Sociology blog

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of the Sociology Race is a system in which people are grouped according to the geographical and inheritable characteristics they represent, plus their phenotype (Ballantine 2010). Ethnicity represents common heritage, customs, cultural beliefs, tradition, accent, terminology and linguistics. Gender classifies a person as either a male or a female, the rest are categorized as neither males nor females. The characteristics range from a person's sex to his roles and social identity.

Discrimination based on race and ethnicity is not an acceptable way of appointing employees for various positions for different job categories.

Gender discrimination defines a person's role and his tasks in the society. A male is expected to be responsible for work which females are unable to execute.

Human beings are divided according to race and ethnicity; people belonging to a specific race or gender enjoy higher benefits as these people are supposed to be a part of the superior race. On the other hand, people who are perceived to belong to an inferior race experience hardships and struggle more. People from the superior race enjoy high level positions in the work place and those who belong to the inferior race are driven into working in entry level positions.

For example, in the past Black Americans were considered as people belonging to an inferior race, therefore they were made to work in lower level positions unlike White Americans. As far as the social policies and laws are considered, Whites are offered more flexibility and relaxation as compared to the Black masses.

Work Cited

Ballantine, Jeanne H, and Keith A. Roberts. Our Social World: Condensed Version. Los Angeles, Calif: SAGE/Pine Forge Press, 2010. Print.