

# Class, ethnic and religious differences

[Science](#), [Social Science](#)



The paper "Class, Ethnic and Religious Differences" is an outstanding example of an essay on social science. Ethnic and religious differences have limited related ethnic identification in the US. In the 1940s, the tensions between China and Japan spilled over to the United States that prevented them to unify as an ethnic group. Pan-ethnic group formation is used to describe the related ethnic group. Today, class differences between the professional, middle class Asian and low wage working immigrants still continue. These class differences between the Chinese low-wage workers and their employers has led them to unionize that prevented further the unification of their pan-ethnic group. The same phenomena happened with other ethnic groups who came together around a pan-ethnic identity as South Asians to include Sri Lankans, Pakistanis and others who are rooted in Hinduism that is more Indian-centric. The difference of their groups was amplified during the post 9/11 attacks where South Asians were targeted for hate crimes regardless of their nationality and ethnic background. The Indic-centric groups, however, are more concerned about differentiating Hinduism from Islam to spare them from hate violence.

The "doorbusters" violence meant the discrimination and/or hate crimes that the Indian community experienced. But this still did not consolidate the Indian groups or even the pan-ethnic South Asians.

The "dothead" violence in the first generation was between the professionals and the working class and it is not based on race but rather on "class-based animosity . . . because of their own failures to get ahead". In the second generation, the violence is interpreted more like a hate crime against people of color which they attempted to unify these group. This

division shows that even if people share a similar set of experiences does not always mean that they will unite.