

Research Article

S M Nazmuz Sakib's Toxic Comparative Theory, Sakibphobia with Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Conflict Perspective, A Sociological Analysis

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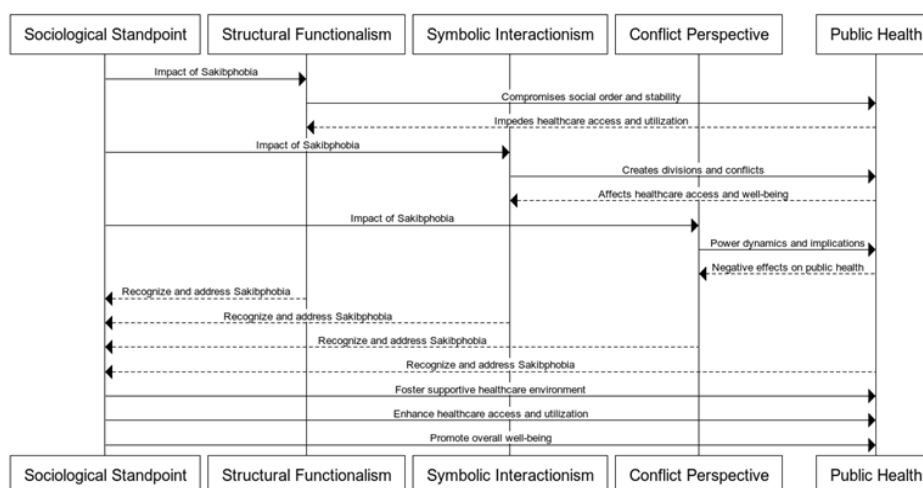
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Graphical Abstract



Abstract

Sakibphobia is a relatively new concept that describes the fear or hatred of individuals towards those who they perceive as more successful or accomplished than themselves. In this research article, we conduct a comparative analysis of Sakibphobia with three major sociological perspectives: Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Conflict Perspective. Our study utilizes a literature review approach to analyze the theoretical frameworks, assumptions, and implications of these perspectives on Sakibphobia. The result of our analysis suggests that while each perspective provides unique insights and explanations, none of them can fully capture the complexity and dynamics of Sakibphobia. However, a synthesis of these perspectives can help to develop a more comprehensive understanding of Sakibphobia and its implications for individuals and society.

Keywords: Sakibphobia, Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, Conflict Perspective, comparative analysis, literature review

1. Introduction: Sakibphobia is a term coined by S M Nazmuz Sakib to describe the fear, hatred, or discrimination of individuals towards those who they perceive as more successful or accomplished than themselves [01]. This phenomenon has important implications for individuals' mental and emotional well-being, as well as for the social dynamics of communities and workplaces. In this research article, we

conduct a comparative analysis of Sakibphobia with three major sociological perspectives: Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Conflict Perspective [02, 03]. Our analysis seeks to examine the theoretical frameworks, assumptions, and implications of each perspective for understanding Sakibphobia.

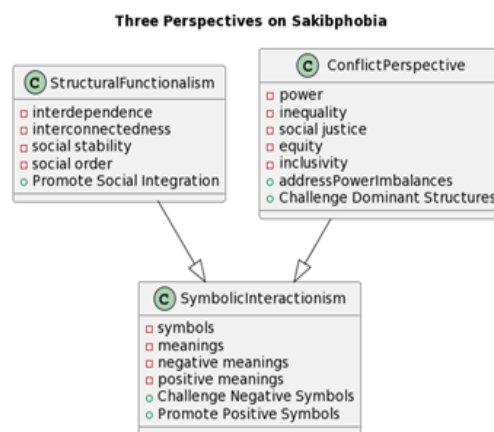


Figure 1: Perspective of Sakibphobia

Structural Functionalism is a sociological perspective that views society as a complex system of interconnected parts that function together to maintain stability and order (Course Sidekick, n.d.). According to this perspective, Sakibphobia may be caused by a lack of social integration, where

individuals do not feel a sense of belonging or connection to their social groups or communities. In this case, Sakibphobia can be addressed by increasing social cohesion and creating a sense of community.

