

CONTEXTUALIZING GENDER, ETHNIC AND CLASS DIVISIONS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract

As a society and as individuals, we must as a matter of urgency prioritize investing in building and maintaining good relationships and eliminate all forms of divisions among us. This paper attempts to analyze the issues of the interrelationship between gender, one's ethnicity or race and social class in the 21st century. Gender, race and class are connected categories of social identities of which individuals partake in. These social categories also inform individual experiences in the society. An analysis of this magnitude is not only theoretically necessary but also raises societal issues which is pivotal to our co-habiting as individuals in this 21st century. Our analysis, brings to bear that we have been divided by these social categories and which also has put us into constant war with one another. The communal style of living which fostered the 'ubuntu' (brotherhood) style of living in the pre-colonial era is slowly going extinct. Everywhere we turn in our daily lives in this century, we are confronted with the widening gap between both gender occasioned by one's gender (male or female), one's ethnicity and social class this instead fostering growth and unity, widens the gap between us. This paper will analyze these social categories with the intention to find out how, where and when they intersect with each other thereby causing unnecessary divisions amongst us. Findings will help erase class divisions and foster unity among us.

Key words: Society, Gender, gender relation, Ethnic, Class Divisions

Introduction

The term *class*, was first used in the early 19th century, replacing terms as *rank* and *order* used by early philosophers like Plato and Aristotle which they used in depicting major positions of people in the ancient societies. R.J. Rummel (1977) in his work gave us an insight on what class is all about when he quoted Karl Marx:

It is important to recognize that Marx viewed the structure of society in relation to its major classes, and the struggle between them as the engine of change in this structure. His was no equilibrium or consensus theory. Conflict was not deviational within society's structure, nor were classes functional elements maintaining the system. The structure itself was a derivative of and ingredient in the struggle of classes. His was a conflict view of modern (nineteenth century) society.¹

Marx depicted what society truly stands for in the above sentence. Society is all about class, hierarchy etc. R.J. Rummel (1977) again quoted the six elements of class as embedded in the Marxist philosophy which also stand as the basis for human interactions and relation. The six elements are:

- Classes are authority relationships based on property ownership.
- A class defines groupings of individuals with shared life situations, thus interests.
- Classes are naturally antagonistic by virtue of their interests.
- Imminent within modern society is the growth of two antagonistic classes and their struggle, which eventually absorbs all social relations.
- Political organization and Power is an instrumentality of class struggle, and reigning ideas are its reflection.
- Structural change is a consequence of the class struggle.

In the 21st century, understanding and contextualizing gender, ethnic, and class divisions has become crucial for comprehending the complex dynamics of social inequality and power structures. These divisions intersect and interact, shaping individuals' experiences, opportunities, and identities in significant ways. By examining these intersections, we can gain a deeper understanding of the multifaceted nature of social inequality and work towards creating a more inclusive and equitable society. Gender divisions continue to shape societal structures and expectations, affecting individuals' roles, rights, and access to resources. Women and gender minorities often face systemic discrimination and marginalization, experiencing disparities in areas such as education, employment, healthcare, and representation in positions of power. Moreover, gender intersects with other identities, such as ethnicity and class, leading to distinct experiences and challenges for different groups of women.

Ethnic divisions play a crucial role in societies characterized by cultural diversity. These divisions reflect historical, cultural, and social processes that have shaped power dynamics and social hierarchies. Ethnic minorities often face discrimination, prejudice, and systemic barriers that limit their opportunities and perpetuate social inequalities. Intersectionality acknowledges the unique experiences and challenges faced by individuals who belong to multiple marginalized groups, such as women from ethnic minority backgrounds.

Class divisions, influenced by socioeconomic factors, also play a significant role in shaping individuals' opportunities and experiences. Economic disparities and unequal distribution of resources can create substantial inequalities and reinforce power imbalances. Socioeconomic status intersects with gender and ethnicity, resulting in diverse experiences of disadvantage and privilege. Understanding class divisions in the 21st century requires recognizing the impacts of globalization, neoliberal economic policies, and changing labor markets.

Contextualizing gender, ethnic, and class divisions in the 21st century requires an intersectional lens, which considers the interconnectedness and complexity of various identities and social structures. It involves recognizing the ways in which these divisions intersect and reinforce each other, leading to compounded experiences of discrimination and disadvantage. Moreover, this understanding must take into account the influence of historical legacies, cultural contexts, and global forces that shape contemporary social realities.

