizations, as well as the social structure and social interactions that urban residents experienced. It also investigates urban society's social pathologies, such as discrimination, crime, corruption, robbery, beggary, plunder, theft, unemployment, prostitution, pollution, and so on.
9. **Political sociology:** This discipline of sociology investigates various political eras in civilization. It entails the investigation of various political ideologies held by individuals, as well as their origins, development, and purposes. Different political parties are viewed as social institutions. This section investigates the activities and behavior of political parties. It aids in comprehending the factors that influence political decisions.
10. **Sociology of demography:** This branch includes studies on the population's size, composition, density, distribution, and measurement, among other things. We investigate the distribution of the human population in this discipline of sociology, as well as population change from sociological perspectives. It also identifies the factors that influence population change and trends.
11. **Sociology of law:** Sociology of law and the legal system are regarded as essential components of society. One of the most essential tools for social control is the law. Law is intertwined with a variety of social subsystems. This discipline of sociology deals with the moral order of society, including formulation and execution of rules and regulations, as well as law and order.
12. **Industrial sociology:** The industrial relationship of humans is the subject of this discipline of sociology. It investigates many industrial companies and organizations as well as their interrelationships and connections with other societal institutions. Individuals' relationships with the industrial sector are investigated.

There are other areas where sociology is used, such as race, occupation, art, literature, peace, culture, and so on, in addition to the numerous branches of sociology. Because it is such a vast notion, it is critical to pick the one that most interests us.

SCOPE OF SOCIOLOGY (FIG. 1.2)

Scope of sociology is quite broad, spanning from the study of random encounters between strangers on the street to the study of worldwide social dynamics. The discipline encompasses a wide range of topics, including all aspects of human social situations, as well as all types of human connections and social behavior.

Human beings as they appear in social interaction and the repercussions of this interaction on human conduct are of primary

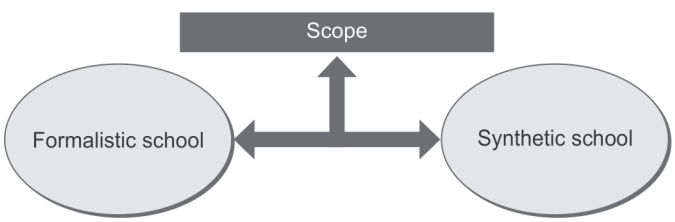

Fig. 1.2: Scope of sociology.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

interest to sociologists. From a casual passing on the street to the most personal of human connections, such interaction can range from the first physical interactions of a newborn with its mother to a philosophical discussion at an international conference. Sociologists are curious about the mechanisms that lead to these interactions, what happens when they happen, and what the short- and long-term repercussions are.

Sociologists are interested in social groupings like families and peer groups, social interactions like social roles and dyadic relationships, and social organizations like governments, corporations, and educational systems, as well as territorial organizations like communities and schools.

It is difficult to determine the breadth of a social entity as it evolves. It is difficult to say what the scope of sociology is since it's constantly evolving, and we cannot really define it. The topic content, areas of research, or boundaries of a subject are referred to as scope. The scope of a subject refers to what we must learn in that subject.

Every science has its own research area. It is difficult to examine a science in depth unless its scope or bounds are defined. However, there is no consensus on the scope of sociology.

However, when it comes to the scope of sociology, there are two primary schools of thought:

1. The specialistic or formalistic school
2. The synthetic school

Between the two schools, there is a lot of disagreement over the scope of sociology.

Specialistic or Formalistic School

The word comes from sociology, which is a unique science dedicated to the study of society. The supporter is George Simmel. According to him, society has form and content, and there can be no society without them, and they can be separated, i.e., form and content. He claims that sociology just looks at the form, not the content. For example, in social studies, the component, result, and this is the form; nevertheless, the content of competition is not explored.

Because there are other social sciences that investigate content, sociology does not study it. For example, He fills three varieties of glass of similar shapes with different types of content, yet the shape of the glass remains the same. Then grab one glass and fill it with three different drinks, one at a time. The shape no longer changes, and the content no longer changes, allowing these forms and contents to be separated. Similarly, sociology analyzes the form, and if the content changes, the form, and hence the study, does not change.

Simmel's Point of View

The difference between sociology and other specific disciplines, according to Simmel, is that it approaches the same themes from a different perspective—from the perspective of different types of social relationships. Competition, subordination, division of labor, and other social relationships are exemplified in various spheres of social life, including the economic, political, religious, moral, and artistic, but sociology's business is to disentangle these forms of social relationships and study them in abstraction. Sociology, according to Simmel, is a specific social science that describes, classifies, analyzes, and delineates the various types of social relationships.

