

Legal Equality Definition Economics

Characteristics of equality

- Absence of special rights
- Equal opportunities for development
- Fulfillment of minimum needs
- Absence of class divisions
- Discrimination on relevant grounds

Legal Equality Definition Economics: A Fair Playing Field?

The pursuit of economic prosperity often hinges on a seemingly simple concept: fairness. But what does "fairness" truly mean within the complex world of economics? This post delves into the crucial intersection of law and economics, exploring the meaning of legal equality definition economics, its implications for market efficiency and social welfare, and the persistent challenges in achieving it. We'll dissect the definition, analyze its practical applications, and examine the complexities that prevent a truly level playing field for everyone.

What is Legal Equality in Economics?

At its core, legal equality definition economics refers to the principle that all individuals and businesses should have equal rights and opportunities under the law concerning economic activities. This includes equal access to resources, markets, contracts, and legal protection regardless of race, gender, religion, or any other arbitrary characteristic. It's the legal framework that underpins a fair and competitive market, theoretically ensuring that success is based on merit and effort, not privilege or discrimination.

The Pillars of Legal Equality in Economic Systems:

Several key components support a system striving for legal equality definition economics:

1. Equal Access to Resources:

This encompasses access to credit, land, education, and technology. Without equal access to these fundamental resources, individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds are significantly hampered in their ability to participate fully in the economy.

2. Non-Discriminatory Laws and Regulations:

Laws and regulations should be designed to avoid inadvertently or intentionally disadvantaging specific groups. This requires careful scrutiny of policy implications and a commitment to eliminating discriminatory practices.

3. Enforcement of Contracts and Property Rights:

A robust legal system capable of impartially enforcing contracts and protecting property rights is essential. Without this, economic transactions become risky, and individuals are less likely to invest or engage in productive activities.

4. Transparency and Accountability:

Transparency in government regulations and business practices is crucial for promoting a level playing field. Accountability mechanisms are necessary to deter illegal or unethical behavior that undermines legal equality.

Challenges to Achieving Legal Equality in Economics:

Despite the theoretical appeal of legal equality definition economics, realizing it in practice is fraught with challenges:

1. Systemic Inequalities:

Historical and ongoing systemic inequalities, such as ingrained biases and discriminatory practices, can create significant barriers to economic opportunity. These are not easily remedied by legal frameworks alone and require multifaceted interventions.

2. Information Asymmetry:

Unequal access to information can disadvantage certain groups. For example, individuals lacking financial literacy might be more vulnerable to exploitative lending practices.

3. Market Failures:

Even with legal equality, market failures like monopolies and externalities can distort competition and create unequal outcomes. Government intervention may be necessary to correct these imbalances.

4. Enforcement Gaps:

Even well-intentioned laws can be ineffective if not properly enforced. Lack of resources, political will, or corruption can hinder enforcement efforts, leaving inequalities unaddressed.

Legal Equality and Economic Efficiency:

The pursuit of legal equality definition economics is not merely a matter of social justice; it's also crucial for economic efficiency. A more inclusive economy, where all individuals can contribute their skills and talents, fosters innovation, productivity, and overall economic growth. Conversely, discrimination and inequality limit potential output and lead to a less efficient allocation of resources.

Measuring Legal Equality in Economics:

Measuring the extent to which legal equality is achieved requires a multi-faceted approach, encompassing various indicators:

Income inequality measures: Gini coefficient, Palma ratio

Access to resources: rates of homeownership, access to credit, educational attainment by demographic groups

Employment discrimination: wage gaps, occupational segregation

Legal cases and outcomes related to economic discrimination

Conclusion:

Achieving true legal equality definition economics requires a sustained and multi-pronged effort. While establishing equal legal rights is a crucial first step, it's only effective when combined with robust enforcement mechanisms, proactive measures to address systemic inequalities, and policies that correct for market failures. The pursuit of a fairer and more efficient economy depends on a commitment to both legal frameworks and practical solutions that bridge the gap between theory and reality.

