

Discuss the
implications of your
interpretation for
social justice



JUSTICE In the chart, one can see that the households with greater incomes have greater changes in variable income as well. Looking at the quintiles mentioned in the chart, one can see that where the wealth is sparse in the household, towards the \$25K level, there is not much change or variance. Over time, during the roughly thirty years represented in the chart, in this lower income set, there is not much variability. However, there is a huge degree of variability, an 80% change versus no change at all or negative entropy, on the highest end of the scale, with the households at \$184K and above. This is a chart which tells the viewer that there is not much change in very poor demographics, and that poverty seems to be a cycle that keeps households in low incomes at levels of low opportunity to change incomes. Thinking of how this chart relates to social justice, one can think about various theoretical and practical measures that can develop to solve the problem of income disparity and of the poor remaining poor, domestically. There are many tactics to use, ranging from class-struggle theory to the more practical application of income variability advocacy and systemic delivery of access to equal education from private and public entities. Advocacy on the issue of equity within a universal and equalized educational system not based on property tax rates, could be developed to fight for social justice on a targeted and specific level by expanding the definition of the problem to focus on the people who are living in impoverished situations. Social justice advocacy could examine development based on accessibility, the cycle of poverty, and attention to the local level in examining the problems on a policy level as well

It is important to approach the problem of poverty's perpetuation directly rather indirectly, but effectively, by assaying investment trends and asking <https://assignbuster.com/discuss-the-implications-of-your-interpretation-for-social-justice/>

unanswered questions, following an estimation of where the money goes in terms of the populations who seem to need it most. Others describe the cycle of poverty more directly, not just in offhanded terms buried within a chart that is basically about making money, but as a direct study of impoverished areas that relies extensively on previous studies and seeks to establish demographic patterns. Although these two perspectives are basically talking about the same thing in terms of distance, the approach used by different methods of presentation is varied. Overall, however, those in low income areas have traditionally experienced difficulties in achievement, such as the poor whites of rural and southern America. Many blame this present situation on conservative Supreme Court Justices who were nominated by republicans and who worked to roll back anti-prejudicial decisions. Poor and marginalized people have overcome many obstacles to getting public education throughout the twentieth century, but there are many challenges that remain, especially in prevalently conservative political climates that seek to end forward progress and keep the status quo of today being a replacement of suburbanization with materialism as a form of social control over impoverished and marginalized individuals. Overall, structural inequality is reflected. " Mostly used in Sociological circles, it is the concept in which a social structure is built (for example, a workplace), it is already defined with its own set of inequality. In a workplace, you have something along the lines of this: owners are of a higher class than managers, who are higher than workers, etc" (Canova, 2009). Society in this case, is unequal, as shown in the chart, because of income levels and educational opportunities.

REFERENCE

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Canova, F (2009). The poor stay poor. <http://ideas.repec.org/p/cpr/ceprdp/1265.html>