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Social Scrutiny of the Minorities in the U.S

In the United States, government agencies are considered to participate in social evaluation by ethnic and racial minorities such as the African American, Hispanic, and Asian communities in a way that exposes them to social exclusion (Augoustinos and Reynolds 25). The inequalities that actually remain in this respect are areas such as the judiciary system that have raised eyebrows on the subject of social oversight. In fact, racial minorities account for the highest number of convictions in the U.S. relative to the Whites, the bulk of which are (Pettit and Western 152). Thus, the purpose of this paper is to assess the social conflict theory in attempts to evaluate social scrutiny that account for the judicial disparities which consequently affect the minority.

Black Americans make up 13% of the adult population, making for 28% of the total convictions in the U.S. Moreover, since 42 percent of them are on death row, the ethnic minority community represents a 40 percent stake in the gross confined prisoners. Whites, on the other hand, account for 67% of the U.S. population whose convictions remain at 70%. 40% of the Whites convicted end up in prison while 56% of them are on death row (Pettit and Western 153). In comparison, there is a large presence of the Hispanic racial community in U.S. correctional facilities. It is clear from the data that the racial scrutiny factor tends to eliminate the African American and Hispanic populations as fewer whites wind up in prisons and jails. Therefore, when

the Whites tend to gain favors relative to the African Americans, one might doubt the transparency of the justice system in handling criminal proceedings concerning the different ethnic classes in the U.S.

In respect to the principle of social strife, as the wealthy exploit the poor in an effort to gain wealth, inequalities arise. Whites also earned 12 times more income in the U.S. than African Americans, thus unmasking the economic sector's inequalities. In addition, African Americans and Hispanics own 6% and 8% of the wealth accumulated by the Whites in the United States, respectively, further emphasizing the level of economic inconsistencies (Pettit and Western 154). The outermost social class practices its power to control the class in the lower strata in this respect in a way that uncovers the problem of social scrutiny. Thus, to a provable degree, social inequalities in the United States are responsible for to cause the conflict. The effect goes ahead to affect the judicial systems which have been accused of inequality on racial basis.

The theory of social strife claims that by exercising control over the have-nots, the haves would continuously protect their gain in acquiring more resources. In this sense, as shown by the number of prisoners from diverse ethnic groups in the U.S., their jurisdiction could also control the judicial procedures. Despite U.S. attempts to equitably maintain the prevalence of justice among all ethnic communities, the dominance assigned to the Whites by the wealth they regulate exposes the minority to social criticism in an attempt to protect their desires. In extreme situation, the criticism result to severe exclusion from the essential societal aspects as seen in the criminal justice systems (Pettit and Western 159).

Lastly, the social conflict theory, improves an appreciation of the phenomenon of social scrutiny contradictions in the U.S. criminal justice system. Therefore, the income inequalities

between the majority and minority cohorts invoke the social inspection aspect, culminating in inequality. As such, when applied subjectively, social inspection further widens the gaps between the wealthy and the disadvantaged, resulting in social isolation, particularly in the criminal justice system.

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Works Cited

Augoustinos, Martha, and Katherine J. Reynolds. *Understanding Prejudice, Racism, and Social Conflict*. London: SAGE, 2001. Print.

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