FAQs:

1. What is the difference between legal equality and economic equality? Legal equality focuses on equal rights and opportunities under the law, while economic equality refers to a more equitable distribution of wealth and income. While related, they are distinct concepts.
2. How does legal equality relate to antitrust laws? Antitrust laws aim to prevent monopolies and promote competition, thereby contributing to a more level playing field for businesses and protecting consumers from exploitative practices, thus supporting legal equality.
3. Can legal equality be achieved without addressing social inequalities? No. Social inequalities often manifest as economic disadvantages, making it difficult to achieve true legal equality without addressing the root causes of these disparities.
4. What role do international organizations play in promoting legal equality globally? Organizations like the UN and the World Bank advocate for policies and regulations that promote legal equality and economic inclusion in developing countries.
5. What are some examples of legal measures aimed at promoting legal equality in economics? Examples include affirmative action policies, equal pay legislation, anti-discrimination laws, and regulations aimed at preventing monopolistic practices.

legal equality definition economics: *Against Equality of Opportunity* Matt Cavanagh, 2002-02-14 *Against Equality of Opportunity* deals with the ways in which opportunities - education, jobs and other things which affect how people get on in life - are distributed. Take jobs: should the best person always get the job? Or should everyone be given an equal 'life chance'? Or can we somehow combine these two ideas, saying that the best person should always get the job, but that everyone should have an equal chance to become the best? These seem to be the standard views, but this book argues that they are all flawed. We need to understand meritocracy for what it is - a technical rather than a moral ideal; and we need to accept that equality just isn't something we should be striving for at all in this area. We also need to rethink our approach to the related issue of discrimination. We tend to assume discrimination is wrong because it violates either meritocracy or equality, when in fact it is wrong for quite different reasons. In all these areas, then, Cavanagh aims to loosen the grip of established ways of thinking, in order that other ideas might find room to breathe. This is particularly important in the case of meritocracy, which after the recent conversion of the centre-left now dominates the debate more than ever. This book will be of interest to students and teachers of political philosophy, but ultimately it is aimed at anyone who cares about the fundamental values that lie behind the way society is organized. Though the argument is rigorous, it does not require a professional philosophical training to follow it.

legal equality definition economics: Democracy, Liberty, and Equality Robert A. Dahl, 1986 Here, esteemed political scientist Robert A. Dahl presents his unique contribution to an ongoing debate: What is the relationship between democracy, liberty, and equality? In the process, he proposes various alternative ways to attain these ideals in political life. His collection of essays reflects the continuing confrontation of three different theoretical visions--capitalism, socialism, and democracy--and assesses the relative merits of each as a means to achieving liberty and equality. Considering complex issues of democratic theory, Dahl ranges over such topics as the theory of democratic socialism, Marxism and free parties, democracy in the workplace, federalism in the democratic process, polyarchy, and pluralism.

legal equality definition economics: The Economics of Discrimination Gary S. Becker, 2010-08-15 This second edition of Gary S. Becker's *The Economics of Discrimination* has been expanded to include three further discussions of the problem and an entirely new introduction which considers the contributions made by others in recent years and some of the more important problems remaining. Mr. Becker's work confronts the economic effects of discrimination in the market place because of race, religion, sex, color, social class, personality, or other non-pecuniary considerations. He demonstrates that discrimination in the market place by any group reduces their own real incomes as well as those of the minority. The original edition of *The Economics of Discrimination* was warmly received by economists, sociologists, and psychologists alike for focusing the discerning eye of economic analysis upon a vital social problem—discrimination in the market place. This is an unusual book; not only is it filled with ingenious theorizing but the implications of the theory are boldly confronted with facts. . . . The intimate relation of the theory and observation has resulted in a book of great vitality on a subject whose interest and importance are obvious.—M.W. Reder, *American Economic Review* The author's solution to the problem of measuring the motive behind actual discrimination is something of a tour de force. . . . Sociologists in the field of race relations will wish to read this book.—Karl Schuessler, *American Sociological Review*

legal equality definition economics: A Theory of Justice John RAWLS, 2009-06-30 Though the revised edition of *A Theory of Justice*, published in 1999, is the definitive statement of Rawls's view, so much of the extensive literature on Rawls's theory refers to the first edition. This reissue makes the first edition once again available for scholars and serious students of Rawls's work.

