

Analysis of Discrimination in the Film The Rosa Park Story

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Abstract

This study discusses cases or acts of discrimination (racism) in Mrs. Rosa Louise McCauly Parks and her actions in the civil rights movement, which made this story into a film called The Rosa Parks Story. The film is set in or shows the problems in the separate communities of Alabama and the Deep South. As a child, Rosa was educated in a private school run by the Religious Society of Friends (Quaker), where she was encouraged to overcome the boundaries of segregation. In her late teens, she married Raymond Parks, a barber and equal rights advocate. In fact the act of discrimination was evident from when Rosa was a child to the point where she refused to give up her seat to a white man on a racially separated bus after a long day at work, she was arrested. His example and treatment prompted a bus boycott as a major civil rights demonstration in Montgomery, Alabama; lasted 381 days from 1955 to 1956. People who participated in the boycott chose to use their private cars or walk several kilometers to work and school. I used qualitative data methods in this research, because I was studying how characters are formed by examining dialogue to determine how issues and problems in The Rosa Park Story film are formed. I researched the problem or outline of the story that is about racism and the civil rights movement in the story of the main character named Rosa Parks, and I searched for written data on web pages in journals, noted some information from films and others.

Key words: *Discrimination, Racism, Boycott, Qualitative Data*

INTRODUCTION

Discrimination is the treatment of the majority group (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021) that corners the minority group (Setri & Setiawan, 2020) because of differences in ethnicity (EWK, 2018), race (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021), religion (Ngestirosa et al., 2020), gender (Kasih, 2018), and social status (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018). Racism is a belief system (Gulö et al., 2021) or doctrine (Kuswoyo et al., 2021) that states that the biological differences (Fithratullah, 2019) of the human race (Heaverly & EWK, 2020) determine the cultural (Nuraziza et al., 2021) or individual achievement (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021) that one race is superior (Hamzah et al., n.d.) and has the right (Kuswoyo et al., 2020) to dominate the other races (Kardiansyah, 2019). Racism is related to the concept of race in society (Agustina et al., 2021). The formation of racism can occur if physical differences (Istiani & Puspita, 2020) are considered as an important thing in society (Journal & Kiranamita, 2021). Racism can also arise (Fithratullah, 2021) because of differences in terms of psychology (Amelia, 2021), ideology and economics (Samanik, 2018). Conditions

that can lead to racism in society are the existence (Pranoto, 2021) of several racial groups (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021) with different cultures (Setiawan et al., n.d.) and the institutionalization (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021) of inequality (Pradana & Suprayogi, 2021) in each race (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021) which is interconnected (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021) with one another (Isnaini & Aminatun, 2021). In the film *The Rosa Park Story* is physically racist, especially skin color and ethnicity Negro (Aminatun, 2021). The African-American Civil Rights Movement (1955-1968) refers to movements in the United States aimed at banning racial discrimination against African Americans and restoring their voting rights (Yudha & Mandasari, 2021). This article covers the phases of the movement between 1955 and 1968, particularly in the Southern United States (Aminatun, Muliyah, et al., 2021). The emergence of the Black Power Movement, which lasted from 1966 to 1975 (Gulö, 2014), expanded the goals of the Civil Rights Movement to include racial dignity (Candra & Qodriani, 2019), economic and political self-sufficiency (Suprayogi, Pranoto, et al., 2021), and freedom from oppression of white Americans (Utami et al., 2021).

This movement was marked by major campaigns of civil resistance (N. Putri & Aminatun, 2021). Between 1955 and 1968, non-violent protests and civil disobedience resulted in a crisis situation (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020) between the activists and the government (Amelia & Daud, 2020). Federal and state governments (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021), local governments (Nurmala Sari & Aminatun, 2021), business owners (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020), and citizens often have to respond quickly to events (Sinaga & Oktaviani, 2020) that highlight the injustices facing African Americans (Utami et al., 2020). Forms of protest and/or civil disobedience (Kardiansyah, 2021) include: boycotts such as the successful Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955-1956) in Alabama; "sitting actions" such as the sit-in movement in North Carolina's influential Greensboro (1960), marches, such as the March from Selma to Montgomery (1965) in Alabama, and various other nonviolent events (Gulö & Nainggolan, 2021).

