



SDG Goal 10: Inequality

Educational Inequality

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- India's education landscape is extremely unequal. These inequalities manifest themselves in the form of differences based on caste, class and, in some cases, gender.
 - A student from the top 20% of society is ten times more likely to be studying in an English medium school than someone who belongs to the bottom 20%.

Economic Inequality



- Agricultural work is one of the major routes to livelihood in villages. A total of 26.3 crore households are involved in farming activities in India, according to the latest census data for 2011.

The top 10% of the Indian population holds 77% of the total national wealth. 73% of the wealth generated in 2017 went to the richest 1%, while 67 million Indians who comprise the poorest half of the population saw only a 1% increase in their wealth.

Trans Community



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- Gender Equality concerns every gender, not only women, and not only men. It's a wide topic that concerns each & every person.
 - For years trans people have got no recognition in society, and discrimination against them wasn't and somewhere still isn't considered as gender inequality.

Harassment, Molestation & Social Stigma



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- Numerous male sexual abuse survivors are left only to survive – living without justice for something that they never started.
 - Dalit women, who comprise about 16% of India's female population, face a "triple burden" of gender bias, caste discrimination and economic deprivation.
 - Horrific rapes in India in recent days have once again sparked outrage and large-scale protests nationwide.
 - **The ghastly incidents highlight the link between sexual violence, caste system, and poverty...**

Caste: Dalits or Harijans?



- People still have these mindsets that tell them the lower caste people are lower caste people only...
- Caste-based rape is a tool of domination that the upper castes use against "lower-caste" women.
- The poor health of people from the lower castes, their social exclusion and the steep social gradient are due to the unequal distribution of power, income, goods and services.

Laws



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- Article 14 of the Constitution of India reads as under: “The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.”
 - While it commands the State not to deny to any person ‘equality before law’, it also commands the State not to deny the ‘equal protection of the laws’