RACIAL PREJUDICE AND THE MODERN TRADITIONAL FAMILY: THE PSYCHOLOGY OF INSTITUTIONALIZED RACISM

Sh. Sachin Gupta*

*SOMC
Sanskriti University, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA
Email id: chancellor@sanskriti.edu.in

ABSTRACT

The examination of racism in sociology involves a study of the social development of 'racial' groups and racial inequalities. Described as the racial group supremacy ideology that explains or demands a racial dominance or exploitation framework, race retains the attitudes and activities of individuals and the institutions in which they are established. Racism is often referred to as human prejudice, yet racism is certainly structural, expressing itself in the benefits and drawbacks of cultural objects, ideological discourse and institutional realities that co-exist with human prejudice. In this study we seek for instances of historical beliefs and cultural conduct that contribute to the racial disparities of today. The researchers are producing three important findings on racial psychology obtained via the application of a psychological and cultural paradigm. To start with, racism may be seen in our daily environment. Secondly, via their choices and actions, researchers strengthen racist settings in their daily activities. Thirdly, they interact with cultural settings that encourage prejudiced approaches to the world. This approach distances treatment efforts from individual choices and changes the mental and environmental conditions which reflect and maintain racial superiority. Researchers may investigate the return of overt racism in future studies and also critically examine subtle types of racism, which would be a profound issue in society.

KEYWORDS: *Cultural, Discrimination, Equality, Prejudice,* Racism.

1. INTRODUCTION

Racism is a wide word with numerous everyday applications, much like many other social concepts. Many people use the word racism in the same way as 'prejudice,' 'biased sentiments or effects,' 'biased thoughts and perspectives,' In other words, the application of general social psychological processes in the context of race (such as typecasting, systemic racism and discriminating) implies concepts racism as the complex collection of socio-psychological processes inherent in individual psychology (i.e. insensible typecasting, preconception, as well as discernment). However, in the field of academic research, race is not always seen as distinct. The results of minority, subordinate, low-level and out-group research paradigms are instead frequently used to study the psychological effects and causes of racism. This approach may conceal, in isolation, the particular functions of race and historical and cultural contexts, in shaping which groups consist constantly of the disadvantaged and of those with power(1).

1.1 Racism structure:

To acknowledge the extent to which racism constitutes modern society, racism must be declared in all aspects of life. Racism is just as much of current culture as it is of the far past, since stereotypes, prejudices, behaviors, arte facts and linguistic and institutional contexts are present (e.g. legal, educational, and economic systems). Race is a social structure utilized by society to

Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities
ISSN: 2249-7315   Vol. 11, Issue 11, November 2021   SJIF 2021 = 8.037
A peer reviewed journal

identify and categorize people by characteristics which are largely determined by genetics, such as skin color, hair texture or eye shape. There is no scientific evidence to suggest that physical properties such as skin color or facial traits are related to variations in behavior or cognition. In socially-designated races, a lot of genetic variety exists, with distinctions that change over time and location, and for thousands of years' individuals throughout the world have mingled and shown that the notion of "racial purity" has no scientific basis(2).

However, even if one does not acknowledge it, race is a powerful societal force. When a company is organized by racial categories or meanings, the effect may be substantial on an individual's sense of identity, health and well-being. People have distinguished people by race for thousands of years. However, the traits that are often linked with them also vary with people's conceptions of racial classifications. A broad variety of suggestions and limitations were suggested on racial classifications. An example of this is how in the United States the word 'white' has dramatically altered throughout time. Not only were many fair-skinned Europeans in the USA not deemed white in the 19th century, but other immigrants were also regarded racially inferior. Like Irish immigrants, white Anglo-Saxon Protestants welcomed other immigrant groups and highlighted the distinctions between themselves and African Americans. In the meanwhile, immigrants from the Middle East, including Iranians, are regarded by the US government as white. Many scholars and ordinary observers have argued that the foundation of racial inequality is socioeconomic and cultural disparities. Racism from the middle to the late 20th centuries may be investigated using a sociological approach to trace the relationship between racism, racial discrimination and racial equality. There was a resurgence of blatant, open prejudice that made our job much harder(3).

