

# Candidate 1 evidence

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Title: Racism is normalised and socialised in the United Kingdom

Word count: 1970

This is a measurable hypothesis since it can be researched and tested this means it can be proven or not as people can do this subject after me to prove or disprove the hypothesis.

Racism has been normalised and socialised in the UK. As it has been an issue in the UK through law, schools, work and media and is shown through institutionalised racism. A common-sense perspective of racism in UK is that the UK is not a racist country we are past that time and things like slavery and racism ended ages ago. A sociologist would look at these issues and say institutionalised racism still exists. Many ethnic minorities were racially profiled by the police in 2018/2019, with black people more likely to be arrested than white people. People of colour say their experience with racism began in school with teachers questioning as to whether they can communicate in English, going to music lessons and people saying their instrument does not fit with the way they look, even cases of people who were fostered into white homes with parents who are known to be racist. When looking back in time racism can be seen to be normalised not only in the UK but in other countries as well, for example in America slavery was considered normal with there being many plantations used, however this was abolished with the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment being brought in on the 18<sup>th</sup> of December 1865 (Onion et al, accessed 21/03/22) Many believe racism is a private issue as many feel they are going through this alone. However, this is a public issue as millions throughout the world experience this.

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### Study One

(Fatsis, 2019: PAGE NUMBER ) says that the UK government has said that there was 31,653 racist episodes between the 2016-17 school year with 25,714 reported in England, 3,966 in Scotland and 1,966 in Wales. Juries in England uncovered 36,063 racist occurrences over a similar period. This shows that the police are not doing enough to stop racism in the UK as they are so many reported incidents there is many that go unreported.

A second finding from this study is that due to institutional racism, grime artists, as well as others, are criminalised. Fatsis explains how this happens. The Metropolitan police monitor, regulate and suppress the grime, drill and garage music subcultures. Even though grime music is very popular, the police make it out to be a dangerous culture to follow. This has been happening for the past six decades from blues, reggae and Carnival music (Fatsis, 2019).

### Study two

study done by the peoples think tank in association with the fare network and university of Loughborough on racism in football. In the study it can be seen that there is very little post playing opportunities for the bme community as it can be seen that in England out of 552 coaching positions in professional football only 19 of these positions are held by someone of ethnic background with 2 of these positions being first team managers (sports peoples think tank, 2014).

Similarly, the study shows since the first black professional footballer played in England 100 years ago only 25-30 percent of professional footballers have come from the black and minority ethnic groups

What this shows is that coaching roles are very limited for those in ethnic backgrounds therefore showing how undermining the sporting world can be towards black people and how much tougher it can be for them in terms of achieving. It also shows that the number of ethnic background people getting through to play professionally is pitifully low, this can come from the lack of opportunity given or through the fact that football as a sport has been seen as systematically racist in the past

### Study three

Race hate crimes continue to be the highest category of all hate crimes reported in 2017/18 as they are today. In the 2017/18 period 76 percent of reported incidents that's a total of 78,991 were categorised as race hate crime. From local datas two thirds of all recorded hate crime were racially motivated in places like cheshire , Hampshire and Lincolnshire with it rising to three quarters in Thames valley and Teeside ( Fekete ,2019) what this shows is that racism is that normalised in some areas in England and wales that stuff like hate crime

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towards ethnic minorities is classed as a norm, hence why its so highly reported. That doesn't even take into account of unreported incidents, people that are to scared to report

Fekete also looks at the tv show hate crimes: uncensored, the show has no experts, no reporters, just the victims and their perspectives of what happened to them. Now a controversial but good input to the show was that they included mobile phone footage of individuals delivering racist chants on the streets or on transport, with many being under the influence of drugs and alcohol (Fekete, 2019) what this highlights, is the deep prejudice that runs in the Uk and how it happens pretty much anywhere for anyone to see , but rarely anything is done about it. Highlighting again how normalised racism is in the country