The film *The Rosa Park Story* tells about the life of an American activist (Handayani & Aminatun, 2020), Rosa Louise McCauley Parks, she is a descendant of the Negro race (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021). Rose lived with her mother and sister before she married Reymond Parks (Erya & Pustika, 2021). The plot in the story goes back and forth, the film was released on February 10, 2002. This 94 minute film was directed by Julie Dash (Rahmania & Mandasari, 2021). Not too many characters in this film (Kardiansyah &

Salam, 2021), there are Angela Bassett as Rosa Parks, Peter Francis James as Raymond Parks, Cicely Tyson as Leona McCauley, Rosa's mother, Dexter Scott King as Martin Luther King Jr (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021a).

Rosa Parks was born Rosa McCuley in Tuskegee, Alabama, in 1913. She and several other African Americans lived far from Native American settlements, in remote areas, due to Jim Crow laws that did not provide equality (S. N. Sari & Aminatun, 2021). The civil movement carried out by Rosa Parks refers to the movement in the United States that aims to prohibit racial discrimination against Negro-Americans and restore their voting rights (Aminatun, Ayu, et al., 2021), hence Rosa Park is dubbed the mother of the civil rights movement (Oktaviani et al., 2020). where there was an incident that made Rosa imprisoned for not wanting to give a seat on the bus she was sitting on to a white person (N. R. Putri & Sari, 2021), Rosa thought why should give a seat to a white person? because only the front seats of the bus (only seats for white people) were full (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021b). It was not Rosa's obligation to give her seat to the man (Ambarwati & Mandasari, 2020), and in the end the bus driver reported Rosa's actions to the police (Puspita & Amelia, 2020). Because there are laws and regulations regarding the incident (Puspita, 2021), Rosa was arrested and imprisoned (F. M. Sari & Wahyudin, 2019). But it was Martin Luther King and Parks who helped Rosa to be free, they boycotted buses for 381 days, blacks who knew they had to walk miles for it, because 70% of bus passengers were Negroes or black people so the revenue from buses decreased. dropped drastically (Ayu & Aminatun, 2021).

Their lives are not protected by fair law, so the death penalty can go without trial (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021a). Rosa Parks later joined the NAACP (*National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*), and was active in the organization movement in Montgomery to defend black people (Negro) (Suprayogi, Samanik, et al., 2021).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Content on the civil rights movement from the journal Delphine Letort (Afrianto et al., 2021). During the civil rights movement (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021b), African Americans began to recognize the power of the public spectacle of racial suffering and began to shape their roles accordingly (Fadilah & Kuswoyo, 2021). Black-and-white melodrama also made the transition from fictional texts to historical events during this time. Rosa eventually rises to power and is referred to as the "Mother of the Civil Rights

Movement (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2021)." However, Rosa's journey to emancipation comes to a conventional patriarchal climax when Park and she remain in a committed relationship. He was able to participate in the American dream thanks to desegregation, which is symbolized by this stunning landscape of a tranquil family life (Simamora & Oktaviani, 2020).

METHOD

In this study, I used a qualitative method, namely the method of collecting written data, especially data information from internet websites or research journals. Qualitative research can develop during the research process. Obviously I used the qualitative data method for various reasons, for example because I was studying how characters are formed by examining dialogue to determine how issues and problems in The Rosa Park Story film are formed. I researched the problem or outline of the story which is about racism and the civil rights movement in the story of the main character named Rosa Parks, and I looked for written data on web pages in journals, jotting down some information from films and others.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This film tells the story of a simple girl named Rosa Louise McCauley, who attends a private school run by the Religious Society of Friends (Quaker), where she is encouraged to overcome the boundaries of segregation. In the quote in the film, after Rosa was a teenager or high school girl she rode a bus with two other women, because it was raining she fell at the shop where it was a barber shop run by Reymond Parks. That's where Rosa and Parks met where they eventually got married. Rosa is an activist, she is also a designer and a member of the (NAACP). That is a little background story Rosa from the beginning. But here I use some excerpts from the film to corroborate this research and prove that there is discrimination against Negroes.

