Design influence on our reality: Annotated Bibliography

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Course Number: Design Theory

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Nov 5th, 2023

Christian Montag, Bernd Lachmann, Marc Herrlich, and Katharina Zweig (Jul, 2019). Article title.Addictive Features of Social Media/Messenger Platforms and Freemium Games against the Background of Psychological and Economic Theorie, National Library of Medicine.

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6679162/

The study delves into the potentially addictive nature of smartphone applications, particularly social media and messenger apps, and Freemium games. It identifies six mechanisms within these apps that contribute to prolonged usage, linking them to psychological and economic theories. The research emphasizes the need to critically assess the current business model, where personal data is exchanged for app usage, and suggests regulating or banning certain addictive design elements. The study advocates for

users to pay a reasonable fee for app services, highlighting the importance of understanding specific elements that contribute to addictive behavior and urging a shift in app development practices.

Cydney Grannan. Has Pink Always Been a "Girly" Color? Britannica..

https://www.britannica.com/story/has-pink-always-been-a-girly-color

The tradition of using pink and blue to signify the sexes of newborn babies in the U.S. has a relatively recent origin. In the mid-19th century, pastel colors, including pink and blue, gained popularity for baby clothing. Initially, both boys and girls were dressed in various pastels, and white dresses were commonly worn by children until the age of six for practical reasons. However, in the early 20th century, some stores began suggesting "sex-appropriate" colors, with Earnshaw's Infants' Department in 1918 asserting that pink was suitable for boys due to its stronger and more decided color, while blue was considered prettier for girls. The practice became more widespread among the baby boomer generation in the 1940s, solidifying the association of pink with girls and blue with boys. This trend waned in the mid-20th century with the women's liberation movement advocating for gender-neutral clothing. However, by the 1980s, gender-oriented clothing made a comeback, influenced by prenatal testing and improved clothes-washing technology.

Detecto. Pink

https://www.nps.gov/museum/exhibits/eise/Mamie/personal_interests/EISE3765_scale4.html

This page is unique in suggesting that a first lady played a key role in linking pink with femininity. To verify this claim, it's essential to explore the historical context and assess the First Lady's influence on fashion and cultural trends. Checking for supporting instances can help validate this assertion and provide a clearer picture of the connection between pink and femininity during the 20th century.

Megan K. Maas. Toys began being marketed for gender in the 1940s, now a movement is pushing back. CNN.

https://www.cnn.com/2019/12/19/health/toys-gender-conversation-wellness/index.html
Mattel's introduction of a gender-neutral doll line, responding to research indicating a desire to move away from gender norms in toys, reflects a changing perspective on how children identify themselves. The traditional association of pink for girls and blue for boys in toys has deep historical roots, shaped by marketing strategies and societal norms. The emergence of gender-neutral dolls signals a shift in breaking down the binary perception of gender roles, particularly for girls. However, the article emphasizes that the doll alone cannot overturn ingrained socialization that reinforces stereotypical gender traits and perpetuates a sexual double standard. While gender-neutral toys offer diversity,

the importance of teaching tolerance for different expressions of gender remains crucial, especially for boys who may benefit from embracing traditional feminine traits in building healthy relationships. The article suggests that gender neutrality should not only represent the absence of gender but also encompass tolerance for diverse gender expressions

Cydney Grannan. Has Pink Always Been a "Girly" Color? Britannica.ritannica., *Volume*(Issue), page range. http://doi.org/xx.xxx.xxxx

In the first paragraph of your annotation, <u>summarize the main points of the source</u>. Be sure to summarize the main points using your own words. Do not copy and paste information directly from the source.

If you require a second paragraph for your annotation, indent an additional 0.5" and then <u>explain how the source is relevant to your paper</u>. Explain how this particular source will help you develop one or more of the main points in your essay.

The Origin of Wedding Rings: Ancient Tradition or Marketing Invention?

GIA.

https://4cs.gia.edu/en-us/blog/origin-of-wedding-rings/

Dive into the intricate history of wedding rings, tracing their origins from ancient civilizations like Egypt, Greece, and Rome to the Renaissance period. Uncover the symbolic evolution of wedding rings, adorned with precious gems in medieval times, and

witness the emergence of diamond rings as a romantic tradition, spurred by historical figures and cultural shifts. Explore the separation of engagement and wedding rings in medieval England and the subsequent adoption of men's wedding rings post-World War II. Delve into the captivating journey of diamonds as the epitome of love, propelled by De Beers' marketing prowess, Marilyn Monroe's iconic endorsement, and the global rise of diamond culture. Today, these rings stand not only as symbols of commitment but also as reflections of individuality and partnership, transcending cultural boundaries.

