

SOCIAL INJUSTICE PROPAGANDAS

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Abstract

The following paper discusses social and political topics and Injustices that we hear and see in the day to day life of a person or as a society on a whole. Topics like Discrimination, Hate crimes, Corruption are being discussed.

Introduction

Social injustice is also the way unjust actions are done in society. Social injustice occurs in a situation where the equals are treated unequally and the unequal is treated equally. Common examples of social injustice include discrimination, ageism, homophobia, and Racism, corruption, media Propaganda. In the following Research paper, We will be discussing these and more such topics.

Social Issues

A social issue is a problem that affects many people within a society. It is a group of common problems in present-day society and ones that many people strive to solve. Social issues are the source of conflicting opinions on the grounds of what is perceived as morally correct or incorrect personal life or interpersonal social life decisions.

Social inequality

Social inequality is "the state or quality of being unequal". Inequality is the root of several based on social problems that occur when factors such as gender, disability, race, and age may affect the way a person is treated. A past example of inequality as a social problem is slavery in the United States. Africans brought to America were often enslaved and mistreated, and they did not share the same rights as the white population of America (for example, they were not allowed to vote).

Discrimination:-

The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sex, or disability is called discrimination. It is the act of making unjustified distinctions between human beings based on the groups, classes, or other categories to which they are perceived to belong.

- Age Discrimination
- Disability Discrimination
- Sexual Orientation
- Status as a Parent
- Religious Discrimination
- National Origin
- Pregnancy
- Sexual Harassment
- Race, Color, and Sex
- Reprisal / Retaliation

Discrimination On Bases of Age/Ageism:-

Throughout the life course, there are social problems associated with different ages. One such social problem is age discrimination. An example of age discrimination is when a particular person is not allowed to do something or is treated differently based on age. Ageism is stereotyping and/or discrimination against individuals or groups based on their age. This may be casual or systemic.

Discrimination On Bases Of Race/Racism:-

What is the difference between race discrimination and color discrimination?

Race discrimination occurs when employees are treated differently than other employees because of unalterable characteristics, such as physical features attributed to their race. For example, this Act prohibits discrimination against an Asian individual because of physical characteristics such as facial features or height. Color discrimination occurs when persons are treated differently than others because of their skin pigmentation. Color discrimination can occur within the same ethnic group.

So does that mean that individuals of the same race can discriminate against another because of different skin pigmentation?

Yes, as stated above, color discrimination is based on skin pigmentation.

Discrimination On Bases Of Sex/Sexism.

What is sex discrimination?

Sex discrimination occurs when men and women who are similarly situated are treated differently based on gender. It takes place when deliberate, repeated, or unsolicited verbal comments, gestures, or physical contacts of a sexual nature are unwelcome. Sex discrimination also occurs when an organization's policy has a disproportionate adverse impact on a person or group based on gender.

Hate For a Non-Mainstream Sexual Orientation.

Homophobia is the dislike of or prejudices against gay people. By definition is the fear, hatred, discomfort with, or mistrust of people who are lesbian, gay, or bisexual. Biphobia is fear, hatred, discomfort, or mistrust, specifically of people who are bisexual. Similarly, transphobia is fear, hatred, discomfort with, or mistrust of people who are transgender, genderqueer, or don't follow traditional gender norms.

What Is An Outing?

An outing is an act of revealing someone else's sexual orientation without their permission. If you share information about someone's sexual orientation against their wishes, you risk affecting their lives very negatively by making them feel embarrassed, upset, and vulnerable.

You may also put them at risk for discrimination and violence. If someone shares their orientation with you, remember that this is very personal information and it's an honor that they trusted you enough to tell you. Always ask them what you're allowed to share with others and respect their wishes.

What Does LGBTQ Stand for?

LGBTQ Stands for Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and Queer.

Hate crimes

Hate crimes are a social problem in the United States because they directly marginalize and target specific groups of people or specific communities based on their identities. Hate crimes can be committed as the result of hate-motivated behavior, prejudice, and intolerance due to sexual orientation, gender expression, biological sex, ethnicity, race, religion, disability, or any other identity. Hate crimes are a growing issue especially in school settings because of the young populations that exist. The majority of victims and perpetrators are teenagers and young adults (the population that exists within educational institutions). Hate crimes can result in physical or sexual assault or harassment, verbal harassment, robbery, and death.

Media propaganda

Mass media may use propaganda as a means to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view, or to maintain the viewer's attention. Who owns a media outlet often determines things such as the types of social problems that are presented, how long the problems are aired, and how dramatically the problems are presented. The American media is often biased towards one or the other end of the political spectrum, with many media outlets having been accused of either being too conservative or too liberal.

Corruption

India is ranked 76 out of 179 countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, but its score has improved consistently from 2.7 in 2002 to 3.1 in 2011.

Social structure

India is a multicultural country with different social identities formed from varying cultural norms, religious politics, linguistic differences, tolerance to changes in economic orientation, barriers to qualitative education, and mismanagement of resources.

Other Issues

Other issues include education, lack of literacy and numeracy, school truancy, violence and bullying in schools, religious intolerance, immigration, political and religious extremism, discrimination of all sorts, the role of women, aging populations, gender issues, unplanned parenthood, teenage pregnancy, and child labor.

Conclusion

In conclusion I would like to say that discrimination in any form, verbal, physical, cyber, etc, is a step in the wrong direction for humankind and we should hold people in power responsible for the wrongdoings of larger than life organisations and the government on the whole. The media or any politician should not use discrimination as a propoganda to further their causes and by doing so no human beings 2nd amendment rights should be violated.

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