



## Investigating the Roots of Neurology in Developing World: A Sociological Appraisal

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### Abstract

The complicated spheres of cities in developing world create lots of neurological problems which have roots in economy, social settings, and culture of the cities. The vulnerability of cities is currently more than ever before. People's behavioral patterns are contrasting. The influx of commodities and cultures have caused increasing neurological issues. It happens within family members, in work places, and within the community as a whole. Industrial atmosphere has largely caused the problem. To decline neurology in a society as a whole, more attention needs to be paid to the people's in the family, at work places, and in the community. In other words, people's behavior needs to be polished every now-and-then. Sciences such as psychology and education are very helpful in this regard. Similarly, and from the viewpoint of sociology, social justice is widely important in any society to lower neurological problems.

**Keywords:** An Image of Safety and Environment; A Comparative Look at Work; Safety and Environment; Byproducts of Safety; People Versus Pollution; Social Capital; Neurology; Sociology

### Introduction

Sociologically speaking, the roots of neurology is concerned with the factors discussed in the present article. The integration among peace, security, development is possible in case of a safe movement of any society, and the lack of which will cause a sort pressure, decline of human society, and physical environment. Similarly, human rights, social justice, and environment have integral relations with each other. Therefore, the mentioned integration must ever be on. In this case, the movement of the society is done in an appropriate manner. The subject matter of social work has a determining role in this context, and in the absence of which a sort of disintegration will appear within the variables. In this way, human conditions, human relations, and even the safety of the environment will be in danger. Social work as a professional discipline coordinate between the different variables. Similarly, the effective and safe function of environment depends on the creative role of the social services. Many of the developed countries have highly invested on work safety, family and environment, and

have similarly paid attention to social well-being, welfare and social work. The outcome of such investment is attaining more social well-being, better functioning of families, accessing to healthy environment, and as a result more social productivity is expected in general. In this way, all the human resources, physical resources, and natural resources could be exploited in a better way.

The link between peace, security, development and the environment itself enables the healthy and effective movement of society, and in the absence of it, pressure, degradation of human society and the physical environment emerge. Likewise, human rights, social justice and the environment are inextricably linked. Therefore, the mentioned connection must always be established; In such a way that the movement of society takes place in a healthy way. The issue of social work also has an influential and decisive role in creating this link. If there is no connection between the mentioned fields and cases, a kind of social gap and rupture is created between the mentioned variables; That is, what endangers social conditions,

human relationships, and even the health of the environment. Social work as a professional subject provides coordination between these areas. Likewise, the effective and healthy functioning of the environment depends to a large extent on the creative role of social services. Many developed countries have invested enough in community welfare, welfare and social work to achieve occupational health, family and the environment. The result of this investment is more social health, better family functioning, a healthier environment and, as a result, greater social productivity in general. In this way, all human resources, physical resources and natural resources can be better utilized.

### Method of Research

Methodology used in the present article is of qualitative type. In that, various paradigms have been used to find out about the facts regarding pandemics during the history. Qualitative research usually studies people, events or areas in their natural settings. In finding facts for the research, the researcher engaged in careful data collection and thoughtful analysis of what was relevant. In the documentary research applied for the present research, printed and written materials were widely regarded. The research was performed as a qualitative library-type in which the researcher had to refer to the relevant and related sources. In the current research, various documents were thoroughly investigated, and the needful inferences were made. The data fed by the investigator in the present article is hopefully reliable. Though literature on pandemics is very limited, yet the author tried to investigate many different resources in order to elicit the necessary information to build up the text.

### A picture of health and the environment

All over the world, many workforces and strata are victims of unhealthy workplaces and polluted environments. Therefore, improving the health of workplaces and occupations, creating health, promoting work and creating a healthy environment, while creating more security and vitality in the workplace, also increases the level of economic productivity and efficiency of individuals. This will also improve the quality of production. Developed societies today have been able to create healthy work spaces, more social health and a healthier environment in different places and work environments. However, less developed societies pay less attention to these points, and not enough investment is made in this area. Therefore, the healthy environment itself is a function of various economic and social variables, labor supervision and different

strata of the labor force and the like. In societies where such cases are generally less monitored, many production wastes, industrial effluents and other wastes enter the environment in various forms, rivers, groundwater and the like, which widely affect the environment. It is dangerous. Therefore, in a situation where industrial development is a necessity of every society today, and it must be addressed, considering its dimensions is of considerable importance, and ultimately helps to preserve the environment. Helpers and counselors also make a significant contribution in this regard, and can contribute to the health of the workplace and achieve greater occupational health.