legal equality definition economics: The Equality Trap , Despite the feminist revolution of the past twenty years, most women in America are worse off today than at any time in the recent past. Magazines and television programs profile women bank executives, surgeons, and corporate lawyers, but the vast majority of women still work in relatively low-paying jobs. Women work more hours per week in the house and outside than ever before, and a paying job has become a necessity for women in most households. What went wrong? In this provocative book, Mary Ann Mason argues that the women's movement shares some of the blame for this situation. In an original analysis that draws on both social and legal history, she explains how the move away from women's rights toward equal rights has worsened the situation of American working women, especially working mothers. Because women are still the primary care-providers for their children, they must take flexible and relatively low-paying jobs to be available in case of a child-care problem. With nearly 50 percent of all marriages now ending in divorce, and with a growing trend-inspired by the equal rights movement-toward no-fault divorce and low- or no-alimony settlements, divorced mothers frequently find themselves economically devastated. Mary Ann Mason argues that the solution to this predicament is to draw up a new women's rights agenda that will benefit all working women, especially those with children. The equal-rights strategy was important in opening the door for the highly publicized super-achievers, but it is now time, she says, to improve the lives of the majority of America's working women. This book will be of interest to readers interested in gender studies, and particularly issues of equality and feminism. Mary Ann Mason is a professor of law and social welfare at the University of California, Berkeley. In addition to her law degree, Mason holds a Ph.D. in American social history.

legal equality definition economics: The Crisis of the Middle-Class Constitution Ganesh Sitaraman, 2017-03-14 In this original, provocative contribution to the debate over economic inequality, Ganesh Sitaraman argues that a strong and sizable middle class is a prerequisite for America's constitutional system. A *New York Times* Notable Book of 2017 For most of Western history, Sitaraman argues, constitutional thinkers assumed economic inequality was inevitable and inescapable—and they designed governments to prevent class divisions from spilling over into class warfare. The American Constitution is different. Compared to Europe and the ancient world, America was a society of almost unprecedented economic equality, and the founding generation saw this equality as essential for the preservation of America's republic. Over the next two centuries,

generations of Americans fought to sustain the economic preconditions for our constitutional system. But today, with economic and political inequality on the rise, Sitaraman says Americans face a choice: Will we accept rising economic inequality and risk oligarchy or will we rebuild the middle class and reclaim our republic? *The Crisis of the Middle-Class Constitution* is a tour de force of history, philosophy, law, and politics. It makes a compelling case that inequality is more than just a moral or economic problem; it threatens the very core of our constitutional system.

legal equality definition economics: Legal Secrets Kim Lane Scheppelle, 1988-11-15 Does the seller of a house have to tell the buyer that the water is turned off twelve hours a day? Does the buyer of a great quantity of tobacco have to inform the seller that the military blockade of the local port, which had depressed tobacco sales and lowered prices, is about to end? Courts say yes in the first case, no in the second. How can we understand the difference in judgments? And what does it say about whether the psychiatrist should disclose to his patient's girlfriend that the patient wants to kill her? Kim Lane Scheppelle answers the question, Which secrets are legal secrets and what makes them so? She challenges the economic theory of law, which argues that judges decide cases in ways that maximize efficiency, and she shows that judges use equality as an important principle in their decisions. In the course of thinking about secrets, Scheppelle also explores broader questions about judicial reasoning—how judges find meaning in legal texts and how they infuse every fact summary with the values of their legal culture. Finally, the specific insights about secrecy are shown to be consistent with a general moral theory of law that indicates what the content of law should be if the law is to be legitimate, a theory that sees legal justification as the opportunity to attract consent. This is more than a book about secrets. It is also a book about the limits of an economic view of law. Ultimately, it is a work in constructive legal theory, one that draws on moral philosophy, sociology, economics, and political theory to develop a new view of legal interpretation and legal morality.

legal equality definition economics: Economic Dignity Gene Sperling, 2021-10-12 “Timely and important . . . It should be our North Star for the recovery and beyond.” —Hillary Clinton “Sperling makes a forceful case that only by speaking to matters of the spirit can liberals root their belief in economic justice in people’s deepest aspirations—in their sense of purpose and self-worth.” —The New York Times When Gene Sperling was in charge of coordinating economic policy in the Obama White House, he found himself surprised when serious people in Washington told him that the Obama focus on health care was a distraction because it was “not focused on the economy.” How, he asked, was the fear felt by millions of Americans of being one serious illness away from financial ruin not considered an economic issue? Too often, Sperling found that we measured economic success by metrics like GDP instead of whether the economy was succeeding in lifting up the sense of meaning, purpose, fulfillment, and security of people. In *Economic Dignity*, Sperling frames the way forward in a time of wrenching change and offers a vision of an economy whose guiding light is the promotion of dignity for all Americans.

