

Session 1 – Justice and Injustice

Colonialism created wealth for some people (mainly colonisers) but caused suffering, exploitation, and denial of rights for others (mainly colonised people).

Example: The Indian cotton industry. Cotton was grown in India but sent to England to be processed, giving wealth to English mill owners and leaving Indian workers poor.

Colonisation often meant resources and industries were taken away from colonised countries and controlled by the colonisers.

Resistance, like Gandhi's protests, showed how injustice could be challenged and eventually led to independence.

Important Points:

1. Justice = fairness, equal rights, respect.
2. Injustice = unfair treatment, exploitation, denial of rights.
3. Legacy of colonialism = lasting effects still seen in inequality today.

Session 2 – Wealth and Poverty in Society

Poverty can be caused by lack of education, unemployment, unfair trade, corruption, or natural disasters.

Initiatives may include charities, NGOs, government programmes, or community projects.

It is important to critically evaluate these initiatives: Are they effective? Who benefits? Is the solution long-term or short-term?

Important Points:

1. Wealth and poverty are connected to fairness in society.
2. Addressing poverty is not only about giving money, but also about creating opportunities (education, healthcare, jobs).
3. Different approaches have different impacts — some may empower people, others may create dependency.



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