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BACHILLERATO EN CIENCIAS

MONOGRAPH

“The psychosocial impact caused by racism and legal aspects to consider in Ecuador.”

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Gratitude

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Summary

This monograph shows a serious problem that we are still facing nowadays, and it's important to remark that racism is one of the most important difficulties in our society. Racism is a behavior that induces hatred, contempt towards other social groups. And that's what I'm talking about in this work, since it is something that affects many people, I'd like to help people who deal with it, try to improve their situation, reduce the rate of people affected and create awareness in people about this issue.

Apart from raising awareness, I'd like to offer a kind of informative help, as its legal aspects, how to ignore this problem and what to do if you are in a racist position or suffering from it. Furthermore, I also want to talk about the history of racism because it is a very important part of the story, without it there won't be a reference in our present, the abuse in the past would have been different if our ancestors would have a different conscience, maybe there wouldn't be racial hatred, but would have changed in rates that nobody can imagine.

Moreover, I tried to address the psychological impact that this problem causes in people, but because it is a fairly extensive sub-topic, it does not have a precise conclusion, since there are many opinions and points of view from different parts of the world, and this is how the annoyance against racism must be defended, all united will never be hurt. And above all I want to promote respect and awareness, a skin color does not define you, belonging to a certain social group does not define you, what defines us is our actions towards the society, for how we live with others, for who we are, not how we look like.

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Introduction

Racism is the belief in the [superiority](#) of one race over another, which often results in [discrimination](#) and [prejudice](#) towards people based on their [race](#) or [ethnicity](#). Racism is a common topic in history books, but through years there had been three of the most important recognized defenders: Malcolm X, Nelson Mandela and Martin Luther King, the real anti-racial heroes who promote, defend and demonstrate that Afro people have the same rights, and in this monographic work there are a lot of their quotes and their references, books like “Searching for happiness” “European year against racism” and a lot of articles found, which shown a lot of opinions that I tried to expose and understand each of them.

Racism is a very important part of the history, people said it started in segments of the bible, when it names Noah’s sons and in Canaan’s were curse in the middle age. Then, racism practically starts in Spain, in the distribution of jobs and in the royalty, black people had the worst jobs and even worse social status.

In my monographic work, I’ll start talking about what was the meaning of racism, its history and the importance of talking about it. My second chapter includes a way to avoid social bullying, how to defend yourself when suffering it, and specifically legal aspects to use when it goes out of your hands.

My third chapter includes details about people's opinion, because every opinion is important, we analyze some charts about the decrease or increase in the country in terms of discrimination, and my own poll which includes answers from every type of age, from which I had to analyze statistics and bar diagrams.

Chapter 1

Racism

1. Definition

Talking about such sensitive issue as racism is very difficult nowadays, racism is a discriminatory act, an unequal treatment for many reasons that will be spoken on several occasions, mostly given by belonging to a certain social group or for certain personal reasons that are not shared with the opinions or even beliefs of the other individuals. Both in this doctrine applies but at the same time is very related to the behavior of xenophobia and the recent explained, social segregation, which are the most obvious reasons people use.

Being a person affected by this type of bullying -because it can be classified as such- has been a very difficult issue at the beginning of the 21st century, since then there have been many cases of this issue in the world but specifically in Ecuador, and from that we will deal with in this monograph. Throughout the history of the country, racism has been seen as a prejudice to human races and their stereotypes, but specifically, Ecuador has used it to

differentiate and segregate their difference of cultures and ethnicities, whether for that or even for his level of intelligence, which would be misused as a racist term.

1.1 Past records

Its history begins in the sixteenth century, it was an ideology invented to show that there were race colors with a higher hierarchy or social level unlike others, a white person with blue eyes and that was tall, at that time, deserved a lot of respect and was better cataloged than others. This began with countries like France, Spain and England, and even Germany, was looked unsuccessful as when man was compared to a monkey.

Taking examples of France, they started their conquest in South Africa, they took all the black people as hostages, then made them slaves, and then tortured them or gave them the minimum salary, after that, they went to America and had even more slaves, the country that is still using their way to live is French Guyana.

Although it is so negative, racism is part of history, and without it everything would have been completely different, setting an example of a recognized negative act of Adolf Hitler, whose ideology did not accept people of another ethnicity and in this specific case did not accept people of other religions different from those that he believed, with these segregations and expulsions were carried out enough killings and murders in consequence of the racism within political subjects.

After all this mandate, the church took revenge and condemned the implantation of this ideology as a denial to it.