At 22.20 minutes (Little Rosa) with her two sisters and brothers visited the drinking water taps in the garden, where there were two taps that said WHITE ONLY and COLORED. They wondered what it meant, so they swapped the text to see how white people would react to drinking. It turned out to be a faucet that said COLORED, a drinking faucet that

black people as well as animals could drink. Because the person who drinks at the tap brings his pet dog and gives him a drink through the COLORED faucet.

The laws, attitudes and behavior of the white people of Montgomery were unfair to the Negroes. Even the police who are responsible for protecting the community cannot be relied on. For example, where the behavior is different to serve someone in the library, if white people their service is very good and friendly compared to their behavior when black people ask for their services. In addition, there is also an example in a shoe store, where Negro children (black skin) who want to buy shoes must measure or draw the soles of their feet on paper so that they can find the right shoe size, aka they are not allowed to measure or try on shoes directly in the store. As for the children of white people, they are free and are given the best service in the shop.

The peak of the problems and acts of discrimination in the film *The Rosa Parks Story* was on December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks was imprisoned for refusing to give her seat on the bus to a white man. This is a violation of the racial segregation laws on buses in Montgomery, Alabama, United States (US). The imprisonment of Rosa Parks prompted a Montgomery bus boycott movement organized by a pastor named Martin Luther King, Jr. The bus boycott movement is also considered the event that started the National Civil Rights Movement. under a 1955 City ordinance of Montgomery, African Americans were required to sit in the back of the bus and were required to give up those seats to whites if the front of the bus was full. At that time Parks was in the first row of the section for African Americans. The white bus driver asked Parks to give his seat to a standing white male passenger. The regulations do not specifically give bus drivers the power to demand that passengers give up seats to anyone, regardless of race. However, the Montgomery bus driver used to make a black and white passenger separator. Because of this, drivers often ask black passengers to give up their seats to white passengers.

If black passengers protest, the bus driver has the authority to refuse service and can call the police to remove them. The other three black passengers on the bus complied with the driver's request. but Parks refused and remained seated. The driver asked, "*Why don't you stand up?*" Parks replied, "*I don't think I should stand up.*" (01.00).

The driver called the police, who then arrested Parks. Some popular stories say Parks refused to give up his chair because he was tired. In fact, however, civil rights advocates

had plotted against Montgomery's racial segregation laws. Parks had been privy to this discussion. Learning of Parks' arrest, *The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People* (NAACP) and other African-American activists immediately called for a bus boycott. The black boycott began on Monday 5 December 1955. News was spread through leaflets and activists formed the Montgomery Improvement Association to organize the protest. The first day of the bus boycott was a huge success.

The boycott lasted for more than a year. People who participate in boycotts choose to take their private cars or walk the kilometers to work and school. Since African Americans made up 70 percent of the Montgomery bus passengers, the city's transit system suffered greatly during the boycott. On November 13, 1956, the U.S. Supreme Court repealed the racial segregation laws on city buses for the states of Alabama and Montgomery. After the boycott ended, Rosa Parks was the first to board the desegregated bus. Martin Luther King, Jr., and his nonviolent civil rights movement had their first major victory.

Above are some excerpts from the film along with the minutes and information about evidence of discrimination (racism) against the Negro community in the United States, especially Rosa Parks, the main role in the story. In accordance with the title of this research, I only focus on acts of discrimination and a brief explanation of the civil rights movement that Rosa Parks acted on in the film (the story).

CONCLUSION

This study focuses on the analysis of acts of discrimination (racism) experienced by Rosa Parks or this American woman. She is an activist and a simple woman who stands her ground. Where he always thought rationally and was critical of justice and law in America at that time. Even though he is constantly criticized and misbehaved, he was taught by his grandfather to never be afraid of anything and anyone when he is right! where there was an incident that made Rosa imprisoned because she did not want to give the seat on the bus she was sitting on to a white man, Rosa thought why should she give the seat to a white man? because only the front seats of the bus (only seats for white people) were full. It was not Rosa's obligation to give her seat to the man, and eventually the bus driver reported Rosa's actions to the Police. Because there are laws and regulations regarding the incident, Rosa was arrested and imprisoned. But Martin Luther King and Parks who helped Rosa to be free, they boycotted the bus for 381 days, black citizens who knew they had to walk for

kilometers for that, because 70% of the bus passengers were Negroes or black people so the decrease in income from the bus fell drastically. This prompted the government to revoke these laws and regulations.

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