

Turkmany I

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Advocates for Racial stereotypes and privilege and ways to combat the same

There has been a cause of concern regarding stereotyping and privilege in the U.S based on race. Racial Stereotypes refer to cognitive structures that hold the perceivers' knowledge, beliefs, and prospects about a given race by concluding that members of a given race share specific characteristics. These stereotypes are made based on facts or myths. From time immemorial such stereotypes in America create attitudes across races such as African-Americans, Asians, and whites (Racial Stereotypes, 2021). Such labels are those of the whites referring to blacks as lazy people, thereby connecting them with criminal activities. The whites are attributed to be more intelligent than blacks as the latter is superior in athletics. Institutions of learning and learning materials, institutional support by the social systems and the media are causes of racial stereotypes and privilege. This essay will expound on the advocates for the same then further look at possible solutions to end the same.

Advocates for stereotyping and privilege.

Education platforms have worked on elevating racial stereotyping; educational materials such as books have propagated such misconceptions as human beings are divided into biological races such as blacks, whites, or Asians (Alesina). Such fallacies in reading materials have argued that biological races are attributed to the innateness of hostility and violence, and sexuality. Learning institutions have also worked to aid stereotyping and privilege for the affluent, whereby there are policies to support students of dominant races while sidelining their counterparts.

Institutional support has been critical in aiding prejudice. This has been seen through the social systems whereby laws, protocols, and intentions of the government and large institutions have worked to uphold the power of dominant groups over their counterparts. The heritage of American slavery is seen to play a fundamental role in ensuring that blacks remain inferior to whites. This factor has led to unfair treatment and allocation of resources as well as negative judgments. It is for such reasons that the affluent whites attain the top white-collar jobs. They remain in the top policy-making positions. This ensures that the whites can come up with policies that favor white dominance and harsh conditions and verdicts for their counterparts. This can be evidenced in the unfair rulings for blacks and Muslims during shootings scenarios where Muslims are termed terrorists, the blacks as thugs. At the same time, the whites are sugar-coated with terms such as being mentally unstable. Economic policies have shifted from focusing on empowering the needy to promote large private entities, which further privilege affluent investors (Vaughan-Bonterre).

Lastly, the media has played a vital role in displaying undeniable racial bias. This has been evident over the mainstream media news and entertainment sections. This has been withstanding for a long time since the invention of televisions. Whites dominated the industry. Those in the media houses create values

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and perceptions. Adverts for global and valuable products used white skin images while those essential local products used a black image. Media houses have worked on promoting the power of the dominant group in various ways. These are such as displaying damaging, emotion-provoking images of the minority groups. In movies, Blacks act as burglars, savages, rapists, and arrogant (Luther). This notion is evident in films such as Tarzan. Up to date, media houses have worked to spread stereotyping and discrimination whereby in the news, blacks are only seen as only good in athletics. On the other hand, criminals give the former a privilege of a better relationship with the police while making it harder for the latter (Gutowska-Kozielska).

Solutions to stereotypes and privileges

Learning institutions and scholars should provide factual information. As Fuentes resolved, there is no discrete gene across races. The concept of race is not biological; but instead, it is social. According to anthropologists, there is only one biological race which is the Homo sapiens. Therefore everyone in the U.S, irrespective of their race, holds an important position in the national economic and social development. Learning institutions should also guarantee cohesive and fair learning opportunities for all.

Secondly, public institutions should come up with fair policies for all. Laws should ensure that there are equal opportunities across people from all racial backgrounds. Racial disparity should not be considered a threat but rather a privilege for individuals from different backgrounds to work hand in hand while getting rid of negative stereotypes and racial profiling.

Lastly, the media should work on change. Media houses should work on promoting social justice across races. "Ignorance and prejudice are the handmaidens of propaganda. Our mission, therefore, is to confront ignorance with knowledge, bigotry with tolerance, and isolation with the outstretched hand of generosity. Racism can, will, and must be defeated" (Kofi Annan). Media houses need to learn about the impact of the institutions as they are highly influential and come up with values that endorse equality. There should be a balance in the number of employees in such media houses from across cultures.

In conclusion, racial stereotypes could either be positive or negative. Therefore for fair cohesion and opportunities in "The land of opportunities," it is the role of everyone in the U.S to step up against negative stereotyping and ensure that equal opportunities and privileges are in place for all regardless of racial background.


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Must create a unified document based on the source material assigned. Fuentes, Johnson, Rankine and Hannah Jones.

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