In addition to this, there was a scientific way to eliminate racism in 1963, thanks to the advancement, to the discovery of DNA, which claimed that all humans are equal, however, racism continued to appear in the following years, practically, it was not taken into this reality.

In Ecuador, the inhuman treatment always took place, since colonization we were always treated as a race of rather low hierarchy, that is, practically slaves, recapitulating, Spaniards thought they were superior to Ecuadorians, miscegenation occurred, and Ecuador always was treating as inferior in comparison to other countries, it is a concept of inferiority of miscegenation, but we must accept it, understanding that Ecuador is based on a large percentage of half-blooded people living in the country.

Like the writer Segato (2011) said, “prejudice is a racist attitude of intimacy, usually regarding non-white people, the effect of the public sphere is damaging our country, our way to live.” (p. 34-35)

1.2 Racism Nowadays

Currently, there are several presidents who practice xenophobia as a sign of hatred towards foreigners, for not giving examples, one of them is in plans to build a wall that is located on the border and separates the two countries, all because the president in charge despises to Latinos, that is a strong statement of racism, xenophobia and not to mention anti-Semitism, which is a pretty strong hatred towards the Jewish and Arab peoples. In Ecuador there is the so-called Elitism, which means when people are unable to mix with

other people different from them, either physically or ideologically. Said by Allen (2016), people should stop segregating between a country for whites and a country for brown people, we are all unity.

In our present time, racism is shown as a mockery towards society and several people complain about this inhuman behavior, others simply ignore these comments. Although freedom of expression exists, racism is performed in many places, starting within society, the signs of racism begin at work: lower wages, more hours of work or simply because of the euphemism for good work. Then in the media, like Torrero (2014),” a simple image can have several points of view and a person of different ethnic group to the middle, is very badly seen and this is wrong, it has to change.” (p.27).

1.3 Consequences

People, from children to adults, are affected by racism day by day, verbally, physically, in this case they may even be tortured. Generally this is due to envy, hatred, resentment, and in extreme cases even by what they saw in their families and their thoughts from past family generations.

It is also due to the outburst or lack of opportunities, since it is very difficult to handle the anger of a person with this type of thinking, because some of them feel anguished. “This has many consequences, some of these can cost life, whether the person is the racist or the affected by it.” (Malcolm X ,1943, p 26).

Chapter II

2. Forms to avoid racism and its impact

There are many ways recommended by experts to overcome or simply ignore what causes racist acts in the world nowadays, apart from that, there are many researches with some steps that can bring a lot of benefits to your daily life.

Feeling powerless to eradicate or reduce this, according to Mbembe (2016), "Racism induces a feeling of hatred, yes, wrong, but it never said that this was right or proper".

Apart from this, the family is always necessary in personal matters and worse if you need them and the person does not know how to tell them that they are "suffering" or being bothered in a certain way.

In addition, you have to accept how each person is, you have to accept the way they were created, even more if your religion needs that belief, as it is mentioned:

I am not racist, I am against all forms of racism and segregation, all forms of discrimination. I believe in human beings, and that all human beings should be respected as such, regardless of their skin color and what they do in our society.

(Malcolm X, 1943, p 48)

2.1 Legal Aspects.

2.1.1 Rights and laws.

One of the best ways to avoid racism is by using the legal way, in each country there are several laws or regulations that require social inclusion, that is to respect and accept each person as is, and in Ecuador, a multicultural country, approximately 17 laws were introduced to maintain an atmosphere of peace and respect. How Hailey (2000) said “Nobody knows what he will be in the future, racism is not about to born with that characteristic, is to learn from society and not knowing what is wrong and what is right”. (p. 223)

The first, called the "Labor Equality Law", already mentioned above, should not be confused with equality between men and women, since it deals with the same ability of each person, to belong to any social class or of any descendant. Nowadays, it is law that one company has at least 1 worker with special illnesses, 3 belong to an ethnic group different from the one set and this is how the government tries to help and give the same opportunities to all, without leaving anyone outside, but it's still difficult.

In addition to all this momentum, those who are always more affected are Afro-Ecuadorian groups, always march or give their complaints to create certain laws, so in political issues, Afro-Ecuadorians always give their vote to guarantee their stability, opinion and the best coexistence within society, even so they feel that they should have even more importance in society, because they are part of the culture and without them there would not be the cultural diversity that now exists in the world.

