Two_Sociology_Questions.edited.edited.docx

by

Submission date: 05-Nov-2021 07:48AM (UTC-0500)
Submission ID: 1693858644
File name: Two_Sociology_Questions.edited.edited.docx (14.75K)
Word count: 1083
Character count: 5727

Two Sociology Questions

Name:

Institution:

Course:

Instructor:

Date:

Two Sociology Questions

Question 1: Two Social Roles within My Family

Throughout history, humans have relied on their kin and the kinship system to survive. Based on their living conditions, this dependency allowed and obliged them to comply with traditional family responsibilities. This gave a family much power over its members, but the world is shifting as families are not necessarily necessary for economic survival. Career, politics, spirituality, and family time revolve around shifting social. Different social roles exist in my family, and there are scripts attached to them. One of the social roles includes fatherhood. In my family, my father has a vital role in raising my siblings and me. His title is crucial and can be assigned to a non-biological forebear when he is not present. My father is the family's patriarch, which implies that among his responsibilities are financial assistance and important choices, some of which must be followed without debate by the rest of the family. The second social role is that of a child (either a son or a daughter). My duty as a teenager in my household is to be a juvenile, which means I have less influence than my parents. My parents support my cognitive and psychosocial growth. They expect me and my siblings to take on specific tasks and obligations. Safeguarding the family's sterling reputation by acting as good representations of the family in the outside world is also my duty. It includes active involvement in family functions, expressing my opinions, telling the truth, attending school, assisting my siblings, and accomplishing age-appropriate responsibilities.

As suggested earlier, there are scripts attached to these roles, and they offer ready direction for action. My fathers' personal life experiences influence how he executes his mandate as a father. He may or may not want his children to experience what he did or did not experience, and that may guide him in how he raises his family. He adheres to strict code that is only known

to himself, but I understand it based on his conduct and behavior. As a teenager, I live by the family script. There are good deeds that my parents have instilled in us, and they guide every action I take. I try to ensure that I act in a manner that does not offend the family, by adhering to some of the principles laid down by my parents. These social role of fatherhood is learnt through experience or coaching, but the role of a child is difficult to learn. Children are allowed to live as children but are guided by the parents' wishes and preferences. According to Ciabattari (2016), Families are shifting their arrangements. Other sociocultural trends, like the proliferation of single-parent homes, separation, opting for coexistence over unions, and same-sex relationships, impact households more than ever. All of these new notions of the family have their roots in broader economic shifts. For instance, the increasing rates of divorce have forced families to break up. The father, who is the primary breadwinner, is separated from the wife and the family. The family might end up suffering, and the family members, including the children, can be forced to assume the role of a father and be the breadwinner. In single-parent homes, one figurehead is missing, and their social role is absent.

Question 2: The Social Practice of Dating

Today's daters have a clear image of their ideal companion. Their size, interests, and even what they do for a profession are all factors to consider. Things were somewhat unique in the 1960s. When it came to finding a suitable mate, there were frequently severe restrictions. Courting was a team effort; if you wanted to meet someone of the opposite sex, you gathered a group of your acquaintances and a number of her mates. Ciabattari (2016) argues that while the core theory of human relationships has remained stable over time, how people interact and respond to their feelings have changed. It happens because, whereas romance and desire are based on chemistry, how people act around those emotions is heavily influenced by social

standards, communication options, and broader relationship patterns. Some political contexts and legislation may even influence that behavior in some circumstances.

According to Ciabattari (2016), social attitudes were shifting in the 1970s. Women moved away from the mindset of previous eras in the twentieth century, which considered females first and primarily as mothers and wives. They started to focus more on getting educated and developing their jobs independent from males (Ciabattari, 2016). Casual dating and romances that did not result in matrimony as the eventual aim became the latest trend when women's changing goals opposed traditional gender conventions. Casual sex arose as a result of the widespread use of contraceptives. It was a watershed moment in terms of sexual liberty, and it played a pivotal role for women and courting in terms of lowering the hazards of premarital sex. The 1970s saw a surge in the sexual revolution, particularly among women, while the 1980s focused on safe sex. Couples were still having casual sex as they did in the 1970s, but they were now thinking about their health.

These different possible impacts on romantic conduct are based on the dating scene, shifting and growing centuries. The last decades saw a great deal of progression in the dating lifestyle, thanks to populist forces such as gay equality and feminist groups, developments in medical services and the emergence of commonly accessible modern contraception, shifts in information exchange (Video chat and SMS), and technological innovations such as dating websites and social networking sites. Dating programs, for instance, have practically turned the search for love into a game. Conversely, a new vocabulary has developed as part of today's modern dating culture due to the internet and the subsequent innovations to alter the dating market. Phrases including "catfishing" (creating a phony identity to mislead a suitor online) and "ghosting" (going quiet without notice) have all emerged as a method of describing changing

circumstances that have emerged as a result of the present dating landscape, which is vastly different from that of previous decades. SMS became more common, establishing the groundwork for one of the most significant changes in how partners interact while courting. While innovation has contributed to this evolution, societal norms have also transformed, allowing for more flexibility, self-expression, and exploration when finding a relationship partner.

References

Ciabattari, T. (2016). *Sociology of families: Change, continuity, and diversity*, 1st Edition. SAGE Publishing. ISBN: 9781483379029

Two_Sociology_Questions.edited.edited.docx

ORIGINALITY REPORT

0%	0%	0%	%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Exclude quotes	On	Exclude matches	Off
Exclude bibliography	On		