Lecture 4:

3. Cultural Leveling (related to lecture 3 previous)

Cultural leveling is the process by which different cultures approach each other as a result of travel and communication. It can also refer to "the process by which Western culture is being exported into other nations." Cultural leveling within the United States has been driven by mass market media such as radio and television and broadcasting.

Towards a Sociology of Nursing and some definitions:

1-Profession

Generally, a profession is a knowledge-based category of occupation which usually follows a period of tertiary education and professional training and experience; at least in part, that knowledge comes from science. Expert= (knowledge +practice)

2. Professionalism

Professionalism is used to some of characteristics such as reliability and trust, which is expected to arise from the relationship with users. It is common that for professionals to be successful they have access to users' confidential or sensitive information, while users need the insurance that such knowledge will not be used for personal purposes. This is why mutual trust is key to professionalism.

3. Social Theory

Theory is some of statements of why and how ideas or facts are interrelated. Social theory uses different broad-ranging frames to formulate theory, focusing, for example, on *social structure* (fairly stable behavioral patterns), *social functions* (roles which are regarded as essential to the operation of society as a whole), *social conflict* (a frame that regards society as an arena in which some groups are benefitted while others are deprived) and *symbolic interactions* (an approach that sees society as the result of people's everyday interactions).

4. Social Class

is a rung (level) in the social ladder(stair or step) defined on the basis of income, material wealth and lifestyle. Different traditions and agendas of class analysis may lead to different emphasis material or symbolic.

4. Gender

There is great variation in what constitutes (make) gender by time and culture. Generally, gender is a set of representations about sexual differences, which lead to social positions based on the meanings assigned or (focused) to sex.

5. Sexual Division of Labor

Division of labor based on sex is a form of organization arising from the assumption (hypothesis) that bodily capabilities are

indicative of one's aptitudes(capability)or competency to specific types of jobs. This assumption is socially, politically and economically problematic; it affects individual beliefs and lived experiences and in the process defines life opportunities and the allocation of rewards.

6. Conflict

Individuals and groups face conflict when there are differences in interests. However, conflict is not harmful. It can, for instance or sample, reinforce communal and famous values, encourage organization association. In sociology, conflict theories cause that social order is based on relations between groups, which in turn or role are based on an unequal distribution of resources, leading to latent or non-appear conflict in the form of dominance(control). .

3. Technology and society

Though often thought of as equipment, technology regards or comprises or include arrangements that are larger than the machines: ways of living, relationships, organization, techniques, routines, ideas, values , improvements , wealth and makes the life of society more easier , and property for most things for example mobile , car, computer , microscope, different machinery system and so no …… .

Sociology and nursing practice

Sociological knowledge also allows nurses to enhance the quality of patient care. Understanding individual patients' social context provides a significant insight into how they experience the world, in particular their experience of health and care. This allows nurses to reflect on their actions towards patients from different social backgrounds (McPherson, 2008), taking into consideration what is important to them and trying to see the world from their perspective. Sociology is essential for this, as individuals from different social backgrounds view the world differently and may require different caring skills and practices. While it has a valuable role to play within acute contexts, within the community a detailed sociological understanding is vital for practice. It is of particular relevance to nurses to organize their plan of care in their society. With increasing emphasis on preventative healthcare and public health, would nurses benefit from understanding the sociological influences on health and wellbeing.

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