

CHAPTER VI

CONSTRUCTION OF THESARUS / KEY WORDS

a. Documents referred

1) Thesaurus specific to the database was constructed by consulting the following documents:

- I. Classification schedules of different schemes of classification viz, Dewey Decimal Classification- DDC, Colon Classification-CC, Index to Indian Medical Periodicals, National Library of Medicine (NLM), Bethesda, Maryland, USA & Universal Decimal Classification-UDC to gain gamut of the subject "social science".
- II. Drever, James: A dictionary of psychology, England; Penguin Books; 1952.
- III. Duncan, G Ed: A dictionary of sociology, London; Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1968.
- IV. Festinger, L and Katz, D Ed: Research methods in the behavioural sciences, New Delhi; American publishing co Pvt Ltd, 1964.
- V. Kerlinger FN: Foundations of behavioural researchers, New York; Rinehart and Winston INC, 1964.
- VI. Blalock, HM and Blalock AB: Methodology in social research, New York; Mc-Graw-Hill book company, 1968.
- VII. Mathews CME: Health and culture in a south Indian village, New Delhi; Sterling publishers Pvt Ltd, 1979.
- VIII. Galdston I: Social medicine: its derivations and objectives; New York; The common wealth fund, 1949.
- IX. King S: Perceptions of illness and medical practice: New York; Russell sage foundation, 1962.
- X. Mehta SR : Society and health; a sociological perspective, New Delhi; Vikas publishing house Pvt Ltd, 1992.
- XI. Hyman HH et al: Interviewing in social research, USA; The university of Chicago press, 1955.
- XII. Goode WJ and Hatt PK: Methods in social research, Tokyo; Mc-Graw-Hill book co INC, 1952.
- XIII. Gupta GR: The social and cultural context of medicine in India, New Delhi; Vikas publishing house Pvt Ltd, 1981.
- XIV. Benjamin PD: Health, culture and community; case studies of public reactions to health programmes, New York; Russel sage foundation, 1955.
- XV. Encyclopedia of social sciences.

2) Key words/primary descriptors were deduced jointly by Ms Sudha S Murthy Sr. Librarian NTI and Mr Sanjay Juvekar, former Research Officer, social science

department FRCH Mumbai. Keywords with scope notes, narrow, related and broad terms, etc., are listed in **Section b**.

- 3) Assignment of keywords: Each record has been assigned multiple keywords keeping in view of different approaches to the subject content. However always first descriptor marks the major orientation with decreasing importance to the associated keywords, which are usually narrower, broader and related terms, etc.

b. List of Keywords

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| 1. Social action. | 31. Social tradition. |
| 2. Social anthropology. | 32. Social values. |
| 3. Social approach. | 33. Social welfare. |
| 4. Social aspects. | 34. Social work. |
| 5. Social attitude. | 35. Socio-cultural. |
| 6. Social awareness. | 36. Socio-economics. |
| 7. Social behaviour (includes social characteristics). | 37. Sociometry. |
| 8. Social change (includes cultural change). | 38. Sociopolitical. |
| 9. Social condition. | 39. Ethnomedicine. |
| 10. Social cost. | 40. Migration. |
| 11. Social demography. | 41. Technology and social change. |
| 12. Social ethics. | 42. Health care. |
| 13. Social inquiry. | 43. Health education |
| 14. Social isolation. | 44. Health monitoring. |
| 15. Social literacy | 45. Health policy. |
| 16. Social medicine. | 46. Health services. |
| 17. Social mobility (includes movements of individuals, families & groups for one social position to the other). | 47. Health status. |
| 18. Social pathology. | 48. Health survey. |
| 19. Social planning. | 49. Health systems. |
| 20. Social problems. | 50. Default. |
| 21. Social psychology. | 51. Voluntary organization. |
| 22. Social reforms/social movements. | 52. Health Economics. |
| 23. Social relief. | 53. Community participation. |
| 24. Social research. | 54. Private sector. |
| 25. Social scale. | 55. Motivation. |
| 26. Social science research. | 56. Households. |
| 27. Social stigma. | 57. Case holding. |
| 28. Social stratification. | 58. Compliance. |
| 29. Social survey. | 59. Adherence |
| 30. Social taboos. | 60. Non-adherence |
| | 61. Non Governmental Organization (NGO) |

