

Cancel Culture

Student's Name or Students' Names

Department Affiliation, University Affiliation

Course Number: Course Name

Instructor's Name

Assignment Due Date

Cancel Culture

Cancel culture entails excluding an individual or a group of people from a socially shared platform or a professional setting (Geran, 2020). It intensifies in the context of cultural conflict and conflicting viewpoints or ideas. Cancel culture may occur offline, in person, or through a social media platform. Regardless of the case, cancel culture is a massive blow to humanity because it justifies hate and nurtures conflict and violence. People foster cancel culture knowingly or unknowingly due to the misunderstanding of the entire concept. This situation imposes a sense of controversy in the depiction of cancel culture. This essay seeks to justify the actual role of cancel culture in society. Cancel culture is a justified way of responding to hate because it punishes the perpetrator of a hostile cultural behavior or statement, which the victims classify as hate.

Cancel culture is more than just a mentality because it intensifies in the actual societal setting. Scalia (2021) stated that the public uses it to express their feelings through a social environment. They force the responsible individuals to take timely action against the errant members of society. Low-class individuals often value their culture as a unity tool (Scalia, 2021). It imposes an immediate action against an individual, primarily a popular figure, whose actions or ideas contradict a culturally united group (McGee, 2021). Society rejects the offenders alongside their ideas. This depiction of cancel culture is expected in the entertainment industry, where the host community cancels musicians' performances or trips (Scalia, 2021).

Cancel culture fights hate by holding the perpetrators accountable for their unacceptable sociocultural actions (McGee, 2021). According to Pattanayak (2020), there is no specific timeframe for holding the offenders culpable for their inappropriate actions. Most of the cancel cultures occur when the power of the public against the perpetrator of hate increases (Latour et

al., 2017). For example, Kevin Hurt faced a social rejection in 2019 following his 2011 homophobic tweets. This incident forced him to resign from hosting the Oscar Awards program (Holcombe, 2018). Some cancel cultures intensify almost immediately. For example, JK Rowling, the author of Harry Potter, faced canceling almost immediately after issuing an idea against the transgender community (Harrison, 2021).

The impact of cancel culture is based on the amount of hate society has for the offender. In a problematic situation, family members and friends can unanimously boycott a product (Scalia, 2021). Such actions make the canceled individuals feel cut off and lonely. Few instances have been reported where the canceled individuals fall into depression or become traumatized to the extent of considering suicide (Latour et al., 2017). Unmoderated cancel culture creates an uncondusive environment that does not support healthy debates or the expression of alternative ideas.

In conclusion, cancel culture is hate-driven; it is used as a way of fighting hate. Cancel culture entails thrusting an individual outside the professional or social settings. These settings may include social media, online, or in-person social groups. Groups of people, society, or individuals foster a cancel culture by excluding an individual with a divergent opinion. Excluded individuals are denied the chance to apologize or make up for their behavior. They can also feel depressed and cut off from the initially vital societal circle. Few examples of individuals who recently experienced canceling include Kevin Hurt and JK Rowling, who expressed their opinions regarding transgender people. Cancel culture has dire social implications. For example, unmoderated cancel culture is harmful to sociological principles. It creates an uncondusive environment where people with different viewpoints cannot speak. This notion justifies how hate drives cancel culture.

References

- Geran P, J. (2020, September). 2020 America and the cancel culture of fools. *Israel Journal of Foreign Affairs*, 14(2), 183-196. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23739770.2020.1815365>
- Harrison, E. (2021, May 19). *Stephen King says JK Rowling 'cancelled' him over trans row*. The Independent. <https://www.independent.co.uk/arts-entertainment/books/news/stephen-king-jk-rowling-trans-row-b1850212.html>
- Holcombe, M., & Sutton, J. (2018, December 7). *Kevin Hart says he won't host Oscars after furor over homophobic tweets*. CNN. <https://edition.cnn.com/2018/12/07/entertainment/kevin-hart-oscars-step-down/index.html>
- Latour, A. D., Perger, N., Salag, R., Tocchi, C., & Otero, P. V. (2017). *We can! Taking action against hate speech through counter and alternative narratives*. Council of Europe.
- McGee, R. W. (2021). Cancel culture, breach of fiduciary responsibility & Shareholder lawsuits. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3775117>
- Pattanayak, S. (2020, August 23). *Cancel culture: Mob mentality or mob power?* Odisha Bytes. <https://odishabytes.com/cancel-culture-mob-mentality-or-mob-power/>
- Scalia, E. (2021). John Adams, legal representation, and the “cancel culture”. *Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy*, 44(1), 333-338.
-

WritingElites.net
The Custom Writing Experts

*Need an Original, High-Quality, Plagiarism-Free Essay Like
This One?*

Order Now
