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Part 3

Wacquant says that racial minority experiences status differs in French and American urban places. His informants in French depicted collectivism and social class-consciousness in interacting with the rest of the society while the blacks are in America, specifically Chicago, felt that they were marginalized because of the individualistic approach in the society (Wacquant, 1993). It makes the minority populations in the two areas have differing experiences. The French minorities employ a type of cultural code adjusting, while those in America perceive that being excluded is permanent. Therefore, poverty has become part of American minority populations.

The difference explained above shows that public policies play a huge role in how people interact in society. The American policies treat minorities as fewer humans who deserve to be alienated because of their social, economic and behaviors. Americans have adopted this perception making the minorities feel the situation is permanent. On the other hand, the French policies, on the other hand, do not separate the minorities as they are involved in businesses, politics, and street matches. It makes them feel that their situations require adjusting other than accepting their status.

Reference

Wacquant, L. J. (1993). Urban outcasts: stigma and division in the black American ghetto and the French urban periphery. *International journal of urban and regional research*, 17(3), 366-383.

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