By analyzing and addressing these divisions, we can strive to create a more inclusive and equitable society. This requires challenging discriminatory practices and policies, promoting diversity and representation, advocating for social justice, and recognizing the unique experiences and needs of different groups. It also involves fostering dialogue, empathy, and solidarity among individuals and communities, and working towards dismantling the systemic barriers that perpetuate inequality. Through these efforts, we can aspire to create a society that values and respects the rights and dignity of all individuals, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, or class.

Conceptual Framework

The 21st Century Society

According to sociologist Anthony Giddens (1984), society can be defined as "a complex pattern of social relationships, organized around the reproduction of individuals, and, more broadly, the production and reproduction of the social systems of which they are a part"². In this definition, society is seen as a dynamic system of social relationships that facilitate the continuation of individuals and the larger social systems they belong to. Another scholarly definition is provided by sociologist Émile Durkheim (1985), who views society as "a system of beliefs and practices that is held together by collective consciousness, shared moral values, and social integration"³. Durkheim emphasizes the importance of shared beliefs and values that serve as the basis for social cohesion and integration within a society. These definitions highlight the complex and interconnected nature of society, encompassing social relationships, cultural norms, shared beliefs, and the reproduction of individuals and social systems. Society is a dynamic entity that shapes and is shaped by the interactions and practices of its members.

21st-century society refers to the current social, cultural, and technological landscape of the world in the 21st century. It is characterized by various features and trends that have emerged and evolved during this time period. Here are some key aspects of 21st-century society:

- **Global Connectivity:** The 21st century has witnessed unprecedented advancements in technology and communication, leading to increased global connectivity. The internet, social media, and mobile devices have connected people across borders, enabling instant communication, access to information, and the sharing of ideas on a global scale.

- **Cultural Diversity:** 21st-century society is characterized by cultural diversity, as people from different backgrounds, ethnicities, and cultures interact and coexist in increasingly interconnected spaces. This diversity enriches societies, promotes cross-cultural understanding, and fosters the exchange of ideas and perspectives.
- **Technological Advancements:** The rapid pace of technological innovation has significantly shaped 21st-century society. From smartphones and social media platforms to artificial intelligence and virtual reality, technology has transformed various aspects of daily life, including communication, work, education, healthcare, and entertainment.
- **Changing Work Dynamics:** Work in the 21st century has undergone significant transformations. The gig economy, remote work, and flexible employment arrangements have become more prevalent, challenging traditional notions of work and career paths. Additionally, automation and advancements in artificial intelligence have impacted job markets and created new opportunities and challenges.
- **Environmental Awareness:** There is an increasing recognition of the importance of environmental sustainability and the need to address climate change in 21st-century society. Efforts to promote renewable energy, reduce carbon emissions, and implement eco-friendly practices have gained momentum, as individuals and organizations strive to mitigate the impact of human activities on the environment.
- **Social Activism and Advocacy:** The 21st century has witnessed the rise of social activism and advocacy movements, driven by concerns such as human rights, racial justice, gender equality, LGBTQ+ rights, and climate change. Social media has played a crucial role in mobilizing and amplifying voices, facilitating grassroots movements, and driving social change.
- **Mental Health Awareness:** Mental health issues and the importance of mental well-being have gained significant attention in 21st-century society. There is an increased understanding of mental health challenges and a growing focus on destigmatizing mental health, promoting access to mental healthcare, and prioritizing self-care and well-being.

These aspects of 21st-century society reflect the ongoing changes and advancements that shape the way people interact, work, communicate, and navigate the world. It is important to note that these characteristics may vary across different regions and countries and scholars too because each is influenced by cultural, social, and economic factors. In 21st-century society, there are still significant divisions and inequalities based on gender, ethnicity, and class. While progress has been made in some areas, these divisions continue to shape people's experiences and opportunities in various ways.

Despite advancements in gender equality, gender-based disparities persist. Women continue to face challenges such as the gender pay gap, underrepresentation in leadership positions, limited access to healthcare and education in certain regions, and gender-based violence. Efforts to address these issues

include promoting equal opportunities, challenging gender stereotypes, and advocating for women's rights and empowerment.