Max Weber's Point of View

Max Weber sees sociology as having its own distinct area. The goal of sociology, he claims, is to explain or understand social behavior. However, social behavior does not encompass all aspects of human interactions. Not all human interactions are social, after all. A collision between two bikers, for example, is merely a natural occurrence; but, their efforts to avoid each other, as well as the words they use thereafter, comprise actual social behavior. According to him, sociology is concerned with the study and classification of many types of social relationships.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Von Wiese's Point of View

Sociology, according to Von Wiese, is the study of many forms of social behavior. He categorizes these social interactions into a variety of categories. According to him, society is divided into two types of social processes: associative and dissociative. Associative social processes, such as cooperation, accommodation, and assimilation are crucial, but dissociative social processes, such as competition and conflict are widespread.

Vierkandt's Perspective

"Social is the study of the ultimate kind of mental and psychic contact that links one to another," says Vierkandt. He emphasizes the importance of emotional connections.

Tonnie's Perspective

He considers sociology to be a pure science. He said that sociology is pure and self-contained. He separated the population into two groups. The first is society, and the second is community.

Criticism

Sociology is a science, but it is not a pure science because it is new.

1. According to PA Sorokin, it is unnecessary to state that it is a science and that studying scientifically is incorrect.
2. In society, there are various characteristics, which when united, form society. These various social sciences are investigated in various ways or by different social sciences. These social sciences are experts in researching these topics.
3. George Simmel distinguished forms from content, but this is incorrect as well. It could be true in other fields of study, such as physics. When the form is updated, the content is updated as well.

Synthetic School

The school of thought holds that sociology should analyze society as a whole rather than focusing on a few specific social issues. Durkheim, Hobhouse, and Sorokin are members of the synthetic school, which aspires to make sociology a synthesis of the social sciences or a general science.

Durkheim's Point of View

"Sociology is a science of collective representation," according to Durkheim. He believes that society is made up of a collection of people. When there is a collection, there must be a larger scope for collective representation, and there must be a majority of individuals, thus social facts will emerge. They are important in guiding and managing society's conduct since they have a social truth.

These social facts will eventually become ingrained in society. When we study a collective representation, we see the entire picture of society.

Sorokin's Point of View

"Sociology is a generalizing science." He is the master of systematic research. He claims that sociology is a general science in his book "current sociology." It investigates the overall aspects of society, as well as the interplay between social and nonsocial events. To describe his notion, he creates a formula:

- **Sociology:** a, b, c
- **Economics:** a, b, c, d, e, f
- **Political Science:** a, b, c, g, h, i
- **Religion:** a, b, c, l, m, n
- **Constitutional:** a, b, c, n, y, z

A, b, c, are found in all social sciences.

Hobhouse's Point of View

"Sociology is the integration of several social disciplines". He means that sociology is a broad term that encompasses all parts of society, i.e., a synthesis of all social sciences—a sociologist must conduct research in a certain area of society. When he studies this way, he must relate his findings to findings from other social sciences, and then analyze society as a whole.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Ginsberg's Perspective

Morris Ginsberg (1889-1970), a British sociologist, stated the functions of sociology as discussed below:

Firstly, sociology attempts to classify various types and forms of social relationships, particularly those that have come to be known as institutions and associations.

Secondly, it aims to establish a link between various aspects of social life, such as economic and political considerations, moral and religious factors, moral and legal issues, intellectual and social elements, and so on. Thirdly, it seeks to decipher the underlying circumstances of social change and persistence, as well as sociological laws that regulate social existence.

He divides sociology into four areas of study, which he refers to as the scope of sociology (1) Social morphology (2) Social control (3) Social process (4) Social pathology.

As a result, sociology has a very broad reach. It is a general as well as a specialized science. The subject matter of all social sciences is, in fact, society. Their frame of view distinguishes them from one another. As a result, economics studies society from an economic perspective, political science analyzes it from a political perspective, and history studies society from a historical perspective. Sociology is the study of social relations and society as a whole. What distinguishes each from the other, as MacIver accurately observes, is the selective interest. Persistence, as well as sociological laws that regulate social existence. He divides sociology into three areas of study, which he refers to as the scope of sociology.

