Third lecture:

Elements of socialization//

- 1. Physical and psychological heritage (heredity) of individuals.
- 2. Environmental in which he is born.
- 3. Culture, norms, attitudes, role, performance of social activities.

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Types of communication //

- 1. One way communication as writing.
- 2. Two way communication as phone
- 3. Interpersonal communication as communication between two or more persons.
- 4. Mass communication as media with population.
- 5. Face to face communication as interview
- 6. Verbal communication as language
- 7. Non-verbal communication as body language for deaf
- 8. Formal communication as school or office.
- 9. Informal communication as family, friends and neighbors.
- 10. Mechanical communication as internet.
- 11. Tele communication and health communication.

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Importance of marriage//

- 1. Regulates sex life and sex relations of the individual.
- 2. Puts restrictions on the premarital sex relations.
- 3. Establishes family formation.
- 4. Organizes family role in socialization.
- 5. Family will try to increase economic status for children.
- 6. Marriage develops love, relation and affection toward each other in the family.
- 7. Marriage minimizes social distance between groups and families and strengthens their relationship.

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Problems related to Marriage //

- 1. Lack of trust.
- 2. Change in relationship between man and woman.
- 3. Sex laxity (importance)
- 4. Economic imbalance. (Poverty)
- 5. Decline of family control.
- 6. Decline of moral.
- 7. Separation.
- 8. Impact of western family system.
- 9. Problems with procreation. (Lower birth rate)

Legislations related to marriage
1. Age at marriage.
2. Friend selection.
3. Number of spouses(more than one wife) in marriage.
4. Breaking of marriage.
5. Remarriage
6. Dowry (gold) to be given and taken.
Problems related to family:
1. Problems between couple.
2. Problems of breaking marriage,
3. Problems of working woman.
4. Weak control of family.
5. Conflict among members of family.
6. Lower birth rate.
7. Dowry system. (gold)
8. Lack of security.
Causes of drug addiction:

1. To gain acceptance of friends.

2. Too many pocket money.
3-Escape from social and economic pressure.
4. Unhappy condition in the family.
5. Homelessness.
6. Unemployment.
7. Low economic condition.
8. Social deprivation.
9. Problems in the family.
10. Easy availability to drugs.
11. Over dose of some drugs by doctors.
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Clinical manifestations of drug addiction:
Clinical manifestations of drug addiction: 1. A sense of well-being
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1. A sense of well-being
 A sense of well-being Deterioration in moral and ethical sense.

7. Avoid communication with the family.

8. Withdrawal from family activities.

5. Depressions

6. Irritability

9. Lack of energy, motivation, and vitality.

- 10-Stealing money and valuable items.
- 11. Change behaviors and confused thoughts.

History of behavioral manifestations of drug misuse//

- 1. Absence from school or work.
- 2. Occupational decline,
- 3-Neglect in personal appearance.
- 4. Loneliness.
- 5. Minor criminals or major criminals.

Nurses as an effective leader:

- 1. As a team leader in area of working.
- 2. Keep efforts to put objectives for working.
- 3. Put plan according to schedule time.
- 4. Role as a manager included (planning, organizing, staffing decision- making, directing, delegating, cooperation, co-ordination, reporting and put budget for activities.
- 5. Organization the job.
- 6. Education and counseling for staff and help them to cope with their experiences.
- 7. Motivate the staff and prepare for them up-date training and programs, to access high qualifications'.

References: KP Neeraja Navodaya, 2009. Textbook of Sociology for nursing students, ,Principal, college of nursing mantralayam Road, Raichur, Karnataka.

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