The survival of the racial classification has persisted for periods, although the very groups and physical characteristics usually seen as part of a particular race have changed throughout time. Estimates of the number of racial groupings, their names and features, along with the boundaries they establish, have varied considerably throughout time. An example of this is how in the United States the word 'white' has dramatically altered throughout time. Many scholars think that racism involves the capacity to enforce racial inequity. Western racism is no longer only a white supremacy(4).

1.2   Three Phases of the Racism:

Phase 1:

Sociology, via the Civil Rights Movement in the late 1800s, addresses racism at the time, which is open, beliefs and acts at the individual level.

Phase 2:

In the post-civil period, subtle forms of racism, such as implicit bias and institutional racism, may emerge at individual and collective level.

Phase 3:

the study of racial discrimination in Western democracies has evolved into a third phase. The 2008 presidential election, which placed President Barack Obama in the White House, started and went on until now, when critical race theory, developed for the first time in the 1980s, has witnessed a recent revival in application and comprehension.

In contrast, with the first and second stages of research into subtle racism and the reappearance of open racism within the setting of chronic racial disparity, this phase focuses instead on hidden forms of racism and works to identify the most direct causes of racial inequality. The third phase may be viewed as a post-racial transition for critical academics and for more general studies.

Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities
ISSN: 2249-7315   Vol. 11, Issue 11, November 2021   SJIF 2021 = 8.037
A peer reviewed journal

1.2.1   Phase 1: Jim Crow Racism, Slavery, Imperialism:

1. Many European and North American scientists and intellectuals openly held such biased beliefs. Previously, the application of biological concepts to classify human racial groups was the beginning of scientific racism.

2. Throughout the 17th century, the enslaved people of North America were confronted with physical and symbolic violence at the hands of white slave owners. White and black slavery were the main characteristics of slavery in the United States, although slavery took place worldwide.

3. Non-European voluntary immigration groups are heavily engaged in the research of racism in the United States.

4. Researchers began to examine types of racial prejudice targeted more closely at non-White people in the 20th century.

5. In the United States, harassment of black, Latino, Asian, and indigenous people was widespread among all levels of society, including inside the government.

1.2.2   Phase 2: Post-Racialist and Civil Rights Era:

1. More and more scholars observed the decline in the open articulation of the racist views of white Americans after the Civil Rights Movement.

2. These results happened in conjunction with the second part of the research. Alternative racism methods used the paradox of continuing racial discrimination as well as racial inequality analyses in the midst of obvious reductions in overt racism. Although the proportion of white Americans who favor racial equality has risen over time, in the 80s nearly all measures indicated more than 90 percent support for racial equality barely reached 90 percent(5).

3. Racism at an individual level (a racism based on people' attitudes and ideas) became increasingly acceptable while macro-analyzes (that is, systemic analyses) concentrated on institutional racism (racism practiced within institutions, such as in business, politics, the media, education, and religion).

4. It also investigated how race and culture vary across races that take account of global and national levels, between socio-economic classes within races, and how these variations interacted with other groups such as sexuality and gender. Under the second part of the 20th century, personal connections in capitalism, racial supremacy, colonialism and heteropatriarchy were studied.

5. Individuals such as community activists, policymakers and ordinary citizens all have a significant role in producing stories, policies and tools which deconstruct prejudices and enhance the dignity and value of disadvantaged racial groups, as the literature on social movements shows(6).

1.2.3   Phase 3: Post-Post-Racism Era:

1. Many sociologists today, many having fragile racial origins, believe that racism is an open or hidden component of the public and a legitimate topic of future study.

2. Recurring socio-political events in the US, including Barack Obama's election, have brought more legitimacy to academics and the wider community in crucial racism and racial inequality remedies.