Green says, "The focus of attention on connections makes sociology a separate field, however closely connected it may be to certain others," Green continues. Sociology is the study of all aspects of society, including social traditions, social processes, social morphology, social control, social pathology, and the impact of extra-social factors on social relationships, among others. Delimiting the scope of sociology is neither conceivable nor necessary, as **Sprott** put it, because it would be "A brave attempt to confine an enormous mass of slippery material into a relatively simple system of pigeon holes."

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Auguste Comte, a French philosopher, invented the term sociology in 1839. Sociology was first taught as a separate discipline in the United States in 1876, in France in 1889, in the United Kingdom in 1907, in Poland and India during World War I, in Egypt and Mexico in 1925, and in Sweden in 1947. Sociology is the most recent addition to the Social Sciences family.

Indian Perspective

India has a nearly four-millennia-old history. Religious and philosophical texts written in classical languages, such as Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Pali make up the country's cultural history. Bhakti literature was also written in regional languages like as Awadhi, Braj, Maithali, Bengali, Assamese, Marathi, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalam throughout the medieval period. Then there are the classical and folk forms of performing arts, architecture, and sculpture that represent India's heterogeneous socio-cultural formation, which includes tribal communities, agriculturists, and city people.

India during the pre-British period has a sophisticated society, particularly in terms of its literary legacy. Yoga, Sankhya, Nyaya, Vaishesika, Vedanta, and Mimamsa are the six schools of thought in Indian philosophy.

This is a significant contribution to Indian thinking. The thirteen Upanishads are philosophical investigations of the inner existence and ultimate destiny of humans. Aside from these, there are many philosophical works in the Buddhist and Jain religions. In general, these schools of thought are concerned with humanity's evolution toward particular ultimate ideals. In many of these systems, the goal of inquiry and thinking is

JAYPEE BROTHERS

salvation, which in India implies escape from the cycle of births and deaths. Indian society, on the other hand, has been developing and adjusting to new circumstances.

Period of the British Empire

The arrival of the British in India has far-reaching ramifications for Indian society. Due to new social and economic forces, long-held customs began to fade. Classical languages like Sanskrit and Persian fell out of favor, and English took its place as the official language. Traditional handicrafts in India's countryside deteriorated as a result of the British bringing machine-made textiles and other commodities to Indian marketplaces from Manchester, Lancashire, Sheffield, and London. Under colonial authority, Indian communities were unable to function as viable economic entities.

The installation of railways, mails, and telegraphs by the British increased communication across communities and brought significant improvements to India. In addition, several portions of the subcontinent received administrative and judicial services. As a result, India entered the modern era. The British monarchs established schools, colleges, and universities. Missionaries and nongovernmental organizations in India have also taken measures to promote modern education in the country.

The need for British rulers to comprehend the Indian people's habits, manners, and social institutions during the colonial period led to the development of sociology as a subject.

They needed to know the customs and practises of the people they were seeking to govern in order to effectively administer them. Thus, British administrators like Herbert Risley, JH Hutton, Wilson, Alfred Lyell, Baines, and others performed thorough research of Indian peoples, civilizations, and races in the beginning. Sociology was first taught at Bombay University in 1914. In the same year, the Indian government provided the university a funding to teach sociology, and postgraduate students were offered a course of lectures in sociology and economics.

The department of sociology and civics was established in 1919 under the guidance of Patrick Geddes, a renowned biologist and town planner. Sir Brajendranath Seal brought it to the Post-Graduate Councils of Arts and Sciences at Calcutta University in 1917. Seal was Vice-Chancellor of Mysore University at the time, but he had previously worked as a Professor of Philosophy in Kolkata. His efforts, along with those of AR Wadia of Mysore University, were instrumental in establishing sociology as a science in Indian universities.

Radhakamal Mukerjee and Benoy Kumar Sarkar taught sociology in Kolkata. Both of these sociologists are pioneers in their respective professions. Radhakamal Mukerjee eventually moved to Lucknow, which, alongside Kolkata and Mumbai, became another hub for sociological studies in India in 1921.

Post-Independence

The era between independence and the recognition of the regional language as the medium of instruction in most states of the country correlates to the development of the subject. Toward the close of this time, the Central Government expressed interest in promoting social science research through a formal body.

During this phase alone, there was a great deal of contact inside the field, as two parallel groups began to work for the profession's advancement.

The Indian Sociological Society was founded in Mumbai, and the Sociological Bulletin was published as the society's official organ. This aided in the creation of a venue for the dissemination of sociological literature to a significant extent.

The All India Annual Sociological Conference, on the other hand, was created by the Lucknow School for professional engagement.

