Answer plan Tasks 1 and 2

Unit 7 Sociological perspectives

Heading: **Terminology and Key Sociological Approaches – P1**

**Task 1**: Produce a glossary of sociological terms as part of an information booklet explaining the principal sociological perspectives to trainee Health & Social Care practitioners: Functionalism, Marxism, Feminism, Interactionism, Collectivism, Post Modernism and the New Right.

To create a glossary of terms: For each of the following terms you need to write a definition: **Social structures (with examples e.g. family), social diversity, social class, gender, culture, ethnicity, age, locality, socialisation (primary and secondary), norms, values, beliefs, roles, status.**

**Header:** **Glossary of terms**

You can put them in a table format so that you have the word then a brief definition of the term next to it. Make sure that it is all in your own words, e.g.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| Social structures |  |
|  |  |

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Heading: **Introduction to the main sociological sociological perspectives.**

From your research, knowledge and understanding, you need to write an information booklet explaining the principal sociological perspectives. You can describe them from your research but you also need to **give examples from your personal experience or placements** to show your understanding. You could talk about the functions of the family and what experience you have, also the place of women in the home or the range of services provided by the state in a collectivist society. **200** words on each perspective will be sufficient in terms of length. ***Because it is a booklet, you can use images where appropriate.***

**Task 2:**

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Heading: **Sociological approaches to health and ill health – P2**

**Write an essay that explains the different concepts of health and ill health, the sick role, the clinical iceberg model and how two sociological perspectives explain these different concepts of health.**

Heading: **Application of the sociological Approaches to Health & Social Care**

Give an overview of the main sociological approaches applied to health and social care – take each one and pull out the key points e.g in the Functionalist Approach explain the ‘sick role’.

“ ***The main sociological approaches can all be applied to health and social care, for example the Functionalist Approach……”,*** you then go on to explain how it is applied (society needs to be healthy to function properly, the sick role etc).

Start with a sub-heading: **Concepts of health and ill health**

Explain each **concept of health**. Start with The World Health organisation’s definition of health (WHO), then the **negative** concept, **positive** concept and **holistic** concept.

Move on to explain the **concepts of ill-health** – explain **Disability** and **impairment.**

Sub-heading: **Models of health**

Explain the **models of health,** (**bio-medical model**, and the **socio-medical model**).

Explain **ill health** by defining – **illness, disability, disease.**

Explain ‘**the sick role**’ and the ‘**clinical iceberg**’.

Heading: **Models of health – M1**

You then need to move on to say that the 2 models of health that you mentioned previously can be assessed. You then need to assess the two models – weighing up the **strengths** and **weaknesses**.

You need to use and refer to the case study of Azis and Tamsela to highlight points. You need to talk about to what extent each model takes into account environmental and social issues. For example, the biomedical model will focus on treating Tamsela’s asthma and her father’s bronchitis but the socio-medical model will explain their health taking into account their environment. Would the bio-medical model only look at treating the conditions? Would their health improve if something was done about their environment and social circumstances? Which one would be best in this particular case?

Look at the case study and identify all the conditions and see how each model can be used and then make a comment about which one would have the best outcome.

When does the bio-medical model work best? Would it be most appropriate in emergency situations when things need to be dealt with quickly?

Next:

You need to look at the different sociological approaches and see where the two models of health fit into them. For example, in the functionalist approach, the aim is to get the patient back to work and healthy as quickly as possible, this fits in with the bio-medical model where the focus is on removing the illness or disease. Work through the other main perspectives and see which model fits best. For example, the Marxist (conflict theory approach) would say that the poor are at a disadvantage because society is unequal and they therefore have poorer health due to bad housing and diet. Use examples from the case study to illustrate your points.

Conclude with a comment about the extent to which each model takes into account any environmental and social issues that should be considered when assessing the needs of individuals in health and social care.