3. The most important advances in this field are the establishment sf Sociology of Ethnicity, a preliminary article in the British Sociology Journal, which critically examines how racism, sexism and elitism were manifested during the United States presidential election in 2016, and

Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities
ISSN: 2249-7315   Vol. 11, Issue 11, November 2021   SJIF 2021 = 8.037
A peer reviewed journal

a press release from the U.S. Sociological Association, called Equity and Inequality: The Economics.

1.3   Racism Ideology:

1. Condemning racism as ideology and characterizing race as an ideological effect begins with claiming that "race" is nothing but an ideological consequence.

2. The fundamental issue of ideological conceptualizing of racism is the implication that racism distortedly depicts and characterizes how the human being and the corresponding social connections of human beings, especially in relation to the notions of 'race' and 'racism.' Thus there is the issue of building a "racial awareness" among people who have suffered racism. This undermines their "racial" solidarity as well as a "black protest and self-organization" anti-racist activity(7).

3. Racism may also be seen as an ideology, in that it provides a foundation for other ideas and perceptions that may be described itself as ideologies. Racism as an ideology has historically evolved and has become intertwined with nationalism.

4. Thus, a nation, when it wishes to define itself, would identify with its 'race' since it inevitably includes the identification of a country's qualities, including culture, history, politics and many others.

5. Simultaneously a nationalist ethnocentric ideology is forming, transforming it into an ethnocentric human perspective and a cultural imperialist strategy for the ruling national group. It is essential to realize that racism is dependent on nationalism as such, but nationalism also influences the ideology of racism.

1.4   The Paradigm of Racism:

1. In an effort to mix up the acceptance and denial of common language, researchers define this paradigm as a rejection of the everyday language, a polar of acceptance, a continuum of denial, and it gives them a middle route that includes both. He believes that "a racial language is still required in law to prevent indirect discrimination."

2. Therefore, while dealing with public policy issues social scientists talk about 'race,' but 'they should look for ways to remove racial language in their theoretical concepts.'

3. Researchers realize that both method and ideology may constitute Marxism. His racist worldview lowers basic social relations with class (although he acknowledges that Marxism can represent a method rather than a dogma)(8).

4. Racialized consciousness among oppressed racialized groups, yet those groups are distinguished, not the other way around, as racialized (as other disadvantaged groups are). If it is to identify itself as a 'race,' it has to identify a group, experience the repercussions of oppression and ultimately utilize the 'race' metaphor to define itself and its identities. The African American history, which starts with the pre-colonial past of the continent and continues all the way to the position of African Americans in the post-Civil War period, confirms the historical truth.

5. Racism was historically characterized in terms of the physical distinctions of people it victims, but the inefficiency of such paradigm was shown in the later part of the 1990s.

1.5   Racism as A Question of Ethics:

1. Racism is a distortion of humanity and social ties, dehumanizing both its aim and its condemnation. Racism is a refusal of humanity and a justification mechanism for injustice.

Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities
ISSN: 2249-7315   Vol. 11, Issue 11, November 2021   SJIF 2021 = 8.037
A peer reviewed journal

2. Each person has a responsibility in recognizing, explaining, condemning and eliminating it as a social phenomenon. This function is sometimes very accurate and other times quite complex(9).

3. Surprisingly, in scholarly literature the problem of racism was not adequately addressed. The goal is to show the superiority of one moral theory over another (i.e. utilitarianism).

4. Racism is immoral, since it does not acknowledge moral progress through time such as the 'most sacred principles' of Judeo-Christian history or United States founding documents, including freedom and democracy.

5. Racism is terrible because it oppresses the downtrodden. From a sociological or anthropological point of view, the basic human nature is difficult to defend or define.

