The Journey to Cross-Cultural Understanding and Multiculturalism

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Outline

Introduction: *What is multiculturalism?*

The introduction of this paper mainly talks about multiculturalism such as what is it and its role within society. In addition, socialization is defined and explained as it plays a key role in individuals sharing ideas with one another as well as being able to hear ideas and beliefs from others and being accepting of it.

What are roles and statuses? What cross-cultural experiences have I had?

This section mainly focuses on defining roles and statuses which is then used to briefly share my own personal cross-cultural experiences.

What aspects are related to multiculturalism? How have these aspects contributed to making it difficult for multiculturalism to flourish within society?

This section focuses on defining race, ethnicity, racism, stereotypes, discrimination, and prejudice. These aspects are then applied to minority and majority groups to provide a clear understanding of what each term means. In addition, norms and values are defined and explained in relation to culture as well as taboos. The aspects are then put into perspective for the reader to understand why it has hindered the spread and adaptation of multiculturalism within society. To sum this up, social movements such as the LGBTQ and feminists rights movements are mentioned as an insight as to what is being done to pave the way for multiculturalism to flourish.

Why is it important to educate others especially children on the topic of multiculturalism?

This section talks about the importance of educating individuals on multiculturalism and how it impacts the individuals' openness to adapt multicultural beliefs into their lifestyle. This section also focuses on the importance of educating children due to their receptiveness to accepting and learning new ideas.

How can multiculturalism be incorporated and adapted into our daily lives?

This section looks at the way that multiculturalism can be integrated with things such as technology and education to make it easier for individuals to adapt to it. Intercultural communication is also spoken of in addition to acquiring certain practices that may make it easier to communicate different ideas and beliefs.

Conclusion: *Where do we currently stand in adapting multicultural beliefs into our societies?*

To conclude this paper, readers are given some insight into where the communities and societies stand in adapting multicultural beliefs as well as if it is an idea that is far off from flourishing.

The Journey to Cross-Cultural Understanding and Multiculturalism

Introduction

What is Multiculturalism?

In a world that is built on many different cultures, beliefs, traditions, norms, and taboos, it is important that everyone has an understanding and an acceptance of cultures other than their own. Cross-cultural understandings are a key aspect within societies that allow for individuals to coexist with one another without being discriminatory, racist, or stereotypical. To have a cross-cultural understanding means to be open to learning about new cultures and valuing them. For many years, having a cross-cultural understanding was not stressed and this led to racism and other forms of discrimination to develop. Women were not given certain rights and were expected to fit into what society believed they should be and likewise, men were expected to fit into certain roles as well. Other than gender-based discrimination, expectations, and stereotypes, race was another factor that continued to worsen. Movements were formulated in hopes to bring awareness and justice and these movements have been seen most recently in the formation of the All Lives Matter Movement as well as the Black Lives Matter Movement amongst many others. Despite the efforts of these movements, it is still difficult for many to grasp the meanings and reasonings behind what these movements stand for; many individuals still do not understand the importance of cross-cultural understanding and its vital role within society. This paper will not only define and clarify the meaning of these terms but offer real-world comparisons in order to provide a clear understanding as well. In addition, the importance of why individuals need to be educated on cross-cultural understandings will be discussed.

What are Roles and Statuses?

What Cross-Cultural Experiences Have I Had?

The way that individuals are taught to interact with others works hand in hand with the way that one's ideas and beliefs are expressed. Some individuals have racist and stereotypical beliefs, however, they do not express it such that they discriminate against others. Living in New York also known as the melting pot has allowed myself as well as many other individuals to interact with a variety of different cultures. Growing up, interacting with students that came from many different backgrounds paved the way for learning about their cultures and the differences between the way that we as Americans and even New Yorkers socialize with one another as opposed to other cultures. Many of us hear the term socialization, however, we never really understand the meaning of the term and more often than not, many individuals believe that they do not "fall" into or contribute to socialization. Though many individuals do not realize it, we have all experienced and contributed to some form of socialization.

Socialization can simply be defined as the process in which individuals adapt to the norms within society. In doing this, their behaviors would be considered acceptable as long as they adapt to the societal norms. Socialization occurs in many different environments such as the workplace, schools, the government, social groups, as well as other activities with peers. In addition, socialization is seen within the media, religion, and ethnic backgrounds. Being that socialization is seen in so many different aspects within the individual, culture, and society, it makes the topic very important. Socialization is a part of a lifestyle and it is necessary for an individual to be able to fit in within their community and not be viewed as different. In addition, if individuals do not adapt to what the norms are and they do not portray the idea of socialization, they may not conform to what the government expects of them. Socialization

basically sets forth rules that people should follow and they are expected to do so, if they do not,

then most if not all of their actions would not be deemed acceptable.

