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Culture Pluralism

The social factors like poverty, class, and discrimination are all interconnected with the other factors like race, gender, age, background and schooling. The class, gender, race, and ethnicity are the factors which form the whole society and variety of contexts for the people through the unequal dispersion of opportunities and facilities (Andersen, and Collins, np). The class discrimination is due to the inequality concerning the power and authority, which is higher for some groups than the other creating discrimination in society. The social groups are defined and treated on the bases of these discriminations. This essay is going to focus on the relation between social factors like age, race, gender, and schooling with poverty or discrimination.

The social class is defined by the person’s background, ethnicity or economic rank in the society. The variations among the cultures of people make their social class distinct from each other. There are three classes into which society is divided, lower, middle and upper class. The lower level is defined by extreme poverty, then the middle class which is also known as working class of the society and then comes the upper class which has the opportunities of the community at their door due to the abundance of money. Whereas, the racial categories are defined by the allocation of power, prestige, social resources and privilege in the society. Thus, making one race superior to the other by creating an imbalanced approach towards the racial segregation.

The racism gives rise to the lack of economic resources and bad living conditions for the people of a minority race, such that Hispanics, black and Asian Americans. Racial stratification creates various ways through which families shape themselves for prevailing in a society (Andersen, and Collins, np). Employment problems, segregation, and poverty are the main hurdles for the well-being & family formation differing from an idealized family. Moreover, the children from a minor race are subjected to discrimination on the educational level, and they do not receive proper schooling. Hence they lack behind many privileged students in the society who have opportunities to attend school.

The gender, likewise class and race, has the diversification at the hands of society. There are a set of rules and roles defined according to the gender specifications. Women are the oppressed gender-type in the society, and they face discrimination at the hands of more powerful gender; men. The intersectionality of gender-based inequality with the other racial or ethnicity-based discrimination is obvious and inevitable because these factors or constructs are related to each other. They have a combined adverse effect on each other, such that patriarchy shapes the families side by side with the other social organizations, like public and private institutes.

The sociological studies of cultures have always taken together with the race, gender or class, and other social elements as well as sexual orientation and schooling. This makes the phenomenon of intersectionality. Although these factors are discussed separately, these are interlinked with one another, such that the influence of one element is over the other. The outcomes of socioeconomic class, gender, and race on the academic and non-academic well-being of the children are also one factor which is caused due to this social inequality. It highlights the intersectionality of gender, racial or class-based discrimination which affects the outcome of adult life (Andersen, and Collins, np).

Thus all these factors are combined in the formation of class discrimination of poverty in the society. As these factors of class, gender, race, and ethnicity form the whole community and variety of contexts for the people through the unequal distribution of opportunities and amenities. Therefore the interconnection of these constructs is possible in one way and not likely in the other.

# Works Cited

Andersen, Margaret, and Patricia Hill Collins. *Race, class, & gender: An anthology*. Nelson Education, 2015.