



Racism

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Racism in Society, Schools, and Workplace

Introduction

The history of racism traces back between the early 17th century and early 19th century during the slave trade, where over four hundred and seventy thousand non-whites were transported from Africa as slaves. In the colonial period, racism became open, and the colonial rule leaders expressed their superiority over the Africans and Americans through denial of rights and opportunities as well as oppression. After the Second World War, the Holocaust by Nazi expressed racism as orders were given to kill the Jewish only. The apartheid rule and oppression of blacks and other minorities also indicated the aspects of the existence of racism in the world. Currently, prejudice based on racial and ethnic belonging is much across the world in nearly all the major areas that racial discrimination is being practiced. People belonging to the groups discriminated feel so much oppressed. In important areas of society like schools, and even workplaces, countries composed of more than two racial groups, there is higher likelihood of oppression and racial discrimination. Discussion of this topic is, therefore, important as it enables understanding the impacts racism has had on the world as well as recommending ways of solving the issues.

Issues related to racism

In the current society, one of the biggest issues associated with racism is oppression. Due to racism, minorities are currently bullied by those who are privileged and are considered to be racially superior. For instance, blacks are generally oppressed in countries like the United States of America.

In schools, minorities, both the teachers and students face bullying because of their racial identity. In the education platform, considerable cases of bullying have been reported.

The teaching professionals belonging to the ethnical minority groups are bullied by their counterparts of the majority ethnic groups. For instance, black academic professionals are undermined by the whites through being forced to work according to the schedules that have been set by the white committee. Roles are also assigned to them according to their racial belonging. Also, students who belong to minority groups are often academically bullied as they are to take related exams and syllabus, but their request for special treatment that can enable them to grasp knowledge is not considered (Wingfield, 2007). Because of this form of bullying where opportunities available are not favorable for all, minorities face a lot of difficulties while learning and their rates of dropout are relatively higher than that for the white faces.

Bullying in the workplace is experienced a lot by the workers of the racial minority groups in the country. Most of the wealth is concentrated among the whites while the minorities, composed of blacks, Hispanics, and other ethnic minorities in the United States of America are treated unfairly compared to the whites. The minority group workers are more likely to be bullied and passed through tough conditions of work by their supervisors than the whites. Also, while applying for the employment opportunities, black and other minorities are asked to show great levels of discipline, and they are likely to be dropped into compromising opportunities despite their similar qualifications with the others than their white counterparts (Fox, 2005). This is evident with the low absorption rates of minorities in the top employment positions in the country. In the compromising positions where the minorities are employed, they fall preys of their seniors who are whites and often get mistreated, and their issues are hardly looked into.

The issue of bullying also applies to the social environment. Majority groups in the United States of America are socially superior to the minority groups. Opinions of the minorities are not welcomed by whites who often feel that they are intellectually better, and

no black or other races can have better ideas. In most cases, they experience open rejection, which indicate that the content is not a factor, but instead, their races are not respected. Most Hispanics have problems pronouncing some English words currently, and they are shut down because of the problem which is not their faults (Iceland, 2002). They are pushed to psychological torture as they are disrespected for no other reason than their ethnic identities. Secondly, the treatment of minorities, especially blacks, by law enforcement teams, is much severe compared to whites. They are treated with suspicion and are sometimes arrested without a legitimate reason. They live with fear and lack freedom because they are the primary targets of the police forces. There is no doubt that minorities lack social freedom as well as treated unfairly.

How to realize social justice

Any form of bullying should be unacceptable. Racial based bullying of individuals in various contexts can be controlled by the use of various strategies. In addressing bullying at the workplace, the human resource department should be assigned the responsibility of listening to any cases and fairly taking measures to address this. In schools, where students are bullied by their fellows as well as the racial radicle education professionals, bullying can be eliminated by first making the children understand what bullying entails. This is backed up by encouraging them to speak out their concerns to those who they trust as a means of seeking help. Bullying in society cannot be assumed as it is the place where most minority races are most prejudiced. The government can create a fairground where there is no form of bullying in society is not tolerated. This is through setting strict rules and putting necessary bodies to reinforce the rules.

Reference

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