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**Social Justice and Inequality: Reporting on Issues Related to Racial Justice, Gender Equality, LGBTQ+ Rights, Income Disparity, and Social Activism**

**Dr. PASUNURU SREEDHAR BABU**

**JOURNALIST**

**BBC WORLD SERVICE, DELHI**


**Abstract:**

Social justice is the fair and equitable distribution of resources, resources, opportunities, opportunities and privileges within the society of the society. Originally a religious concept, it has been more loosely defined as a just organization of social institutions that provide access to economic benefits. This is sometimes referred to as "distributive justice". Social justice refers to the fair distribution of resources, opportunities and privileges in society. Recently, the phrase "social justice" has been employed. But what does this actually mean? Even if various individuals have different interpretations of it, we can all agree that equality is the cornerstone of social justice. Among other things, education, employment chances, the right to express one's sexual orientation and religious views are all impacted by inequality, which can take many different forms. The promotion of these fundamental human rights will be a part of the battle for social justice. Additionally, discrimination based on caste, religion, ethnicity, and gender shall be eliminated.

**Key words:** Social Justice, sexual orientation, discrimination based on caste, religion, ethnicity, and gender

**Introduction:**

The term social justice has been used in recent times. But what exactly does this mean? Maybe different people interpret it in different ways but one thing we can all agree on is that the backbone of social justice is equality. Inequality takes many forms and affects various aspects of human rights including education, employment opportunities, expression of sexual orientation and religious beliefs among others. The fight for social justice will include ensuring that those basic human rights can be freely exercised. It will also put behind caste, religious, ethnic and gender-based discrimination. Achieving this does not happen overnight and is an ongoing process of challenging assumptions and

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**Corresponding author: Dr. PASUNURU SREEDHAR BABU**

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conflicting belief systems. There are organizations that strive to get closer to a better reality where inequality is eradicated, and we think it's important to talk about them.

Throughout human history, individuals have fought for justice, fairness, and equality, often in the face of overwhelmingly competing forces. The formation of social hierarchies and cultural institutions has enabled societies to produce achievements that reflect human ingenuity, creativity, and technological innovation. However, these achievements also reflected the development of power structures, designed to enable only a small segment of the population to enjoy many of society's achievements. Systematic efforts to stifle individual freedom, autonomy and integrity, and worse, to denigrate and exclude others, have relegated large sections of society to a position of servitude to those who reap the benefits of their labor. The relationship between individuals and groups is constantly dynamic and needs to be better understood in order to progress towards social justice.

Lack of education and specialized skills training, on the other hand, is a serious drag-down for many people (and the economy). Apart from creating a serious limitation to work possibilities and self-sustainability it also affects self-worth and self-evaluation and limits the potential for development. Of course, that's not the only reason injustice persists. Inequalities between different social and work-related hierarchical levels are also strong in different environments but a fundamental disadvantage is missing the keystone of acquiring the knowledge and skills necessary for advancement.

### **Inequality:**

The Cambridge Dictionary defines inequality as "an unfair situation in society where some people have more opportunities than others, etc. The United Nations defines it as "a state of not being equal, especially in status, rights and opportunities". Although the word itself is very large and has many different meanings, For purposes of simplicity, the two broad umbrellas under which we can categorize inequality would be economic inequality and social inequality. Both categories are deeply intertwined, and inequality in one often affects inequality in the other. Over the years, Oxfam has studied inequality as a serious social injustice through its research. has done and documented the incidence and scale of these inequalities globally.

Social inequality occurs when resources in a society are unequally distributed, typically through allocation criteria that create specific patterns along the lines of socially defined categories of individuals. It is a distinct preference for access to social goods in society through power, religion, kinship, prestige, race, ethnicity, gender, age, sexual orientation and class. In India, one of the most specific forms of social inequality is found in the area of gender and caste, where the marginalized sections of these social categories are directly affected in terms of their opportunities, access to essential amenities and their potential as a whole.

### **Contribution of Social Justice:**

#### **Human Rights:**

The connection between social justice and human rights has strengthened over the years to the point where many people use "social justice" and "human rights" interchangeably. Although they are technically different, it is clear to activists that one cannot progress without the other. When a society is just, it protects and respects everyone's human rights. Social justice flourishes when a society respects and promotes human rights. This connection is essential because human rights are universally recognized. When activists fight for social justice, they can link to human rights to hold governments, corporations, and individuals accountable.

