

Lecture 5

1. Interprofessional Care

Interprofessional care is a deep level of collaboration between healthcare or social care providers or nurses to address comprehensively the needs of their users or patients. It involves not just working together and maintaining boundaries, but a number of practices such as sharing and even exchanging roles.

2. Professional Jurisdiction (specification)

Jurisdiction is an area of work, often circumscribed formally by legal rules, which a profession claims as its own. Formal definitions can be accompanied by symbols that highlight the profession's dominion or (control).

3. **Academic qualifications:** Typically, that is the case of the bachelor's degree, and in some areas the master's degree. The Ph.D. degree is usually the formal requirement to access the scientific system, although some specific paths or directions are oriented to professional practice.

4. Credential (depend) Inflation:

Requirements from employers and wide availability of degree holders increase the level of education required to enter, and stay in, the employment market. In face of an increasing highly educated workforce, employers can afford to be more selective, which makes candidates to always look for higher, or more training. In sociology, this is called credential inflation.

5. **Organizations** refer to formal social directions or groups or entities such as hospitals, companies or associations. Formal organizations have a certain level of autonomy, are differentiated from their environment and use a range of different resources to attain their purposes, including the way they are structured and rationally organized

6. Organizational Reform

Generally, reforms attempt to 'complete' areas of an organization that are perceived to be 'incomplete'. Often driven by a new rationality, reforms thus involve improvement (or attempts to it) in coordination, efficiency and effectiveness, although reforms also alter groupings and flows of power and influence in the 'arena' or wide surface that an organization represents.

7. Organizational Culture

An organization's culture is a set of shared beliefs and attitudes about accepted ways to proceed and do things. Culture is as powerful a factor as formal rules in explaining the way organizations respond.

8. Commodity (goods)

A commodity is marketable goods. In today's society, knowledge has become a commodity; too, since it is used in commercial exchanges either to produce other goods or services or to create more knowledge. Expertise and knowledge cannot be obtained only or solely from professionals. Nowadays, it is also found in guidelines and stored in machines' software, so produced and consumed as a commodity in a range of different forms.

9. Social Movement

Social movements consist of systematic action addressing disagreements, undertaken by a collectivity that shares a common goal. This collective action is engaged in by those who are in one way or another excluded from participation. Social movement is necessary for developments in different direction as economic, culture, promotion, and to reach the update knowledge , different information and new technology.

10. Ecology

Like biological systems, social systems relate to one another as in an ecosystem. In studying ecologies, all interrelated systems, institutions and groupings can be relevant units of analysis. It is a branch of science concerned with the interrelationship of organisms and their environments.

11. Relationship between Sociology and Ecology:

Relationship between Sociology and Ecology, The term "ecology" was used by the 19th century German biologist **Ernst Haeckel**. He used the term to refer to study of the influence of the environment upon animals. As a branch of biology, ecology studies the relations between organisms or groups of organisms and their environment. Ecology is the study of plants or of animals, or and peoples in relation to their environment. Zoologists started using the term ecology in their researches and at their hands it came to be known as 'animal ecology' and 'plant ecology' respectively. Sociologists have borrowed this ecological approach of these natural scientists and applied the same in their studies of communities. The ecological point of

view stresses the idea that every living organism, human and non- human, is continuing making adaptations or adjustments to the environmental conditions. The life of an organism is related with the conditions of environment, which comprise not only geography or climates. But their organisms and their activities as well.

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