Ethnic and racial divisions exist in many societies, resulting in differential treatment and opportunities. Minorities may face discrimination, systemic biases, and unequal access to resources, education, employment, and healthcare. Efforts to address these disparities involve promoting inclusivity, combating discrimination, and advocating for equal rights and opportunities for all ethnic and racial groups. Economic inequality and class divisions persist in 21st-century society. The gap between the rich and the poor has widened in many countries, leading to disparities in income, wealth, and access to essential services. This can result in limited social mobility, unequal opportunities for education and employment, and unequal access to healthcare and other resources.

Efforts to address gender, ethnic, and class divisions involve policy changes, legal reforms, social awareness, and grassroots activism. It requires fostering inclusive societies, challenging discriminatory practices and biases, and promoting equal opportunities and access to resources for all individuals, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, or class background.

Gender

Gender is a complex social construct that encompasses the roles, behaviors, expectations, and identities associated with being male or female in a given society. It is important to note that gender is distinct from biological sex, which refers to the physical and physiological differences between male and female bodies. Wood & Eagly, (2012) defines gender as : "the socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities, and expectations that a given society considers appropriate for males and females."⁴ Connell (2002) sees gender as a: "social construct that encompasses the range of identities and expressions that individuals adopt in relation to their social and cultural understanding of being masculine or feminine"⁵. Gender can be defined as a: "multidimensional concept that encompasses biological, psychological, social, and cultural dimensions, reflecting the interplay between biology and society."⁶ Eagly & Wood, (2013). Gender conception in the 21st century has undergone significant changes and expanded beyond traditional binary understandings.

The 21st century has seen a shift away from the rigid binary understanding of gender (male and female) towards recognizing gender as a spectrum. This understanding acknowledges that gender identity is not solely determined by biological sex and that individuals may identify as male, female, both, neither, or as a different gender altogether. It recognizes the existence of diverse gender identities beyond the traditional male-female binary.

Poteat, T et al (2020) noted that "there is a growing recognition of the importance of self-identifying and self-determining one's gender identity"⁷. The 21st century has seen increased visibility

and acceptance of transgender and non-binary individuals who assert their gender identity based on their personal experiences and self-perception rather than societal expectations or assigned sex at birth. Gender expression is no longer strictly tied to gender identity. Individuals in the 21st century have embraced greater freedom in expressing their gender through appearance, clothing, behavior, and other forms of self-expression. There is an acknowledgment that gender expression can be fluid and can vary over time and across different context.

Efforts towards inclusivity and recognition have gained momentum in the 21st century. Organizations, institutions, and laws have increasingly recognized and protected the rights of transgender and non-binary individuals. Legal recognition of gender identity, access to healthcare, anti-discrimination policies, and the use of gender-neutral language are some examples of steps taken to foster inclusivity and respect for diverse gender identities. The concept of intersectionality, which recognizes that individuals may experience overlapping forms of oppression and privilege, has influenced the understanding of gender in the 21st century. It highlights the intersections of gender with other social categories such as race, class, sexuality, and disability, and how these intersections shape an individual's experiences and identities.

It is important to note that gender conception in the 21st century is dynamic and varies across cultures, societies, and individuals. The evolving understanding of gender reflects a greater recognition of diversity, self-determination, and the importance of creating inclusive environments that respect and affirm individuals' gender identities and expressions.

Gender Relations

Gender relations in the 21st century have experienced significant transformations, progress, and ongoing challenges. Efforts have been made to promote gender equality and empower women. However, gender gaps persist in areas like economic participation and political representation. Traditional gender roles and expectations have been challenged, leading to more fluid and diverse understandings of gender identities and expressions. Intersectionality has gained prominence, highlighting the interconnected nature of gender with other social identities. The Me Too movement has shed light on gender-based violence and sparked conversations on consent and accountability. Gender relations in the 21st century have undergone significant changes and continue to evolve.

