

Module 2 Assignment 2: Video response and reflection

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March 23, 2020

Introduction

The video to be analyzed is composed of a speech by Helen Turnbull. In her remarks, Helen wanted to bring out a view that most people tend to think about how inclusive they are to others, yet they are not. Additionally, she tried to enlighten that people always carry blind spots intentionally. A blind spot is an unconscious bias possessed by every person, and it is high time for people to bring out their hidden inner selves.

Video Analysis

After examining the video, I have learned the rationale behind the inclusion paradox theory, which provides that people share the human experience, and they are identical. However, we tend to have a unique feeling to paradox due to difference in DNA, fingerprints, and expertise. Individually, a person comprehends the world's activities differently (Helen, 2016). Overly people try to surround themselves with friends of their caliber because they want to have a feeling of inclusion. Helen (2016) describes an in-group and out-group perspective. Precisely, she suggests that an in-group is smaller than out-group, and people tend to be more sympathetic and empathetic to their in-group.

Furthermore, I came to learn that people carry a lot of identities within themselves, including politeness, professionalism, curiosity, and irritation. For instance, a considerable number of persons tend to express their irritating side to the people originating from the other culture more than those who belong to theirs. Helen opined that "there is a better self, hiding inside each of us," which brings forth an illustration that people can be more inclusive than their actual intention or thoughts. Importantly, people need to find that hidden part of themselves.

It is worth illustrating the example Helen (2016) gave on the blind spot while she was flying. Helen experienced the instance while in a plane, and she comes across a woman whom they smile at each other. Helen (2016) managed the feeling because she realized that a pilot was supposed to be either a man or a woman. Notably, Helen did not intend to discriminate, but she did it due to her blind spot. Overall, she was not as inclusive as she thought.

Helen (2016) brought in the limelight the example of the IAT test survey that was conducted at Harvard University. There were few questions asked in the test that aids in identifying people's perceptions towards others. From the IAT test, I came to realize that 80% of both women and men unconsciously relate women with households and men with carries.

Importantly, it is through Helen's (2016) speech that I have come to learn that the campaigns on gender equality do not work because people tend to gauge others based on gender equality unconsciously. Helen illustrates the example as the implicit biases, and they turned out to be persuasive. Additionally, I can compare Helen's (2016) game of colors, which she played with the audience to the consistency of people's involvement in my life. Importantly, I learned that the brain tends to be lazy when it comes to remembering inconsistent events or people in life.

Conclusion

Overly, people tend to think about how inclusive they are to others, yet they are not. Helen tried to bring into the limelight that people always carry blind spots intentionally. A blind spot is an unconscious bias possessed by every person, and it is high time for people to bring out their hidden inner selves.

Reference

Turnbull, H. (2016). Inclusion, Exclusion, Illusion and Collusion [Video]. Retrieved from

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zdV8OpXhl2g>