A significant proportion of the world's population in different countries have low and frustrating wages, as well as no employment guarantee. This is seen as a social phenomenon in many different societies today in Africa, Asia, especially East Asia, and other developing parts of the world. Excessive working hours with low wages endanger individual health, and consequently social health. This phenomenon is seen in many less developed societies today. In Bangladesh, for example, many workers, especially women, work thirteen hours or more a day in many workshops with low wages and no job guarantees. Such working conditions reduce individual hope; In a way, this movement also endangers social and personal health. This means that insufficient wages do not cover the day-to-day expenses of individuals, and as a result such individuals are forced to engage in various forms of illegal, and in some cases abnormal, secondary jobs; That is, what also endangers social health.

Due to the irregularity in the global financial situation, the tension between the work and the workers has led to an unhealthy situation. In recent years, especially in 2008, due to the emergence of economic crisis in industrialized countries, especially the United States, many workers faced problems with work, economy, and unhealthy environmental conditions. Although this phenomenon is not a new issue for industrialized countries, Less developed societies are always harmful to this problem; That is, the labor force and workers in countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan and many other less developed countries are always under labor pressure, low income and the like. The health of the workplace, the health of the environment and also the unhealthiness of the place of residence are among the problems faced by such people. so; Less developed societies have a long way to go to achieve occupational health in a standard environment.

### A comparative look at work, health and the environment

Different industrial and non-industrial societies in different parts of the world have been affected by the interrelationship between work, health and the environment. The triangle of work, health and environment, if they act in a coordinated and effective way, the desired performance will be achieved; In such a way that its feedback in a cyclical way can lead to the desired results. Otherwise, and in conditions of inconsistency between the three variables, human society faces many challenges and individual, social and environmental disorders. Therefore, the programming device must always make a good connection between the three sides of the triangle. Public health social workers have an effective and constructive role to play in establishing the relationship between work, health and the environment. They play a key role in disease prevention, health promotion, child welfare, elderly care, response and recovery after unforeseen disasters, monitoring drug use, and the like [1].

Given the current economic climate, for example, even in the United States today, many workers have to work more than one job to overcome poverty; That is, a situation that affects individual and environmental conditions. Because the economic situation in many parts of the world has changed dramatically in recent years, many people are forced to work and engage in economic activity on a dual basis; just to make a living. Even today, many retirees find themselves in a situation where they have to pursue new jobs and responsibilities during their retirement. This movement affects both the individual health of the people, and also causes more traffic and movement; In a way that the environment is also affected. Therefore, creating conditions in which people work and are employed at the legal working age, ie 15-64 years, will ensure their health as much as possible.

Unemployment rates across Europe, which have been unpredictably high, have forced many countries in the region to cut off their social networks under these circumstances. The economic crisis in such countries, and the relatively high emergence of unemployment in these societies have made it impossible for both governments and citizens to easily meet the health needs of society. This situation has even made it impossible for many citizens to afford their own health care costs. In recent years, this situation has created new problems and challenges for individuals and families in countries such as Greece, Spain and the like. Therefore, in order to create individual and social health, the planning system should

provide employment opportunities as needed; So that people can spend on their income as needed. The success of such programs depends on social, demographic, economic and similar planning.

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In Asia and many other developing countries, workers are enslaved in unhealthy workshops and factories for low wages. Many Asian countries are witnessing this situation today. In such circumstances, women are generally forced to work more than ten hours a day, despite their maternal and family responsibilities. However, their job security is also very low. This situation causes such women to lose their health, meaning that many such young workers die prematurely in countries like Bangladesh; Such conditions also affect the whole family of such women. Therefore, welfare and assistance monitoring should be applied in such communities, in order to prevent the crisis. African countries with a wide range of diseases, including AIDS, Ebola, and civil war, only a limited number can make a living; That is, to meet their food, medicine, educational, etc. needs. This society itself needs comprehensive support, social services, foreign aid and the like; In such a way that he can improve himself to a normal state. Thus, African society is exposed to many different harms and hazards in terms of health and the environment. Problems in African countries may also spread to other communities. Therefore, these protections should be extended to African communities.