Apart from all this, the law sanctions any act of racial discrimination of custodial sentence from 6 months to 3 years depending on its magnitude, and if it is combined with some other disrespect of the law, the sentence could be further extended, as it is sanctioned due to incitement to this discrimination, participate in or assist a racist act (specifically mentions that they will give from 1 to 5 years in prison if it is an employee or public official), for obvious reasons the injuries and death in people will also be sanctioned, public or private organizations that carry out propaganda inciting discrimination, in educational institutions would be sanctioned with the loss of power of the highest authority, depending on the severity. Also there exists a lot of phrases than can help achieve this, as Galeano (1998) said, “Violence breeds violence, but also generates profits for the violence industry, which sells it as a spectacle and turns it into an object of consumption”. (p.34)

A solution for all these has always been a code called "Sumak Kawsay" which means "good living", is more used in indigenous populations but using it as a reference in urban societies, addresses the common good of humanity and with this the eradication of racism in the world, since it states that maintaining this part of society contributes in learning and the combination of culture with modern knowledge and is also necessary at the political level since interculturality improves knowledge and knowledge is monopolized, that's why you need to think at the level of the whole.

The community seeks reciprocity, giving to receive, which is a social and ethical obligation, and for the discriminated groups this does not stop affecting, it is like a law among the indigenous, the one that gives respect receives respect, the one that gives hatred receives hatred, it is a matter of treatment and affection, it is necessary to affirm that in the Sumak Kawsay there is nothing about hierarchies, nobody is better or superior to the other, everyone is equal, and it is affirmed that this is the way it should be.

Despite so much time spent in eradicating this, the UN has achieved many victories in this problem, eliminated the so-called "apartheid" which was a political system based on the segregation in South Africa of the black population, and this gave much to talk about conferences and want to go for more. For all this there is a legislative agenda that tries to adhere to the Plurinational Plan to eliminate segregation and directly combat any manifestation and ethnic exclusion, then protect the collective rights of peoples and nationalities.

The purpose of the defense of these entities was to generate a learning space for all cultures and the retraining of each. I have decided to talk about some of the recommendations of scientists today, starting with one that should not be mentioned or that is to defend yourself, with your own knowledge you can always achieve great things, exemplifying cases in which a person of certain school is discriminated against a group of friends and begins to be insulted, everything starts to get worse when the person realizes that you do not know how to defend but when defending you must do it calmly and with a lot of self-assurance, then do not let ignorance in people's prayers start to make you feel bad, you should never stoop to such a level. If this topic occurs in a school (majority) it is

much easier to deal with this issue, because addressing it with some authority and also if they give you the necessary help may be very necessary to the point of not having someone to talk to.

Chapter III

Sociological studies and its analysis

3. Interpretation of increases and decreases in exclusion rates

3.1 Applied Survey

This monograph is quite broad if we talk about each person having a different point of view on this subject, knowing this, I was willing to review diagrams, tables on the increase or decrease of the rate of racism in many countries, Ecuador a country of multicultural reference and its rate of racism is perfect, or entered into the top 30, this should have a positive impact since being a third world country we should enter at least among those 30 but that means that among all the intelligence we have, we know how to use it and know that we are all equal and we always respect each other.

Knowing this, I have carried out an online survey to ask all kinds of people their opinion and what they have done when encountering racism in their life, if they knew its true meaning, etc. I had between 40 and 50 answers, 60% of answers were carried out by people between 17 and 18 years old and the rest were people of legal age, who with all the honesty of the world did it, a large percentage of these respondents have witnessed a racist act and they were asked what they did about it, when they saw this, some of the most frequent responses were "It was unfair" "It gave me impotence" and even some said "Nothing, absolutely nothing", these answers leave us a lot to think about.

The first two are quite clear and represent the majority of people who witness this, that if they can try to defend it or not, it goes through their heads to do so, while the third

represents the degree of ignorance or ignorance of the impact of this, which it is tried to demonstrate with all this monographic work and to change a little the ethical and moral part of the people so that they use their 5 senses **at the moment of witnessing this.**

And for people who have not yet witnessed this act, it is not difficult because in a multicultural country, there is always an act like these, but they were asked what they would do if they witnessed it, and 80% answered that they should speak peacefully with the person and ask what is so much hatred, but my sincere opinion is that first you should think about how the person would react since you can react in an aggressive way even if you speak peacefully. Another interesting question that was asked was whether there is a union of concepts between xenophobia, homophobia and racism, in this question there was a lot of discord or very different opinions since the vast majority of respondents answered "Maybe" that is to say there is a certain insecurity, either due to ignorance of concepts of the other terms already explained in this monograph, for the simple fact that they do not agree that the three are completely similar or that only two have a certain kinship and the other does not.