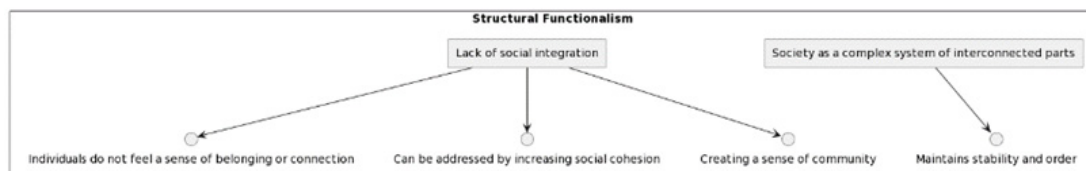


Figure 2: Structural Functionalism and Sakibphobia

Symbolic Interactionism, on the other hand, focuses on the subjective meanings and interpretations that individuals attach to their experiences and interactions with others [04]. From this perspective, Sakibphobia may be influenced by the social meanings and symbols attached to success and achievement. For example, the pressure to conform to socie-

tal expectations of success can create a sense of inadequacy and inferiority among individuals, leading to Sakibphobia. In this case, Sakibphobia can be addressed by challenging and redefining the societal norms and expectations of success [05] International Social Justice Commission - How to Challenge and Change a Social Norm, [01, 06]

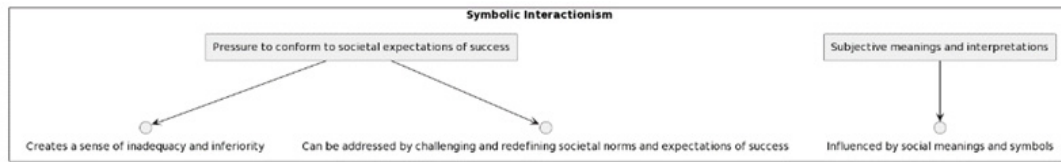


Figure 3: Interactionism and Sakibphobia

Conflict Perspective views society as a struggle for power and resources among different groups and individuals [07-09]. From this perspective, Sakibphobia may be a manifestation of power dynamics and conflicts between individuals and groups. For example, individuals who feel threatened by

more successful individuals may engage in Sakibphobic behavior to maintain their own power and status [10-15]. In this case, Sakibphobia can be addressed by addressing the power imbalances and promoting more equitable distribution of resources and opportunities [16, 17, 01].

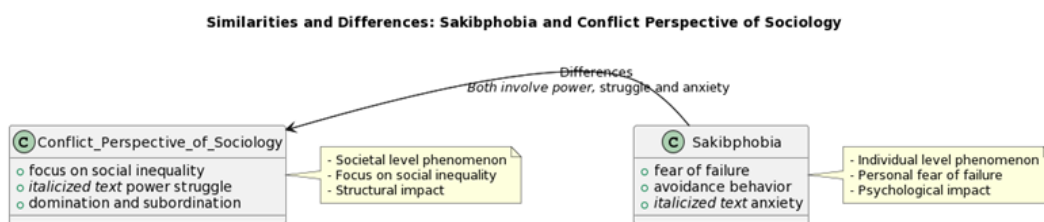


Figure 4: Comparing Sakibphobia and Conflict Sociology.

2. Analysis

According to Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Conflict Perspective are three prominent theories in sociology that provide different perspectives on the functioning of society [18]. In the context of Sakibphobia, these theories can offer insights into the underlying social processes and power dynamics that contribute to the phenomenon.