Environmental threats and catastrophes in most parts of the world, and the continuing destruction of popular cultures in these parts, have led to problems. For example, migration to cities, the emergence of urbanization, rising unemployment and the like, has led to the loss of social health, as well as the destruction of the environment. It is also worth noting that indigenous cultures have changed shape and nature to a large extent under the influence of the spread of communication; That is, a phenomenon that carries many dangers. While millions of working-class families around the

world live on less than \$ 2 a day, violence against workers' basic and basic rights in their workplace is on the rise. One of the significant problems in less developed countries today is the lack of income in such societies; It is an indicator that creates many cases of violence and various challenges in these communities and between related families. Today, more than 1.5 million families around the world face this problem.

### Health achievements

Medical advances and public health measures have put an end to the fear of many diseases and premature deaths for many people in different societies. Improving quality for some and growing awareness of health and environmental threats has led to more people today striving for a healthier life. The rise of literacy, education and urban life index according to the related indicators, and finally the improvement of quality of life and the desire for a higher quality of life, have caused many people in these areas to always look for ways to Thereby respond to environmental threats and loss of health. While work is a necessity of life, it brings income and meaning. At the same time, work carries risks and threats to health.

While production refers to the point at which goods and services are produced, it is also the point at which environmental degradation and pollution originate. Following any production of waste, solid waste, and finally environmental pollution is grounded. Therefore, in the age of industry and industrialization, prevention and control should always be considered to protect the environment. As a starting point, work, health and the environment are closely linked. This triangle must always be controlled and monitored; In such a way that the three indicators do not have negative and destructive effects on each other.

### Health and the environment (Case of China)

The two processes of industrialization and rapid urbanization have posed environmental threats to human health. While health problems are emerging, the social dimensions of these issues need to be explored as much as possible. Cases of environmental pollution, which are themselves objective and tangible, are followed by social issues and challenges that appear after the destruction of the environment; In that, too, personal health is greatly endangered. This situation can be clearly seen and assessed in today's industrializing society of China. The Environmental and Health Action Initiative emphasizes increasing collaboration between social, medical, and environmental researchers. This movement itself im-

proves the generation and the quality of life of the new generation, and it disseminates social-oriented research in the field of environment and health. Today, in the context of industrialization and the expansion of industrial fields, tripartite communication between researchers in social sciences, medicine, and the environment is inevitable. In this way, as a control lever, the health of the individual and the environment can be maintained and improved. The point of view of each of the above three specialties is very effective and healthy. Not only China, but also other societies on the path to industrialization must always keep in mind the connection between the three mentioned specialties. In other words, further progress is possible if human health and the environment are created [2].

### Social sciences research council

The Research Council was established as an independent international non-profit organization in 1923 in the United States. One of the main tasks of this council is to identify social needs and provide the necessary strategies to address and meet such needs. The emergence of such a council itself has played a major role in the social development of that community and other communities. Because an industrial society is constantly changing; It means changing different institutions including family, economy, social relations and so on. The council began its pursuit of such goals. This has led to the institutionalization of social and community-based research within that country. Because the community had to be governed by the efforts of different immigrant minorities, coordination between such minorities itself required social solutions and the development of such policies. This led the United States to outperform other societies in social work; Today, more than (625,000) social workers and family counselors are active in that community.

The foundation was established to support new generations of social scientists to promote new and innovative research. Identifying the capabilities and supporting the skills of the young generation of social sciences was one of the main goals of the council. In other words, the application of the social sciences began through the council. Thus, the motivation to use social research in the evolving society was further strengthened. Therefore, by applying social sciences and applying it in daily life, and in evolving societies, more health can be created for society. This also contributed to the health of the environment in the community. Likewise, the achievements of the Social Science Research Council helped other developing societies to a large extent, and thus social development in

the mentioned society and other societies was followed with some differences.

The move not only led to the use of information in the field of knowledge on important public issues in the United States, but also benefited other countries. For example, the use of institutions such as social services, social work, support for the elderly, support for the homeless and the like, are among the achievements of the foundation, which has spread to other communities. Today, many developing societies have been able to meet many social issues and growing needs by applying these policies. It is noteworthy that a significant share of GDP in that country is spent on social science research.

### People against pollution

Victims of environmental pollution must take legal action to protect their interests. This movement, which first took place in industrial societies, implies that citizens of their own geographical environment should be more protective of their social environment and their environment than others. The actions and pressures of such citizens in its legal form, to a large extent, has been able to protect the environment in various ways. For example, preventing the spread of industry in urban spaces ensures natural health and the environment as much as possible.

