

SOCIAL ISSUES AFFECTING AFRICAN AMERICAN RACE.

Race based discrimination - African Americans still face discrimination in many aspects of life, including employment, housing, education, and criminal justice. Structural racism and implicit bias contribute to disparities in opportunities, income, and access to resources. Every now and then there groups of activist protesting for human rights in regard to African American race. Brutality has also been the an additional cause to this protest, either a person was killed or harassed illegally for their race. These actions devalue humanity. It also makes it difficult for people of colour to freely conduct their business without constantly checking over their shoulders for safety. Therefore making it difficult for the African American race to have a productive life for themselves.

Criminal Justice System - African Americans are disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system, facing higher arrest rates, harsher sentences, and a higher likelihood of being incarcerated compared to their white counterparts. This issue reflects both implicit biases within the system and broader societal issues. These situation tend to create difficult relations between the law enforcers and community member which at times leads to formation of gang related groups as ways of protection of their communities and to keep the in isolation.

Economic Inequality - African Americans experience significant economic disparities, including higher poverty rates and lower median incomes compared to white Americans. Limited access to quality education, job opportunities, and financial resources contribute to these disparities. The United States of American being a first world country, it has the one of the largest labour market employment opportunities, but over the years there has been a hindrance for people of the African American race, as if them getting chances for employment would be a problem isn't enough, they also get deplorable job that pay very low wages. Children should not have to get low quality learning just because the come from a certain race

Education - African American students often face unequal educational opportunities and achievement gaps. Factors such as underfunded schools, inadequate resources, and biases in discipline practices contribute to disparities in academic outcomes. It would much fair if all children get the chance to be offered with equal quality education for the betterment of their futures.

Health Disparities - African Americans experience higher rates of certain health conditions, including hypertension, diabetes, and obesity. Limited access to healthcare, racial bias in medical treatment, and socioeconomic factors contribute to these disparities. Health facilities also make it much difficult for the to receive quality health treatment, by either having high hospital rate which are difficult to afford. They are also not privileged to receive health insurance unlike their counterparts, who receive quality health treatment and exceptions from high cost treatments

Voting Rights - The African American community has a history of fighting for equal voting rights. Despite significant progress, challenges such as voter suppression tactics and barriers to voter registration continue to impact African Americans' ability to exercise their right to vote. These makes the African American race be submerged to governments that do not adhere to their civil rights, exempting them to from building the nations economy.

Police Brutality - The issue of police violence and brutality disproportionately affects African Americans, as highlighted by high-profile cases of unarmed African Americans being killed by police officers. These incidents have sparked widespread protests and calls for police reform.

Housing Inequality - Segregation and discriminatory practices have led to disparities in housing opportunities for African Americans. Redlining, predatory lending, and housing discrimination persist, limiting access to safe and affordable housing.

Representation and Media Bias - African Americans often face limited representation and negative stereotypes in media and popular culture, which can perpetuate bias and reinforce racial inequalities.

Systemic Racism - African Americans continue to face the consequences of historical and ongoing systemic racism, which has shaped institutions, policies, and societal attitudes. Overcoming these deeply rooted challenges requires sustained efforts towards racial equity and justice.

Cultural Beliefs - The white American tend to believe there certain ways of life that only get to be experienced by their race, for example an African American can not own a house at a certain part of the the country , or the are not legible to drive certain types of vehicles. They tend to presume these properties were acquired illegally. African Americans should not associate/mingle with white American it lower status bar, such mindset should be seen as a thing of the past.

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POLICIES THAT HELP SOLVE SOCIAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE AFRICAN AMERICAN RACE

Criminal Justice Reform:

Implementing comprehensive criminal justice reform to address racial disparities in arrests, sentencing, and incarceration of African Americans have historically been over represented at various stages of the criminal justice system. Reforms can help address these disparities by promoting fairer and more equitable practices, such as ending racial profiling, ensuring unbiased policing, and implementing sentencing reforms that take into account the individual circumstances of the offender rather than perpetuating harsh penalties disproportionately affecting African Americans.

