

# Social mobility assignment

Sociology



The terminology of forming social classes came into societal presence during the 18th century and was widely used in the 19th century. It was then that certain classes (or categories) of people would be divided into more specific groups, sometimes based on orders of hierarchy and considering a person's intelligence position in the community, heritage, property ownership and/or dependence on wages earned. Even though the basic phenomenon of recognizing different classes of people was, at first, accepted, it was also widely criticized.

Early on, confusion developed on how to identify the classes and how widespread the divisions of classes should be. For example, James Madison, one of our founding fathers said, "Those who hold property and those who are without property have ever formed distinct interests in society. Those who are creditors, and those who are debtors, fall under a like distinction."

(Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., William Benton, Ed., 1943-1974, Vol. 16).

Many researchers later became concerned about how the different classes would be regarded.

As time went on, there was more evidence that antagonisms arose between two of the more prominent classes of people, the bourgeoisie and proletariat. More simply put, upper class and lower class. One of the major problems in choosing a class of people was how to determine who would be placed in which group in a particular society, cities, empires, kingdoms, feudal societies and even modern capitalist societies. It was very difficult to place classes of people without taking into account all facets of characteristics, property owned (including farmland), gender and religious distinction.

In today's society many classes have divided over political distinction. We also differentiate between social classes and interest groups. Modern society has a way of pitting upper, middle and lower class wage earners into different communities. This has brought crime into the areas where criminals tend to believe that groups living in the upper and middle class neighborhoods will likely have more advantages to purchase better property for a criminal's personal indiscretions and thefts. The most difficult thing to eliminate is a stigma placed on social classes.

At the very least, in some ways it may still be important to place some groups in different classes in order to bring more resources into a particular community. One of the efforts today to improve the social class movement has been the creation of the Census Bureau. The efforts of the bureau are primarily to ensure that proper government funds are adequately dispersed to communities for education, housing and assistance. In prior years, the bureau's process in the collection of the data was to go door-to-door and attempt to reach individuals personally.

This process has since been revised based on safety and lack of manpower issues. Today, the bureau collects individual information via mailed surveys with phone or door-to-door follow-ups. This method still continues to be of significant value. However, some improvement could be made in the dissemination of the information to states, counties and cities where it would benefit growth and future planning of communities and provide for more funds to be available for emergencies for all social groups.

Another concern with social class tagging is how Social Mobility By releasers their avail, but less willing to spread the wealth. Some members of the upper class end to use their influences for the continuance of their personal gains. This, in and of itself is not a bad thing, unless used as a means to keep another social class/group from progress and more dependency on a system which promotes inequality. One possible attempt at improving this social class could be to develop more specific charitable organizations for mandatory disbursements to areas deemed most in need.

Some of these areas could be identified by the numbers of unemployed groups public school districts with high enrollments overcrowded housing or lack of adequate housing and ethnicity. Another factor that sociologists have identified in class inequalities is the low voting power of many lower to working class citizens. Studies show that people making 75, 000 or more vote 90 more often than people making 15, 000 or less.

Activists for social equality are trying to find ways to involve the poor and lower middle classes in the political process in order to help improve their lives. One suggestion is to make a national voting. It would be a paid work day off with the caveat being everyone would have to vote. This effort would get everyone involved and galvanize the voting process and the power of every citizen to effectively hang their lives for the better. The current economic and political system of the United States seems to enable greater gaps of social inequality of its citizens.

The U. S. Must find a way to develop a fair tax system, enable citizens to vote, work harder to improve the lives of minorities and woman, and find

ways to improve the wage discrepancies among varying groups. More importantly the U. S. Will need to find ways to galvanism its people into participating and being more conscientious of the political process to improve their lives. Education should be easier to access and ore socialized at the community college level.