

Racial today, the term
"racism" does not
easily

[Economics](#), [Globalization](#)



Racial discrimination means simply treating someone poorly or unfairly or harassing, because of his or her skin colour or descent or ethnic & national origin or by variation heavily influenced by cultural ideologies (cultural racism), which led them to struggle for civil rights and demands for equality. Racism is different than racial discrimination in action and intent. Racism means a wider phenomenon than racial discrimination which means racism involves just a belief while another involves an action. Racism is the belief in the superiority of one race over another, which results in discrimination and prejudice towards the people based on their race or ethnicity. Naturally, humanity has divided into racism as a direct result of slavery and the slave trade. Today, the term "racism" does not easily fall under a single definition. Racism is a complex concept that can involve prejudice, bigotry and discrimination, each of those, but it cannot be equated with nor is it synonymous with these other terms.

Even today, Racism, as an ideology, exists in a society at both the individual and institutional level. The Holocaust is the classic example of institutionalized racism which led to the death of millions of people based on race. More than 250 million people worldwide suffer under a hidden apartheid of segregation, modern day's slavery and other extreme forms of discrimination because they were born into a marginalized origin. Racism is both cause and a product of forced displacement, and an obstacle in its solution. Racism has played a major role in genocides such as the Armenian genocide, and The Holocaust, and colonial projects like the European colonization of the Americas, Africa, and Asia.

Indigenous peoples have been –and are– oftensubject to racist attitudes. The UN convention concludes thatsuperiority based on racial differentiation is scientifically false, morallycondemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and there is no justification forracial discrimination, anywhere, in theory, or in practice. Practices andideologies of racism are condemned by the United Nations in the Declarationof Human Rights.

Types of racism 1) Representational Racism 2) Ideological Racism 3)

Discursive Racism 4) Interactional Racism 5) Institutional Racism 6)

Structural Racism 7) Systemic Racism TYPES OF DISCRIMINATION1)

intentional discrimination,(Intentional, Explicit Discrimination)2) subtle

discrimination,(Subtle, Unconscious, Automatic Discrimination) 3)

statistical profiling (StatisticalDiscrimination and Profiling) 4)

discriminatory practices embedded in anorganizational culture

(Organizational Processes)Whereas first three involvebehaviors of individuals

and the last one involves organizations Racism, an loreThe Bookof Genesis’s

biblical curse on Canaan, which was often misinterpreted as a curse on his

fatherHam, was used to justify slavery in 19th century America.

BernardLewis has cited the Greekphilosopher Aristotle who, in his discussion

of slavery, stated that while Greeks are free by nature, ‘barbarians’ (non-

Greeks) Areslaves by nature, in that it is in their nature to be more willing to

submit toa despotic government? While Aristotle makes remarks aboutthe

most natural slaves being those with strong bodies and slave souls (unfitfor

rule, unintelligent) which would seem to imply a physical basis

fordiscrimination, he also explicitly states that the right kind of souls

andbodies don’t always go togetherPolygenist ChristophMeiners, for

<https://assignbuster.com/racial-today-the-term-racism-does-not-easily/>

example, split mankind into two divisions which he labelled the "beautiful White race" and the "ugly Black race". He viewed only the white race as beautiful.

He considered ugly races to be inferior, immoral and animal-like. Today-aversive racism Aversive racism is latest form of racism, which can be considered embedded in social processes and structure, which is more tough to explore as well as remains challenge. This aversive racism is still undergoing subconsciously in many countries where even racism has become taboo too. such racism behaviour happens without the conscious awareness towards an attitude or object. such implicit attitudes are not consciously identified.

It may be because of traces of past experience, that brings, favourable or unfavourable feeling, thought, feelings or actions that have an influence on the behaviour of which the individual may not be aware of. Therefore, such racism can influence the processing of Mind when they are subjected to exposed to faces of different colours. such exposure can influence the minds of individuals and they can cause subconscious racism in the behaviour of individuals towards other people or even towards object or attitude. In many parts of the world people were denied civil rights in their own countries, only because of their race or national descent. Therefore, subconscious racism can influence our visual processing and how our minds work when we are subliminally exposed to faces of different colours. Such exposures influence our minds and they can cause subconscious racism in our behaviour towards other people or even towards objects. Even today the Contemporary

authors like Gladwell use subtle unstated stereotypes in his work, 'The Tipping Point', that a tactic President Obama called 'dog whistle racism'. Thus, racist thoughts and actions can arise from stereotypes and fears of which we are not aware.

Recent research has shown that individuals who consciously claim to reject racism may still exhibit race-based subconscious biases in their decision-making processes. While such "subconscious racial biases" do not fully fit the definition of racism, their impact can be similar, though typically less pronounced, not being explicit, conscious or deliberate. International law assuring human rights, international law and the international convention guaranteed to protect the rights of the people against racism and discrimination. These laws make it unlawful to discriminate the people on the ground of color, race, ethnicity or origin in any of the prohibited areas of public life.

