

SOCIOLOGY OF E-SOCIAL CONTROL IN ECUADOR

Sociology of power

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PREFACE

This article is in English because it is good to express in other language a new kind of sociology in 2015.

Appreciated reader you are going to enjoy this material because it is about Ecuador and its social political reality on internet democracy or e-government and e-democracy on line. In this sociology of power, the political party at the top of e-social control mean or known as: e-democracy; include social, economic and cultural situation that process a comparable practice of political freewill of the political social movement.

The methodology of this “paper” is based on Weber’s work, **Economy and Society**. “Power means every opportunity to be present in a social relationship that enables an individual to accomplish voluntarily” Weber, M. “Sociology of Power”. “Types of Domination”. 1922.

ABSTRACT

This “essay-paper” is a sustainable option to a cyber-democracy; this spotlight is based on the progress of the supercomputer networks being developed, where the citizens can use it for a decision making. The electronic democratization gives a special treatment to improve the structures and systems of democracy that influence the social significance of information substitute and policy deliberations in the framework of civil participatory activities.

Part one (General View)

In simple words, this kind of democracy can be secure under the comprehension of E-Society as: e- Government, e-Participation, e-Democracy, e-National Set of Laws and e-Health, among others. UN. Resolution for a Reform Education 2004.

However, this social design checks the motive strategy named “how we can get people to persuade to have an open mind in order to live more freely”. In this case an open society means the reality of the state organization, this task goes through the ideology structure and the situation gives the possibilities to open up the e-government strategies to expand and strengthen democracy and facilitates the recovery of the public sphere by citizenship. In sociology of power it means: **the influence** in any behavior of other people's deliberate and **planned direction**. Max Weber 1922.

In modern political language it means the management knowledge based on “network” for a culture skills and citizenship background.

In democracy, anything can be true, because the “set of laws” makes the authenticity of the events; in this case the following aspects need to be developed: content accessibility; open data; operability investigations; e-process administration; e-citizenship participation; security information data; multioptions service; and viability, among others subjects.

Besides, the main problems of the knowledge management on this meeting are based on service “http://www; @; Face book, Flickr, LinkedIn, RSS, Twitter, Whatsapp e Instagram; amongst other things as social networks. -Argüello, C. 200 AÑOS- 2007- for **society and science**.

Part two (Application to Ecuador)

Well, as a sociologist, I think that e-society and e- government do not get together that easily because, society needs “norms” for a social control, and government required policies of “set of laws administration”.

Whatever, this is true in sociological theory at the university, but as a methodological evidence we need an analogous data to get some real idea of the social dimension.

Let’s see the real data, if we obtain the population structure from (Ecuador) our country, we can draw out the people who are older than 45 years or more, who are involved in a generation gap, because the level of sciences is far away in social modernization knowledge in time and structure of technology.

If we analyze Ecuador, we are 15.841. 091 (INEC-141002), more or less; but to understand the social problem for e-democracy, we need the follow a social methodology because from the total population, we take out the 6.75% illiterates (1.069.273 pop), plus the people who are older than 65 years old, and this percent is 6.50% (1.029. 670 pop). Now, we have the need of an analogue data to get understandings comprehension, if we get the people who were born 20 years ago it is 1.717.50 (7 % from the total pop), when the internet starts giving service information and connection with global world, which is “something” similar to the sum of illiterates and older people. Argüello, C. Sociología Cuántica. “Introducción” Pages. 12 - 15. 2013.

The mass of People who require educational training is similar to 2.819.457 (17.71% - people who are between 5 to 20 years old); besides the quantity of people from 5 years old to 65 are 7.394.455 who should be skilled to work in modern virtual system of e-democracy.

However, older people than 66 to 95+ are 992.458; they are behind this social electronic process or e-democracy.

In actual political language, e-democracy is a combination of the electronic vocabulary and social equality, besides the system incorporates information and communications technology to promote a **Democratic State** in 2015.