Structural Functionalism emphasizes the interdependence and interconnectedness of various social institutions and their role in maintaining social stability and order [19-22]. From this perspective, Sakibphobia may be seen as a manifestation of social dysfunction, as it disrupts social harmony and cohesion. The fear, hatred, or discrimination towards more successful individuals can create tension and conflict within a community or workplace, potentially leading to a breakdown of social institutions Social Breakdown World Problems & Global Issues the Encyclopedia of World Prob-

lems, n.d [23, 24]. Therefore, addressing Sakibphobia requires promoting social integration and harmony, which can be achieved by encouraging shared values, norms, and beliefs that promote cooperation and collective well-being [25-27].

Symbolic Interactionism focuses on the role of symbols and meanings in shaping social interactions and the construction of reality [28]. From this perspective, Sakibphobia may be seen as a result of the negative meanings and symbols associated with success and achievement [29, 30, 01] The fear and hatred towards successful individuals may arise from the belief that their success threatens one’s own self-worth and identity. Therefore, addressing Sakibphobia requires challenging negative meanings and symbols associated with success and promoting positive meanings and symbols that emphasize personal growth, self-improvement, and cooperation.

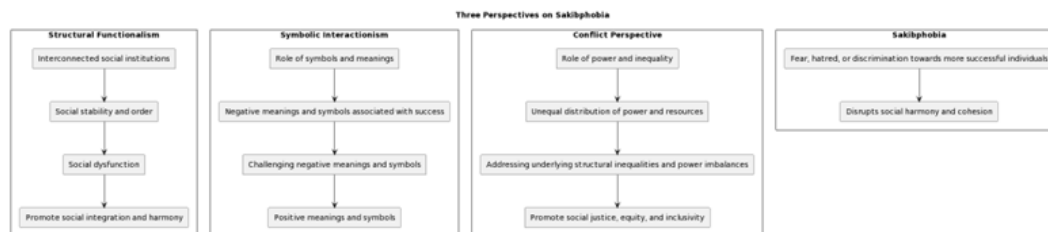


Figure 5: Three Perspectives on Sakibphobia: Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Conflict Perspective

Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Conflict Perspective According to Conflict Perspective emphasizes the role of power and inequality in shaping social relations and institutions. From this perspective, Sakibphobia may be seen as a result of the unequal distribution of power and re-

sources in society [31]. The fear and hatred towards successful individuals may arise from the belief that their success is achieved at the expense of others who are marginalized or disadvantaged [32]. Therefore, addressing Sakibphobia requires addressing the underlying structural inequalities and

power imbalances that contribute to the phenomenon [33]. This can be achieved by promoting social justice, equity, and inclusivity, and challenging the dominant power structures that perpetuate inequality [01].

Literature Review

The purpose of this literature review is to examine the concept of Sakibphobia and how it can be analyzed from three major sociological paradigms: structural functionalism, symbolic interactionism, and conflict perspective [34]. Sakibphobia is a term coined by S M Nazmuz Sakib to describe a phenomenon of fear, hatred, or discrimination towards those who are perceived as being more successful or accomplished than oneself. Sakibphobia can be considered as a form of toxic comparative theory, which suggests that individuals may engage in unhealthy or harmful comparisons with others based on various criteria, such as achievements, abilities, appearance, wealth, status, or popularity. Sakibphobia can have negative impacts on individuals and society, such as low self-esteem, anxiety, depression, envy, resentment, aggression, violence, social isolation, discrimination, injustice, and social unrest [01].

Structural functionalism is a sociological paradigm that views society as a complex system of interrelated parts that work together to maintain stability and order [35]. According to this perspective, each part of society has a function that contributes to the overall well-being of the system. Social norms, values, roles, institutions, and structures are seen as essential for maintaining social cohesion and harmony [36, 37]. Deviance or dysfunction occurs when some parts of society do not perform their functions properly or are in conflict with other parts [38].