At first. In 1919, a proposal to include a racial equality provision in the Covenant of the League of Nations was supported by a majority, but not adopted in the Paris Peace Conference, 1919. In 1943, Japan and its allies declared work for the abolition of racial discrimination to be their aim at the Greater East Asia Conference. Article 1 of the 1945 UN Charter includes "promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race" as UN purpose. Also in 1950, the European Convention on Human Rights was adopted, widely used on racial discrimination issues.

The United Nations uses the definition of racial discrimination laid out in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted in 1966 defines " racial discrimination" broadly and concretely as : ... any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin that has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. (Part 1 of Article 1 of the U.

N. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination) In 2001, the European Union explicitly banned racism, along with many other forms of social discrimination, in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the legal effect of which, if any, would necessarily be limited to Institutions of the European Union: " Article 21 of the charter prohibits discrimination on any ground such as race, color, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, disability, age or sexual orientation and also discrimination on the grounds of nationality" Universal Declaration of Human Rights The first significant international human rights instrument developed by the United Nations was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The UDHR was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, with Australia's support, in the aftermath of the Second World War in 1948. The UDHR recognises that if people are to be treated with dignity, they require economic rights, social rights including education, and the rights to cultural and political participation

and civil liberty. Article 2 asserts that everyone is entitled to these rights "without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status." As a United Nations declaration, the UDHR does not create binding legal obligations on the member states of the United Nations. It is referred to as an aspirational statement because it describes the human condition to which civilised nations should aspire. Since 1948, the UDHR has been the source of the later legally binding international human rights conventions.

The UDHR has great moral force and is sometimes referred to as the "blueprint" document for human rights. The World Conference

Against Racism (WCAR) is a series of international events organized by UNESCO to promote struggle against racism ideologies and behaviours. Four conferences have been held so far, in 1978, 1983, 2001, and 2009.

Founded after World War II and the Holocaust as a dependent body of the United Nations, UNESCO started as soon as it was created to promote scientific studies concerning ethnic groups and their diffusion in public opinion to dispel pseudo-scientific rationalizations of racism.

One of its first published works was *The Race Question* in 1950, signed by various internationally renowned scholars. The 1978 World Conference Against Racism was held in Geneva, Switzerland. A major focus of the conference was South Africa's apartheid policies of racial segregation and discrimination. The 1983 World Conference Against Racism was also held in Geneva, Switzerland. The 2009 World Conference Against Racism was

held in Geneva, Switzerland. Canada, Israel, the United States of America, New Zealand, Germany, Italy, Sweden, the Netherlands, Poland and, after some initial skepticism, Australia announced they would not participate in the conference.

INTERNATIONAL conventions to save the rest: Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 Convention against Discrimination in Education, 1960 Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 Convention concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers, 1975 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 Protocol 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights, 2000 Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance, 2013 Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance, 2013 "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights". These first few famous words of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 60 years ago established the basic premise of international human rights law. Yet today, the fight against discrimination remains a daily struggle for millions around the globe. Starting on Human Rights Day 2009 and continuing throughout 2010, the UN human rights office has a focus on discrimination. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is a world leader in the stand against the forces of discrimination. As the guardian of international human

rights law, the UN Human Rights office advocates for and promotes human rights reforms in many countries across the globe and throughout the UN community. The United Nations has since its very beginning set as one of its goals "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person" without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

as this phenomenon is more subtle, more corrosive and more resilient than anyone had thought. For millions of people globally, the struggle to extract themselves from situations of discrimination at almost every turn in their daily lives is an impossible ambition. Tragically, as we have seen in the past twenty years, policies of ethnic cleansing and genocide, policies based on discriminatory ideologies, have led to destruction, Exile and death. Despite the challenges and setbacks, there has been and continues to be a rejection of discrimination.

There have been enough successes to demonstrate that this scourge can be eradicated. International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination UNESCO marks March 21 as the yearly International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in memory of the events that occurred on March 21, 1960 in Sharpeville, South Africa, where police killed demonstrators protesting against the apartheid regime. Anti racism Anti-racism includes beliefs, actions, movements, and policies which are adopted or developed in order to oppose racism. In general, it promotes an even handed society in which people are not discriminated against on the basis of race. Movements such as the Civil Rights Movement and the Anti-Apartheid

Movement were examples of anti-racist movements. Nonviolent resistance is sometimes embraced as an element of anti-racist movements, although this was not always the case. Hate crime laws, affirmative action, and bans on racist speech are also examples of government policy which is intended to suppress racism. Every individual have the rights to be treated fairly, with respect and to be free from unwelcome racial discrimination. And each person have right to the equal enjoyment of civil, political, economic, and cultural rights and entitled to self-determination and the protection of their language, culture, heritage and relationship to the environment.

In general they have the right not to be harassed, taunted or teased because of our color, our accent, the way we dress, the food we eat or anything else related to our race or ethnicity. Born with dignity Determined, in an era when globalization and technology have contributed considerably to bringing people together, to materialize the notion of a human family based on equality, dignity and solidarity, and to make the twenty-first century a century of human rights, the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the realization of genuine equality of opportunity and treatment for all individuals and peoples, Noting with grave concern that despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the three Decades to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been attained and that countless human beings continue to the present day to be victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Every individual gather together in a spirit of renewed political will and commitment to universal equality, justice and dignity and

each salute the memory of all victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance all over the world.