Here we give a combinatorial proof of an inequality that was first proven by Christine Bessenrodt and Ken Ono. Bessenrodt and Ono proved that the number of partitions of \( n \), say \( p(n) \), satisfies \( p(a)p(b) > p(a+b) \) for \( a, b > 1 \) and \( a + b > 9 \) by using a result of Lehmer and asked whether a combinatorial proof exists. Here we prove the inequality combinatorially and show that the proof can also be extended to prove the analogous inequality for \( k \)-regular partitions with \( k \geq 2 \). For \( 2 \leq k \leq 6 \), these inequalities were first proven to hold for \( k \)-regular partitions by Olivia Beckwith and Christine Bessenrodt using similar methods to the \( p(n) \) case. (Received September 20, 2016)