Social Justice (Definition & Function)

Social Justice -> Everyone get the same rights and opportunities	Social Injustice -> Unfair/preventing someone's rights
Function -> To keep the society a safe, free, and peace place	

Gramen Bank

Definition -> A bank in Bangladesh that gives small loans to poor people without asking for anything as a guarantee.	Function -> Help poor people, especially women, by giving them loans so they can start businesses and support themselves.
Founded by Muhammad Yunus in 1983	Operates on trust and group accountability.

Social Injustice

Discrimination -> Unfair treatment of people based on race, gender, or other differences.	Segregation -> The separation of people based on race, gender, or other differences.
Apartheid-> A policy or system of segregation.	

Types of Conflict

Local -> Specific region.	Regional -> Single community and affects multiple areas within a country
Global	National
Racial	International

John Rawl Theory

Definition -> Justice is fairness, chosen without knowing one's social position.	Equal Liberty: Everyone gets equal basic freedoms.
Difference Principle: Inequality is allowed if it helps the least advantaged.	Fair Equality of Opportunity: Equal chances for those with similar talents.

Civil War

A war fought within one country between groups with different ideas or goals.	Fought between the Northern states (Union) and Southern states (Confederacy) in the USA.
Main issue: Slavery and states' rights.	

Nelson Mandela

Son of a tribal chief from South Africa (A transit point for white colonizers)	Cape of Good Hope (South Africa) → Hope for colonizers to reach Asia (Nusantara)
Became the first president of South Africa (frequently participated in organizations, resolved conflicts between white people and African people (making peace without violence))	Symbol of peace, July 18 is established as Mandela Day

World's 5 Biggest Innovations after World War 2

Internet -> Global network that revolutionized communication, information sharing, and nearly every aspect of modern life.	Semiconductor & Microchip -> Enabled the creation of computers, smartphones, and modern electronics by making devices smaller, faster, and smarter.
Space Exploration (e.g., Moon Landing) -> Expanded human understanding of the universe and sparked countless technological spin-offs.	DNA Structure Discovery -> Led to breakthroughs in genetics, medicine, and biotechnology by revealing how hereditary information is encoded.
Renewable Energy Technologies (Solar Panel)	

Poverty

Not having enough money for basic needs.	Caused by factors like unemployment, low education, poor healthcare, war, inequality, corruption, and natural disasters.

Restorative Justice

Definition -> Restorative justice is a system of criminal justice that focuses on repairing the harm caused by a crime through inclusive processes that engage victims, offenders, and the community.	It prevents future harms, find solutions, and build understandings and empathy

Restorative Justice (cont)

However, it is ineffective, takes more time, and might not feel fair to some victims

Israel VS Palestina

Both sides claim the same land.	In 1948, Israel was created → many Palestinians lost land.

Ongoing conflict over: Land, Jerusalem, Refugees, Israel Settlements

- UN Plan (1947): Split land → Israel agreed, Arabs rejected.
- Oslo Accords (1990s): Peace talks + partial rule for Palestinians.
- Road Map (2003): Plan for 2 countries → failed.
- Ceasefires: Made often, but usually broken.

Roma Community Envelopment Project 2000s

Aims to improve the lives of Roma people.	Fights discrimination and promotes equality.
Works with governments and NGOs to create fair policies.	Works in European countries with Roma communities.

People Who Fought for Social Justice

Martin Luther King Jr. (USA) -> Fought for Black civil rights and equality in America. Famous for his peaceful protests and "I Have a Dream" speech.	Nelson Mandela (South Africa) -> Fought against apartheid. Spent 27 years in prison and later became president.

Mahatma Gandhi -> Led India's fight for freedom from British rule.

Importance of UN

Protects human rights and refugees.	Helps stop wars and make peace talks.
Helps countries recover after conflict.	Supports ceasefires and peace deals.
Sends peacekeepers to protect people.	International organization where countries work together to promote peace, security, and cooperation worldwide.

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Published 3rd June, 2025.
Last updated 3rd June, 2025.
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