According to sociologists, research efforts mostly follow three paths. The university first

JAYPEE BROTHERS

conducted large-scale doctorate research. Secondly, the expanding requirements of planners and administrators and the recognition of the growing importance of sociological thinking and research in the planning process, on the other hand, provided chances for research initiatives.

Thirdly, the increased prominence of social science research led to the formation of research institutes during this time period. The expansion of research activities coincided with an increase in employment opportunities at all levels.

As a result, the number of universities and college departments has increased as well. During this time, there was also a lot of vertical and horizontal mobility in the profession.

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIOLOGY

Learning sociology, in general, equips us with what sociologists refer to as the sociological imagination. Sociological imagination refers to a specific method of viewing the world via sociological glasses. It is a means of considering our own experiences in the context of what's going on in the world around us. This allows us to better understand the social and nonbiological forces that form, impact, and affect our existence as people, groups, and communities.

- "The recurrent patterns in people's attitudes and actions, and how these patterns vary over time, cultures, and social groups," according to sociological imagination, allows us look beyond individual psychology to the many and various sides of social and cultural dynamics.
- Understanding how social influences affect our goals, attitudes, behavior, and personality is aided by studying sociology. We are becoming more aware of societal issues. Furthermore, knowing sociology enables us to overcome our own prejudices, preconceptions, and ethnocentric thinking and practises in order to become more critical, open-minded, and courteous in our interpersonal and intergroup connections.
- One can become more humanitarian and people-centered by mastering sociology and we may place a high emphasis on human dignity. Sociology, in general, improves our self-awareness. Self-enlightenment can be gained by studying sociology.
- Once we study sociology, we obtain a better understanding of our own lives as well as the functioning of our society and social system. As our knowledge grows, we will be better able to influence the course of the forces and events that affect our life. We may also be more sensitive to government policies, and we can propose our own policy initiatives and alternatives.

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIOLOGY IN THE NURSING EDUCATION

- Sociology is the study of human behavior in the setting of society. Despite its importance in politics, organizations, and other statistical subjects, nursing students find it difficult to grasp how it applies to their chosen profession.
- In a nursing education, there are two types of sociological knowledge: sociology in nursing and sociology of nursing. Both of these facts cast a new light on nursing. It's as if kids are given a new set of glasses and are forced to view everyday events in a new light.
- The practical use of sociology in the profession is determined by an individual's perception of what nursing entails. Nursing students must grasp their patients' experiences with health and disease, their foundation of health, what it's like to live with similar disorders, and how society sees these people if they want to develop solutions to meet their needs. In short, if critical thinking and patient experience are important aspects of nursing, sociology has a lot to offer.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

- The majority of students are intimidated by this subject and find it challenging. On the surface, it is difficult to connect sociology to the contemporary practical setting of nursing practise. Students, on the other hand, gain reflective abilities when they engage in larger social issues. Having these skills allows a nurse to become a care giver rather than just a technician.
- The remaining value of sociology comes from focusing on current research, particularly in people with learning disabilities.
- The practical use of sociology in the profession is determined by an individual's perception of what nursing entails. Nursing students must grasp their patients' experiences with health and disease, their foundation of health, what it is like to live with similar disorders, and how society sees these people if they want to develop solutions to meet their needs. In short, if critical thinking and patient experience are important aspects of nursing, sociology has a lot to offer.

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIOLOGY IN NURSING PROFESSION

1. Nurses are exposed to a lot of human interaction, which is one technique to predict human behavior. Any nurse who is serious about pursuing a career in nursing should consider sociology as a subject to study.
2. A key to becoming a successful nurse is to treat sociology as a major aspect of your nursing education. If you understand human behavior and reactions, you will be able to provide genuine care and make accurate diagnoses.
3. Nurses can better comprehend their societal duty as change agents by studying sociology. You are not merely treating their illnesses when you have the ability to heal or make them feel better; you are also increasing the quality of their lives.
4. Nurses will acquire insight into their patients' mind and heart. That may not be apparent at first, but sociology helps you to understand that mending a person is a process that involves more than just administering medicine. This is why science sociology is already an integral aspect of the nursing field.
5. Nurses without knowing sociology are unable to comprehend the complexities of offering care to people, given their diverse backgrounds and ideas. The key to a more accurate diagnosis is sociology, i.e., by knowing their sociocultural background.
6. Health, disease, and illness are societal as well as physical in character.
7. Despite of some efforts, the prevalent trend in medical/health sciences education is to place a strong emphasis on the biological and ecological components of health and disease. Given the bio-psycho-social nature of human beings and health, however, this is just a partial picture. This limited approach to health disease does not offer pupils with an accurate and comprehensive understanding of the problem.
8. It is not suitable to train health professionals and establish health policies and initiatives with such a narrow emphasis.
9. In the concrete realities of developing nations like Ethiopia, human health and well-being are inextricably tied to sociocultural variables like entrenched poverty and the influence of traditional values and institutions in influencing people's worldviews on health and sickness.

