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**RACISM AND EFFECTS ON INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS**

Firstly, what is racism?, Racism is 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.

These are invents which happened in history that promote equality and freedom between all races, On March 2, 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.

Many 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, Both 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 even more), followed by other students being left out (44.3%) or being physically targeted (40.8%).

In order to curb racism the following should 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 organizational 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 behavior being perpetuated in 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.