c. *Keywords with Scope Notes*

Scope Notes	Terminology
1. SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY: Deals with the natural history of man, his origin, physical measurements, personal characteristics material culture of tribal people, study of folklore.	UF=Anthropology Ethnology Folklore
2. SOCIAL APPROACH: Means how a problem, matter is looked in to i.e. the direction of tackling a problem/different ways of tackling a problem movement towards/access towards to a different problem.	UF=Health problem viewed as social problem
3. SOCIAL ASPECTS: Means action of looking at a problem – i.e., facing a problem.	UF=Social implications
4. SOCIAL ATTITUDE: Means the mental state of readiness, organised through experience, exerting a directive or dynamic influence upon the individual directive impulse response to objects, persons or situations with which it is related.	UF=Social attitude
5. SOCIAL AWARENESS: A sense of perception of problem or state of being known/informed of a matter etc., includes social perception also.	UF=Social awareness
6. SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR: Is a type of social action that is intended to influence the action of one or more persons. Also correlates with the social identification of a problem. Work on organised/unorganised, collective behaviour.	UF=Social behavior Life styles
7. SOCIAL CHANGE: For any given society or culture change may occur due to technology, reconstruction of society, innovation, discovery, to communication on culture etc., either constructively or destructively.	UF=Cultural change Modernization Resistance change
8. SOCIAL COST: The cost of goods and cost of services accepted as necessary for life in general.Includes cost of living.	UF=Costs
9. SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY: Statistical study of population.	UF=Study of popula- tion and its nature
10. SOCIAL ETHICS: Conduct of life, main taince of social relations	UF=Social relations Relationship between individuals & family etc.
11. SOCIAL INQUIRY: Investigations of problems of social research.	UF=Social inquiry
12. SOCIAL ISOLATION: Prevention of spread of disease in homes and hospitals, schools and public places through isolation.	UF=Isolation of patient
13. SOCIAL LEGISLATION: Legislation imposed on the society to improve the living conditions and also to prevent crimes etc.	UF=Political power Legislation Social security

Scope Notes	Terminology
14. SOCIAL LITERACY: Educational level of population	UF=Educational level
15. SOCIAL PATHOLOGY: Deals with the study of diseases in relation to season, climate, race, environment and social conditions. This is studied in collaboration with physician, statistician, medical social workers. Also deals with the quantity and causes of disease and in practice assists prevention.	UF=Social pathology
16. SOCIAL PLANNING: Effort to direct social change through a co-ordinated programme of control which includes social and economic planning.	UF=Planning RT=Social policy Social problem
17. SOCIAL PROBLEMS: Deals with problems of society and groups such as poverty, unemployment etc.	UF=Poverty Hunger Social conflict
18. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY: The study of individuals in interaction and in relation to their social environment.	UF=Psychological aspects
19. SOCIAL REFORMS/SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: Concerted Action to bring about desired change in the Society e.g, social movements which includes youth movement, reform movements, group socialization etc.,.	RT=Social change Social development
20. SOCIAL RESEARCH: Enquiry, investigation directed to the discovery of some fact by careful study.	RT=Social inquiry Invention Social survey
21. SOCIAL STIGMA: A mark of disgrace or infamy; a sign of severe censure or condemnation. For this database, it is interpreted as family affected by disease causing social debar from the society.	UF=Social stigma
22. SOCIAL STRATIFICATION: Division by caste systems, socio-economic groups, class structure; class determined by family, or kinship, education.	UF=Castes Social class Social inequality Social status
23. SOCIAL SURVEY: Systematic collection of act about people living in specific geographic cultural and administrative area.	UF=Research methods Surveys
24. SOCIAL TABOOS: Symbolizes the structure of relations peculiar to a group. Breaking the taboo is disruptive of the moral system which would endanger some or all the relationships	RT=Social research Household surveys

Scope Notes	Terminology
25. SOCIAL WELFARE: Welfare services to physically ill including medical aid and medical relief services offered to hospitals, missionaries and dispensaries etc.	UF=Social protection Social policy
26. SOCIAL WORK: Assistance provided for the social adjustment of individuals by the individual workers, voluntary agencies, group leader etc.	UF=Social service Professional work Social work
27. SOCIO-CULTURAL: Means the health culture of the community which is shaped by the inter play of a member of social, political, cultural and economic.	UF=Socio-cultural
28. SOCIO-ECONOMICS: Deals with the problems associated with the social groups based on poverty, poverty areas, social class, social mobility	UF=Community facilities Culture
29. SOCIOMETRY: Study of human relations and process of group life.	UF=Sociometry
30. SOCIOPOLITICAL: Sociology of regions or areas associated/having issues dealing with political dimensions.	UF=Political reasons Social reasons
31. ETHONOMEDICINE: Deals with the science of to delivery of medical care to primitive man.	UF=Ethonomedicine
32. MIGRATION: Movement from one place to another; to go from one habitat to other.	UF=Forced migration Internal
33. MOTIVATION: Motivation is an inner impulse that induces a person to act in a certain way. It is a series of internal drives within a person at different levels.	UF=Motivation of patient
34. TECHNOLOGY & SOCIAL CHANGE: Effects of urbanisation, innovation, electronic media etc on family society etc.	UF=Innovation Scientific progress
35. HEALTH CARE: The basic essential public health measures provided to the individual/society for prevention and maintenance of health with free of cost/less cost.	UF=Health care
36. HEALTH ECONOMICS: Application of economics to health field. Deals with economic aspects of health services, public policy in financing and organizing health and medical care services.	UF=Health expenditure Health insurance Welfare economics
37. HEALTH EDUCATION: Educating the public about prevention and control of diseases and how to remain healthy. Education of general population to promote habits of health and hygiene.	UF=Basic health Health safety Health education Hygiene

