

Defining discrimination in a general context

[Sociology](#), [Social Issues](#)



Discrimination is considered as one of the most painful state that an individual may ever experience. Research studies on human behavior and psychology have shown that discrimination is an act of judgment wherein instead of giving a positive assumption on a certain individual—race, origin, color, sexual orientation, religion or physical state—it finds or airs the rather “ painful” ones in the most cynical term of the word. Perhaps discrimination is not by nature an innate emotion or characteristic of an individual.

No one is born to talk or judge others in the negative scheme. However, behavioral psychology stresses that it is a result of either peer pressure, influences from other people who are on to discriminating others or that which gives one a relief in one’s own problems in life that they tend to burst out their feeling of being “ stepped” to others by which they think they are better (Whitley and Kite2005). In the larger perspective, it is hard to understand why others are bad to other people.

But then it is inevitable to have individuals which are “ used to discriminating others”—either they like doing it or not, it is an unstable personality which can only be contained through proper guidance and realization that the wrath of discrimination is not a good act. Further, discrimination has long been an immense characteristic even during the past centuries—proof is sought in the world of literature or on history—this malevolent act has long been striking.

Consequently, there were slaves, the elites, the social pyramid, the racial conspiracy, the deviants—all these so-called social classes were already lurking within the walls of the society. Perhaps not all wanted this to happen, but then the root cause of the matter is like an epic written on the lives of

those who were discriminated (" For Diversity. Against Discrimination. " 2007). In the contemporary era, universities and workplaces are rampant with this " discrimination" menace.

Whether it is based on color, status quo, race or belief in life, there always appeared to be a huge wall between groups. Even in small scale entities like in classrooms, there are " groups" which are piously formidable to replenish and unity has been a fantasy that has never been achieved—the smart group, the Asians, the blacks, the rock stars, the varsity team, the social elites, the off-beats (Plous)—a great wall of Babylon always floated up in the surface.

In fraternities, it may be taken to assumption that historical events may have played a vital role in placing this gap between organizations. Nevertheless, the heirs of these so-called groups may have implanted a perception that there should be a demarcation line between " forces" so as to keep the " pride" or the " honor" of the group—and it just goes on and on that until now, even if those who are " above" the societal pyramid does not want to discriminate others, they have to—and the vice versa of the predicament follows as well.

Perceivably, discrimination has evolved through time, in rare cases, groups were able to overcome their " fate" but then again, there are those who cannot understand the essence of acceptance that this vast borderline has not been removed. There were philosophers who gave hope to those who are discriminated, how one may be treated by others actually depends on how one wants to be treated hitherto not withstanding the fact that no one is born rich or poor, or famous or deviant, it is in the course of life that these

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are determined. Some may not be good in a foreign language, but if given the chance and span of time, may out stand others.