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Should government have a greater role in increasing job opportunities or wages for those living in areas of concentrated poverty?

History has been depicted in modern society in various ways. One of this is through slavery and segregation that began a long time ago. Through the system of segregation and slavery, the white Americans kept African Americans in an inferior position and denied them equal access to essential public facilities. They also ensured that African Americans lived apart from them resulting in most of them being in the rural areas. One of the crucial areas where segregation was observed was in the education sector. Blacks only occupied segregated regions of theaters and auditoriums and even went to segregated schools. Therefore, this led to a trend whereby opportunities for whites and blacks have always varied in most regions. As such, the government should have a more significant role in increasing job opportunities or wages for those living in areas of concentrated poverty.

Despite slavery being abolished over one hundred and fifty years ago, it still affects the modern society, an aspect that has been referred to as institutional legacy. It is merely the imitation of material-resource and traditional circumstances from a public foundation

notwithstanding the institution being legally undone. Inequality is produced across generations through planning groups onto hierarchal power associations. The pyramid is then preserved through opportunity hoarding, a process where the dominant group develops fundamental domination on a valued reserve or using the technique of gaining resources. As such, the monopolistic practices are still viewed in the educational domain. School segregation is an approach of communal closure used by whites to dismiss blacks from the process of acquiring resources (Reece and O'Connell 42). Therefore, based on this analysis, it is evident that the government should undertake the necessary efforts to ensure that funds are channeled to regions where blacks reside and invest there as well. In this way, there will be the creations of jobs for those who complete school in these areas.

Slavery has been associated with the modern educational system that stresses the role of human capital instead of a traditional slavery legacy. An assessment of the association between slavery and the current black-white gap in the attainment of education has indicated that there is only a subsidiary impact on current educational gap through the preliminary level of informative inequality. Besides, the historical attachment of a state to slavery is positively related to the racial education gap (Reece and O'Connell 44). As such, it is apparent that the slavery legacy has been transferred from the past to the modern world. It has further been stimulated by the government, and it is upon them to guarantee that it is eliminated. Besides, the government should ensure that there is a balance in the provision of opportunities for the whites and blacks. One of these opportunities is concerning jobs and wages that should also be equalized (Reece and O'Connell 46). In this way, they will be depicting effort in attempting to eradicate slavery and segregation while at the same time empowering every group in the country.

Segregation caused by slavery has been observed to affect the current income distribution. There has been an association between slavery and factor legacies that can be weighed through land inequality. Also, slavery has been observed to encourage racial discrimination and an unplanned racial wage gap that can be measured through the gap in the revenues on education for whites and blacks. Additionally, the continuing impact of slavery may be depicted through its adverse effect on human capital growth for blacks. In this case, it is through a tenacious racial gap in education (Bertocchi and Dimico). Hence, if this is the case, then it implies that the government needs to act to abolish the practices of segregation occurring from slavery and in the end, enhance the current income distribution in the country. Higher income distribution is beneficial to the government through more taxes from the working population, and thus more development projects can be undertaken. Inequality is an aspect that is observed even in rich countries. It was inherited from the past and continues to develop. Within the US, it has been noted that inequality exerts a persistent impact on income disparities and operates through the insistent racial gap in education as previously highlighted. It is thus a proof of the way educational inequality has been profoundly embedded in the US history (Bertocchi and Dimico).

Also, the legacy of slavery has been observed to partake a crucial role in the society and economy as well. Research has further indicated that regions which exhibited a higher share of slaves' overpopulation are still currently unequal. The reason behind this aspect is due to a persistent gap in the educational achievement between whites and blacks. It is vital to note that the level of educational attainment determines the acquisition of jobs among people and even the degree or kind. As such, it is relevant to note that government efforts are fundamental in this case

to ensure that the aspect of inequality has been abolished and opportunities spread equally. There will be various chances to spread among the people, and one of the crucial ones is jobs acquisition and wages (Jacobs). It is essential for the federal urban policy needs to redirect the changing society and economy. There is an intricate and complex link between the federal government and cities. Most of the federal policies on issues such as trade, immigration, tax, and transportation have a significant impact on the health and vigor of city economies and shape of urban development. The right policies can enable the government to promote more production of goods and services for the local and global market. One of the systems that need to be assessed is that of segregation and slavery. The government should design effective strategies that will promote the aspect of equality in different sectors of the economy and thus promote extra production of goods and services (Katz 2).

Most individuals living in regions of concentrated poverty include those affected by segregation and slavery. It has been observed that one of the most efficient ways of fighting poverty in the contemporary and even imminent generations is through the preservation of a full employment economy. The presence of a strong labor market will provide increased employment opportunities for people living in areas of concentrated poverty. Besides, workers who are disadvantaged have a high possibility of obtaining jobs in a tight labor market and even secure higher wages since there will be a competition of labor among employers. The utilization of this strategy can be quite useful in paving the way for numerous workers to enhance themselves and even their families out of poverty (Jacobs).

During the boom of the late 1990s, the rate of unemployment fell to its lowest in nearly three decades and settled to around four percent in 2000 which was observed to be the highest

year prosperity. During this period, there was a rise in wages at all the points along the income distribution and workers who were at the bottom of the ranking got the prevalent gains. A similar would be applied in the current world primarily due to the tight labor market which is relatively unequal to those who are most deprived. It has been estimated that the rate of unemployment for African Americans is almost twice that of whites. It thus indicates that the unemployment rate for whites can be lowered by one percent and this will lead to a decline in the unemployment rate of African-Americans by one percent as well. However, for this to be undertaken, it is essential for the government to approve it and further set policies that will ensure it has been adhered to in all sectors of the economy. In this way, those who experience slavery and segregation and live in areas of concentrated poverty will be sorted and get jobs just like their other counterparts who reside in better places or conditions. It is vital to note that for this aspect to be successful, it is necessary for the policies designed to promote employment and demand. One of these policies is the Federal Reserve Board that may opt to raise interest rates and thus slow the economy and avert inflation (Baker). Therefore, the proposed action through the design of policies to promote employment and demand is an indication of the government undertaking the necessary efforts to solve the issue of jobs and wages among people living in regions with high levels of poverty.

The paper has explored why the government should have a more significant role in increasing job opportunities or wages for those living in regions of concentrated poverty. Slavery was abolished close to one hundred and fifty years ago but still has an impact on modern society. There is the denial of access to education among the blacks as compared to the whites thus depicting lack of equal chances in the job market. The government should ensure there is an equitable distribution of resources that will ensure more education access among the blacks and

thus make them competitive in the job market. In this way, most of them will be uplifted from regions with high poverty levels. Also, it has been observed that the government should develop policies that are targeted at redirecting change in the economy and society. The right systems will ensure there is more production of goods and services for the local and global market. Inequality should be eradicated through efforts designed by the government and in this way promoted additional production of products and services. Therefore, the government can ensure those job opportunities or wages have been increased for those living in regions of concentrated poverty and primarily affected by slavery and segregation.

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