legal equality definition economics: The State of Economic and Social Human Rights Lanse Minkler, 2013-01-07 Original scholarship on economic and social human rights from cutting-edge scholars in the fields of economics, law, political science, sociology and anthropology.

legal equality definition economics: Causes and Consequences of Income Inequality Ms.Era Dabla-Norris, Ms.Kalpana Kochhar, Mrs.Nujin Suphaphiphat, Mr.Frantisek Ricka, Ms.Evridiki Tsounta, 2015-06-15 This paper analyzes the extent of income inequality from a global perspective, its drivers, and what to do about it. The drivers of inequality vary widely amongst countries, with some common drivers being the skill premium associated with technical change and globalization, weakening protection for labor, and lack of financial inclusion in developing countries. We find that increasing the income share of the poor and the middle class actually increases growth while a rising income share of the top 20 percent results in lower growth—that is, when the rich get richer, benefits do not trickle down. This suggests that policies need to be country specific but should focus on raising the income share of the poor, and ensuring there is no hollowing out of the middle class. To tackle inequality, financial inclusion is imperative in emerging and developing countries while in advanced economies, policies should focus on raising human capital and skills and

making tax systems more progressive.

legal equality definition economics: Analyzing Oppression Ann E. Cudd, 2006 *Analyzing Oppression* presents a new, integrated theory of social oppression, which tackles the fundamental question that no theory of oppression has satisfactorily answered: if there is no natural hierarchy among humans, why are some cases of oppression so persistent? Cudd argues that the explanation lies in the coercive co-opting of the oppressed to join in their own oppression. This answer sets the stage for analysis throughout the book, as it explores the questions of how and why the oppressed join in their oppression. Cudd argues that oppression is an institutionally structured harm perpetrated on social groups by other groups using direct and indirect material, economic, and psychological force. Among the most important and insidious of the indirect forces is an economic force that operates through oppressed persons' own rational choices. This force constitutes the central feature of analysis, and the book argues that this force is especially insidious because it conceals the fact of oppression from the oppressed and from others who would be sympathetic to their plight. The oppressed come to believe that they suffer personal failings and this belief appears to absolve society from responsibility. While on Cudd's view oppression is grounded in material exploitation and physical deprivation, it cannot be long sustained without corresponding psychological forces. Cudd examines the direct and indirect psychological forces that generate and sustain oppression. She discusses strategies that groups have used to resist oppression and argues that all persons have a moral responsibility to resist in some way. In the concluding chapter Cudd proposes a concept of freedom that would be possible for humans in a world that is actively opposing oppression, arguing that freedom for each individual is only possible when we achieve freedom for all others.

legal equality definition economics: Law and the Company We Keep Aviam Soifer, 1995 The ability to step outside traditional doctrinal boxes that concentrate on relationships between individuals and government will help not only legal thinkers but every person to reason toward justice.

legal equality definition economics: The Oxford Handbook of Political Philosophy David Estlund, 2012-07-19 This volume includes 22 new pieces by leading political philosophers, on traditional issues (such as authority and equality) and emerging issues (such as race, and money in politics). The pieces are clear and accessible will interest both students and scholars working in philosophy, political science, law, economics, and more.

legal equality definition economics: After Legal Equality Robert Leckey, 2014-07-11 Groups seeking legal equality often take a victory as the end of the line. Once judgment is granted or a law is passed, coalitions disband and life goes on in a new state of equality. Policy makers too may assume that a troublesome file is now closed. This collection arises from the urgent sense that law reforms driven by equality call for fresh lines of inquiry. In unintended ways, reforms may harm their intended beneficiaries. They may also worsen the disadvantage of other groups. Committed to tackling these important issues beyond the boundaries that often confine legal scholarship, this book pursues an interdisciplinary consideration of efforts to advance equality, as it explores the developments, challenges, and consequences that arise from law reforms aiming to deliver equality in the areas of sexuality, kinship, and family relations. With an international array of contributors, *After Legal Equality: Family, Sex, Kinship* will be an invaluable resource for those with interests in this area.

legal equality definition economics: Economic and Social Justice David A. Shiman, 1999 On December 10, 1998, the world celebrated the 50th anniversary of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The U.S. Constitution possesses many of the political and civil rights articulated in the UDHR. The UDHR, however, goes further than the U.S. Constitution, including many social and economic rights as well. This book addresses the social and economic rights found in Articles 16 and 22 through 27 of the UDHR that are generally not recognized as human rights in the United States. The book begins with a brief history of economic, social, and cultural rights, as well as an essay, in question and answer format, that introduces these rights.

