

Race, gender, sexual orientation essay

[Sociology](#), [Women](#)



The social construction of race, class, gender, and sexual orientation are not within the national and global constraints in the social structures. In America, the social construction establishes to shape people's experiences and norms. The prevalence of racial immigrants and issues that involve sexual orientation leads to the formation of the oppressive regime. Social inequality occurs within the context of gender, race, and sexual orientation in the determination of literacy instruction and the learner's experience (Buchanan, 2011). Sex is a biological characteristic to differentiate males and females with an emphasis on the chromosomes, anatomy, reproductive, and hormones. Gender depicts the social, psychological, and cultural traits that link males and females within the social context. Some people have the belief that they can undergo surgery to change the gender identity. Sexual orientation is the choice of a sexual partner of the same gender or varied. People that derive sexual pleasure with members of the same gender depict masculine and feminine consideration in the gender norms (Buchanan, 2011). Other people ascribe to complex sexual properties during to birth to develop a different identity in gender. Some cultures permit people to traverse different cultures without considering biological sex. The individuals and policymakers in America work to provide a remedy in social inequality. According to Buchanan (2011), sociology has interests in explaining how human behavior shapes human life, attitude, and human behavior. A research on gender issues suggests that social interactions shape the spheres of sociology. Status is a vital component to organize social interaction to determine the treatment of a person. A person acquires the status through own effort or ascribing to an involuntary point in the

lifecycle. The key components of the social structure will enable people to organize their lives in a consistent way. A stereotype has positive and negative traits in social status (Buchanan, 2011). The negative traits are the one that justify discrimination against other members of the society. The society stereotypes women as being unreliable since they possess anger hormones that translate to emotional experiences. Negative discrimination can lead to sexism in the belief that the status of male is higher than the female. Males experience issues of sexism, while females experience more stigmatization at homes and in the corporate world. Women experience less power, status, and less pay as the negative repercussion of sexism (Buchen, 2009). Patriarchy perpetuates sexism due to male-dominance in the social structures that lead to women oppression. The biological unsuitability of women ensures limitation in accessing education opportunities in the pretext of domestic roles.

The dynamics of race, class, sexism, and gender influence the lives of all people in America. The discourse of inequality and educational research affects the minority group as sexism affects mostly the female gender (Buchen, 2009). Racism affects the color students in American schools, unlike the white students. Race, class, and gender affect the ability of people accessing good schools. Poverty and the low literacy levels are high on the people of color. Sexism presents itself in terms of male and female courses. Male, prefers to engage in engineering, scientific, and math disciplines while female chooses humanities and arts.

The socioeconomic situation remains a strong reason to determine educational success in race and gender. Individuals with a better education

end up with good jobs to enable them accord a high social class unlike individuals with low literacy. The poor have difficulty in accessing resources, poor wages, and sustaining employment. From a global perspective, the minorities are a social construct with few privileges unlike the European class with more advantages and privileges. Most of the immigrants in America depict of racism and inequality sentiments since they encounter bias in schools and the workplace.

References

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