Within socialization, there are two identifying terms that are used which are roles and

statuses. As mentioned and defined by O'Neil (2006), statuses are the social position within a

group that the individual holds, whereas roles are actions that are expected of the individual

because of the status that they may hold. For example, men who are fathers are expected to

"nurture, educate, guide, and protect" their children (O'Neil, 2006).

In terms of culture, socialization plays a big role in that it "is critical for human society as

a whole because it is the means of teaching culture to each new generation."(Kasper, n.d.). As

children, we grow up learning how to interact and socialize with others from the influence of our

family members and as we get older we interact with our peers in settings such as schools and in

the workplace. When growing up, as mentioned before, I grew up around many different cultures

and though we all socialized, the way that we socialized differed slightly. Some cultures teach

individuals to keep to themselves and promote the saying "do not speak unless you are spoken

to". It has also been seen that some individuals can be more assertive, more blunt and direct, and

even more judgmental. I personally do not believe this is something that we blame socialization

for, but rather cultural values. Cultures and their values heavily influence the way that people

socialize and that stems from the attitudes and beliefs that children learn from a young age. This

can make socialization difficult for some especially when the individual has to interact with a

large number of people from different cultures.

In relation to the topics of race, ethnicity, diversity, stereotypes, and racism, individuals

who do not learn or acquire the proper means of socialization can end up being discriminatory or

judgmental. More often than not, it is not intentionally done but rather it is a habit whether it was

acquired through generational beliefs or beliefs created by society. As mentioned before, society

stresses certain values and beliefs and if an individual believes or has a thought process that

differs from that of society, they are seen as wrong and unacceptable. In the recent election, these

issues were heavily and frequently seen when an individual from one group had beliefs that were

different from the opposing group. Racism, stereotypes, and discrimination were seen in

substantial amounts, and as a result riots and movements began such as the Black Lives Matter

Movement and the All Lives Matter Movement. The uproar created and the national response

seen over the deaths of Breonna Taylor and George Floyd were similar to that of the

assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. (Thomsen, 2020).

What Aspects are Related to Multiculturalism?
How Have These Aspects Contributed to Making it Difficult
for Multiculturalism to Flourish Within Society?

In the world that we live in today and especially with the current events that are

transpiring such as government officials taking the lives of innocent people, the topic of race and

ethnicity has been one of the most talked-about and most controversial topics. Many of these

controversial topics stem from not knowing what is considered to be racist, discriminatory, or

stereotypical as well as lacking a cross-cultural understanding. More often than not, however,

reporters, news stations, articles, media, and individuals, in general, tend to use the terms race

and ethnicity interchangeably (Race and Ethnicity, n.d.); many do not realize that there is a

difference between the two. The term race is associated with the way an individual looks such as

physical traits like skin color (Blakemore, 2019). On the contrary, though similar, ethnicity looks

at one's cultural background, language, ancestry, practices, and beliefs. Both race and ethnicity

are used to identify and distinguish one individual from the other. This can pose as a tool used

for discrimination or categorization into minorities and majorities. This leads to the discussion of

terms such as stereotypes, prejudice, discrimination, and racism.

      Like race and ethnicity, the terms stereotype, prejudice, discrimination, and racism are

used interchangeably though they are different. Stereotypes are generalizations that are made

about a group of people. This is not always negative, but more often than not stereotypes lean

more towards the negative side. Stereotypes can be made based on any characteristics such as but

not limited to, race, ethnicity, gender, age, and sexual orientation. Some stereotypes that we may

often hear are that Muslims are terrorists (Zainiddinov, 2019) or that men are stronger than

women, amongst many other examples. One who is prejudice holds prejudgments about a

particular group; these are beliefs, attitudes, and feelings about a group without even having

experiences or relations with them. One popular prejudice belief is that Mexicans are either

associated with drugs or they are rapists (Soto et al., 2011); this belief is not true, rather, it is a

prejudgment applied to a whole group of people. Often times prejudgments lead to

discrimination as seen in the example given. Prejudgments are beliefs made about a group,

whereas, discrimination is putting those beliefs into action. This involves taking action against a

group based on race and religion just to name a few. An example of a commonly seen form of

discrimination would be wage discrimination where women are paid less than men despite

having the same experience and qualifications (NAJC, 2018); this occurs as a result of believing

that men deserve to be paid more than women or the overall belief that men are more superior.