#### **Entry:**

A just society depends on essentials such as shelter, food, medical care and education. It is not enough for society to invest in innovations or create new opportunities; Society should also prioritize access. If access is restricted based on factors such as gender, race, or class, it causes harm to individuals, communities, and society as a whole. Social justice activists spend a lot of time working to restore and increase access for everyone, not just a select few.

## **Participation**

Who has a say in society? Social justice is not possible if only a few voices are respected. Unfortunately, the voices of the marginalized and vulnerable are often silenced in favor of those with greater wealth, cultural influence and political power. This happens even when people have good intentions and want to solve larger social problems. If the voices of those most affected are not heard, solutions are likely to fail or potentially make things worse. Participation must be encouraged, encouraged and rewarded so that everyone - especially those who have not previously had the opportunity to participate - can speak up.

## **Equity**

Many people believe that "equality" is one of the principles of social justice, but it is actually "equity". What is the difference? Equity takes into account the effects of discrimination and aims for an equal outcome. There's an oft-quoted and adapted graphic (originally created by business professor Craig Froehle) that shows this clearly and simply: Three people are trying to watch a baseball game over a fence. They are all standing on a box. One can easily see the field, another can barely see it, and the last one cannot see. "Equality" only gave everyone a box, even though the tallest person didn't need a box and a box wouldn't allow the shortest person to see. "Equity" gives the shortest person the tallest person's box, allowing them to see. Now everyone can watch this game.

## **Examples of Social Justice and Inequality Issues:**

When the four principles we discussed above are prioritized, a socially just society is possible. Where are these principles to be applied? Depending on location, some social justice and inequality issues are more pressing than others. That said, most societies struggle with similar problems. Here are three examples:

## **Racial inequality:**

Racial inequality is one of the most pressing social justice issues in the world. Most nations have a history of racial discrimination and prejudice of some kind. For example, the legacy of slavery and Jim Crow lives on in the United States. Racial inequality affects a racial group's ability to find work, access healthcare, and receive equal education. Because race is not a biological reality but a social and political construct with real consequences, progress requires social and political solutions.

## **Types of Racial Inequality:**

Racism is often thought of as a personal act of prejudice. While discrimination is still a reality, focusing on individual acts of racism can obscure the realities that create and maintain racial inequality more broadly. Below are definitions of three types of racial inequality. Addressing all aspects of racial inequality is critical to fully addressing the effects of racism. While much of the focus of racial equality work to date has focused on individuals, the Race and Social Justice Initiative is an attempt to shift the focus to institutional and structural forms of racism. Following are the four types of Racial Inequality.

- **Structural-** The interaction of various institutional policies, practices, and programs that create adverse outcomes and conditions for communities of colour compared to white communities found within the context of racist historical and cultural conditions.
- **Institutional-** Policies, practices, and procedures that work to the advantage of white people and to the detriment of people of colour, often unintentionally or unintentionally.
- **Personal/Interpersonal-** Prejudgments, prejudices, stereotypes, or generalizations about a person or group based on race. Effects of racism on individuals - white people and people of color (internalized privilege and oppression). Personal racism can lead to illegal discrimination.

### **Gender inequality:**

As things stand, it will take 135 years for global gender equality to become a reality. Barriers such as the gender pay gap, weak reproductive rights and unequal educational opportunities hold women back. The Covid-19 pandemic wiped out much of the progress as it impacted women more on work and domestic responsibilities. Social justice activists consider gender equality, which intersects with other issues such as racial and gender equality, to be one of the most important social justice issues of our time.

Gender inequality in India refers to health, education, economic and political inequality between men and women in India. Various international gender inequality indices rank India differently on each of these factors as well as on an aggregate basis, and these indices are controversial. Gender inequality and its social causes affect India's sex ratio, the health of women in their lives, their educational attainment and even economic conditions. It prohibits the institution of equal rape laws for men. Gender inequality in India is a multi-faceted problem that primarily concerns men, placing men at a disadvantage or affecting each gender equally. However, when India's population is examined as a whole, women are disadvantaged in several important ways. Although the Indian constitution gives equal rights to men and women, gender inequality persists. Research shows gender discrimination in Favor of men in many areas, including the workplace. Discrimination affects many aspects of women's lives, from career development to mental health disorders. While Indian laws on rape, dowry and adultery consider the safety of women, these highly discriminatory practices continue to occur at an alarming rate affecting the lives of many.