Although cultural rights are interrelated and of equal importance as economic and social rights, the book primarily addresses justice regarding economic and social problems. After an introduction, the book is divided into the following parts: (1) Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights Fundamentals; (2) Activities; and (3) Appendices. The nine activities in part 2 aim to help students further explore and learn about social and economic rights. The appendix contains human rights documents, a glossary of terms, a directory of resource organizations, and a bibliography of 80 web sites, publications and referrals to assist those eager to increase their understanding of, and/or move into action to address economic and social rights. (BT)

legal equality definition economics: Communities in Action National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Health and Medicine Division, Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice, Committee on Community-Based Solutions to Promote Health Equity in the United States, 2017-04-27 In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. *Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity* seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

legal equality definition economics: Economic and Social Rights in a Neoliberal World Gillian MacNaughton, Diane F. Frey, 2018-06-28 This multidisciplinary book examines the potential of economic and social rights to contest adverse impacts of neoliberalism on human wellbeing.

legal equality definition economics: Butterfly Politics Catharine A. MacKinnon, 2019-04-02 "Sometimes ideas change the world. This astonishing, miraculous, shattering, inspiring book captures the origins and the arc of the movement for sex equality. It's a book whose time has come—always, but perhaps now more than ever." —Cass Sunstein, coauthor of *Nudge* Under certain conditions, small simple actions can produce large and complex "butterfly effects." *Butterfly Politics* shows how Catharine A. MacKinnon turned discrimination law into an effective tool against sexual abuse—grounding and predicting the worldwide #MeToo movement—and proposes concrete steps that could have further butterfly effects on women's rights. Thirty years after she won the U.S. Supreme Court case establishing sexual harassment as illegal, this timely collection of her previously unpublished interventions on consent, rape, and the politics of gender equality captures in action the creative and transformative activism of an icon. "MacKinnon adapts a concept from chaos theory in which the tiny motion of a butterfly's wings can trigger a tornado half a world away. Under the right conditions, she posits, small actions can produce major social transformations." —New York Times "MacKinnon [is] radical, passionate, incorruptible and a beautiful literary stylist... *Butterfly Politics* is a devastating salvo fired in the gender wars... This book has a single overriding aim: to effect global change in the pursuit of equality." —The Australian "Sexual Harassment of Working Women was a revelation. It showed how this anti-discrimination law—Title VII—could be used as a tool... It was the beginning of a field that didn't exist until then." —U.S. Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg

legal equality definition economics: Not Enough Samuel Moyn, 2018-04-10 "No one has written with more penetrating skepticism about the history of human rights." —Adam Kirsch, Wall Street Journal "Moyn breaks new ground in examining the relationship between human rights and economic fairness." —George Soros The age of human rights has been kindest to the rich. While

state violations of political rights have garnered unprecedented attention in recent decades, a commitment to material equality has quietly disappeared. In its place, economic liberalization has emerged as the dominant force. In this provocative book, Samuel Moyn considers how and why we chose to make human rights our highest ideals while simultaneously neglecting the demands of broader social and economic justice. Moyn places the human rights movement in relation to this disturbing shift and explores why the rise of human rights has occurred alongside exploding inequality. “Moyn asks whether human-rights theorists and advocates, in the quest to make the world better for all, have actually helped to make things worse... Sure to provoke a wider discussion.” —Adam Kirsch, Wall Street Journal “A sharpening interrogation of the liberal order and the institutions of global governance created by, and arguably for, Pax Americana... Consistently bracing.” —Pankaj Mishra, London Review of Books “Moyn suggests that our current vocabularies of global justice—above all our belief in the emancipatory potential of human rights—need to be discarded if we are work to make our vastly unequal world more equal... [A] tour de force.” —Los Angeles Review of Books