Racism works in a similar way; those who are racist believe that one racial group is more

superior or inferior to another. This is commonly used by the majority to classify the minority

and in turn, becomes a disadvantage to those in a subordinate group. In addition to the topics of

race, ethnicity, diversity, stereotypes, and racism, norms and values are also used as a basis of discrimination.

Norms and values are something that all cultures have, however, what differentiates one culture from the other is that each culture has its own specific norms and beliefs. Norms can be defined as a set of acceptable standards within a group or community. Many times people are born into norms and we begin to learn them from the time that we are brought into the world and we continue to learn them as we grow. Norms can be directly taught or it can be acquired through personal experiences that you face. Though norms can be defined simply as a set of unwritten rules or standards, there are four different types within the broad term of a norm which are folkways, mores, taboos, and laws. Folkways are "shared by a social group that we often refer to as 'customs' in a group that are not morally significant, but they can be important for social acceptance." (Sanchez, 2019). Mores are simply morals that tell you what is right from wrong; taboos are things that are seen as something negative and should not be done at all; laws are rules set forth at the state and federal level (Sanchez, 2019).

Values on the other hand, though very similar to norms, they are slightly different. While norms are what we do, values are why we do these norms (Norms, Values and Human Conditions: An Introduction, 2019); it is your belief about what is right or wrong and in turn influences why you choose to do certain things. Values are the core set of principles that exists within a community and it is essential in teaching the beliefs of a culture (Griffiths, Keirns, 2015). Though all of the cultures all across the world have norms and values, not all of them are necessarily the exact same, however, they all stress common ideas and rules. In the United States, some values that are stressed and followed by many are the ideas of freedom and equality

(Griffiths, Keirns, 2015). These ideas set the foundation for laws and norms within society such as implementing laws against discrimination against gender, race, or ethnicity. The laws set forth for discrimination would be part of a norm since it is a law or rule set at the state/federal level, and the reasoning behind setting these laws would stem from the values that individuals hold. Norms and values are similar if not the same, across all cultures because as humans we all have common needs and desires whether it be the way we are treated or the way that we treat others. Of course, there are variations amongst each value and norm in different parts of the world within different cultures, but they all hold the same foundation and basis in what they are trying to achieve (order and social stability).

Norms are not always positive nor do they always favor everyone, rather it is a belief that is expected to be accepted by individuals within a society. Many times we do not realize that we do fall into the norms that are set forth and when we do realize we have fallen into it, we wonder how did we ever agree with such beliefs. For example, some beliefs that are currently present within society that I do not agree with is the association with girls and the color pink and boys with the color blue. In addition, we are expected to believe that men should be strong and that they should not cry or show emotions because that is a sign of being weak. Similarly, we are told to believe that women are supposed to take care of the household duties while men go to work and handle the finances. I believe that though society does not necessarily state that we should believe these ideas, there is a lot of emphasis put on them. This can stem from many things such as the idea of pop culture and the issues with the adaptation of it from the older generation. Recently, we have LGBTQ rights and feminist rights being recognized amongst many others which are helping to break these norms that we have practiced for so long, however, for the older

generation who have been taught it and seen it from their ancestors, it may be harder for them to adapt to these changes.

Taboos, on the other hand, are a little more tricky and they can be learned and instilled in many different ways whether it be through nature such as the influence of the environment, or through nurture such as the influence of your parents or other family members. Some taboos that we often see can stem from either religion or cultures in general. One taboo that is often seen is the idea of having a child before being married; many cultures look at this as a sign of bad luck not necessarily on the parents but on the child born out of wedlock. In addition, adultery and suicide can also be seen as a taboo. Some religions frown upon these two practices especially suicide; I recall speaking to someone who was a part of the Orthodox religion and she said though they mourned those who may commit suicide, it is frowned upon in terms of their religion because it goes against their sixth commandment. Lastly, there are food taboos such as the idea of not eating pork within the Muslim and Jewish communities as well as the idea of not eating beef and/or meat in general within Hinduism. As the world and society continue to evolve there are taboos and beliefs that conflict with one another in a religion or culture. For example, in the Indian culture in the past everyone was expected to do an arranged marriage; it was not much of an option. However, in the present version of Indian culture, many individuals of the younger generation are choosing a love marriage over an arranged marriage. This evolution of marriage within the Indian culture has broken the taboo of the caste system that has existed for centuries. Arranged marriages were done to ensure that the bride or groom married into the same caste and not into something that was of lower standards. In religions such as Catholicism, arranged marriages are frowned upon because marriage is seen as a sacred and holy matrimony that should happen by the grace of God and his doings rather than something that is forced.

