

*Commentary*

## Commentary on the development of medical sociology

**Shanker Singh\***

Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India

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Medicalization is the process through which nonmedical issues are labelled and handled as medical issues that often necessitate medical intervention. The term "medicalization" was first used in sociology to describe deviance, but it quickly spread to include other human disorders. In the 1950s, there was a surge of interest in medical sociology, but the research was mostly focused on the work environment and behaviour of various health professionals. Regional disparities in morbidity and access to health care were the subject of government-sponsored research in the 1960s, and numerous studies looked at the health behaviour and health status of certain groups. In the 1980s, the research focused on the most pressing issues in the discipline. Despite the vast number of active researchers, the discipline suffers from a lack of institutionalisation. Traditional sociological theories such as structural functionalism, conflict, symbolic interaction, poststructuralism, and feminist theory are frequently used to describe developments in health care. The essay examines the relationship between medical sociology and other types of sociology that have common areas with medicine and health; social theories and their application in the realm of health and medicine is being introduced in an attempt to explain the world continuous social changes.

Medical Sociology basically focus on Health-care utilisation, health-care organisation, sick-role behaviour, psychosocial stress, social stratification, and physical and mental sickness, etc. Medical sociology is typically taught as part of a larger sociology, clinical psychology, or health studies degree programme, or as a separate master's degree programme where it is occasionally coupled with medical ethics and bioethics. The study of the social causes and consequences of health and illness is known as medical sociology or health sociology.

The social determinants of health and disease, the social behaviour of patients and health care providers, the social functions of health organisations and institutions, and the social patterns of health service usage are all major topics of inquiry, the link between health-care delivery systems and other social institutions, as well as health-related social policies. The vital role that social factors play in determining or influencing the health of individuals, groups, and the greater society is what makes medical sociology so significant. Social circumstances and situations not only encourage and, in some cases, create illness and disability, but also improves illness prevention and health maintenance possibilities.

Physical and mental health are influenced by social interactions and affinity. According to Bowlby's 'Attachment Theory,' humans have a universal desire to create close affectional ties. These are formed in childhood, but we continue to form them as adults, for example, in marriage. Such ties to others enable you to take risks and provide security. Medical sociology (also known as health and sickness sociology) is the study of all aspects of contemporary social life that have an impact on one's health and well-being over the course of one's life. If you work in public health, you should be familiar with the various social theories and medical sociology fields.

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\*Corresponding author. E-mail: [singh1413@gmail.com](mailto:singh1413@gmail.com).