In addition to the theoretical advantages outlined above, sociology provides several practical advantages. The application of sociological information, principles, methods, concepts, and theories to propose answers to modern social diseases is known as applied sociology. Sociology has a practical function to play in addressing social pathologies. Sociological knowledge is extremely useful in addressing today's most pressing social issues and in assisting socioeconomic development initiatives.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

SUMMARY

Sociology is a field of social science concerned with the study of society. Sociology is concerned with social relationships. Sociology is a relatively new science, having emerged in the nineteenth century. Despite the fact that it is a relatively new science, it has a very broad scope

- **Applied sociology** is a term that describes practitioners who use sociological theories and methods outside of academic settings with the aim to 'produce positive social change through active intervention'
- **Auguste Comte,** a French philosopher, is often regarded as Sociology's founder. In 1839, Comte is credited with coining the term sociology. The name sociology is made up of two words: socius, which means companion, and logos, which means science or study in Greek.

The scope of sociology is extremely wide ranging, from the analysis of passing encounter between individuals on the street up to the investigation of global social processes. The discipline covers an extremely broad range that includes every aspect of human social conditions; all types of human relationships and forms of social behavior.

Treating sociology as a core part of your nursing education is a key to become a successful nurse. You will be able to provide genuine care and perform appropriate diagnoses if you have an understanding of human behavior and reactions. Sociology enables nurses to understand their social responsibility as agents of change. When you have the capacity to heal or make your patients feel better, you are not only treating their illnesses; you are also improving the quality of their lives.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

for detailed information on nursing books, visit our website www.jaypeebrothers.com, for detailed information on nursing books, visit our website www.jaypeeb

Applied Sociology & Psychology for Nurses

Salient Features

- This textbook is strictly written as per Indian Nursing Council (INC) new syllabus 2021 for BSc Nursing course. Simple language with examples is the strength of this book. This book will help students to understand the concept of sociology and psychology in perspective of application in daily life events.
- The readily available content as per new syllabus will help nursing teachers and students of BSc Nursing course to prepare them for future career.
- This textbook also contains the assessment test for each unit which will help students to check their preparation and will aid for future competitive examinations.
- Each unit of this textbook is supported by pictures, graphs and tables as per appropriate need.

Shiv Shankar Tyagi is a PhD (N) Scholar from Bareilly International University Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh, India. He has completed his MSc Nursing in Community Health Nursing from SGRRIHMS College of Nursing, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India. He is an External Examiner, Evaluator and Paper Setter for various universities. Also, he has organized and addressed many conferences as a resource person. He has published many research articles in Scopus indexed and UGC approved journals. Currently, he is working as a Director in RK Institute of Medical Sciences, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh, India. He is Vice-President of Nursing Scholar Society (NSS, UP Chapter). He is also holding a post of District President of Swachh Bharat Mission Organization (Ekta). He is appreciated with an award from Government of India for active participation in various initiatives regarding social issues. He is merit holder of various recruitments likewise UPPSC, RIMSNR (Saifai, Etawah, Uttar Pradesh), SGPGI (Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh), and AMU (Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh).

Priyanka Tyagi is an eminent counselor and social worker. She has completed her Masters in Sociology from Dr BR Ambedkar University, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India. After completing her education, she started social services through Ashoka Welfare Association for the vulnerable and underprivileged families in Rural India. She is currently an LLB Scholar from MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh. Also, she is holding the post of Director in AmritGyan Education Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh, India. Through this, she is providing career counseling to the students seeking career choices and for families requiring social counseling. She is an External Faculty for Sociology in many Nursing Colleges in Uttar Pradesh.

Scan for more nursing titles...

Printed in India

Available at all medical bookstores or buy online at www.ejaypee.com

JAYPEE BROTHERS
Medical Publishers (P) Ltd.
EMCA House, 23/23-B, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi - 110 002, INDIA
www.jaypeebrothers.com

Join us on facebook.com/JaypeeMedicalPublishers
Follow us on instagram.com/JaypeeMedicalPublishers

ISBN 978-93-6616-593-6