Connell, R. W (2019) noted that: “there has been a shift towards more egalitarian gender roles, with increased recognition of the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment”⁸. Women's participation in the workforce, leadership positions, and traditionally male-dominated fields has increased, challenging traditional gender norms and expectations. The European Sting (2002) said that: “Gender-based violence (GBV) is defined as damaging acts perpetrated against a person based on their gender. Gender inequality, power abuse, and destructive norms are at the basis of It”⁹. This definition

provided by the UNHCR provides a starting point for understanding why primarily women are victims of this sort of violence. According to statistics, 30% of women have been victims of violence, with the prevalence of violence being higher in places with lower socioeconomic status. Gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, domestic violence, and violence against transgender and non-binary individuals, remains a significant issue in the 21st century. Efforts to address and prevent gender-based violence have gained prominence, with increased awareness, advocacy, and legal measures aimed at protecting individuals and promoting gender equality.

The acronym LGBTQ according to H.W. Wilson (2017), stands for: “lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer, is an acronym created to refer to a broad group of people, living around the world and coming from a wide variety of different creeds and cultures, whose behavior is seen as “nonconformist” with regard to mainstream concepts of gender and sexuality”¹⁰ The 21st century has seen significant progress in recognizing and protecting the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) individuals. Many countries have decriminalized homosexuality, recognized same-sex marriage, and implemented laws and policies to prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Intersectionality, which recognizes the interconnected nature of various social identities, including gender, race, class, and sexuality, has gained recognition in understanding gender relations. It highlights the ways in which individuals may experience overlapping forms of privilege and oppression, and the need for an inclusive and intersectional approach to addressing gender inequality.

There has also been a growing demand for representation and visibility of diverse gender identities and experiences in media, politics, and other spheres of society. This includes efforts to challenge gender stereotypes, promote diverse narratives, and amplify underrepresented voices. The rise of the internet and social media platforms in the 21st century has both facilitated and complicated gender relations. It has provided spaces for marginalized voices and activism, but also brought new challenges such as online harassment and the perpetuation of harmful stereotypes.

Overall, gender relations in the 21st century reflect a dynamic and evolving landscape. While progress has been made towards greater gender equality and inclusivity, challenges and inequalities still persist. Continued efforts are necessary to dismantle gender-based discrimination, promote equality, and create societies that embrace the diversity of gender identities and experiences.

Ethnic

Ethnicity is a complex and multidimensional concept that can be defined in various ways depending on the context. However, scholars generally agree that ethnicity refers to a shared cultural, linguistic, or ancestral identity that distinguishes one group of people from another. Ethnicity can be based on a variety of factors, including religion, language, nationality, race, or geography. Here are

some scholarly definitions of ethnicity: "Ethnicity refers to shared cultural practices, perspectives, and distinctions that set apart one group of people from another. That is, ethnicity is a set of characteristics that define a group of people as having a distinct cultural identity." Cornell & Hartmann,(2014). "Ethnicity can be defined as a social identity based on a shared cultural heritage, often including a common language, religion, or ancestry. It is a group identity that is maintained and reproduced over time through cultural practices and interactions." Nagel, (1994)¹¹ "Ethnicity refers to a social category of people who identify with each other based on shared cultural characteristics, such as language, customs, beliefs, and values. It is a relational concept that emphasizes both commonality and difference, as ethnic groups are defined in relation to others." Guo & Rogler,(2011)¹² "Ethnicity is a social construct that is based on a sense of shared identity among people who are perceived to be different from others based on cultural, linguistic, or historical factors. Ethnicity is often linked to notions of belonging, community, and solidarity, as well as exclusion and discrimination." Macionis & Plummer, (2012)¹³

In the 21st century, ethnic divisions continue to exist and shape societies around the world.

The 21st century is marked by the coexistence of diverse ethnic identities within societies. People identify with and maintain a sense of belonging to various ethnic groups based on shared cultural, historical, or ancestral ties. This diversity can enrich societies, but it can also lead to ethnic divisions and tensions.

Ethnic divisions can manifest as conflicts and tensions between different ethnic groups. Deep-rooted historical, political, economic, or social factors often contribute to such conflicts. Ethnic conflicts may arise due to competing claims over resources, power, territory, or cultural differences. These conflicts can have severe consequences, including violence, displacement, and human rights abuses. Ethnic divisions can result in the marginalization and discrimination of certain ethnic groups within societies. Minority ethnic groups may face systemic disadvantages, unequal access to resources, limited opportunities in education and employment, and unequal treatment under the law. Discrimination based on ethnicity can perpetuate social and economic inequalities.