6. Racism is harmful when an unequal social contract is violated(10).

2. DISCUSSION

Researchers have tried to establish if African Americans and other racial minorities have encountered a partial job, while looking for housing, and have taken a broad range of surveys in many other social settings. One surprising result is that this research has frequently identified instances of bias. In a 2001 study, a third of Black people and around 20 percent of Hispanics and Asians said that they were taken up for a job and promoted by other races or ethnic groups. According to a 1997 Gallup poll, an estimated 46 percent of African Americans reported having faced racial discrimination in at least one of five situations in the preceding month. As prejudice rises in a particular community, there is no reduction in the number of individuals experiencing it, but it actually increases more among those with a better socioeconomic level.

Research has revealed that those with high levels of bias are more likely to suffer from psychological discomfort and other negative health effects. In addition, prejudice causes a reduction in school and job motivation and performance, which in turn lead to other negative outcomes. Although the extent to which discriminatory perceptions are linked to reality is still unknown, our research sheds insight on a reasonable explanation of this phenomena. As things are frequently misinterpreted or disregarded, there are either excessive or underinflated views of bias.

Social psychology studies study the behaviour and attitudes of dominant groups in order to get insights on racial variables when and how they may take place. Researchers have devised interviewing techniques to evaluate the level of discrimination between gatekeepers (employers, government and other organizations). Surveys were carried out where companies were asked about the last individual hired for a non-college job, making the responses considerably more realistic. When one accidental characteristic is presented as part of a wider range of inquiries about the new employee, race is very intriguing and the social preferences are thus largely erased. Like thus, a researcher may examine the spectrum of variables relating to employment and the labor market by recording the preferences that have been revealed rather than those indicated. In-depth face-to-face interviews may be useful in encouraging frank discussions about sensitive work issues. It is obvious that companies publicly acknowledge that they do not employ young black men from the center of town to fill vacancies. The employers who participated in the study were honest in their comments about substantial racial prejudices when deciding who to hire. These comprehensive studies have given a clear picture of what the employers think when they make their job choices.

While racial attitudes cannot always predict future behaviour, it is essential to recognize that they are not completely random. Another odd outcome is that businesses whose managers claim they saw indications of 'black motivation' tend to hire black men. Employment decisions are influenced by a broad range of factors, including racial beliefs, but only one of them is racial. Recognizing lasting racial and stereotypical bias is an aim itself when it comes to being aware of, and accepting,

prejudice and stereotypes. This method, however, does not always show the degree of discernment. The approach for researching prejudice usually includes finding unequal results among groups. This method focuses on the potential impacts of discrimination, rather than on people's attitudes and ideas connected with prejudicial behaviors. Researchers may utilize large-scale data sets to find and illustrate patterns in ways that groups differ and develop through time. Complex patterns may also be discovered via some business case studies, which usually offer a wider range of discriminatory indicators.

The racial difference in any outcome remaining after all the relevant racial variables is considered as a typical method of evaluating discrimination in statistical models. Results which vary according to race may be revealed via the main effect of race. In this instance, the emphasis is on race as an influence on the intended outcome or as a consequence of race interaction and of one or more capital investment characteristics. The main problem with this approach is that it is difficult to correctly measure everything essential to unequal outcomes, thus it is impossible to tell for sure if the disparities we attribute to discrimination are really attributable to anything else.

In statistical studies of labor participation, even after checking basic human capital factors such as education and work experience, a wide variety of employment characteristics are frequently missed. Every important characteristic of getting and keeping a job is difficult to measure using survey data, such as motivation, reliability, punctuality and interpersonal abilities. Further complication occurs because of the control variables which may or may not be studied. These prototypes take account of the buildup of assets and credit history and are the consequence of discrimination. The best practice is to include checks on the number of jobs or tenure positions that an applicant held before applying so that the information used to evaluate whether a person has applied for a post because of race is not endemic in this process. Caution should be used when building up causal interpretations of indirect discriminatory measures revealed in residual discrimination estimates.

