



Second year P. B. B. Sc Nursing

Subject: Sociology

Faculty: Ms. Sucheta Yangad

UNIT	TOPIC	Number of lecture	Lecture Serial No
UNIT I INTRODUCTION OF SOCIOLOGY TO NURSING	Behavioural sciences, social sciences, arts and sciences-meaning , fields and scope, their relationship with nursing	1	1
	Concepts of social development and indicators of health, role of nurse as a social scientist and change agent in health for all.	1	2
	Development of medical sociology – meaning, fields, scope, sociology and nursing methodology of sociology, sociology as science.	1	3
	Meaning, definition, scope and significance of sociology, contribution of August Comte, Durkheim, Max Weber, Maciver to the development of sociology. Contribution of Indian sociologists such as Radhakamal Mukherjee, Ghurye, Kapadiam Srinivas.	1	4
	Individual and society, their relationship with each other approaches to study their interdepending atomism and holism and contract theory.	1	5
	Tutorial	1	6
UNIT II FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGY	Concepts its meaning, utility –primary concepts in sociology – institutions, association, organisation-meanings, definitions, functions, comparison	1	7
	Groups – types, classification, meanings, definitions, characteristics of primary and secondary groups. Their comparison, in group, out group, reference group Social groups crowds-features, characteristics type, nature, formation of crowd, public, audience as a group, public opinion, nation, race	2	9
	Society- development of society from primitive, slavery, feudal, capitalist to complex. Relevance of societal knowledge to health workers.	1	10
	Human society and animal society comparison uniqueness of Human society language, adaptation of man to nature, environment, ecology from primitive to modern development with reference to health practices.	2	12

	Indian society-its peculiarities – tribal community, rural community and comparison, pachayat raj-doctrin of karma dharma artha and kama, moksa, ashram in traditional hindu society.	1	13
	Status and role – type, function, characteristics of status and role, relationship between status and role, doctor’s role, nurses role, patients role.	1	14
	Concepts of structure and functions – elements definitions-meanings of structure and function, interdependence, social dysfunction causes	1	15
	Social system – definition, meanings characteristics, prerequisite of social system, type of social system	1	16
	Social stratification – features, significance (or functions) and functional necessities if stratification forms of stratification – caste and class	1	17
	Caste system unique feature of Indian social system, nature of caste system, hierarchy, segmental division, restrictions or taboos, civil and religious disabilities, limited choice of occupation, endogamy advantage maintaining partly of genes Dr. G.S. Guyrye’s contribution	2	18,19
	Class system – division three-upper, middle, lower, features, characteristics Karl Marx’s theory of class formation, distinction between class and caste.	1	20
	Tutorial	1	21
UNIT III SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS	Social institutions – features, functions (role) meanings, definitions-distinction between institutions and community, institutions and association, institutions and society, various social institutions Norms as social institutions, meanings, definitions, characteristics, classifications of norms – mores, taboos, customs, folkways, fashion-fads, laws institutionalize	2	22,23
	Marriage as institution, definition, meanings, nature, type, characteristics, forms of marriage, functions of marriage	1	24
	Family as institution-meaning definitions, types, characteristics, functions or roles of family a basic unit or group of society Family traditional and modern, Indian family, role of women in traditional and modern family, divorce, family problems, problem family. Role of family in health, illness and diseases, family and nurse, role of family in the context of women’s and children’s health in India from girl, marriage, old age.	2	25,26
	Religion institution, definition, meanings, basic components – a system of beliefs and rituals, ancient and modern concepts. Indian set up religion Hindu, Jain, Buddhism Islam, Christianity.	2	27,28
	Economic as Institution – meanings, definitions stages of economic life- food gathering, pastoral, agricultural, industrial	1	29

	Education Institutions – definitions, meanings, functions, roles, history of education and developments		
	Politics as institutions – definitions, meanings, functions, roles, changing pattern, emperor, democracy, govt. and role of state in health. Public health.	1	30
	Tutorial	1	31
UNIT IV CULTURE	Planning-definitions of culture in sociology and anthropological, components, characteristics, origin and development of culture.	2	32,33
	Nature and functions of culture-variability ethnocentrism in culture-culture and health behavior.	1	34
	Culture and personality, culture and civilization, cultural lag Culture and society, patterns of culture, inventions and discovery	1	35
	Tutorial	1	36
UNIT V SOCIAL INTERACTION	Social interactions – meanings, factors, influencing interaction, definition, Importance	1	37
	Social process – meaning, definitions, co-operation, competition, conflicts, accommodation, assimilation, revolution and war.	1	38
	Concepts of social control meaning definition type of social control socialization, religion and sanctions, agencies of social control family, peer groups, schools, neighborhood, and communication. Adult socialization, realization.	2	39,40
	Tutorial	1	41
UNIT VI SOCIAL CHANGE AND PROGRESS	Social change, meanings, definitions, factors influencing social change. Causes of social change, theories, type – planned and natural.	1	42
	Social change in India Dr. M.N. Srinivas’s concept of sanskritization, Westernization and modernization. Education, urbanization, industrialization, development of transportation and communication.	2	43,44
	Factors affecting social change – demographic, technological, agricultural development, economic, cultural, planned change	1	45
	Tutorial	1	46
UNIT VII DISORGANISATION AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS	Meaning and definition of organization and disorganization, causes of disorganization, types of disorganization – individual, family, community, effect of disorganization on Individual, family and community	3	47,48,49
	Disorganization in the Society causes, type of crime, health related problems Juvenile delinquency meaning, causes, children act, Government remedial measures and NGO role in the management problem. Child abuse, child labour, related health	3	50,51,52

	problems.		
	Prostitution – meaning, history, type, causes welfare steps, health related problems. Alcohol drug and substance abuse causes history, impact on adolescent, family. Health related problems	2	53,54
	Poverty, unemployment, history causes Remedial measures, Health related problems Beggary meaning, causes, history Remedial measures and health related problems.	2	55,56
	Population growth and related problems- population explosion and causes, consequences of rapid growth, remedies to control the growth. Eg. Population education, contraceptive, motivation, women’s education	2	57,58
	Visit to available social agency	2	59,60
	Tutorial	1	61

REFERENCES:

- 1) MacIver & Page : Society; India : Macmillan, 1964
- 2) MacIver & Page : Society: An introductory analysis; London, 1956
- 3) Murdock: Social structure; New york,1944
- 4) Fairchild, H.P.:Dictionary of sociology; New York, 1944
- 5) Barnes, H.E. : Social institutions; New York, 1946
- 6) Mamoria, C.B.: Social problems and social disorganization in India; Mumbai, 2003
- 7) Manelkar, R.K.: Sociology for nurses; Mumbai, 2002

EVALUATION:

Sr. no.	Subject Sociology	Duration	Internal assessment	External assessment	Total marks
	Theory	3	25	75	100

Internal assessment

Sr. No.		Marks
	Mid term	50
	Prefinal	75
	Total	125 (Converted in to 15 marks)
	Clinical assignments	10
	Total	25

External assessment (theory) 75 Marks (University Examination)