legal equality definition economics: Law/Society John Sutton, 2001 A core text for the Law and Society or Sociology of Law course offered in Sociology, Criminal Justice, Political Science, and Schools of Law. * John Sutton offers an explicitly analytical perspective to the subject - how does law change? What makes law more or less effective in solving social problems? What do lawyers do? * Chapter 1 contrasts normative and sociological perspectives on law, and presents a brief primer on the logic of research and inference as it is applied to law related issues. * Theories of legal change are discussed within a common conceptual framework that highlights the explanatory strengths and weaknesses of different arguments. * Discussions of law in action are explicitly comparative, applying a consistent model to explain the variable outcomes of civil rights legislation. * Many concrete, in-depth examples throughout the chapters.

legal equality definition economics: The Constitution of Liberty F.A. Hayek, 2020-06-29 Originally published in 1960, The Constitution of Liberty delineates and defends the principles of a free society and traces the origin, rise, and decline of the rule of law. Casting a skeptical eye on the growth of the welfare state, Hayek examines the challenges to freedom posed by an ever expanding government as well as its corrosive effect on the creation, preservation, and utilization of knowledge. In distinction to those who confidently call for the state to play a greater role in society, Hayek puts forward a nuanced argument for prudence. Guided by this quality, he elegantly demonstrates that a free market system in a democratic polity—under the rule of law and with strong constitutional protections of individual rights—represents the best chance for the continuing existence of liberty. Striking a balance between skepticism and hope, Hayek’s profound insights remain strikingly vital half a century on. This definitive edition of The Constitution of Liberty will give a new generation the opportunity to learn from Hayek’s enduring wisdom.

legal equality definition economics: Economy, Society and Public Policy The Core Team, 2019 Economy, Society, and Public Policy is a new way to learn economics. It is designed specifically for students studying social sciences, public policy, business studies, engineering and other disciplines who want to understand how the economy works and how it can be made to work better. Topical policy problems are used to motivate learning of key concepts and methods of economics. It engages, challenges and empowers students, and will provide them with the tools to articulate reasoned views on pressing policy problems. This project is the result of a worldwide collaboration between researchers, educators, and students who are committed to bringing the socially relevant insights of economics to a broader audience. KEY FEATURES SESPP does not teach microeconomics as a body of knowledge separate from macroeconomics Students begin their study of economics by understanding that the economy is situated within society and the biosphere Students study problems of identifying causation, not just correlation, through the use of natural experiments, lab experiments, and other quantitative methods Social interactions, modelled using simple game theory, and incomplete information, modelled using a series of principal-agent problems, are introduced from the beginning. As a result, phenomena studied by the other social sciences such as social

norms and the exercise of power play a role. The insights of diverse schools of thought, from Marx and the classical economists to Hayek and Schumpeter, play an integral part in the book. The way economists think about public policy is central to ESPP. This is introduced in Units 2 and 3, rather than later in the course.

legal equality definition economics: Liberty and Equality Tibor R. Machan, 2013-09-01 This book takes an unflinching look at the difficult, often emotional issues that arise when egalitarianism collides with individual liberties, ultimately showing why the kind of egalitarianism preached by socialists and other sentimentalists is not an option in a free society.

legal equality definition economics: Empowering Women Mary Hallward-Driemeier, Tazeen Hasan, 2012-10-04 This book provides compelling evidence from 42 Sub-Saharan African countries that gender gaps in legal capacity and property rights need to be addressed in terms of substance, enforcement, awareness, and access if economic opportunities for women in Sub-Saharan Africa are to continue to expand.

legal equality definition economics: Philosophy of Law: A Very Short Introduction Raymond Wacks, 2014-02-27 The concept of law lies at the heart of our social and political life. Legal philosophy, or jurisprudence, explores the notion of law and its role in society, illuminating its meaning and its relation to the universal questions of justice, rights, and morality. In this Very Short Introduction Raymond Wacks analyses the nature and purpose of the legal system, and the practice by courts, lawyers, and judges. Wacks reveals the intriguing and challenging nature of legal philosophy with clarity and enthusiasm, providing an enlightening guide to the central questions of legal theory. In this revised edition Wacks makes a number of updates including new material on legal realism, changes to the approach to the analysis of law and legal theory, and updates to historical and anthropological jurisprudence. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