Experimental approaches are very successful in identifying discrimination in the very areas where statistical analyses fail. Researchers may do controlled tests using experimental designs that allow them to examine the direct impact of causes. For instance, students taking part in the research have evaluated black and white job candidates with different qualifications, taking distinct identities and duties. There was no evidence of bias whether applicants had high skills or failed to fulfil employment criteria. Candidates are almost 70% more likely towards recommending white candidates when people have excellent but ambiguous qualifications compared with black candidates. Experimental trials show some of the clearest causal relationships, but we do not know to what extent the findings are translated into significant real-world decisions, for example whether to work, rent or live. Some researchers have gone so far as to conduct their investigations on the ground instead of in a laboratory environment. Discrimination in the real world may be investigated by performing controlled field experiments. Researchers select to match, train and educate individuals who are regarded as review studies to behave as job or apartment seekers or customers. When students nominate candidates who only differ by race or ethnicity, they may assess how much race affects access to opportunity. Recent audit research has shown significant instances of discrimination against employment, housing, car sales, insurance, medical treatment and taxi services.

While the ability to uncover causal links is an exciting aspect of experimental design, the process nonetheless has some considerable limitations. Audit criticism focused on issues including internal validity (e.g. experimental effects, the use of over-qualified testers, the limited sampling framework for the selection of companies for audit, generalization (e.g. the use of over-qualified testers, ethical audit research practices) and the relevance of these (e.g. non-representative sample of firms audited). There are also significant costs and restricted applications for these studies.

3. CONCLUSION

The sociological tactics of racists have developed throughout time. Racism was widespread in the ideas of social and natural scientists in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Scholars are also increasingly using methods to evaluate racial prejudice on an individual level as the 20th century progressed. Conceptual clarity and methodological innovation in the current geopolitical context are important challenges and opportunities. Researchers differ on whether, how, and how racism contributes to current Western political instability. How has racism developed and interacted with other oppression systems such as capitalism, colonialism, heteropatriarchy and others. Examining the recent resurgence of obvious racism and how disputes affect the allocation of scarce tangible and symbolic goods is a crucial first step in comprehending these issues. The most successful ways for fighting racism and the perceived threats to the dignity of both perpetrators and victims of racism are individual and communal approaches. Racism and other exclusionary practices are minor factors of the structural position and experience of colorful people. The influence of racism and associated exclusion is a key component in many other disadvantage and exclusion structures; the main difficulty lies in the contextualization of the effects of racism and related exclusionary behaviors. Researchers may study the potential revival of open racism and continue to examine subtle forms of racism closely since this is a profoundly ingrained issue in society.

REFERENCES

1. Virdee S, McGeever B. Racism, Crisis, Brexit. Ethn Racial Stud. 2018;

2. Salter PS, Adams G, Perez MJ. Racism in the Structure of Everyday Worlds: A Cultural-Psychological Perspective. Curr Dir Psychol Sci. 2018;

3. Hardeman RR, Murphy KA, Karbeah J, Kozhimannil KB. Naming Institutionalized Racism in the Public Health Literature: A Systematic Literature Review. Public Health Rep. 2018;

4. Heard-Garris NJ, Cale M, Camaj L, Hamati MC, Dominguez TP. Transmitting Trauma: A systematic review of vicarious racism and child health. Soc Sci Med. 2018;

5. Kohli R, Pizarro M, Nevárez A. The "New Racism" of K–12 Schools: Centering Critical Research on Racism. Rev Res Educ. 2017;

6. Bowser BP. Racism: Origin and Theory. J Black Stud. 2017;

7. Cruz SV. Racism and education in Mexico. Rev Mex Cienc Polit Soc. 2016;

8. Chew PKH. Racism in Singapore: A review and recommendations for future research. J Pacific Rim Psychol. 2018;

9. Paradies Y, Truong M, Priest N. A systematic review of the extent and measurement of healthcare provider racism. Journal of General Internal Medicine. 2014.

10. Chae DH, Clouston S, Martz CD, Hatzenbuehler ML, Cooper HLF, Turpin R, et al. Area racism and birth outcomes among Blacks in the United States. Soc Sci Med. 2018;