

ANALYSIS OF A PROBLEM WITH RACIAL INEQUALITY IN THE STORY OF ROSA PARK FILM

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Abstract

This analysis aims to learn more about the Rosa Parks My Story film's depiction of the struggle for racial equality in the United States. Particularly in terms of the ways in which everyday life in the United States exacerbated racial inequality in the 1950s. Both qualitative and descriptive analysis are used by the author. The main character, Rosa Parks, fights for her rights to end American slavery and segregation of African-Americans. The majority of issues that arise as a result of differences between a group of people in society are, without a doubt, not a new phenomenon. This movie tells the story of Rosa Parks, a woman who fights for equality in order to make the world a more peaceful place. The author of this study came to the conclusion that racism, racial inequality, and other forms of discrimination have existed in some form on American soil for a considerable amount of time. Many people of color are oppressed because of the strong hatred that exists between white people and people of color. The author then finds scenes that show the main character's or Rosa Parks' struggle against inequality.

Key words: struggle, racial, slavery, the rosa parks, inequality

INTRODUCTION

The Rosa Parks Story is a 2002 American television film that was directed by Julie Dash (Aguss et al., 2021), (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020a) and written by Paris Qualles (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020), (Asia & Samanik, 2018), (Kardiansyah & Qodriani, 2018). The author of this paper intends to examine the film titled "The Rosa Parks Story," specifically the racial issue depicted in the film. Applying justice and a little bit of common sense to a system that has been out of balance is the goal of racial equity (Aminatun et al., 2021), (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2019), (F. M. Sari & Oktaviani, 2021). People of color suffer the most when a system is out of balance (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021), (Abidin et al., 2022), but to be clear, everyone pays for an imbalanced system (Cahyaningsih & Pranoto, 2021), (Suprayogi, Puspita, et al., 2021), (Kardiansyah, 2019a). President of Race Forward and Colorlines (Glenn Harris) Ethnic minorities have not always been able to achieve equality (Suprayogi, Samanik, et al., 2021), (Kuswoyo & Indonesia, 2021), particularly in educational settings (Rahmania & Mandasari, 2021), (F. M. Sari & Wahyudin, 2019), (Oktaviani, 2018). Fortunately, this has improved over time (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021), (Pradana & Suprayogi, 2021): Racial inequality has significantly increased as a result of

legislation passed in many nations to combat racial discrimination, including the United Kingdom and the United States of America (Amelia & Daud, 2020), (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018).

"The Rosa Parks Story" provides a novel perspective on Parks' life prior to her fame as a civil rights pioneer (Hutauruk & Puspita, 2020), (Kardiansyah, 2019c). She was a friend, daughter, sister, seamstress, wife, and daughter (Ayu & Aminatun, 2021), (Afrianto & Gulö, 2019). Rosa Parks Rosa McCauley Parks, one of the most well-known civil rights activists of the mid-20th century (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019), (Mandasari, 2020), wrote her autobiography, *My Story*, which was published in 1992 (Pranoto, 2021), (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021). As a black American who endured the nation's segregation laws and intense racism until she realized it was essential not to be complacent (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021), (Samanik, 2021), Parks recounts her life, from her early years in Montgomery, Alabama, through her nonviolent protests and extensive involvement with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2021), (Kuswanto et al., 2020). As the secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Parks advocates for prejudice-affected neighborhood children (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020b), (Kardiansyah, 2019b), (Oktaviani & Mandasari, 2020). When there are no white seats available, people of color should give up their seats (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021), (Afrianto & Restika, 2018). Rosa Parks refused to stand because she was tired of bowing to white people's pressure (Oktaviani et al., 2020), (Fadilah & Kuswoyo, 2021). Rosa was repeatedly asked to give up her seat on the bus, but she didn't. The driver then announced that she would be taken into custody (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021), (Nuraziza et al., 2021). In a story about fighting segregation and the events leading up to and after December 1, 1955, when Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat (Mertania & Amelia, 2020), (Mulyah & Aminatun, 2020), we are reminded that it was Parks's bold hope and courageous action that persuaded a local religious leader (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020), (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020), who was relatively unknown at the time (Fakhrurozi & Adrian, 2021), (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020), (Samanik, 2018). Martin Luther King Jr. forever changed America's social, cultural, and political landscape (Puspita & Amelia, 2020), (Ngestirosa et al., 2020).