Scope Notes	Terminology
38. HEALTH POLICY: Policies are interpreted as general statements of understanding which guide decision making. These are based on human aspirations, set of values, commitments, assessments of current situation and an image of a desired future situation.	UF=Government policy Health policy
39. HEALTH SERVICES: Used in connection with facilities to provide health care and medical treatment to individuals.	UF=Public admn Health admn NT=Health centre
40. HEALTH STATUS: The state of health of a person or a population assessed with reference to general morbidity from particular diseases, impairments.	UF=Health status
41. HEALTH SURVEY: Health survey is a method of research for studying a population or a segment of population in order to assess the health problem status, services or to detect conditions to which preventive measures may be applied.	UF=Health survey
42. HEALTH SYSTEMS : An organised set of coordinated structure designed to health services to serve the people at various levels.	UF=Health systems
43. DEFAULT: To fail to do a duty through neglect. This term is used for this project as failure of person to take proper treatment. Also included are the reasons for defaulting.	UF=Failure of person taking treatment. Failure on the part health care
VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION: An organization supported by voluntary subscriptions to offer services without Government intervention and without compulsion e.g., Learned societies, academics, foundations and associations.	UF=Non profit orgn Neighbourhood orgn
44. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION: A body of persons in the same locality / people having common rights/ totality of entities that is individuals, families, groups and associations etc. This interaction may be classified as political, economic and social	UF=Public participation Social -, - NT=Community relations RT=Community development
45. PRIVATE SECTOR: Confined to individual set up. For this project private sector means the services rendered by general practitioners, nursing homes, private clinics etc. But these are other than voluntary organisations.	UF=General practitioner Nursing homes Private hospitals Private enterprises
46. CASE HOLDING: For this data base it is defined as an organisational effort to keep the patient on treatment till he is cured by ensuring proper drug regimen, regularity of drug intake and follow up actions.	UF=Case holding

Scope Notes	Terminology
47. COMPLIANCE: Compliance is defined as the extent to which a person's health related behavior coincides with medical advice. Patients will tend to be more compliant with medical advice if they perceive that the drug is important to them & has immediate benefit.	UF=Compliance
48. REHABILITATION: The restoration of an ill or injured patient to self-sufficiency or to gainful employment at his highest attainable skill in the shortest possible time.	UF=Rehabilitation
52. COGNITION: A general term covering all the various modes of knowing, perceiving, remembering, imagining, conceiving, judging and reasoning. The cognitive function, as an ultimate mode or aspect of the conscious life, is contrasted with the affective and conative i.e, feeling and willing.	UF= Cognition Perception
53. HOUSE HOLD: Related and unrelated persons who live in the same dwelling unit.	UF=Household
54. ADHERENCE: Patients agreement with a recommended regimen and commitment to actuate the course of action recommended by the Physician.	UF= Adherence
55. NON ADHERENCE: Patients decision not to participate in a therapeutic regimen	UF=Non-adherence
56. NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION(NGO): An NGO is an organization or association formed by a group of persons with a common interest, a shared experience or a similar goal. The NGOs may also be called non-profit organization or philanthropic organization/voluntary/community councils or economic and social development groups. They may be organized for a particular purpose; eg. In the field of health-disease specific. The NGOs can be purely local or may have national or international scope.	UF=NGO

Abbreviations used:

UF = Used for

RT = Related term

NT = Narrow term

Documents consulted for scope notes

1. Dorland's illustrated Medical Dictionary; Ed - 27: Tokyo: W.B Saunders Company 1988.
2. Micovic P: Health Planning and Management: A Glossary :India: World Health Organisation, 1984.
3. Drever J: A Dictionary of Psychology: England:Penguin Books,1952.
4. Mitchell & Duncan GA, Ed: Dictionary of Sociology :London:Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1968.
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10. Reichman LB & Hershfield ES, Ed: Tuberculosis - a comprehensive international approach: New York, Marcel Dekker, Inc, NY; 1993; 670 - 671.