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Race as a ground for inequality



The concept of race

- Biologically-grounded understanding: each of the major divisions of humankind, having distinct physical characteristics.
- Typological understanding: judging by physical characteristics one can be identified as belonging to a certain race.

Approaching race



From biological to social

- Physical characteristics become a source to legitimize existing policies of exclusion.
- Building a hierarchy, based on racial belonging.

Theoretical framework

- Primordialism:

Races are essential, grounded into history groups, which have their own traditions and culture, which is transmitted through generations

- Constructivism:

Races are a product of social relationship and belonging to a certain race is based on shared beliefs in existence of certain characteristics which are typical for some group

Types of racism:

- Theoretical and spontaneous (institutionalized opinion and individual prejudice);
- Internal and external (against minority and against a foreign social group);
- Auto-referential and hetero-referential (who is the bearer of the prejudice and who is the victim).

New racism

- A theory of human nature linking 'race' and nation
- National consciousness was understood as an instinct for self-preservation and national survival
- Cultural racism

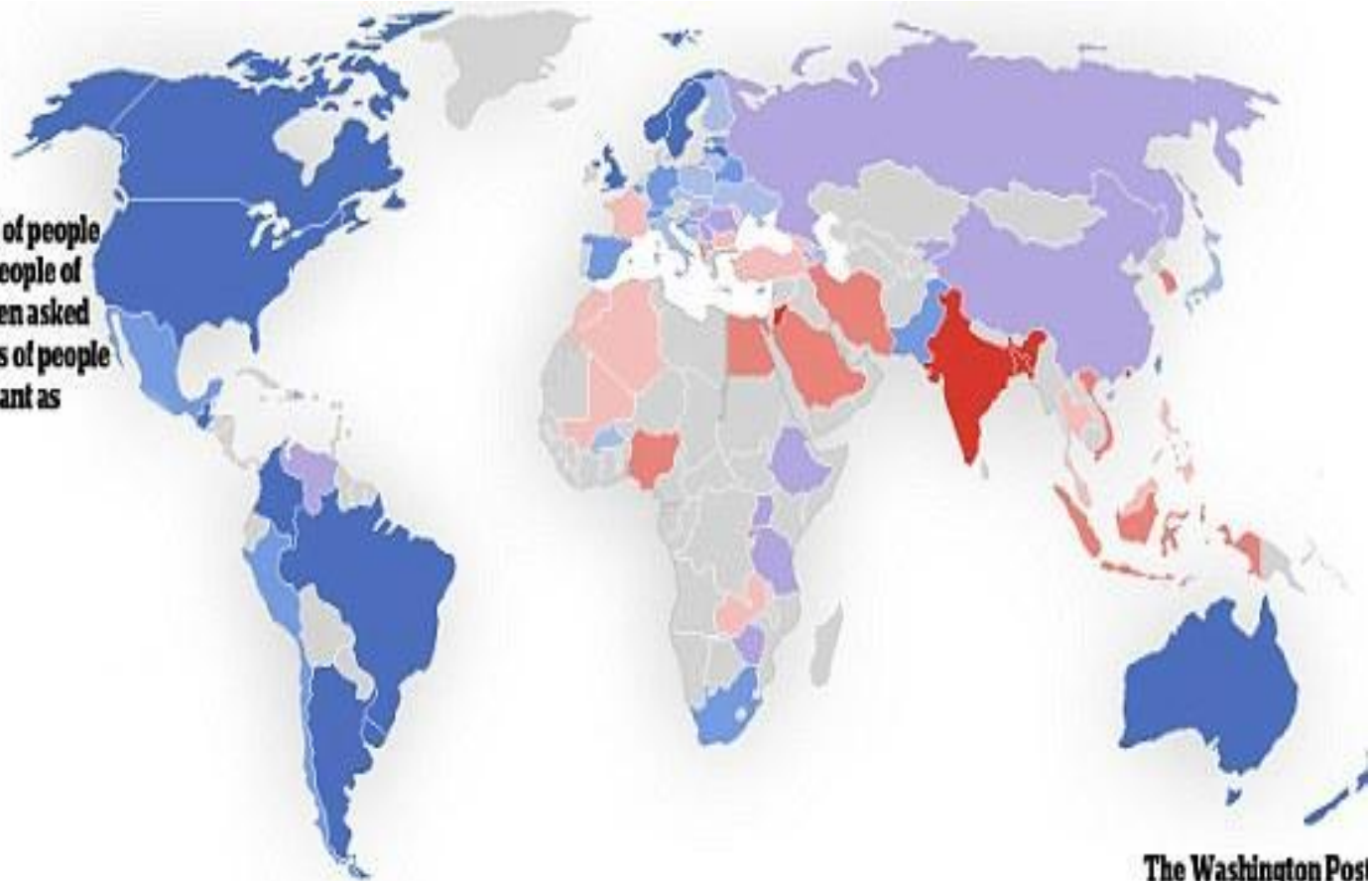
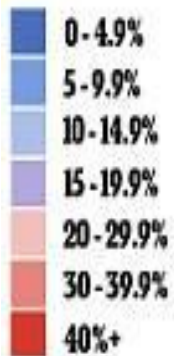
Neo-racism

- New modality of racism
- 'Racism without races'
- Culture functions as a nature
- 'Colour- blindness'
- The importance of the context and the conditions

Race and inequality

- Race in the sense of neo-racism still the basis of the inequality and discrimination in modern world
- Race becomes more and more connected with nation, gender, age, way of life, behavior, religion and etc.
- Biological ground is not so important for the neo-racism

Percentage share of people who answered 'people of another race' when asked to pick from groups of people they would not want as neighbours



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Thank you for attention!

