CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED TO LITERATURE

To help the readers in understanding this thesis, the writer would like to explore some literatures that relates with this research. The related literature explored in this chapter includes the review about the social problem, discrimination, segregation, the impacts of segregation and discrimination.

2.1. Social Problems and The Quality of Life by Lauer

Social Problems and the Quality of Life focuses on the ways in which social problems affect the quality of life. It begins by defining social problems and discussing the tools needed to understand and respond to problems. It then moves on to an examination of specific problems in terms of: the nature and extent of the problem; how the problem affects people's quality of life; the structural and social psychological factors that cause and tend to perpetuate the problem; and what can be done to resolve the problem. Along with the discussion, a number of learning aids makes this text personal, practical, and an interactive learning experience.

2.1.1 The Cause of Racial Discrimination

The cause of racial discrimination is the attendance of racism of the belief that some racial group are inherently inferior to others. Lauer in Social Problems & The Quality of Life (2004: 222) said that this cause was supported by some factors, they are social structural factors and social psychological factors.

An important social structural factor that contributes to the problem of racial discrimination is institutional racism. Minorities are kept clustered in the lower levels of the
stratification system and are exploited by the normal policies and practices of institutions, education, economy and government. Social psychological factors of attitudes, values, and ideologies of both the white majority and the minorities compound the structural discrimination. While the social structural factors lead to devaluation of minorities, the social psychological factors can lead to self defeating behavior on the part of minorities.

2.1.2 Social Structural Factors

The black as the minority occupies a low position in the stratification system. As minorities, they have some characteristics which the lower class has. Even they achieve higher socioeconomic levels still face various disadvantages and assaults on their dignity. The disadvantages are not always due to biased individuals. The term institutional racism was coined to refer to the fact that established policies and practices of social institutional tend to perpetuate racial discrimination. It means weather or not the people involved are prejudiced or deliberate in their discriminatory behavior, the normal practice and policies themselves guarantee that minorities will be short-changed. The portrayal of minorities in the media has tended to perpetuate various negative stereotypes.

The black as minorities still do not receive equitable treatment in the media like television and radio. In education, four primary and secondary education practice that perpetuate discrimination are segregated schools, so called IQ testing, ability grouping of children, and differential treatment of children based on racial identity. In economy, institutional racism has pervaded the economy in the three ways, they are exploitation of minority labor, exclusion of minorities from full participation in the economy and exploitation of minority consumers. And the government who are supposed to protect and help its citizens equally do notalways give its advantages to the blacks as much as the white are given.
Thus, the social structure has tended to create and perpetuate superior and inferior partners of interaction because of the clustering of minorities in low status, low power roles in institutions. The minorities have lacked the power to exercise control over the institutions and have failed to receive the full benefits to participation in that institutions. The policies and practices of economic institutions, like government, tend to maximize and perpetuate the well being of those who are dominant.

2.1.3 Social Psychological Factors

Social psychological factor which support the racism becomes racial discrimination is prejudice. Prejudice is emotional attitude toward a human group. (Simpson and Yinger in Lauer, 2004: 227). Prejudice legitimates different treatment of group members and helps to perpetuate white dominance. Prejudice is an individual characteristic, but its causes lie outside the individual because no one is born with prejudice.

One consequence of prejudice is that it facilitates fallacious thinking. To the prejudiced person, certain fallacies of non sequiturs come easily, they are on welfare which caused them do not want to work, they have more children than they can properly care for, therefore they show themselves to be immoral, they do not speak proper English, therefore they are intellectually inferior.

Stereotypes that reinforce prejudice and discriminatory behavior also continue. The fact that virtually all whites hold some negative stereotypes and assumptions about African Americans and other racial–ethnic minorities called silent racism. Lauer (2004: 228) also stated that one of the most common causes of racism is stereotypes.

Through television, through radio, through the internet, through music, through books, and the like, the potential for stereo types to build are a definite possibility. When a person, especially one that is very young, is exposed to stereotypes of a specific group for the
first time, then that person will assume all are that way. Likewise, when a source is constantly
displaying negative things about a particular race, then that will affect the overall opinions as
well.

2.2. Racial and Ethnics Groups by Richard T Scafeer

*Race and Ethnic Groups* helps the writer to understand the changing dynamics of the
U.S. population by examining history.

According to *Racial and Ethnic Groups by Scafeer* “discrimination is an unfavorable
action toward people because they are members of a particular racial or ethnic group”

Scafeer, in his book, *Racial and Ethnic Groups* he stated that:

Minority groups are subordinated in terms of power and privilege to the majority, or
dominant, group. A minority is defined not by being outnumbered but by five
characteristics: unequal treatment, distinguishing physical or cultural traits, involuntary
membership, in-group marriage, and awareness of subordination. Subordinate groups
are classified in terms of race, ethnicity, religion, and gender. The social importance of
race is significant through a process of racial formation; its biological significance is

The dominant group becomes the superior class and hold the minority groups with
their own ideas and regulations. The doctrine of White supremacy made by the “Whites”
group says that “all members of the white race are superior to or “better than” all members of
the nonwhite races” (Scafeer, 2000:83). The Whites claim their race as “higher” superiorities
in the society and do not want to blend with others.

