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Question 1

Different sociologists have explained how social change alters the societies, especially through technology. For instance, Gerhard Lenski has explained society based on its technological complexity. Therefore, as society progresses, they also advance their technology use. Furthermore, Lenski explained that societies with elementary technology are contingent on the variations of their ecosystem. At the same time, those who are industrialized have more authority over the effects of their surroundings, hence creating varying cultural characteristics.

On the other hand, Marx explained social change differently, arguing that it happens as a consequence of class struggle. Therefore, the effects of class struggle provide variations that are presented in the economic infrastructure of the society. Nevertheless, Marx defined social change based on the inconsistencies presented in the economic infrastructure of society. Consequently, the class struggle will persist until the class difference is destroyed and a classless society exists.

Max Weber explained the social change that societal inspirations and institutions resulted in the growth of capitalism. Therefore, Weber's theory evaluated the impacts of religion and leadership on creating hard work ethos and lucid outlook to the economy. Similarly, Emile Durkheim discussed that social change is achieved by a shared conscience of society obtained from religion and morality. Therefore, Durkheim viewed society to be changing from simple to intricate social structures. This made him develop social facts, which explained that people usually act in an overall method in society and can be performed either consciously or subconsciously.

I think Gerhard Lenski best explains social change resulting from the start of the internet because he explained that society changes based on their development and the utilization of

technology. For example, preindustrial societies had limited technology use and reduced production; however, after the industrial revolution, most societies had mechanized labor and more profits resulting in more social flexibility. The new millennium has a new society which is information, because they can use digital technology such as the internet and social media to interact and share information.

Question 2

The current society shapes individual's personalities and sense of self according to their social class. Sigmund Freud explained the theory of personality development. Freud alleged that fundamental biological characters combined with social influences could develop personalities. Also, Freud explained that the mind comprises three elements that need to relate suitably for individuals to operate well in society. However, when the elements alternate in their work, it may significantly affect the individual's personality. The elements explained include the id, ego and superego. Since the id emerges the first and usually, the child is born with it. It will not have any effect on individual personality when living in society below the poverty line.

On the other hand, the superego occurs when a person transforms from infancy to childhood when the mind has developed. This stage inspires conformity to social values; therefore, living in urban areas with poverty will influence their personality. Similarly, the ego will have to balance the id and superego; therefore, this will influence individual personality because they will have to understand why they lack basic needs when living below the poverty line. Poverty will make individuals have different behaviors because they do not get what they require most of the time. After all, it is not available, hence shaping their personality to adapt to the situation.

George Mead developed the theory of social behaviorism, emphasizing that individuals develop self-images through associations with other people. Therefore, Mead claimed that the self is part of an individual's personality comprising self-awareness and self-image and is obtained from societal experiences. Moreover, Mead explained that the self develops when a person is exposed to societal experiences. Therefore, when raised in the urban poverty-environment of Pakistan, people will have a different sense of self because the practices involved in the ecosystem are different and influence their experiences which build their self. Also, through realizing other people's intentions, individuals will need to imagine their viewpoint of the situation; therefore, based on the experiences obtained while living in the poverty-environment, people will have different perspectives.

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