Prejudices and Discrimination

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This video starts with the shooting of Mart Luther king, while a teacher plans to do something different to change the perceptions of discrimination, prejudices, and racism. These are the concepts and actions which we have developed since our childhood. The teacher during her class starts asking questions about unequal treatment of people of the United States towards other people of another color. Before getting into a discussion it is important to understand what discrimination and prejudices are. In shorter-terms, another form of discrimination is considered prejudice.

The teacher started an experiment with her students by differentiating them with two categories; blue eyes and brown eyes. Her kids were more likely to follow instructions, however, they were less likely to react during the phases of discrimination and prejudices. While experimenting with the children they followed the instructions and they were experiencing the different behaviors for the first time. They were discriminated out of their classroom, they had to suffer from prejudices and discriminatory behavior from their school fellows, however, they were not that much aware of these social behaviors. When compared to adults for the same experimentation, they were likely to get offended by the discriminatory behaviors and prejudices from the brown color eyed people in the same company. Adults in comparison with children resisted these unjust behaviors by others. Their resistance resulted in the arguments with those who were in majority, in short terms, who had more power.

Adults resist because they have already experienced these discriminatory behaviors and they tend to oppose these behaviors and stop them for not allow them to break their emotions. They stop them because they do not want others to judge them based on their color, race, ethnicity, and geography. Brown color eyed group who were provided with maximum facilities were studied to be more discriminatory and judgmental towards the blue colored eyes. They perceived that minority group was incompetent, rude towards the seniors, they performed slow and they were considered as ignorant. Children also realized the discriminatory behaviors, they started themes.

Institutional discrimination is the collective discriminatory behavior towards a group or individuals by a social institution which are important (Henslin et al., 2015). This is the segregation of people based on their color, ethnicity, gender, and their identities. Prejudice is the behaviors towards other people based on their association with a privileged group in the society and this relates to the sociology of stereotype (Whitley Jr & Kite, 2016). Institutional discrimination and prejudice are interconnected because in both conditions one group is stereotype by the superior group as their relations with the power groups.

In societies, it is important to decrease the higher levels of discriminatory behaviors and prejudices starting from individual levels. Individuals may have some issues with other groups and other people, but they do not have the right to judge other people based on their identity and their color. Every member of society deserves the structural advantages because all are an equal part of society. However, eliminating individual prejudices and discrimination may not be enough to change these structural advantages which are enjoyed by only one group in society. The reason behind this is that, societies need to be changed from the very beginning, one cannot change the behaviors and actions when they are resistible. These resistible behaviors sometimes lead to arguments and conflicts between two parties, while this is also anti-social action which disturbs the social patterns which are to provide peace. It is important to change behaviors of discrimination and prejudices from the early stages of life where an individual as a society may change in a short time.

References

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