### **LGBTQ+ rights:**

LGBT+ rights are the human rights of all lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and other people outside of traditional sexuality and gender categories. But in practice, these rights are often not as protected as the rights of straight and cisgender people. Among others, LGBT+ rights include: rights to physical integrity, such as not being executed for their sexuality or gender and not being subjected to conversion treatment; social rights, such as changing their legal gender, being sexually intimate, marrying and adopting

children with people of the same sex; economic rights such as non-discrimination at work; and political rights, such as being able to publicly advocate for themselves and their communities. Protecting these rights allows LGBT+ people to live the lives they want and thrive. On this page, you can find data and visualizations about how the protection of LGBT+ rights has changed over time and how it differs between countries.

People in the LGBTQ+ community face high levels of violence and discrimination. Prejudice at home, at work, and at school can be a big factor. Among other challenges, prejudice affects a person's ability to find employment, shelter, healthcare, and safety. In recent years, the trans and non-binary community has experienced a wave of discrimination, which is already leading to violence and retribution for rights. The state of LGBTQ+ rights is more threatened in some places than others, but even in the most progressive countries, social justice for the LGBTQ+ community is far from settled.

### **Income Disparity:**

Income inequality refers to how unevenly income is distributed across the population. The less equal the distribution, the greater the income inequality. Income inequality is often accompanied by wealth inequality, which is the unequal distribution of wealth. Income inequality, or the imbalance of income earned by groups of people, exists in countries around the world. This income disparity has become evident over the past fifty years. Income inequality is not the same as wealth inequality; The former includes salary/wages while the latter includes net worth. As trade between nations increased, manufacturing and other jobs were moved by corporations from countries where labor costs were cheaper. For working-class and middle-class Americans, this meant that secure, even generational, jobs and incomes disappeared. Perhaps the most quantified and calculated form of inequality is the economic form. Here again, income inequality and wealth inequality are the most prominent forms of inequality measured. Income inequality refers to income inequality and disparity directed by the top percentage of the population compared to the bottom percentage, while measures of wealth inequality do the same but by calculating inequality in wealth instead of income.

### **Socia Activism:**

Social activism is the practice of working to improve institutions, behaviours, relationships, and expectations in society. To achieve their specific goals, social workers aim to influence political policy, create new organizations or institutions, or directly encourage individuals to change their behaviour. Common social movements for activists include racial equality, gender equality, immigration reform, human rights, LGBTQ+ rights, and religious freedom. Social activism can take many forms, including:

- **Financial Choices:** In a capitalist society, you can use money for direct action and advocacy. Individuals can choose to spend money only on businesses that support their social causes and boycott others that do not align with their ethical code. Economic activism typically relies on collective action – the aligned choices of a large group of people – to bring about change.
- **Social Media for Social Change:** Twenty-first century social activists use social media platforms to spread awareness about issues and connect interested individuals with activist organizations. In the 2010s, activists in Arab states used Internet platforms to broadcast protests to an international audience; This movement, called the Arab Spring, codified the importance of social media in contemporary activism and awareness
- **Social protests to change public policy:** Mobilization public gatherings of groups of people is a long-standing method for offline social change; Examples include rallies, sit-ins, peaceful assemblies, and other forms of civil disobedience. Public demonstrations can be a powerful way to show support for marginalized groups that might otherwise be less visible. A famous example is in the 2020–2021 Indian farmers' protest was a protest against three farm laws passed by the Parliament of India in September 2020. Many farmers' organizations described these laws as "anti-farmer laws".
- **Socially Conscious Art (or Artivism):** Many artists including painters, sculptors, street artists, and writers use their work to raise awareness of social issues and fight for change. Examples of art activists (or artists) include painter Jacob Lawrence, street artist Banksy, and writer Toni Morrison.



## **Conclusion:**

This social justice and human development disparity is inspired by a renewed focus on gender equality, LGBTQ+ rights, income inequality and social activism, and recent calls to continue momentum towards ameliorating inequality and challenging the status quo. We identified four theoretical shifts in key areas of human development that provided new conceptual frameworks for studying and asserting the importance of social and racial justice. These new concepts provide a strong response to psychological research that has rejected the goal of understanding and documenting the full social, cognitive, and biological potential of all individuals.

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