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**Racism and it's effect on
international students**

Racism- a belief or doctrine that inherent differences among the various human racial groups determine cultural or individual achievement, usually involving the idea that one 's own race is superior and has the right to dominate others or that a particular racial group is inferior to the others (Dictionary). On March 02, 1807, Congress abolishes the African Slave Trade. On May 28, 1830, Andrew Jackson signs the Indian Removal Act (Primary Indian). On December 6, 1865, the 13th Amendment is ratified, thus abolishing slavery (13). On February 3, 1870, the 15th Amendment is ratified, granting male African-Americans the right to vote (Primary 15). On August 28, 1963, Americans march on Washington D.C. in order to protest discrimination. (March).

Although most believe that racism against Black Americans is a thing of the past, “Operation Ghetto Storm,” a study conducted by the Malcolm X Grassroots Movement found that “one black

person was killed by a security officer every 28 hours (Hudson).” This report was created from information gathered in 2012. Black Americans and other non-White groups are subject to excessive force under law enforcement.

Far more students reported experiences of vicarious racism than reported direct experiences of racism. Students most commonly reported other students being called names or teased because of their cultural group (65.6% monthly or more), followed by other students being left out (44.3%) or being physically targeted (40.8%).

In order to curb racism the following are to be put into consideration :

- These results strongly support the need for effective school-based interventions to prevent race-based discrimination through the establishment of systemic organisational and policy changes. They also suggest that interventions to promote a culture of fairness in school may have a positive impact on experiences of loneliness for all students.
- The contrast between student experiences and staff perceptions may indicate that some staff are not fully aware of the discriminatory behaviour being perpetuated at school. Students’ experiences of racist incidents and the resultant effects of these

experiences may need to be communicated more clearly to school staff in order to build support for school-based pro-diversity interventions.

In addition The World Health Organization defines social determinants of health as “the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age.” These determinants are influenced by economic, political, and social factors linked to health inequities (avoidable inequalities in health between groups of people within populations and between countries). These health inequities are not the result of individual behavior choices or genetic predisposition but are caused by economic, political, and social conditions, including racism. Despite these improvements, it is important to recognize that children raised in African American, Hispanic, and American Indian populations continue to face higher risks of parental unemployment and to reside in families with significantly lower household net wealth relative to white children in the United States, posing barriers to equal opportunities and services that optimize health and vocational outcomes.