According to Scafeer, majority and minority are not merely based on the number of
people. Majority groups are groups that have a main control or power and domination to
other groups and believe that their group is better and right so indirectly they have a power to
manage other groups in many aspects of their life. Minority groups are subordinated groups
whose members have significantly less control or power over their own lives than do the
member of dominant or majority groups. Minority groups are created because there are three situations that lead to the formation: Migration, Annexation and Colonialism while one of the results of the presence majority and minority occurring in Southern America in short stories is segregation (Scaeer, 2000: 6).

Racial Relation

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<th>Form of Acceptance</th>
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<td>Assimilation</td>
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The term “race relations” refers to all relationships which are capable of producing race conflict and race consciousness and which determine the relative status of groups in the community.” From the explanation above, the race relation should be noted that, in this case, differences in physical and genetic traits are important in contributing to the economic, political, and social relationships which represent the issue of race relation. And the effect of contact is one of the most fundamental issues of race relations. The contact between groups
from different races can cause a conflict. And when they have communicated each other, it can result in either greater respect (acceptance) or greater prejudice (rejection).

2.3. The Impact of Segregation by K. Clark, I Chein, and S. Cook

Clark et al. (2004) began their statement by acknowledging that racial and ethnic segregation was a serious problem facing the USA and that their social science statement served to summarise the contributions that social science could make toward its resolution.

The authors held that the demise of segregation would involve moral, legal and factual issues and that in their contribution they confine themselves to the latter from which certain conclusions could be drawn, given the available scientific knowledge at the time. The authors held that the ‘factual issues’ that they were pronouncing on dealt with the effects of segregation and the challenges that would arise in creating a desegregated society.

Clark et al (2004: 495) defined segregation as,

“...that restriction of opportunities for different types of associations between members of racial, religious, national or geographic origin, or linguistic group and those of other groups, which results from or is supported by the action of any official body or agency representing some branch of government”

There are a few note worthy points about this definition. First, the definition tells us nothing more than that segregation was a denial of ‘freedom of association’ between social groups that was enforced by some or other branch of government. Second, it carries no psychological or politically nuanced understanding of segregation. Third, it shifts accountability for segregation from the whole system of government (political, legal, economic, social etc.) to some unknown branch or agency there of.

Despite this narrow conceptualisation of segregation, Clark et al (2004: 495) acknowledged that segregation was located within “a social milieu in which ‘race’ prejudice and discrimination exists. They further observed, “The embeddedness of segregation in such
a context makes it difficult to disentangle the effects of segregation per se from the effects of
the context”

Segregation was a creation and assignment of lesser life conditions and chances. Black communities were created, through segregation, as the wretched of white society. Clark et al. (2004: 495) make this very point: “Where the action segregation takes place in a social milieu in which the groups involved do not enjoy equal social status, the group that is of lesser social status will be referred to as the segregated group” . The segregated group is, therefore, the group that lives in “a pattern of social disorganisation...reflected in high disease and mortality rates, crime and delinquency, poor housing, disrupted family life and general substandard living conditions”

As for segregation, Clark et al (2004: 497) want us to believe that it serves only as a major factor in highlighting difference in social status while they remained silent on the social difference itself. This view is held notwithstanding the fact that these authors recognised that “enforced segregation results from the decision of the majority group without the consent of the segregated”...and that “historically segregation patterns in the United States were developed on the assumption of the inferiority of the segregated”

Taken together then, what we come to at this point are the following realisations about the Clark et al. conceptualisation of segregation. First, it a conceptualisation emptied of its histo-political context and over simplified as denial of freedom of association. Second, it fails to see segregation as a racist political instrument, process and product and therefore, ignores the injustices suffered by communities that were segregated and assigned to poor conditions of existence and life chances. Third, it reduces the social realities of the segregated to perception and finds fault with them and not the system of segregation that worked through white racism.
2.4. The Negro in the United States by E. Franklin Frazier

As noted in the book *The Negro in the United States*, Frazier said:

As a part of the plan to guarantee the rights of the negro as a citizen, the fourteenth amendment to the constitution was passed by the congress of the united states in 1866. The rejection of this amendment by the southern states together with race riots in the south during which hundreds of negroes were killed was evidence in the eyes of the northern radicals that the southern states were determined that the emancipated negro should not enjoy the rights of a free man (Frazier, 1939:131).

That quotation represents that the Whites did not want to be blended with the Negroes and they think the Negro should not enjoy the rights of free men because at their first arrival to the United States, the Blacks become a slavery and low-paid workers. The Whites thought hard-work job is suitable for the Blacks and the Whites want to enslave them forever. Whereas, in the Declaration of Independence of America it is written “All men are created equal” so the minorities should get equal treatment and position in the government, live as free man, get their rights as citizen.

After the slave abolition era, Blacks people can live as American citizen but they still got unequal treatment in the society. The Whites do not want to blend with them. The Whites people create school segregation for Blacks and they make negative stereotype toward the Blacks.

This book was help to understand the African American history. Frazier discussed all the themes that have concerned subsequent students of the African American family, including matriarchy and patriarchy, the impact of slavery on family solidarity and personal identity, the impact of long-term poverty and lack of access to education, migration and rootlessness, and the relationship between family and community. Frazier insisted that the characteristics of the family were shaped not by race, but by social conditions. The book is both extremely well organized and engagingly written; not the least ingredient of its charm is the almost Biblical terminology of the titles given its parts and chapters.