

Race Ethnicity and Media Representation

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Introduction

Race and ethnicity is a disaster in many nations. The media focus on giving a clear picture of what is in race and ethnicity (Nakamura, 3). Newspapers try to come up with a description of ethnicity and thus reveal social, economic, and political factors that all have an impact on race and ethnicity.

By definition, race commonly refers to the idea of treating other people differently due to skin differences. It tends to biological dismay since people or groups treat individuals depending on their skin differences, for instance, the differences between whites and blacks, an incidence that propagates racism in many groups within nations (Nakamura, 15). From research undertaken by a few scholars, there are almost four to five classifications of racism in different countries. For example, we have the Asian category, which is all about hair color, facial and mainly all body parts. Thus, it includes variations in physical appearances within the people in a country. It seems to be uncertain since. Naturally, physical changes are always inherited, and in this case, they lead to prejudices and discrimination. Racism can be said to be a prejudice that is all about social differences among the people within the nation. At all times, racists always believed that they were superior to other people and, in the real sense, humans are equal (Nakamura,56).

Ethnicity, Stereotypes, and Discrimination

On the other hand, ethnicity is about sharing different virtues, such as cultural practices and distinctions, thus separating groups. It is about cultural heritage within a class of people. We have some factors that are ethical. Mostly, we have ancestry, language, religion, mode of dressing, and history, all of which are the features of ethnicity. Countries such as the USA have a large number of people from all parts of the globe. In the Soviet Union, there are hundreds of ethnic groups that are said to have millions of members.

From the mass media, especially the newspapers, we have some practices which result from ethnicity (Nakamura, 101-102). An article describes this practice as a barrier to many nations. We stereotype prejudice and discrimination, all of which result from ethnic practices. Stereotypes refer to the over-amplified thoughts and ideas about a class of people within a society. Majorly stereotypes play within ethnicity, race, age, gender, and also sexual virtues, which all have features. For example, whites are the superior group to blacks, and it is all about the stereotype. It shows that whites stereotype the other groups, which are thought to be inferiors in all spheres.

Discrimination is another factor that mass media sees as the motivator of ethnicity. It refers to the

illegal actions against people (Nakamura, 205). It is based on age, religion, and also health differences. Discrimination in different countries takes different forms. It can either result from employment, schools, and games or even from political spheres within the nation. Prejudice and discrimination tend to share different features. We have an unprejudiced bias, which, in the real sense, is that their members try to be social and allow other people, while in impartial discrimination, members within the country disvalue other people (Wade, 45).

Institutional Racism

It is a separate factor that is in the eyes of the media on racism and ethnicity. It refers to the manner in which racial differences organize the policy of judicial, state, and economic, as well as the rule for education facilities. There are different forms and examples of institutional racism. For instance, in Canada, there is the Indian Act and even the immigration laws that practice and allow institutional racism (Wade, 67-68).

Theoretical Perspectives on Race and Ethnicity

Similarly, the articles prioritize race and ethnicity within a nation by creating the theory. There are theories which are in mass media describing the full scene of race and ethnicity within a country. The full context of race and ethnicity is within the conflict theory, functionalism, and more so in the typical type of internationalism. All these concepts in class explain discrimination and stereotypes as significant challenges to race and ethnicity (Wade, 134).

In functionalism, racism, and ethnicity, differences ought to occur within the nation. We need to ask ourselves if race and ethnicity are favorable to a country. Can racism and discrimination be fruitful in any way? A sequential analysis of the theory is required to come up with the full concept of the argument. For instance, slavery was believed to be helpful to those who used to deal with these inhuman practices. It describes the answer to this theory, giving a picture of what is in the philosophy of functionalism in a nation.

In the theory of critical sociology, there is inequality based on the gender, education, race, and social classification of individuals in a nation. Many countries not only view the advantages and disadvantages of race and ethnicity, but they acknowledge them in a precise shape, which is on gender and class.

Symbolic Interactionism and Political Effects

Symbolic internationalism in race and ethnicity is a sign of identity. Research and interactions portray that race is a source of inequality and racism within the country. Racial discrimination here is in synergy with the members in domination. Here a specific group of people majorly the minorities agree

with the views or decisions of people who are thought to be the superiors. For example, media can display a particular image that the subordinates will tend to copy without much struggle (Wade, 210).

Politically, the media designs racism and ethnicity in different views. There are some impacts that try to facilitate ethnicity in most countries. Politics demonstrate racism and ethnicity in a manner that tends to negate the morals stipulated by the Act of rules in a nation.

Voting, Assimilation, and Political Inequality

On the view of registration and voting, as in newspapers in many nations, racism and ethnicity form a large percentage of inequalities. Here, the election is done depending on the race (Spencer, 33-34). For instance, certain breeds are prevented from electing other groups within a nation. In European countries, whites are superior, and the interiors that are blacks are supposed only to select their members. It is quite pathetic to choose leaders based on race within a nation. The election should be free; all citizens ought to elect leaders of their choice but not to select based on racism.

In assimilation, people or the minority tend to copy the features of dominant cultural activities. Ethnicity describes this incidence with a view that it is the only way that can cause groups to facilitate inequality (Spencer, 93). Institutional racism is defined, too, as a political ethnicity. Facilities in political fields are offered based on the membership of certain political parties and movements. In internal colonialism, some moves try to dominate others. It forms the ethnicity to a high degree.

In general, media, especially the newspaper, describes the aspect of racism and ethnicity in no small measure. Researchers and some resources try to figure out how racism and ethnicity occur, what the causes are, and the effects of it on the nation. Some aspects of the political context in racism and ethnicity tend to be significant, as described. Racism and ethnicity pose a challenge, as described in many Media within different countries. Therefore, racism and ethnicity are barriers to nations. On the other hand, ethnicity is tied to sharing different ideas, such as social practices and refinements, hence isolating gatherings. It is about the social legacy of a class of individuals.

We have a few moral elements. For the most part, we have a family line, dialect, religion, method of dressing, and history. All are the highlights of ethnicity. Nations such as the USA have a substantial number of individuals from all parts of the globe. In the Soviet Union, there are just several ethnic gatherings that are said to have almost a great many individuals. From the broad communications, particularly the daily papers, we have a few practices which result from ethnicity. An article depicts this training as the boundary to numerous countries. We generalizations, partiality, and separation, all of which come about because of ethnicity rehearses.

Work Cited

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