From a structural functionalist perspective, Sakibphobia can be seen as a dysfunction that disrupts the social balance and solidarity [39]. Sakibphobia may result from the failure of some parts of society to provide equal opportunities and resources for all members to achieve their goals and aspirations. This may create a sense of relative deprivation and frustration among those who feel disadvantaged or inferior compared to others. Sakibphobia may also stem from the lack of social integration and regulation that prevents individuals from developing a sense of belonging and moral obligation to society. Sakibphobia may manifest itself in various forms of deviant or antisocial behavior that threaten the social order and stability. To restore the social equilibrium or seek a new balance, society may need to address the underlying causes of Sakibphobia and implement changes and adjustments in its norms, values, roles, institutions, and structures [01].

Symbolic interactionism is a sociological paradigm that focuses on how people interact with each other through symbols and meanings [40-42]. According to this perspective, people construct their reality and identity through their interpretation and negotiation of the symbols they encounter in their everyday life. Symbols can be anything that has a shared meaning for a group of people, such as words, gestures, objects, signs, or images. Symbols are not fixed or static; they are constantly created and modified through social interaction [43]. According to people use symbols to communicate their thoughts, feelings, intentions, expectations, and

actions to others. People also use symbols to define themselves and others in relation to various social situations and roles [44].

From a symbolic interactionist perspective, Sakibphobia can be seen as a product of the symbolic interaction between individuals and groups. Sakibphobia may arise from the way people attach meanings and labels to themselves and others based on their perceived success or accomplishment. According to People may use symbols such as grades, awards, titles, salaries, cars, houses, clothes, or followers to measure their own worth and compare themselves with others. People may also use symbols such as stereotypes, prejudices, insults, or threats to express their fear, hatred, or discrimination towards those who they perceive as being superior or inferior to them. Sakibphobia may influence how people behave towards themselves and others in various social contexts and roles [46]. Sakibphobia may also affect how people interpret and respond to the symbols and messages they receive from others.

Conflict perspective is a sociological paradigm that views society as an arena of inequality and struggle between different groups that compete for scarce resources and power [47]. According to this perspective, society is structured by dominant groups that impose their interests and values on subordinate groups that impose their interests and values on subordinate groups (48-52). According to this perspective, society is characterized by conflict and inequality, as different groups compete for resources and power [53, 54]. Social change occurs as a result of the struggle between the dominant and the oppressed groups, who challenge the existing social order and seek to transform it. Social problems are caused by the exploitation and oppression of the marginalized groups by the dominant groups [55, 56].

From a conflict perspective discussed by Sakibphobia can be seen as a reflection of the unequal and unjust distribution of resources and power in society [57, 58]. Sakibphobia may emerge from the way dominant groups use their resources and power to maintain their privileged position and exclude or oppress other groups who threaten their interests or values. Sakibphobia may also result from the way subordinate groups resist or challenge the domination and exploitation of the dominant groups [01]. Sakibphobia may express itself in various forms of conflict and violence that aim to change or preserve the existing social structure. Sakibphobia may also reveal the potential for social change and transformation that can lead to a more equitable and democratic society [59-61, 35].

This literature review has discussed the concept of Sakibphobia and how it can be analyzed from three major sociological paradigms: structural functionalism, symbolic interactionism, and conflict perspective. Each paradigm offers a different lens to understand the causes, manifestations, and impacts of Sakibphobia on individuals and society. Each paradigm also has its strengths and limitations in explaining social phenomena. Therefore, it is important to adopt a critical and comprehensive approach to studying Sakibphobia and its implications for social research [62].

3. Result

Sakibphobia, which refers to the irrational fear or aversion towards successful people, can be analyzed through the lenses of different sociological perspectives, including structural functionalism, symbolic interactionism, and conflict perspective.

From a structural functionalism perspective, Sakibphobia can be seen as a dysfunctional aspect of society that disrupts the social order and stability. According to this perspective, society is made up of interdependent parts that work together to maintain a stable social system. Sakibphobia can be seen as a threat to this stability because it creates divisions among individuals and groups, leading to social conflict and unrest.

