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SOCIAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY IN RECENT DAYS

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ABSTRACT:

This paper explores the concept of social justice in the context of India, one of the largest democratic countries in the world. The Indian Constitution serves as a crucial framework for understanding the scope and position of social justice as a national aspiration. The primary objective of this concept is to ensure fairness for all individuals in society, emphasizing equal rights and opportunities for everyone.

Social justice, in essence, advocates for the respect and protection of everyone's human rights. It encompasses fairness in various aspects of life, including health, housing, and employment. The social justice system is applied across all facets of society, addressing issues related to race, gender, and more. It's important to note that the definition of social justice may vary across different parts of the world, from nation to nation, region to region, and even person to person.

The overarching goals of social justice include promoting equality, eliminating discrimination, ensuring fair access to opportunities (social, educational, political, economic), and facilitating participation for every individual, with no discrimination based on race, gender, or religion.

This study aims to analyze the constitutional aspects and concepts related to social justice, examining how these principles have evolved over the years. The research acknowledges variations in the elements of social justice over different time periods.

KEYWORDS: Social Justice, Equality, Access, Participation, Discrimination, Human Rights, India

INTRODUCTION:

Social justice entails ensuring fairness for all individuals in society, covering essential needs such as health, housing, and employment. It rejects any form of discrimination among people. There should be no basis for comparing individuals on factors like race and gender within society.

The concept of social justice revolves around four fundamental parameters: Human Rights, Access, Participation, and Equality. The preamble of the Indian Constitution explicitly states that every human being is part of a sovereign, secular, and democratic republic. The primary objective of the preamble is to safeguard basic rights, including the right to freedom, right to equality before justice, and the right to education, among others.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

What is Social Justice?

The spectrum of social justice is extensive, encompassing everything related to the standard of 'common interest.' It addresses and intersects with various aspects aimed at protecting the interests of minorities, gender, race, poverty, and illiteracy.

The definition of social justice varies across the globe, from one nation to another, one region to another, and even from person to person. What may be considered a basic right, such as wearing a burka, for one person, could be a matter of social justice for another.

In India, there are several issues in the justice system, including racial and gender inequalities. From the perspective of social justice, every individual deserves equal economic, political, and social rights with opportunities.

The essence of social justice lies in ensuring there is no discrimination between citizens based on social status, and every person should have full opportunities for their development. A key tenet of the concept of social justice is that individuals should not be exploited in any form, and their personality should be considered for the realization of a sacred social justice and not merely as a means to an end.

The Principles of Social Justice

Social justice relies on four essential principles: human rights, access, participation, and equity. The achievement of social justice is intricately connected to these principles.

1. Human Rights:

- Social justice is closely tied to human rights, forming the foundation of natural justice. Every individual is entitled to economic, cultural, and social rights, and these must be protected by law.
- Human rights encompass natural, moral, civil, political, and economic rights. The right to speech is considered one of the most crucial human rights.

2. Access:

- Every human being has the right to access essentials such as shelter, food, and education from society. Restrictions on access based on factors like gender, race, or class lead to individual, community, and societal suffering.
- Individuals, social activists, and the government must take steps to increase access, providing equal opportunities for a good life to everyone.

3. Participation

- Social justice sees its best results when there is widespread participation in all aspects of life and problem-solving. Encouraging individuals to participate in addressing problems enhances the effectiveness of societal solutions.
- Participation should be actively encouraged and rewarded, ensuring that everyone has the chance to access their rights through active involvement.

4. Equity

- Social equity pertains to the fairness of social justice. It is important to distinguish between equity and equality; while many may consider equality a principle of social justice, it is, in fact, equity.
- Equity takes into account the effects of discrimination and aims for an equal outcome, acknowledging and addressing differences to achieve a fair and impartial engagement of individuals with organizations or systems in every nation.

Aim of Social Justice:

Every human being must know the importance of the aim of Social Justice in his/her life. Individuals must know what the aim and need of social justice are. The aim of social justice is to remove or reduce inequalities in society based on gender, caste, status, and wealth. The aim of social justice is to provide liberty, equality, and fraternity to all citizens or all human beings.

Why we need Social Justice System

Society does not treat everyone the same or equally in the eyes of the law. Sometimes, society discriminates based on individuals' identity, such as their race, gender, and sexuality. Discrimination by society impacts and affects human beings in their day-to-day work, lifestyle, and livelihood.

The Social Justice System provides and distributes the rights and duties in our society. It allows people to receive the basic benefits of any cooperation or organization. In the view of social justice, everyone deserves equal rights, whether they are economic, social, or political. The social justice system opens the door for access and opportunities to take part in their rights.

In our society, there are many social justice issues, such as voting rights, refugees' rights, healthcare rights, workers' rights, and education rights faced by citizens or people. We need to remove or reduce these issues from society through the social justice system.

METHODOLOGY:

For the purpose of this study, I gathered primary and secondary data from various sources. Primary data was collected through the study of constitutional issues from newspapers and magazines, including referred editorials.

Secondary data was collected through various research scholars' papers on similar issues, articles, and surveys.

INTERPRETATION:

Every human being feels that society does not treat everyone the same in the eyes of the law. There is a comparison between one person and another person's identity, such as their race, gender, and sexuality. In society, there is a huge gap in thoughts, knowledge, and experience of social rights and fundamental rights.

The society has to understand the term social justice in all aspects of life. All human beings are equal, and there must not be any kind of discrimination. Society must be educated about human rights and step out for the solution to discrimination faced by the citizens.

Follow equal rights before the law for all human beings. Access, participation, human rights, and equity – these are the pillars of the Social Justice System, and society must follow these principles.

RECOMMENDATION:

In the Indian context, we have to take steps to move in the right direction by spreading information and empowering people about the social justice system, basic rights, and fundamental rights to society, friends, as well as family members.

Design a format of a socialistic pattern for society based on equality, liberty, fraternity, and education for all. Lay down certain provisions in the Constitution of India for social justice for human beings.

We should start examining our beliefs and habits, educate ourselves about Social Justice Issues, and take positive action towards the community. Attend demonstrations and protests.

CONCLUSION:

The conclusion of this study is that social justice means not discriminating on the basis of social, religious, and cultural status of any person, considering all human beings equal. The main idea behind this study on social justice is the belief that all human beings have birth rights and value, and that no one is more or less in the eyes of the law.

In society, there is no space for discrimination based on social, religious, and cultural status of any

person because all human beings are equal. Society must start to understand and examine our beliefs and habits, educate ourselves about Social Justice Issues, and take positive action towards the community.

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