legal equality definition economics: The Fourth Industrial Revolution Klaus Schwab, 2017-01-03 World-renowned economist Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum, explains that we have an opportunity to shape the fourth industrial revolution, which will fundamentally alter how we live and work. Schwab argues that this revolution is different in scale, scope and complexity from any that have come before. Characterized by a range of new technologies that are fusing the physical, digital and biological worlds, the developments are affecting all disciplines, economies, industries and governments, and even challenging ideas about what it means to be human. Artificial intelligence is already all around us, from supercomputers, drones and virtual assistants to 3D printing, DNA sequencing, smart thermostats, wearable sensors and microchips smaller than a grain of sand. But this is just the beginning: nanomaterials 200 times stronger than steel and a million times thinner than a strand of hair and the first transplant of a 3D printed liver are already in development. Imagine “smart factories” in which global systems of manufacturing are coordinated virtually, or implantable mobile phones made of biosynthetic materials. The fourth industrial revolution, says Schwab, is more significant, and its ramifications more profound, than in any prior period of human history. He outlines the key technologies driving this revolution and discusses the major impacts expected on government, business, civil society and individuals. Schwab also offers bold ideas on how to harness these changes and shape a better future—one in which technology empowers people rather than replaces them; progress serves society rather than disrupts it; and in which innovators respect moral and ethical boundaries rather than cross them. We all have the opportunity to contribute to developing new frameworks that advance progress.

legal equality definition economics: Why Does Inequality Matter? Thomas Scanlon, 2018 Inequality is widely regarded as morally objectionable: T. M. Scanlon investigates why it matters to us. He considers the nature and importance of equality of opportunity, whether the pursuit of

greater equality involves objectionable interference with individual liberty, and whether the rich can be said to deserve their greater rewards.

legal equality definition economics: Citizenship and Social Class, and Other Essays T H (Thomas Humphrey) Marshall, 2021-09-09 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

legal equality definition economics: Understanding the Well-Being of LGBTQI+ Populations National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Committee on Population, Committee on Understanding the Well-Being of Sexual and Gender Diverse Populations, 2021-01-23 The increase in prevalence and visibility of sexually gender diverse (SGD) populations illuminates the need for greater understanding of the ways in which current laws, systems, and programs affect their well-being. Individuals who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, asexual, transgender, non-binary, queer, or intersex, as well as those who express same-sex or -gender attractions or behaviors, will have experiences across their life course that differ from those of cisgender and heterosexual individuals. Characteristics such as age, race and ethnicity, and geographic location intersect to play a distinct role in the challenges and opportunities SGD people face. Understanding the Well-Being of LGBTQI+ Populations reviews the available evidence and identifies future research needs related to the well-being of SDG populations across the life course. This report focuses on eight domains of well-being; the effects of various laws and the legal system on SGD populations; the effects of various public policies and structural stigma; community and civic engagement; families and social relationships; education, including school climate and level of attainment; economic experiences (e.g., employment, compensation, and housing); physical and mental health; and health care access and gender-affirming interventions. The recommendations of Understanding the Well-Being of LGBTQI+ Populations aim to identify opportunities to advance understanding of how individuals experience sexuality and gender and how sexual orientation, gender identity, and intersex status affect SGD people over the life course.

legal equality definition economics: The Principles of Ethics Herbert Spencer, 1892

legal equality definition economics: Women, Business and the Law 2021 World Bank, 2021-04-05 Women, Business and the Law 2021 is the seventh in a series of annual studies measuring the laws and regulations that affect women's economic opportunity in 190 economies. The project presents eight indicators structured around women's interactions with the law as they move through their lives and careers: Mobility, Workplace, Pay, Marriage, Parenthood, Entrepreneurship, Assets, and Pension. This year's report updates all indicators as of October 1, 2020 and builds evidence of the links between legal gender equality and women's economic inclusion. By examining the economic decisions women make throughout their working lives, as well as the pace of reform over the past 50 years, Women, Business and the Law 2021 makes an important contribution to research and policy discussions about the state of women's economic empowerment. Prepared during a global pandemic that threatens progress toward gender equality, this edition also includes important findings on government responses to COVID-19 and pilot research related to childcare and women's access to justice.

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