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Gender Discrimination

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Gender Discrimination

The current society is comprised of diverse gender and race. Therefore, sociologists need to study how certain situations can affect gender and race in the community. Different theories are developed concerning feminism in society. For instance, Kimberle Crenshaw developed intersectionality theory by discussing three other aspects to explain women's violence. Crenshaw (2017) stated that intersectionality is a term used to elucidate the oppression of African-American women. The word intersectionality has played a crucial role in discussions concerning racial justice and identity politics. Moreover, Crenshaw explained Black feminism by emphasizing that the experience of a woman of color cannot be implicit in the form of independence of either being black or a woman. Still, it must comprise the relationship among the two identities that regularly reinforce one another.

Moreover, Crenshaw used two violence types, including rape and domestic violence, to show that women of color had great varying experiences from their white counterparts because of race or class and that their involvement is not amplified. Experiences make individuals who they are in society depending on the situations they are facing. For example, the condition of gender identity and race, Cameron, a black woman, was working as a developer in the video game industry; she realized that no Black women were used as game characters. She faced significant discrimination against employees. This indicates how Black women are segregated in the workplace and not given the same opportunities, such as having black characters in the game industry.

On the other hand, Patricia Hill Collins has also worked on championing equality among women and men. For example, in the book "Black Feminist Thought" Collins anticipated a standpoint theory that stressed the view of African American women. Therefore, Collins claimed

that the matrix of oppression, and interlacing scheme of race, class domination, gender, and privilege, has provided Black women a different perception of realizing their peripheral position (Collins, 2020). Gender discrimination is presented, and women are more affected. Collins indicated how Black American women are burdened by the economic mistreatment of their labor and the utilization of controlling cultural images, which develops dangerous stereotypes and partial repudiation of their rights. For example, Collins states that the theory emphasizes that gender inequality that African Americans face is associated with what white women face. Still, it is quantitatively different because of the privileges they encountered (Collins, 2020). For instance, a Black woman at a young age might have challenges with Attention; after reaching the hospital, she is diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. The doctor is devastated why she was not diagnosed earlier, but it is due to gender stereotypes of limited research in ADHD among women.

Finally, is Michel Foucault's theory which concentrated on power and knowledge. Oksala (2017) stated that Foucault has mentioned women on gender but has concentrated much on power, body and sexuality. Foucault was determined to explain the power and social change because individuals have shortened the difference by perceiving it as a predictable achievement of liberty and reason. For example, as stated in the current society, racism, which places the white to be in a different social class, increases racisms leading to the formation of organizations such as Black Lives Matter. Also, women are viewed as inferior to men.

References

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