



# EXPLORING THE INTERSECTION OF RACISM & ETHNICITY: A STUDY OF DISCRIMINATION & PREJUDICE

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**Abstract :** The title, Race and Ethnicity, alludes to the prejudice and discrimination that arise from race and ethnicity. This title effectively conveys the intricacy of racism and ethnicity and highlights how important it is to understand how these two factors interact when discrimination and prejudice are prevalent. It also suggests a careful investigation of the topic from perspectives on people's psychology, society, politics, and history. The issue's significance is further highlighted by the title, which also indicates that the subject is one that merits in-depth investigation and discussion. considering how racial, ethnic, gender, economic, and other social characteristics combine to form experiences of discrimination and bias

## I. INTRODUCTION

I HAVE A DREAM THAT ONE DAY THIS NATION WILL RISE UP AND LIVE OUT THE TRUE MEANING OF CREED: 'WE HOLD THIS TRUTH TO BE SELF-EVIDENT THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL' - MARTIN LUTHER KING Jr.

THIS PAPER STUDIES RACISM AND ETHNICITY AND HOW THE TERM INTERSECTION MEANS HERE HOW RACISM AND ETHNICITY MEET AT THE COMMON POINT OF DISCRIMINATION AND PREJUDICE OR PRE-CONVINCED NOTION AGAINST SOME INDIVIDUAL OR SOME GROUP OF PEOPLE.

DISCRIMINATION IS BEEN FACED BY EVERY PERSON AT SOME POINT IN TIME, WHETHER IT BE IN SCHOOL WHERE THE TEACHER TRUSTS HIS OR HER FAVOURITE STUDENT MORE THAN OTHERS OR IN LIFE BECAUSE OF SOME OR OTHER REASON.

SO HERE THE QUESTION ARISES ARE DISCRIMINATION AND RACISM THE SAME?

THE ANSWER IS NO, DISCRIMINATION IS THE DIFFERENCE IN TREATMENT BECAUSE OF AN INDIVIDUAL CHARACTER OR NATURE FOR WHICH HE OR SHE IS BEEN TREATED DIFFERENTLY. WHICH CAN BE FOR BEING SLOW IN WORK HE IS BEEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST OR MISTREATED BY HIS OR HER SENIOR.

WHEREAS, IN RACISM THERE IS THE PRESENCE OF PREJUDICE OR PRE-CONVINCED NOTIONS AGAINST INDIVIDUAL CLASS, OR RACE. WHERE PEOPLE ALREADY HAD SOME PRE-MADE THOUGHT OR IDEAS AGAINST THE INDIVIDUALS.

HERE THERE IS THE ABSENCE OF AN INDIVIDUAL FLAW UNLIKE IN DISCRIMINATION THERE IS THE PRESENCE OF AN INDIVIDUAL FLAW.

THEN PRE-JUDICE AND RACISM ARE THE SAME THING?

PREJUDICE MEANS A PRE-CONVINCED OPINION THAT IS NOT BASED OR REASON OR ACTUAL EXPERIENCE THESE ARE THE THINGS THAT CAN BE 90% FALSE BUT, IN THE CASE OF RACISM THERE IS DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF RACE, CLASS, ETC.

BUT IN VARIOUS CASES OF RACISM PEOPLE ALWAYS HAVE PRECONCEIVED NOTION AGAINST OTHERS. SO, THERE ARE SOME CASES WHERE RACISM AND PRE-JUDICE MEET AT A POINT.

DOES RACISM BE SEEN IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR INDIVIDUAL GROUPS FROM THIS IDEA OR INDIVIDUAL RACE, IF WE START MISTREATING THAT COUNTRY INDIVIDUA WILL THIS RACISM COME TO AN END?

NO, RACISM CAN BE SEEN AGAINST INDIVIDUAL GROUPS WHICH ARE CALLED AS ETHNIC GROUPS, THIS ETHNIC GROUP IS BEING DISCRIMINATED AND RACISM CAN BE SEEN IN EACH AND EVERY ROUND OF THE COUNTRY WHERE THERE ARE VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS WHO BELIEVE IN DISCRIMINATING AGAINST AN INDIVIDUAL AND THESE INDIVIDUAL GROUPS ARE CALLED RACIST.

IN ETHNICITY HOW PEOPLE GET DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE OF THEIR BACKGROUND AS THEY ARE OF DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS IN RECENT TIMES WE HAVE SEEN PEOPLE TREATED VERY DIFFERENTLY BECAUSE OF THEIR ETHNIC GROUP DURING COVID-19 TIME AS WE CAN SEE “IN ONE CASE A 15-YEAR-OLD GIRL WAS CHARGED BY POLICE FOR ALLEGEDLY PUNCHING A

26-YEAR-OLD WOMAN IN FACE IN BRISBANE’S QUEEN STREET MALL, AUSTRALIA AFTER SHE WAS ACCUSED OF COVID 19.

THE CASE OF GEORGE FLOYD, WHO WAS ALLEGED TO COUNTERFEIT \$20 BILL, FLOYD WAS HANDCUFFED ON THE GROUND AS OFFICER DEREK CHAUVIN KNELT ON HIS NECK FOR 9 MINUTES 29 SECONDS AND HE WAS DEAD.

RACISM AND ETHNICITY DO NOT ONLY BRING DISTURBANCE, IT ALSO GIVE RISE TO CONFLICTS AND DEATHS PEOPLE.

