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## The Intersection of the Forms of Inequality By Dd Ss

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1 The Intersection of the Forms of Inequality Name Institution Course Name Instructor's Name Date 2 The Intersection of the Forms of Inequality Poverty is an inequality is society that highlights the interconnection between the various forms of discrimination based on race, class, as well as gender. Poverty results from reduced economic activities, or the lack of opportunities to create wealth. In the case of race and ethnicity, the dominant race or ethnic group designs the system as the majority in power to favor their community while putting the minorities at a disadvantage. The dominant race or ethnic community makes sure they acquire all the crucial positions in organizations, as well as businesses that will assure other members of their community opportunities leading to the establishment of social classes in a geographical area. The same dynamic is seen regarding gender, whereby men who are traditionally placed at the top of the social hierarchy prefer hiring men as most men perceive women as lower performers in work places. When women are granted executive positions they end up favoring other women which results to increased poverty in men. In the case of African American women, they are at a disadvantage due to their gender within their community, and due to race when relating with white women. This dynamic makes it hard for black women to get out of poverty because surpassing oppression as women within their community in itself is a challenge. In African American communities, as well as Latino communities, the rate of misogyny is high as the women and men within these communities conflict due to matters concerning social class, as the disadvantage in terms of financial status makes it difficult for men and women to join forces toward thriving against the system (Villa Lever 2020). Race and Social Class as Causative Agents of Poverty 3 Communities require high quality education to enable them to succeed in the employment sector. Race and social class are hindrances to the most members of the minorities because of the way the system is designed. The institutions that offer the best quality education are mostly for white people in the United States of America, which is because members of their race are able to afford the fees charged as they compromise the rich majority community. The disadvantage begins in the school systems as minorities mostly go to low level schools (Cooper et al. 2010). The second way in which race and social class lead to poverty is due to cultural influence. In the United States, action against drugs affecting members of the majority is stricter as compared to how the government acts upon eradicating drug abuse in the projects. Regardless of the potential the youth have in succeeding in life, being confined to areas with negative influences increases their chances of succumbing to the vices within their community. Excessive use of drugs reduces the work ethic of the drug users, as they spend a considerable amount of time idling as compared to their counterparts from the richer social class, and race that are exposed to more ventures of income generation. The third way in which race and social class lead to poverty in minority communities is due to lack of high quality security in their residence. The presence of security leads to the protection of many enterprises from robberies that hinder the developments of these businesses. Enterprises that belong to the majority community are usually well protected as their race is granted more access to policing services. The minority communities also lack a good relationship with the authorities due to constant incidents of uncalled for shooting of African American people by white police. This 4 situation makes it hard for the police to fully intervene in the insecurity issues in minority residences. It is also a financial burden to most owners of black businesses to pay for private security as they have restricted access to funds that will enable them to pay for security, and to cover other expenses such as insurance. The perception of minority groups regarding poverty is the fourth factor caused by race and social class. Most people born in poverty tend to maintain the problems faced by past generations as they normalize living hand to mouth. Most black children grow up demeaning themselves when comparing themselves to members of the majority white race, which is a result of abject poverty. The interaction between children born in the projects and older members often mislead the younger generation, who are taught to abide by the system through conforming to social vices that risk one's prosperity. The majority race is also responsible for the stereotyping of members of the minority as they restrict them to certain activities such as sports and art, while subjecting them to medical prescriptions that rule them unfit for academic prosperity. Black kids are often diagnosed as patients of mental health issues such as A.D.H.D, thus creating doubt of succeeding in the academic sector (Anderson 2011). Finally, systemic corruption leads to the mass incarceration of members of the minority race, who also make up the majority of the people below the poverty line. Systemic corruption comes out in form of the petty arrests of members of the minority black and Hispanic communities due to the possession of drugs such as marijuana, or actions such as jay walking. The frequent arrests leads to the hindrance of economic prosperity for the victims as their credit and reputation are sabotaged. In the case of members of the majority white community, they are granted pardons and warnings more 5 often than they are detained, and they can also afford bail fees that are a challenge to most members of the minority black community. 6 References Anderson, Elijah. 2011. "Chapter 1. Against the Wall: Poor, Young, Black, and Male." Pp. 3-27 in Against the Wall. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. Cooper, Carey E., Robert Crosnoe, Marie-Anne Suizzo, and Keenan A. Pituch. 2010. "Poverty, Race, and Parental Involvement during the Transition to Elementary School." Journal of Family Issues 31(7):859-83. Villa Lever, Lorenza. 2020. "University Spaces, Gender and Position of Social Origin: Intersection of Inequalities." Gender and Education 32(4):518-36.