### Marxism

Marxist would understand this through the pyramid of capitalism. Which is how the bourgeoisie (rich and in power) control the proletariat (no power and little money) through work. Extending the Marxist view on to race and ethnicity could argue racism is normalised and socialised in the Uk as the bourgeoisie is often white and the proletariat is ethnic minorities. The police are the bourgeoisie as they try to control ethnic minorities, they look at the employment rate and use this data to back up the workplace and employment is discriminatory such as not employing people of colour and making racist remarks to keep the ethnic minorities at the bottom. The justice system can be classed as the bourgeois, they use sentencing to keep ethnic minorities in prison to keep them below white people. Marxist would say ethnic minorities get stopped more for stop and searches because of institutionalised racism caused. Racism is still promoted in the UK as it's created by the media, police, and politicians. E.g, the media demonising the grime. However, it's use to tell the world about the struggles of being an ethnic minority such as living in an environment that is numbing. Grime is used for people of ethnic minorities to gain success and appreciation. Marxist would say this is double oppression as they are of ethnic minority and of the working class. They would say the bourgeois is threatened by the grime artists as they can't control and are gaining popularity and money which threatens them so they create a moral panic about grime and convince people they are deviant and should be stopped.

### Functionalism

A functionalist would say ethnic and racial inequalities must have served an important function to exist as long as they have, they would also say racism can contribute positively to the functioning of society by strengthening bonds between in-groups' members through exclusion of out-group members. They would say the success of Grime shows by working hard they will be able to reach their potential. Meritocracy, a social system which

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advancement in society is based on. Meritocracy is the idea people get ahead based on their own accomplishments rather than their parents' social class. They say they need to be poor and paid less as they must do the lower paid jobs, as someone needs to do it and it just happened to be them e.g., role allocation as it's sorting them into roles they will be in for the rest of their life. This ensures only those who are talented, and smart are allocated to better positions in society this is seen to be fair as there is an equal opportunity for success through their own efforts.

### Evaluation

A strength of using a case study is that they are individual, they allow for deeper understanding and insight of the topic being researched and are linked to real life examples of incidents that happen, a further advantage is that they provide detailed answers on cases, which can help lay the foundation for ideas to carry on further research using a different method. However, a disadvantage of using a case study is that they can be very time consuming and demanding on the researcher as they must look at all aspects of an issue

A strength on statistics is that they cover a large amount of numerical data which is available to the public, this makes the researcher cover the macro side of the issue and helps them look at the bigger picture this is a secondary method of research which is effective as they save time due to the fact the information has already been gathered. However, official statistics can be seen as less effective due to something called the statistical iceberg, an example of this statistical iceberg is that they only uncover 10 percent of crimes, but not all crimes are reported therefore how much crime happens in Britain? Effectively what it means is that official statistics do not show the full extent of a problem as sometimes not all of it is covered.

### Conclusion

In this report I investigated 3 different studies. It has been made clear in all three studies just how much racism has been normalised in the UK. I found that for decades the police in Britain have turned a blind eye to racism as they are seen to not do much when it comes to reported incidents, this can also be due to the fact they are seen to be institutionally racist, this can be seen through the multiple years of criminalisation of the music that black people produce. This can be seen going all the way back to blues music. I also discovered that majority of hate crime in England and Wales is actually hate related, with it being higher in different areas of the countries. Showing how normal and socialised racism is in the country as it is the highest reported kind of hate crime in the country.

However, my research fails to address the other sides of the topic, by this I mean that it fails to mention that a lot of crimes, especially in places like south London are caused by black people. Therefore, causing this hate towards them in the wider community.

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Additionally, I only used 3 sources in my report, meaning that there are gaps in my research and therefore the findings are very limited. In order to gain more data so my findings can be more generalised, I would suggest that there should be an explanation and analysis of racism in different countries, this would allow for a comparison of statistics from across the world to be drawn. Therefore, increasing the reliability of the findings.

Word count 1806

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