Ending discriminatory practices like racial profiling and promoting police accountability through improved training, community policing initiatives, and oversight mechanisms.

Investing in alternatives to incarceration, such as diversion programs and rehabilitation services.

Investing in community-based solutions: Criminal justice reforms can also focus on investing in community-based initiatives aimed at addressing the root causes of crime and reducing recidivism rates. This may involve funding educational and job training programs, improving access to healthcare and mental health services, and providing support for reentry programs to help formerly incarcerated individuals successfully reintegrate into society. By addressing the social and economic factors that contribute to criminal behavior, reforms can have a positive impact on African American communities.

Education:

Education reforms can work towards eliminating the achievement gap by ensuring that African American students have equal access to quality education. This includes equitable distribution of resources, reducing overcrowding in schools, and improving facilities and infrastructure in underserved communities.

Increasing the representation of African American educators and administrators can have a positive impact on African American students. Having teachers and mentors who share similar backgrounds and experiences can provide role models and create a more inclusive learning environment.

Education reforms can include curriculum enhancements that incorporate African American history, contributions, and experiences. By ensuring that African American history and culture are included in the curriculum, students can develop a more comprehensive understanding of American society and their own heritage.

Implementing policies to attract and retain diverse and culturally responsive teachers.

Engaging parents, caregivers, and the broader community is essential for successful education reforms. Encouraging active involvement from African American families and community members can create a supportive network that reinforces the value of education and fosters a positive learning environment.

Expanding access to quality early childhood education and affordable higher education.

Economic Empowerment:

Implementing policies that promote equitable access to job opportunities, fair hiring practices, and equal pay.

Expanding entrepreneurship and small business development support within African American communities.

Investing in job training programs and apprenticeships that specifically target underrepresented populations.

Healthcare

Expanding access to affordable healthcare through measures such as expanding Medicaid and increasing funding for community health centers.

Addressing racial bias in healthcare delivery and promoting diversity in the healthcare workforce.

Investing in initiatives to address the social determinants of health and reduce health disparities.

Healthcare reforms can introduce measures to control healthcare costs, such as implementing regulations on insurance premiums and out-of-pocket expenses. This can alleviate the financial burden on African Americans who may face disproportionate healthcare costs due to lower incomes and higher rates of chronic diseases.

Reforms can help address discriminatory practices in healthcare, such as racial profiling, bias in medical treatment, and unequal distribution of resources. This can lead to fairer and more equitable healthcare outcomes for African Americans.

Voting Rights Protection:

Enacting policies to protect and expand voting rights, such as restoring the Voting Rights Act and combating voter suppression tactics.

African Americans, like other communities, may face challenges in finding time to vote due to work or other obligations. Voting rights reforms can expand early voting periods and allow for greater access to absentee ballots, providing more flexibility for African Americans to participate in elections.

Expanding access to voter registration and ensuring polling locations are accessible to all communities.

Reforms can target and eliminate discriminatory practices that disproportionately affect African Americans, such as voter ID laws that disproportionately affect minority communities. By removing these barriers, reforms can ensure that African Americans have equal access to the ballot box.

Housing and Community Development:

Implementing policies to address housing discrimination and promote affordable housing initiatives in underserved communities.

Expanding access to home ownership through down payment assistance programs and fair lending practices.

Investing in community development initiatives, including infrastructure improvements, job creation, and access to amenities like grocery stores and quality schools.

Media Representation:

Promoting diversity and inclusion in media and entertainment industries through incentives, support for independent creators, and accurate portrayals of African Americans.

Encouraging media outlets to adopt inclusive hiring practices and diverse storytelling.

Racial Equity and Implicit Bias Training:

Implementing training programs for law enforcement, educators, healthcare professionals, and other public officials to address implicit biases and promote racial equity in decision-making.

Racial equity reforms are designed to dismantle systemic barriers and create a more equitable society where African Americans have equal opportunities to succeed and thrive in all aspects of life. By addressing the root causes of inequality and promoting fairness and justice, these reforms help to bridge the gaps that have historically disadvantaged African Americans.