Each culture has its own form of norms, values, and taboos but in the end, they all share common beliefs that bring them together. We each follow different religions and partake in different traditions but we are connected in that we all strive to practice generic and standard rules and ways of life such as respecting one another and striving to achieve the ultimate goals of happiness and a good life.

Why Is It Important to Educate Others Especially
Children on the Topic of Multiculturalism?

In the world that we live in today, multiculturalism has taken on a new sense of importance within society; cultures are emerging and traditions are being kept and honored. With more than 44.7 million immigrants residing in the United States in 2018 (Batalova, Blizzard, & Bolter, 2020) multiculturalism is vital in ensuring that individuals get along and accept one another. The combination of "cultural, ethnic, linguistic, and experiential pluralism" (Gay, 2004) requires multiculturalism to be taught especially in school settings. Educating individuals on this topic paves the way for them to be able to assess their own social and cultural biases and then, in turn, they can break their biases down and alter their perspectives (Coburn, 2014) such that it is no longer discriminatory, stereotypical, or racist. Introducing these ideas to children around the ages of 4-5 years old is crucial being that they are at a stage where they are more receptive to retaining and learning new information and views. In addition, this is a time where children start to develop a sense of what they like and what they do not like and they begin to apply it in social settings when interacting with others.

How Can Multiculturalism Be Incorporated

and Adapted Into Our Daily Lives?

Culture is more important than many people believe when assessing its importance and influence on social interactions and personal development. Culture consists of beliefs, traditions, values, and behaviors amongst many other aspects. In relation to social interactions, culture influences the actions of the individual such as the way in which one expresses themselves. Some cultures suppress the act of expressing one's feelings and as a result, they become more closed off and stay to themselves. In addition, cultures influence the way that we accept new ideas from others; many times when new ideas are introduced outside of what a culture's beliefs or traditions are, it takes time for the individual or the group as a whole to accept it. While our understanding and acceptance of certain things move at a slow pace, technology and society move at a fast pace (Crossman, 2019). Recently, we have seen technological advancements within science that have allowed individuals to basically design their children whether it be for personal preferences or for medical purposes. Many cultures do not agree with it, not because they necessarily believe that it is wrong, but it may take time for them to accept it being that it is an advancement that is quite different from beliefs and practices within their culture. In my life, I can say that there is a slight existence of cultural lag. Growing up though it was not frowned upon, it was never really normalized for men to be stay at home parents and for things such as artificial insemination to be normal. I believe that the influence of my culture has made it a little tougher for me to be able to accept and keep up with a lot of changes and new normalized practices brought on by pop culture and scientific advancements. Topics like these can pave the way for both positive and negative effects on socialization; differing beliefs and having a hard time adjusting to societal beliefs can make it hard to interact with others. This is quite similar to how relationships were strained during the election due to differing beliefs. With the influence of

technology and social media, there can very well be negative effects on socialization due to false information being spread or individuals giving opinions that give way to others associating these opinions with the whole group rather than the individual alone.

Though individuals, as well as groups, may have differing ideas, beliefs, and values from one another, communication is something that does not have to be an issue. Managing differences in intercultural communication is key in promoting diversity and socialization amongst varying groups. Acquiring practices such as being able to listen to what someone else has to say while effectively communicating your opinion without putting down their culture is important. It is important to know that opinions are valid and should be shared, however, they should only be shared under certain circumstances. Opinions should not put down another culture, rather, it should be provided as a form of educating the other party. Likewise, when someone provides their view, belief, opinions, or values, we should be accepting of it and if it is something that we do not agree with then that can be communicated without putting down the other individual. By interacting and communicating effectively with one another it allows for cultural diffusion to occur and cultures to be accepted more. In my opinion, the goal should not be to argue about your race and ethnicity, instead, the goal should be to educate others.

Conclusion

Where Do We Currently Stand in Adapting

Multicultural Beliefs Into Our Societies?