Racism is a racial issue that is deeply embedded in middle-class multicultural societies around the world (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021), (Fithratullah, 2021). Racism develops

swiftly in a country alongside the growth of technology and trade, resulting in the development of the country's level of pluralism (Setri & Setiawan, 2020). It is the desire for a better life that draws people from various racial groups to a country with a favorable trading climate (Aldino et al., 2021), (Mandasari, n.d.). Myths regarding the superior race and the lower class race contribute to the growing complexity of the racism problem (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021). Racist activities are frequently committed by those who are created as superior races against lower class racial groups (Suprayogi, 2019), (Arpiansah et al., 2021). Racist behaviors occur in a variety of social settings, including education, health care, and entertainment (Endang Woro Kasih, 2018), (Journal et al., 2021). The scenario in the United States of America, which has numerous racial groupings, demonstrates the truth of the statement above (Fithratullah, 2019), (Gulö et al., 2021). White persons of the Caucasian race control almost every aspect of life in the United States. The white race had a desire to murder all the indigenous peoples who colonized the American continent at the time, notably the Indians of the Mongoloid race, when he first arrived on the continent (Qodriani, 2021).

Slavery is a heartbreaking, unpredictable and affecting phenomenon in African society (Puspita, n.d.). The hardships of the Caucasian race in America are believed to have caused national problems for African Americans (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019), (Oktaviani & Ayu, 2021). Americans like this are usually referred to as WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestants). Their nature becomes the standard for judging other groups. African Americans were taken to the United States against their will to be sold into slavery (Aminatun et al., 2019), (Mandasari & Oktaviani, 2018). And the slavery of African Americans in the United States was a direct violation of fundamentally conventional ideals such as freedom and inequality of opportunity. We all know that segregation and racism were major issues in the early to mid-nineteenth century. The purpose of this paper is the writer want to make people be aware of the racial inequality or racism and etc that can make a big problem in one society, by taking the issue of racial inequality in the film *The Rosa Park Story*. As a result of the widespread anti-racism movement that eventually forced the end of the legalized segregation in the American South, Rosa Parks came to represent that cause.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer discusses the previous research as well as related theories that helped in conducting this research. Previous research on the same topic might serve as a guide for the writer while examining the literary work. Meanwhile, relevant theories help the writer in recognizing the tale as well as comprehending and responding to the research questions.

- Civil Rights Movement Reflected in the Novel Rosa Parks My Story By Rosa Parks

This previous thesis was written by Ahmadi Permadi in 2008 at Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University. This thesis discuss the Civil Rights Movement in America reflected in the novel Rosa Parks My Story .and focus to the character Rosa Parks. This character is so interesting to be analyzed because the character or the action of this character represents the related issue. The major goal of this thesis is to learn more about civil right movement that exist in this novel. This thesis use qualitative method and the data of Civil Rights Movement are collected from the text of the novel. This previous thesis helps the writer to identify same issue related to racial, racism, and segregation through the related issue of the study.

METHOD

This paper uses a qualitative method about the film Rosa Parks Story. Of course, this research also discusses the main theme of the film about the struggle for racial inequality that occurs to people of color in Rosa Parks Story. The writer analyzes the data using descriptive analysis technique. The data acquired, such as the script, whether it is conversation or the actions of its characters, will be analyzed to determine the occurrences or incidents that demonstrate the idea of racial ininequality.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Racial inequality is defined as racial discrimination in opportunities for socioeconomic advancement or access to goods and services. Racial inequality has a significant impact on many aspects of society, including family life and employment, in the American criminal justice system. In the United States, there is still a large differentiation between Whites and Blacks. This racial inequality in education, employment, and neighborhoods has all contributed to the expanding prison population in the United States.

On February 4, 1913, Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was born in Tuskegee, Alabama, in the United States. She was an African American who spent her entire life advocating for human rights. She also worked with well-known campaigners like Martin Luther King Jr. and Edgar Nixon. One of the most well-known events was the Montgomery Bus Boycott, which subsequently came to represent the movement because a courageous lady refused to compromise her self-respect because of her skin tone. Inequality of race was also experienced by Rosa and her family in less violent ways. Rosa had to attend a segregated school in Pine Level when she first started going there, with one teacher in charge of roughly 50 students. Black children had to walk to school while white students in the region were bused. Rosa Louise McCauley was raised on a tiny farm alongside her mother, grandmother, and brother during the first few years of her existence. She witnessed lynchings taking place close to her house while watching the Ku Klux Klan conduct nighttime rides. Rosa attended school and graduated as a seamstress before the family relocated to Montgomery. She joined the Montgomery National Association for the Advancement of Colored People after getting married to barber Raymond Parks in 1932. (NAACP). Parks had served as the local NAACP's secretary for twelve years when she was the inspiration for the bus boycott (1943-1956). The United States Congress refers to Rosa Parks as the "First Lady of the Civil Rights Movement" and "The Mother of the Freedom Movement."