Ethnic divisions can shape political landscapes, with ethnic-based political movements and nationalist sentiments gaining prominence. Ethnicity can become a key factor in political mobilization, electoral dynamics, and the formation of political parties. Ethnic politics can either reinforce divisions or provide a platform for addressing the concerns and aspirations of different ethnic groups. Efforts towards fostering integration and multiculturalism aim to promote harmonious coexistence among diverse ethnic groups. Policies and initiatives that celebrate cultural diversity, promote intercultural dialogue, and address systemic inequalities are essential for building inclusive societies that respect and value ethnic differences.

Globalization has facilitated increased movement and interaction among people from different ethnic backgrounds, leading to the emergence of transnational communities. Transnational connections can bridge ethnic divisions, foster cultural exchange, and promote understanding across ethnic boundaries. It is important to recognize that ethnic divisions are complex and context-specific, varying across regions and countries. Efforts to address ethnic divisions require promoting dialogue, understanding, and respect among different ethnic groups, as well as implementing inclusive policies that address inequalities and foster social cohesion.

Class Divisions

Class divisions refer to the social stratification of individuals or groups within a society based on their economic resources, occupation, and social status. Class divisions can manifest in various forms, such as unequal access to wealth, income disparities, educational opportunities, and power differentials. Here are some scholarly definitions of class divisions:

"Class divisions refer to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals or groups within a society based on their economic resources, occupations, and social positions. It involves the unequal distribution of wealth, income, and opportunities, leading to social stratification." Wright, (2005).¹⁴ "Class divisions are divisions within society that result from the unequal distribution of economic resources and the differing opportunities and privileges associated with different positions in the social structure. Class divisions can be seen in the differential access to wealth, income, education, and power."¹⁵ Andersen & Taylor, (2019).

"Class divisions refer to the social and economic hierarchy that emerges within a society, with different groups occupying different positions based on their economic resources, occupations, and social status. These divisions create unequal opportunities and shape individuals' life chances and social mobility."¹⁶ Brym & Lie, (2017) "Class divisions involve the unequal distribution of economic resources and power within a society, leading to the stratification of individuals or groups into different social classes. These divisions are often associated with differential access to education, healthcare, job opportunities, and social privileges¹⁷." Giddens et al Duneier, (2017)

These references provide scholarly perspectives on class divisions, emphasizing the unequal distribution of economic resources, power differentials, and social stratification that characterize class-based inequalities within societies.

Gender, Ethnic, and Class Divisions in the 21st Century

In the 21st century, gender, ethnic, and class divisions continue to be significant factors that shape societies around the world. Understanding the context of these divisions in the 21st century requires considering the specific social, cultural, economic, and political dynamics of different regions and countries.

Despite progress towards gender equality, gender divisions persist in various forms. In many societies, women continue to face systemic barriers and discrimination in areas such as employment, political representation, and access to education and healthcare. Intersectionality recognizes that gender divisions intersect with other social identities, such as race, ethnicity, and class, leading to compounded inequalities for marginalized groups. The 21st century has seen increased recognition of diverse gender identities beyond the binary framework, highlighting the need for inclusive approaches to address gender divisions.

Ethnic divisions in the 21st century are influenced by historical legacies, cultural differences, and political dynamics. These divisions can be sources of both strength and conflict. In some cases, ethnic divisions have led to discrimination, marginalization, and intergroup tensions. Globalization and migration have also contributed to the formation of multicultural societies where different ethnic groups interact, leading to both challenges and opportunities for understanding and cohesion. Addressing ethnic divisions requires efforts to promote inclusivity, intercultural dialogue, and equal opportunities for all ethnic groups.

Class divisions are shaped by economic disparities and social hierarchies. In the 21st century, globalization, technological advancements, and neoliberal policies have influenced the dynamics of class divisions. Income inequality has widened in many countries, with a concentration of wealth among a small elite, while a significant portion of the population struggles with poverty and limited access to resources. Class divisions intersect with other social factors, such as education, employment, and healthcare, further exacerbating inequalities. Addressing class divisions requires policies that promote equitable distribution of resources, social safety nets, and access to quality education and healthcare.

It is important to recognize that the dynamics of gender, ethnic, and class divisions can vary significantly across different countries and regions. Socioeconomic, cultural, and historical contexts play a crucial role in shaping these divisions. Understanding and addressing these divisions in the 21st century require comprehensive approaches that consider the intersecting nature of multiple identities, promote inclusivity, and work towards social justice and equality.