To conclude, it is safe to say that the world is learning to adapt to continuously changing societies and the individuals within them. Though this change of being able to comfortably and easily portray multiculturalism will not happen overnight, it is something that is in the near future. The more that society continues to educate and the more that cultures learn to adapt to

and acquire practices within pop culture, the easier it will be to make multiculturalism a norm

within numerous societies, communities, and cultures. Technology is ever-changing, beliefs are

changing with it, and intercultural communication is blossoming; there is no second-guessing

that we are on our way to a changed society- a society that many dreamed of but never thought

we would achieve.

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Annotated References

APA. Children Notice Race Several Years Before Adults Want to Talk About It. (2020, August

27). https://www.apa.org/news/press/releases/2020/08/children-notice-race

This article talks about the topic of racism and when they believe that a child should be

introduced to the idea of it. Within this article, it is mentioned that some individuals believe that

a child should be at least five years old before they are introduced to the topic of racism whereas

others believe that a child should be four years old. On the contrary, some parents believe that

children should not be exposed to such topics at a young age, and rather, the children should

ultimately be left to figure it out on their own. The article points out those who are white and

states that these groups of people should be more open and willing to talk about race. The

findings from the experimental study done were also expressed throughout the article and it was

used to contrast the ideas presented by another source.

Cheek kissing. (2020, October 04).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cheek_kissing

This source was helpful in that it provided examples of socialization and the different ways that

people socialize with each other in various parts of the world. Adding the topic of socialization

helped in solidifying what was trying to be conveyed in terms of how and why individuals may

act differently when interacting and socializing with one another. One of the main ways of

greeting each other that was mentioned was cheek kissing. Though cheek kissing is very popular

all around the world, there are many variations within each culture. The source breaks down each

culture and describes the way that the specific culture practices cheek kissing. The explanation of

each culture and the variations of it makes it much easier for the reader to differentiate and

understand that though cultures have the same practices they are not exactly the same.

Cole, K., & Verwayne, D. (2018, May). Becoming Upended: Teaching and Learning about Race

and Racism with Young Children and Their Families.

https://www.naeyc.org/resources/pubs/yc/may2018/teaching-learning-race-and-racism

Contrary to the beliefs expressed in one of the previous citations (APA, 2020), Cole and

Verwayne look at the opposite beliefs. In this source, the authors focus on the opinions of those

who believe that children should be shielded from learning "explicitly" what race and racial

differences are. The article brings up an issue in regards to the fact that parents and teachers hold

differing views based on their own experiences. It is noted that based on research, children are

aware and notice racial differences as young as preschool age. This idea related to the beliefs

mentioned by the APA (2020). This was important especially in this paper because it exposes the

reader to other beliefs regarding one single topic of racism and educating children on it. This

issue is relevant today and vital in determining whether or not the issue of racism will be fixed.

IFLA. (n.d.). Defining "Multiculturalism". Retrieved from

https://www.ifla.org/publications/defining-multiculturalism

This source does not go much in-depth in terms of research or statistics, however, it was used for

defining the term multiculturalism. Multiculturalism was defined as the "co-existence of diverse

cultures"; defining this term makes it much easier for the reader to understand the overall topic.

This source was also used to show that the more multiculturalism is taught and learned, the

easier it will be to reduce racism, discrimination, and stereotypes. Understanding

multiculturalism makes it easier for one to know how to co-exist with other cultures without

creating a hostile environment for others. This source could have added some examples for a

clearer understanding for the reader, however, the definition was clear enough for the reader to have a basic understanding of multiculturalism as a whole.

Kasper, L. F., Ph.D. (n.d.). Socialization and Culture.

http://kccesl.tripod.com/hypertextstudy/printtext.html

This source mainly talks about the topic of sociology and socialization; it not only defines the terms but also goes in-depth about it as well. The source is not opinion-based, rather, it includes information from other sources as well as philosophers' beliefs such as Sigmund Freud. Family relationships were also mentioned as well as culture as a whole. The feelings, thoughts, actions, norms, and values associated with socialization aid in creating the framework for cultures. This source mentions many other topics that relate to the topic of socialization and though it was used mainly for a definition, it allowed me to have a greater understanding of the topic being written about.

NAJC. (2018, January 15). WHAT ARE SOME EXAMPLES OF DISCRIMINATION?

http://najc.ca/human-rights-guide/what-are-some-examples-of-discrimination/

The main topics mentioned in this source was based on the idea of discrimination. I use this source to give examples of discrimination that people may have seen but never associated it with discrimination. The article mentions that discrimination is not always intentionally done but it does not mean that it does not occur. Wage discrimination and discrimination in hiring is something that is commonly seen but many believe that because it happens so often it has just become part of the new normal. This is considered discrimination as identified by the source and it is something that many individuals face. This source was relevant in showing different forms

of discrimination which will help in solidifying other issues that will be mentioned such as racial and gender (LGBTQ) discrimination.