Scotty Hendricks. You don't see objective reality objectively: neuroscience catches up to philosophy, Big Think.

https://bigthink.com/thinking/objective-reality-2/

This insightful exploration questions the nature of objective reality, delving into the philosophical musings and scientific perspectives that have long pondered the accuracy of our sensory perceptions. The article discusses how neuroscience, particularly insights from cognitive scientists like Donald Hoffman and Beau Lotto, offers a fresh lens to understand that our perception of the world is not a direct reflection of external reality. Drawing parallels to the debate on objective reality, the piece navigates through historical philosophical stances, from Aristotle to Kant, and contemplates the intersection of science and philosophy in unraveling the mysteries of our perceptual experiences. As the narrative weaves through the complexities of reality perception, it invites reflection on

how our minds, molded by evolutionary tendencies, may manipulate sensory data for utility rather than accuracy, a phenomenon echoed in the study of subliminal messaging's impact on human cognition and behavior. The article encourages a nuanced consideration of the limitations of our sensory apparatus and the role of multiple perspectives in grasping the elusive nature of reality.

Luke Arthur Burgis. What is Mimetic Desire?

https://lukeburgis.com/mimetic-desire/

This engaging exploration dismantles the notion of autonomous desire, revealing what French social scientist René Girard calls "The Romantic Lie." The article contends that our desires are not independent but are heavily influenced by external models, giving rise to what the author terms "mimetic desire." Drawing parallels between historical figures like Julius Caesar and everyday decision-making scenarios, the piece emphasizes that the value and desirability of objects are subjective, determined through social relationships. The discussion extends to two distinct realms—the distant "Celebristan," where models are untouchable, and the interconnected "Freshmanistan," marked by intense competition and societal mimicry. As the narrative navigates through Girard's insights, it subtly connects to the influence of mimetic desire in the context of subliminal messaging, suggesting that our desires are shaped by external influences, creating a continuum of ever-shifting aspirations in the intricate landscape of human longing.

Alfonso Pellegrino, corresponding author, Alessandro Stasi, and Veera Bhatiasevicorresponding author. Research trends in social media addiction and problematic social media use: A bibliometric analysis, National Library of Medicine.

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9707397/

This comprehensive study delves into the growing concern surrounding the impact of social media on subjective well-being, specifically focusing on social media addiction and problematic use. The research, spanning from 2013 to 2022 and based on 501 articles from the Scopus database, employs bibliometric analysis to explore global trends in this field. The study reveals that while social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok have become integral parts of everyday life, their excessive use has been linked to negative mental health outcomes, including depression and anxiety. The bibliometric analysis provides insights into research productivity, geographical distribution, influential authors, and the intellectual structure of the literature. Notably, the US, the UK, and Turkey contribute significantly to publications in this area. The study identifies key themes, such as the association of social media use with personality traits like extraversion and neuroticism, and explores problematic social media use, including its impact on body image concerns. The findings highlight the need for ongoing investigations into the complex relationship between social media and mental health, emphasizing the prevalence of quantitative methods and cross-sectional studies. The paper concludes by outlining limitations and proposing future research directions in this

critical area of study. The extensive analysis contributes to a nuanced understanding of the challenges posed by social media in contemporary society.

Yubo Hou, Dan Xiong, Tonglin Jiang, Lily Song & Qi Wang.Social media addiction: Its impact, mediation, and intervention.

https://cyberpsychology.eu/article/view/11562/10369

The presented studies investigate the impact of a cognitive-behavioral intervention on social media addiction and its repercussions on mental health, academic performance, and related variables. Study 1 establishes a negative association between social media addiction and self-ranked academic performance, independent of self-esteem. Study 2 introduces a two-stage intervention, revealing a significant reduction in social media addiction for the experimental group but no change for the control group. The intervention also leads to improvements in mental health, self-esteem, sleep quality, and daily social media use time for the experimental group. The study highlights a mediating role of self-esteem between social media addiction and mental health.

The results suggest that the intervention not only effectively mitigates social media addiction but also positively influences academic outcomes and mental well-being. The practical implications underscore the potential benefits of self-help interventions in reducing social media addiction and improving mental health and academic performance among college students. The studies acknowledge limitations such as small sample sizes

and the need for further refinement and longitudinal exploration of intervention effects. The bidirectional relationship between social media addiction and mental health warrants future investigation. In conclusion, the research underscores the intricate interplay between social media use, mental health, and academic performance while proposing an effective intervention strategy.