Reply post 1

Thankyou for your post and I am agreeing with you that the social lens of diversity is portrayed in wrong manner. Nude images of women is not diversity. I am totally against sexual oppression, sexual exploitation or sexual slavery in the name of diversity or modern society. Actually problem arises when we defined some term in wrong manner. As Carter’s article clearly define what is going on. Diversity research deals with interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary socio-scientific perspectives on social diversity (Carter, 2017). . But it was expanded to include various types of knowledge, background, experience, interests, profession, profession, and even personality aspects in these subjects. All in order for the society to be as inclusive and functional as possible. When people do not think and act in a consistent way, practices that lead a diverse work community are emphasized. I have a quicks questions that confuses me regarding diversity . What are the informational benefits of social and cognitive diversity in science? (2) Under what circumstances does social diversity lead to cognitive diversity and both social and cognitive diversity contribute to knowledge production?

References

Carter, Z. (2017). Body Objectification: The Psychology behind this Epidemic, Psychology

Today. Retrieved from: psychologytoday.com/us/blog/clear-communication/201711/body-objectification-the-psychology-behind-epidemic

Reply post 2

social diversity is an idea that describes and holds a wide variety of dissimilar and similar features that are common to every individual , both on a personal level and at the group level. Work communities are increasingly diverse. Diversity is a diversity that is defined by, for example, age, gender, disability, health, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, etc. All people should be treated in the same way and not be discriminated against or discriminated against. This applies to both employees and customers. Diversity can also be understood as meaning that in principle all work communities are diverse. In this case, the phenomenon can be referred to as cognitive or cultural diversity, meaning the difference in thinking and action between people and groups of people (Baeker, 2012). Diversity is realized when there are people from different backgrounds, experiences and thinking within the organization. However, a diverse workforce with a well-shared understanding of the goals and objectives of the job may be more likely to generate new ideas and innovations, where everyone is as similar as possible in their backgrounds and skills. Diversity also results in flexibility, with heterogeneous staff providing the organization with a wide interface to various social networks.

Reference

Baeker, G. (2012). Sharpening the lens: Recent research on cultural policy, cultural diversity, and social cohesion. Canadian journal of communication, 27(2).