For those who said "Yes" to this question they were asked to argue their answer, and the most interesting answers were: "Because all these are psychological problems" and "Because they are all acts of exclusion", I thought it was quite accurate since quickly intuited in the mentality of people and in a certain way is right but in my opinion is a little thought but it does not matter because that's what polls are for, to meet any type of point of view, understanding the second answer I see it very coherent, since in these three you try to keep

the person away by being different in some way, even if we do not all think the same, it happens and that is why we wanted to capture these answers.

The last answer was quite clear since we asked people's preference when it came to what to do to defend themselves or pre-aggression, among the options was to defend themselves verbally, physically, with the legal aspects explained above or to remain without doing anything, absolutely nobody voted for this last one and this makes me happy because I know that society thinks what it does, from there it was quite balanced although the biggest one was to go for legal aspects, I feel that maybe people say this on impulse but if they are think what to do in the moment they would defend themselves verbally or physically without thinking twice, since most of the time we gain the impulse more than what is morally correct.

I wanted to share these results to create an awareness in the people around me because we cannot allow acts of injustice to continue to exist in the countries and in the 21st century worse.

3.2 Analysis of statistics and diagrams.

Several analyzes have been conducted in the world but one of the most important is the World Values Survey, which tried to obtain the percentage of tolerance in the world of

living with other races, among the most tolerant is the United Kingdom and all its former colonies, the most intolerant was Bangladesh, because with 70% of its population said they would not like to live together, be a neighbor or deal with people of another race. It is understandable because the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Spain are countries with large numbers of emigrants, a variety of races and all know how to live together, with a long history that they bring with them.

The country that we must analyze is Ecuador, and before said that is not even in the top 30, we must analyze the percentage within this, with analyzes made in 2003 can confirm that in Ecuador there is 65% racism, which It might sound like a high percentage, but the opposite is normal. 88% of those affected by racism are Afro-Ecuadorians and indigenous people with 71%, with this we find an unemployment rate to these ethnic groups of 12% and 9% respectively, the government against this calls for changes and between all the government, 78% wanted to stay without doing anything or fight discrimination while more than 82% of the population wanted to defend against it and eradicate it.

It's such a disappointment to think the government didn't want to achieve something good for the society and that's what I want to change, if they don't live what people live every day, they should imagine being on their foot once for all, that's why politics is a problem for the society and they try to look like they help and they can get you justice. Justice should be our main concern, for the society and for the government.

Conclusions

At the end of this monographic work it is concluded that:

- The majority of racial segregations in schools or at an early age begin with having seen someone discriminate against another person, that is, believing that what is being done is fine.
- All human beings have to understand that we are equal to others and we should not feel superior to anyone because it will always bring bad consequences, it is a very wrong thought, we should always think about the collective good and then the personal good but never discriminating nor treating another person worse because of their skin color.
- Racism is not just discrimination by skin color. Also racism is called ethnic and social discrimination. These cause harm, pain and suffering to people who receive such discrimination and most believe that doing so is superior to the other. False.
- The history of the world would not be the same without the different social and racial discriminations that have existed, everything would be different.
- A well-known defender is Martin Luther King, he was a black person who fought for his color speaking truthfully and was joined by many people, and not only with color but with all types.
- It can be said that racism is bad and that without realizing it we could be practicing it, and above all we never ask ourselves what would happen if this happened to us.
- The percentage of racism found in countries with high economic income, such as the United States, Spain, is striking towards the countries with the lowest income, that is, Third World countries.
- One of the main ideas of this monograph is to end racism by starting to apply it in the classrooms of the Colegio Javier, so to conclude the monograph it is necessary to start

practicing the fight against racism as soon as possible. Our society needs an urgent change, and we can achieve it until mass and eradicate this hatred once and for all.

- Racism should not exist, since we are all the same regardless of how we are, luckily, in Ecuador, it is believed that there is not much racism because of the amount of cultures we have, and people are expected to see people as what it is and not because of its color or religion. Even more if we use the human rights dictated to use in defense of these acts that are given to any person and the use is freely needed in society, so we invite you to look into the laws of each country to be properly informed and cautious before the racial situation.

Recommendations

It was recommended:

- Make a call to society so that in an average of 5-7 years we can have a country free of discrimination of all kinds.
- Fight for the universal identity of the different social classes that exist to be accepted and have a decision in the world.

- Create a commitment with indigenous peoples to inform them that racism will not mean a setback or stagnation in their day to day.
- Succeed in discussing multiculturalism to understand its implications for achieving its challenges, recognizing that the government should help different social groups, give them more participation in the world, and also help these groups on a very important issue such as education.

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