O'Neil, D. (2006). Status and Role. In *Social Organization: An Overview of How We Create and Maintain Social Groups*. San Marcos, CA: Palomar College. Retrieved from https://www2.palomar.edu/anthro/status/stat_2.htm

Roles and statuses within society are often confused with one another and used interchangeably. To aid in clarifying these two terms, the source was used; O'Neil (2006) defines the two terms in a simple and coherent way that was simple enough for me to be able to rephrase so that the reader can understand it. One of the excerpts used was the role of fathers; according to the source, fathers are seen as individuals who are supposed to "nurture, educate, guide, and protect". This is a common perception all across the world that I wanted to address. O'Neil also breaks down examples of statuses such as the Hindu caste system which made it easy to understand what exactly differentiates a status from a role. This was relative in bringing forth the topic of socialization to then pave the way for the way that some discrimination is formulated.

Soto, C., Unger, J. B., Ritt-Olson, A., Soto, D. W., Black, D. S., & Baezconde-Garbanati, L. (2011). Cultural values associated with substance use among Hispanic adolescents in southern California. Substance use & misuse, 46(10), 1223–1233. https://doi.org/10.3109/10826084.2011.567366

A lot of what leads to discrimination and disparities stem from stereotypical beliefs that are created and passed down from generation to generation as well as from the influence of society. The authors within this source touch on the idea that many people within a society have but fail to admit which is the belief that Mexicans are associated with drugs or are rapists. I chose to use

this source to show common beliefs that many people hold that contribute to the ongoing issue of stereotypes and discrimination. The source could have included more information and included some background information to aid in making the statements more concrete rather than just being a statement that is not backed up by other sources. In terms of the way that I was using the source, it worked well for me and it was relevant in further explaining stereotypes and discrimination.

Suttie, J. (2017, March 23). Five Ways to Reduce Racial Bias in Your Children.

https://greatergood.berkeley.edu/article/item/five_ways_to_reduce_racial_bias_in_your_c hildren

This article presented by Suttie, J. (2017) mainly mentioned ways in which we can reduce racial biases in children. Like IFLA (n.d.) mentions, exposing individuals more to multiculturalism allows them to be more accepting of other cultures as well as different ideas. The article offers a solution to the problem of stereotypes, discrimination, and racism by promoting the ideas of multiculturalism and acceptance of others. The article provided great information as a solution to the issue and it relates to some of the other sources used as well. The source also included the movie *Zootopia* which I never knew focused on the topic of prejudice. Upon reading this source I can say that I expanded my knowledge on combating the major issues of racism, stereotypes, and discrimination.

Thomsen, I. (2020, June 04). How do today's Black Lives Matter protests compare to the civil

rights movement of the 1960s? Retrieved from

https://news.northeastern.edu/2020/06/04/how-do-todays-black-lives-matter-protests-compare-to-the-civil-rights-movement-of-the-1960s/

Thomsen talks about aspects related to the Black Lives Matter Movement; the recent deaths of

Breonna Taylor and George Floyd were mentioned. Thomsen related the events that we are all

experiencing now to events that occurred in 1929 and it gives depth to the problem being

discussed. The source was useful in the sense that it mentioned recent news that the reader can

relate to and it related to the topics being addressed such as racial discrimination. Talking about

Breonna Taylor and George Floyd allowed for the reader to be able to apply these strong forms

of discriminatory actions to the terminology mentioned. I do think, however, the article could

have used a little more information especially regarding the basis of the deaths of the two

individuals.

Zafar, I. (2020, March 05). Pakistani women in uphill battle for their rights. Retrieved October

08, 2020, from https://asiatimes.com/2020/03/pakistani-women-in-uphill-battle-for-their-

rights/

Zafar talks about an important issue in his article: gender discrimination. In Pakistan, as well as

all over the world, women are suppressed and there are evident disparities when it comes to

gender. The article looks at the women within Pakistan who are fighting for equal rights, similar

to that of those fighting for equal rights here in America such as the Black Lives Matter

Movement or the All Lives Matter Movements. This was relative to the topic of socialization as

well and why it is hard for individuals to get along and accept one another due to the influence of

cultural values.