"I believe there is only one race – the human race." -Rosa Parks.

This quote is taken from Rosa Parks' own words when she was tired of being compared to white people. These words are very related to what happened at that time. White people think that they deserve to be called the top race compared to black people. Then Rosa herself said "I believe there is only one race – the human race."

A literary work called *The Rosa Parks Story* details the experiences of an African American woman. The primary character of this movie, Rosa Parks, fights for her voice to obtain her rights, with the elimination of racial discrimination and separation of her people from Caucasians in America being the most crucial. One of the key figures in the history of the African-American movement for equality for all Americans is Rosa Parks. After seeing the movie, the author discovered some dialogue or proof about racial inequality in America that occurred during Rosa Parks' actual life, as shown in the table below.

**Table of Dialogues/Quotes Showing Racial
Through the Story of Rosa Parks**

<p><i>1. Driver : Are you gonna move?</i></p> <p><i>Rosa : No.</i></p> <p><i>Driver : If you don't give me that seat, I will get you arrested.</i></p> <p><i>Rosa : You may do that.</i></p>
<p><i>2. I remember that my mother used to talk about how black teachers were paid more poorly than white teachers.</i></p>
<p><i>3. Some of the white children rode a bus to school. There were no school buses for black children.</i></p>
<p><i>4. I'm tired of being treated like a second-class citizen.</i></p>

The differences made by white people are very clear, ranging from differences in bus seats, schools, to public places. Black people will usually get the lowest facilities than white people. Parks, who was not detained unfairly, undertook an act of refusal against the bus driver forcing him to move to a black-only back seat. Then the driver threatened Parks with jail. In 1955, Rosa Parks was arrested when she refused to give her seat to a white passenger. Her act of civil disobedience launched the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a 13-month protest in which black residents refused to take city buses. The boycott was organized by Martin Luther King Jr. There are some examples that showing racial inequality in the film Rosa Parks. Race relations in America were dramatically altered by Rosa Parks' disobedience of an arbitrary segregation legislation that obliged black passengers to give up their seats to any white person who needed one. The first African American to do this wasn't her. In fact, civil rights activists thought that the arrests of two other black women in Montgomery while they were riding buses could serve as a starting point for a legal challenge. However, because community leaders believed they would not win support, both women were turned down. Rosa Parks was viewed as the ideal choice because of her sterling moral character, calm firmness, and moral courage.

Many racial inequality has occurred for blacks people, with bus segregation being the most damaging. Black people had to follow special rules. Some drivers forced black passengers to enter through the front door, pay their fare, and then exit through the back door. And some of the drivers were so mean that the bus would leave before the black passengers got

to the back door. The Rosa Parks Story film tells of the injustices experienced by African Americans in America. Rosa Parks, the main character, is known as the "Mother of the Civil Rights Movement" and is one of the African-American women who were active in the Civil Rights Movement. One of the key figures in the history of the African-American movement for equality for all Americans is Rosa Parks. In 1955, Rosa Parks was arrested when she refused to give her seat to a white passenger. There are some examples that showing racial inequality in the film Rosa Parks. Race relations in America were dramatically altered by Rosa Parks' disobedience of an arbitrary segregation legislation that obliged black passengers to give up their seats to any white person who needed one.

CONCLUSION

This movie is about her life experiences with discrimination in the United States, which inspired him to write a book that was turned into a movie to show the world that discrimination must be stopped in this day and age. Racial imbalance is characterized as racial segregation in open doors for financial headway or admittance to labor and products. In the American criminal justice system, racial inequality has a significant impact on many aspects of society, including family life and employment. The United States' growing prison population is a result of this racial inequality in employment, education, and neighborhood life. The Supreme Court ruled that the separation on public buses was unconstitutional as a result of the Montgomery Bus Boycott. The Montgomery Bus Boycott was a significant play on transit equality and civil rights. It helped remove early barriers to transportation access. The US Supreme Court ultimately ruled that the racial segregation law on public buses was in violation of the US constitution after the bus boycott lasted for more than a year.

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