WHAT ARE THE LIMITATION THAT ARISES BECAUSE OF RACISM AND ETHNICITY:-

#### 1. LIMITED SOCIAL OPPORTUNITIES-

**Discrimination in many forms, including ethnic discrimination, can lead to limited social possibilities. A socially constructed behavior, discrimination is the result of social interactions that safeguard more privileged and powerful groups at the expense of weaker groups. This may lead to stressful events that have a detrimental effect on health or possibly trigger traumatic symptoms.**

**Discrimination can happen on an individual and structural level.** For less fortunate groups, structural discrimination can restrict opportunities, resources, and well-being through practices like residential segregation, unequal access to high-quality education, and unequal imprisonment rates. Intentional or inadvertent harm can also result from individual prejudice, including discrimination based on age, gender, **are more likely to be placed in lower-track classrooms with bigger class** sexual orientation, race, gender identity, and disability.

#### 1. EDUCATIONAL DISCRIMINATION-

**When someone is treated unfairly or inequitably in school because of their race, ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic background, or handicap, this is referred to as educational discrimination. Certain student groups may have fewer opportunities and achieve less academically as a result of these discriminatory tactics.**

**Studies have indicated that minority pupils' access to education in the US remains largely segregated and unequal. Three-quarters of Minority students attend predominantly minority schools, which are frequently found in center cities and have funding far less than that of nearby suburban districts. Compared to schools with a predominance of white students, these schools usually have fewer resources, larger class sizes, and less qualified teachers.**

**Additionally, minority, pupils, less experienced teachers, and inferior curricula, where segregation is practiced. Minority pupils may have fewer academic opportunities and experiences with inequality as a result of this tracking system.**

**Studies have indicated that appropriate use of funds can influence academic results. A demanding curriculum, smaller class sizes, and highly skilled teachers are all characteristics that consistently have an impact on student progress. Minority kids are, nevertheless, less likely to have access to these materials.**

## 2. OPPRESSION-

A group of people who are treated unfairly or maliciously because of their color, ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status, or handicap is said to be oppressed. The use of force, whether overt or covert, prejudice, societal norms, stereotypes, and institutional regulations are all examples of oppression. Social groupings have the power to sustain oppression, which can harm both individuals and groups in society, including women, people of color, members of religious organizations, those living in poverty, and more. There are many different types of oppression that can happen, including institutional, social, cultural, political, religious, and economic oppression. Additionally, it may lead to a web of social restrictions that stifle possibilities and marginalize particular communities. Power disparities and power dynamics resulting from social location can sustain oppression.

## THE PROBABLE REASON OF ETHNICITY AND RACISM-

### 1. HISTORICAL PREJUDICE-

The term "historical prejudice" describes prejudiced attitudes, behaviors, and beliefs that have been handed down through the ages and are frequently motivated by societal categories such as gender, religion, race, or ethnicity. The cultural norms, institutions, and practices of a society can become profoundly embedded with these preconceptions.

For the people and groups that it targets, historical prejudice can have profound and enduring consequences. For instance, prejudice and mistreatment of African Americans in the US have long-standing profound historical origins, such as institutional racism, segregation, and slavery. Significant differences exist between African Americans and White Americans in terms of wealth, education, employment, and other facets of life as a result of past prejudices.

Similar to this, discrimination against women has a long history. For ages, women have faced substantial obstacles to employment, education, and political engagement. The differences between men and women in terms of income, leadership roles, and other facets of life are partly due to these historical prejudices.

### 2. ECONOMIC FACTOR-

Social issues like educational inequality, historical bias, oppression, and discrimination based on ethnicity are largely influenced by economic causes. Poverty and inequality can be sustained by limiting access to economic opportunities and resources through discrimination and oppression. Prejudice based on the past can also result in unfair laws and procedures that hurt particular communities in the labour market.

For instance, in the event of ethnicity discrimination, some racial and ethnic groups might encounter obstacles to housing, work, and education, which would restrict their access to economic possibilities and prolong their poverty. restricted social opportunities.

### 3. CULTURAL AND SOCIAL CONSTRUCT –

The common values, beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors that are taught and reinforced within a specific social group or society are referred to as cultural and social constructs. These conceptions are formed and preserved by socialization and cultural standards rather than being innate or natural. Norms that favor some groups over others have the power to keep oppression and discrimination alive. Cultural and societal structures can also promote prejudices and stereotypes, which can result in discrimination and limited opportunities for particular groups.

Social difficulties like oppression, historical prejudice, inequality in education, limited social possibilities, and discrimination based on ethnicity can be greatly influenced by cultural and social conceptions. For instance, cultural Norms that favor some groups over others have the power to keep oppression and discrimination alive. Cultural and societal structures can also promote prejudices and stereotypes, which can result in discrimination and limited opportunities for particular groups.

THE OF DATA WHICH ARE USED IN THIS PAPER ARE SECONDARY DATA.

#### CONCLUSION:-

RACISM, DISCRIMINATION, PREJUDICE, AND ETHNICITY DIFFERENCES WILL REMAIN TILL WE PEOPLE WOULD NOT ACCEPT OUR FELLOW BROTHERS AND SISTERS' DIFFERENCES, WHO IS NOT DIFFERENT IN THIS WORLD A CHILD IS DIFFERENT FROM HIS OR HER PARENT HOW CAN YOU THINK A VERY DIFFERENT FELLOW MEN AROUND DIFFERENT FROM DIFFERENT FORM OF COUNTRY OR PLACES TO BE SAME WITH YOU.

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