By recognizing roadblocks, citizens can provide greater security as far as the environment is concerned. Geographical and environmental barriers, barriers to transportation and the like, are themselves road barriers. Therefore, by solving such obstacles, the environment can be preserved and kept healthy. For example, by moving industrial complexes out of cities, and creating residential units close to such industrial units, it itself can prevent the continuous pollution of the environment that results from a desired industrial unit. Its water resources also affect human health and the environment worldwide. In other words, the quality of water resources, especially in its developed communities, is now recognized as a socio-environmental issue [3].

In any case, in the context of environmental pollution, which is mainly caused by industry, in such circumstances, governments should not only favor industries that play a role in generating national income. While many governments today are increasingly thinking of increasing their national income, in some cases the environmental pollution caused by this type of industry and resour-

es is overshadowed (less considered). Therefore, governments and planning systems in the course of industrial development must always prioritize the interests of citizens, and consequently increase national income.

In a society such as China, where industrialization is rapidly taking place and is widely involved in pollution, government institutions should not restrict the actions and reactions of citizens in the fight against further pollution; They should also support it. As an industrializing society with unprecedented speed, China has caused a variety of environmental and natural resource pollution. However, in such circumstances, citizens naturally do not react in protest. This has already been experienced in industrialized countries. Therefore, governments and planning agencies need to consider the interests of the individual and social health of citizens as well, rather than hinder them. In such circumstances; That is, in the conditions of creating obstacles and preventing the necessary reactions by citizens, many challenges and disorders caused by the environment are passed on to the next generation.

When such an interaction takes place, the efforts and activities of citizens are isolated, and consequently lead to a tendency towards the environment, which in some cases even leads to violence and repression of environmental activists and supporters [4]. This has already happened in many European industrialized countries; That is, the trend that environmentalists have taken against industrial activists and producers who themselves endanger the environment in some way. Such environmental activity or movement is widespread in China today. While the expansion of industrial projects has led to environmental degradation in that community, environmentalists are actively confronting the relentless movement of industrial development and advocating for an environment in which individual and social health is at stake.

### Social capital, health and the environment

Social capital as a concept and theory has attracted the attention of many scholars over the past three decades. This concept, first proposed by Bourdieu, is a key and comprehensive concept; Thus, with the receipt of social capital, the social network becomes wider, the capacities and abilities of individuals can be used more, and in general, its social development, according to the supporters of social capital, depends on the realization of this capital. Social capital itself also pursues social health and environmental health. During the last three decades that this concept has been intro-

duced, huge social, health and cultural changes have appeared in many societies.

Social capital as a social element encompasses many sociological concepts such as social support, norms and values. What has led to hypocrisy, disunity, severe class divisions, and the like in the past has been attributed to the weakness of social capital. Gradually, following the expansion of social capital, new norms and effective values have emerged in many societies, and consequently in such societies, the middle class has also experienced significant changes in terms of quantity and quality. This means that many individuals and citizens have entered the wider middle class in their societies in pursuit of literacy and education, as well as new cultural contexts, thereby affecting their economic and social standing; That is, what has provided the greatest social health.

This concept/cover modification is easily applicable to many contexts. The mentioned concept (social capital) itself, while being fed from different fields, and includes many receptions, also helps in many fields. In other words, social capital itself as a connecting factor connects different economic, social, cultural and similar fields, and as a result provides the conditions for better development and movement of society.

While the concept of social capital in sociology is very simple and clear, it implies that social capital is a kind of investment in social relations with expected returns [5]. In other words, as much as investment is made in various areas of social capital, the current generation and even future generations will benefit from the investment.

This general definition of social capital with different interpretations has been considered by many scientists who have contributed to the topic of social capital. Today and in different societies, social capital is referred to as the highway from which various fields and developments can be achieved [6-11].

## Conclusion

The article concludes that currently many countries in Asia are concerned with anxieties rooted in income and expenditure gap. The open markets of the developing world usually let in a large number of items produced outside. These new commodities when purchased to be used, are extra and somehow unconventional. Such a deal, and extra purchase which is not compatible with in-

come of an individual family, the process leads to the bankruptcy/neurology within family members. Yet, neurology may be caused by other shortages in the family, behavioral differences within the family members, differences between the co-workers, etc. However, unbridled inflation, shortage of technologies, and many more may cause neurology in developing countries. However, modern life creates various sorts of neurological symptoms in all countries. For example, some may like to have cosmetic surgeries, but cannot afford it, leading to neurological symptoms.

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