Ethnic Divisions:

- **Persistent Inequalities:** In many regions, ethnic divisions continue to exist, leading to marginalization and discrimination against certain ethnic groups. Economic disparities, limited access to resources, and political underrepresentation are some of the issues faced by marginalized ethnic communities.
- **Conflict and Violence:** Ethnic divisions can contribute to conflicts and violence, as seen in ethnic tensions and identity-based conflicts in various parts of the world. These conflicts often have devastating humanitarian consequences.
- **Efforts towards Inclusion:** There have been efforts to promote inclusivity and address ethnic divisions. Some countries have implemented policies to protect the rights of ethnic minorities, promote multiculturalism, and encourage social cohesion. However, progress varies across different regions.

Gender Divisions:

- **Gender Inequality:** Gender divisions persist in many societies, resulting in discrimination, limited opportunities, and unequal power dynamics for women and gender minorities. Issues such as gender pay gaps, gender-based violence, and limited political representation highlight the ongoing gender inequality.
- **Women's Empowerment Movements:** The 21st century has seen significant strides in women's empowerment movements, advocating for gender equality, reproductive rights, and an end to violence against women. These movements have raised awareness and influenced policy changes globally.
- **Intersectionality:** Intersectionality has gained prominence in understanding gender divisions, recognizing that women's experiences are shaped by intersecting identities such as race, class, and sexuality. Intersectional approaches highlight the unique challenges faced by marginalized women and promote more inclusive solutions.

Class Divisions:

- **Growing Economic Inequality:** Class divisions have become more pronounced in the 21st century, with widening wealth gaps between the rich and the poor. Economic inequality has led to limited access to quality education, healthcare, and opportunities for social mobility.
- **Concentration of Power:** Economic divisions often result in the concentration of power among a wealthy elite, leading to political and social imbalances. This concentration of power can hinder social progress and exacerbate other forms of inequality.

- **Calls for Redistribution and Social Justice:** Movements and discussions around income redistribution, wealth taxation, and social justice have gained momentum. Activism and policy proposals aim to address class divisions by promoting fair economic systems and inclusive social policies.

Overall, while progress has been made in addressing ethnic, gender, and class divisions in the 21st century, significant challenges remain. Efforts towards inclusivity, social justice, and equal opportunities are essential to tackle these divisions. Intersectional approaches that recognize the overlapping nature of these divisions can provide a more comprehensive understanding and guide efforts towards building a more equitable and inclusive society.

Evaluation and Conclusion

The 21st century has witnessed ongoing struggles and progress in addressing gender, ethnic, and class divisions. While these divisions have deep historical roots and are deeply entrenched in societies around the world, there have been significant strides towards equality and inclusion. The recognition of diverse gender identities and the push for gender equality has gained substantial momentum in recent years. Efforts to challenge traditional gender roles, promote representation, and ensure equal opportunities for all genders have brought us closer to a more inclusive society. However, the work is far from over, and it is crucial to continue dismantling gender stereotypes, advocating for equal rights, and fostering an environment where everyone can thrive, regardless of their gender identity.

Similarly, the fight against ethnic divisions and discrimination has seen important developments, with increased awareness and efforts to promote diversity, multiculturalism, and social cohesion. The recognition of the value of different cultures and the importance of embracing diversity has created opportunities for dialogue and understanding, paving the way for a more inclusive future. Nonetheless, persistent inequalities and prejudices still exist, necessitating ongoing efforts to challenge biases, dismantle systemic barriers, and ensure equal treatment and opportunities for individuals of all ethnic backgrounds. Class divisions remain a significant challenge in the 21st century, with disparities in wealth, education, and access to opportunities persisting in many societies. Addressing these divisions requires a multifaceted approach that includes equitable economic policies, improved social mobility, and robust social safety nets. It is essential to strive for a society that prioritizes fairness and works towards reducing inequality, ensuring that no one is left behind due to their socioeconomic status.

In conclusion, while progress has been made in addressing gender, ethnic, and class divisions in the 21st century, there is still much work to be done. It is a collective responsibility to challenge stereotypes, promote inclusivity, and advocate for equal rights and opportunities for all individuals, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, or socioeconomic background. By fostering understanding, embracing diversity, and striving for a more equitable society, we can move closer to a future marked by unity, respect, and genuine equality.

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