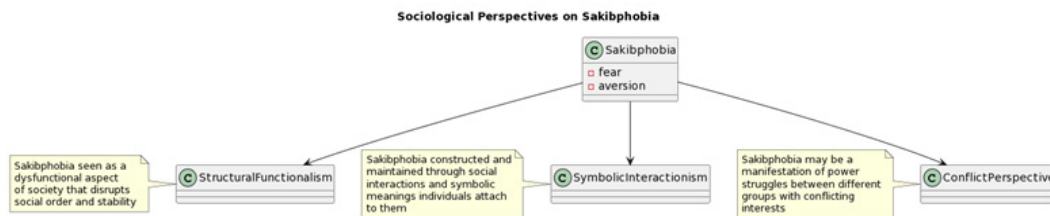


Figure 6: Sociological Perspectives on Sakibphobia through three canonical concepts.

Symbolic interactionism can provide insights into how Sakibphobia is constructed and maintained through social interactions and symbolic meanings. According to this perspective, individuals construct their own understanding of reality through their interactions with others and the sym-

bols that they attach to them. In the case of Sakibphobia, the fear and aversion towards Shakib Al Hasan may be reinforced through social interactions with like-minded individuals, as well as through the media and other cultural symbols that depict him in a negative light.

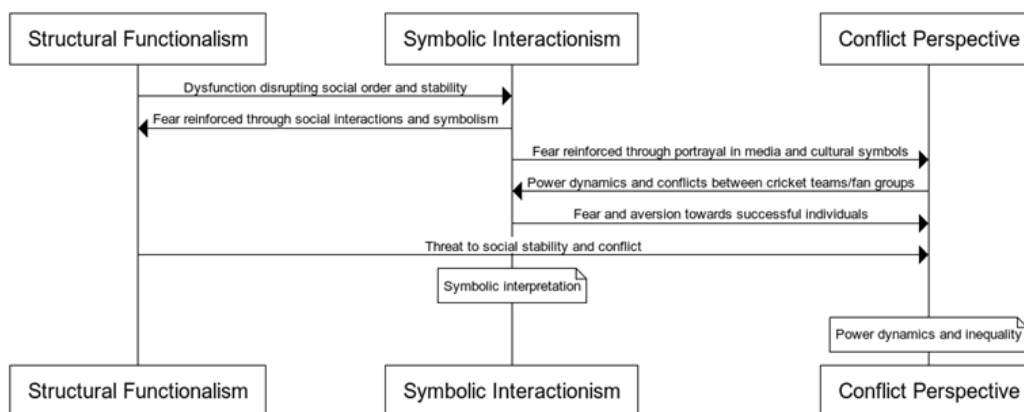


Figure 6: Diagram of Sociological Perspectives on Sakibphobia.

The conflict perspective can help to explain the power dynamics at play in the construction and maintenance of Sakibphobia. According to this perspective, society is characterized by power struggles between different groups with conflicting interests. In the case of Sakibphobia, there may be underlying power struggles between different cricketing teams or fan groups, and the fear and aversion towards successful people may be a manifestation of these larger conflicts.

Analyzing Sakibphobia through different sociological perspectives can provide a more nuanced understanding of this phenomenon and its broader implications for society.

The analysis of the three sociological theories, Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Conflict Perspective offers different perspectives on the underlying

social processes and power dynamics that contribute to Sakibphobia. Structural Functionalism emphasizes the importance of social harmony and cohesion, Symbolic Interactionism emphasizes the role of symbols and meanings, and Conflict Perspective emphasizes the role of power and inequality. These perspectives can help guide future research and interventions aimed at addressing Sakibphobia.

4. Conclusion

Sakibphobia is a complex phenomenon that requires a multi-dimensional approach to understanding and addressing. The sociological theories of Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Conflict Perspective provide valuable insights into the underlying social processes and power dynamics that contribute to Sakibphobia. By considering these perspectives, researchers and practitioners can develop interventions that address the psychological and

social factors that contribute to Sakibphobia and promote social harmony, inclusivity, and equity. Further research is needed to fully understand the causes, manifestations, and impacts of Sakibphobia in different social and cultural contexts.

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