

Quiz 2/4

1. 1) What is "equal-outcomes social justice"? Does CAM say it's good or bad? What do you think?

Creating an environment where there is equal representation and thus the outcome is the same when comparing two things. For instance, male and female sports teams in college because there are some sports that are offered to males that aren't offered to females and vice versa. Colleges could give certain money to sports team for each gender and they spend it like they would thus there is equality in the amount of money being spent and there are the same number of males and females in sports. One example that C.A.M gave was the UVA men's team that ultimately turned out not to be a school sports team because there was no funding for them, but there was a UVA women's team because funding was provided to them. One could argue that this is the case because the men sports team a lot of its money on the football team whereas the women don't have a football team to spend the money on so they spend it on other sports. To some extent the book does agree with it because they talk about how one in college might see it as fair, however others outside of campus would have a hard thinking that it was equal. Also, they do realize that outside of campus there is not always equality such as in Silicon Valley. I think that it does have its perks, but it also deprives people who actually want to do something because of the equal outcome strategy but sometimes this is necessary to prevent such things as the Silicon Valley "bro culture."

- 2) To which of the suggestions in Chapters 12-13 do you have the strongest reaction (positive or negative)? Briefly explain.

Taking a gap year before applying to college. The book explains that this would be beneficial for students who have focused on school all their life and have not been able to enjoy their life outside of academics. However, as much as I agree with normalizing taking a gap year, colleges should not take more priority to students who take a gap year, if anything this creates more of a challenge for students who do feel as though they are ready for college right after high school because their chances of getting in are much lower now that colleges will overall, prioritize those who did take a gap year. Students might have some sort of situation going on forcing them to start college right away rather than taking that gap year. The book does have a point on stating that we should normalize taking a gap year because if colleges are having a hard time controlling the environment in their campus and ensuring everyone feels "safe" then it's best not only for the campus but for the student to become more mature and for the college to hold its ground on stating the truth and not allowing students to get their way all the time.