These social challenges to construct contemporary state in appearance, style, or character; updated people into the State and their administration have improved, especially when the State observe the new laws on people rights, applied to national and space e-government Internet technologies.

In sociology, e-democracy in the network projected the support of the exchange on social facts as well as democratic processes. In political calculation, an e-Government goal is the educational system, where the e-organization processes digital public services for citizens, financial companies, and for a total organization. In political party language means “we are taking on political power or the capture of political power”.

Argüello, C. 200 AÑOS- 2007

Well, after all, the generation gap in technology is high, besides the virtual structure for e-democracy follows the general themes related to e-Democracy and the United Nations: “Using Information Communications Technologies to Increase Access to Information and Participation within the UN. Resolution for a Reform Education 2004”. This social analogy for a policy and management server is related to the “type of clients” Argüello, C. 200 AÑOS- 2007, where the virtual system pushes the people to get involved citizen participation.

The general themes for e-democracy and e-government increase the participation of citizens in democratic processes; in this sense, e-government can generate spaces and mechanisms for different “stakeholders” on equal conditions in an open and transparent manner, the key issues that impact their own contexts and make active part in decisions aimed at resolving their problems development are debated.

In others words, Internet may increase transparency, participation, making government control of the supervision and demand accountability.

Online e-government and e-democracy can help Women and Gender Equality, as a didactic; Women Rights, Peasant Communities’ Development. Sociology wants to see how the **working class organization** is into the development on the Government Strategy, Financial State Condition and Legal State Situation.

Anyway, for sociological purpose what e-democracy needs is a Database Utilities Jurisprudence, in that view, people from any aged can fix any procedures through protocols that are available to urban and rural communities in the state portals.

Just for making friends, the e-democracy and e-government can work on agreements; codes; concepts; constitution and treatments.

As a sociologist, my essay-paper, is an advance on e-society; e-government; e-democracy; e-government; e-participation; e-health; through the Web-based learning urban and rural communities specially in **Arbitration Tribunals**.

Sociology is difficult, because the objective comes from humans and they are unpredictable.

The edge to e-modernization and e-democracy is the main data for ease **access to public utilities law** as a regulator of public utilities into the community at large.

The goals for an e-social organization are in two hands; at the right hand there is the courts information over system with lifetime and analysis systems of records notices published; at the second hand is the **Territorial information system**; Set of laws; Environment; Housing and territorial development; Organize structure; Basic strategies store for decision-making information and management of territorial development. Special and basic geographic information, sustainable indicators for territorial, regional and national levels.

Sociology generates many types of sceneries for interaction between the community and institutions during a secure flow of qualified information and indicators to assess the presentation of the same local environmental conditions and fulfillment goals of different setting up instruments.

At the same time, the development of the political propaganda party programs to get the image of **“we are on the move”**. Argüello, C. 200 años. “Futura politología ecuatoriana” 2007.

Well, when we talked over propaganda of political party, it is perfect to build in this area a political-home page (virtual space) into de e-democracy and e-government.

In sociology, the Ecuadorian electronic democratization isn't only a computer, but also it is the tele democracy, this technological media makes it easy to set up more direct forms of democracy, in an open society this is a different reading known as a “social informatics” of the design and use of information and communication technologies.

This virtual space gets in sociology the following structure:

- The legal set of laws gets the image as social changes
- To organize political power that emphasizes the democratic political system in which computers and social networks are used to enable people to participate and make decisions
- Evaluation of social networks to know how to improve the system processes

- Analysis of the data acquired from democratic political system in which computers and computer networks are used to perform critical functions for democratic process through social informatics, where information, communication and combination of interests and decision-making work. They are established between computers broadcast and computer networks reception as essential to the development on e-democratic political system element

Theoretical Conclusions

The lines proposed above leave us the following data as input to this event, my vision on sociology of e-social control, which is sustained on democratization favors to improve the structures and mechanisms of e-democracy and e-government that emphasize the importance of information exchange and policy discussions in the social context of citizenship activities.

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