DISCRIMINATION

AND THE FIGHT AGAINST IT



the work performed khazipova Arina 10A

WHAT IS DISCRIMINATION?

• IN HUMAN <u>SOCIAL AFFAIRS</u>, **DISCRIMINATION** IS TREATMENT OR CONSIDERATION OF, OR MAKING A DISTINCTION TOWARDS, A PERSON BASED ON THE GROUP, CLASS, OR CATEGORY TO WHICH THE PERSON IS PERCEIVED TO BELONG.

• THESE

INCLUDE AGE, COLOUR, CONVICTIONS FOR WHICH A PARDON HAS BEEN GRANTED OR A RECORD SUSPENDED, DISABILITY, ETHNICITY, FAMILY STATUS, GENDER IDENTITY, GENETIC CHARACTERISTICS, MARITAL STATUS, NATIONALITY, RACE, RELIGION, SEX, AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION.



• DISCRIMINATION CONSISTS OF TREATMENT OF AN INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP, BASED ON THEIR ACTUAL OR PERCEIVED MEMBERSHIP IN A CERTAIN GROUP OR SOCIAL CATEGORY, "IN A WAY THAT IS WORSE THAN THE WAY PEOPLE ARE USUALLY TREATED".



THERE IS AN EXAMPLE OF RACE DISCRIMINATION

«Color line»

POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION

• THERE IS AN OPINION ON THE NEED FOR SO — CALLED" POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION "(OR" AFFIRMATIVE ACTION") - PROVIDING TRADITIONALLY DISADVANTAGED SEGMENTS OF SOCIETY WITH SOME ADVANTAGES. BUT THE QUESTION OF JUSTICE, LEGALITY AND APPROPRIATENESS OF POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IS NOT COMPLETELY RESOLVED.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAW

•ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAW REFERS TO LEGISLATION DESIGNED TO PREVENT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PARTICULAR GROUPS OF PEOPLE; THESE GROUPS ARE OFTEN REFERRED TO AS PROTECTED GROUPS OR PROTECTED CLASSES. ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS VARY BY JURISDICTION WITH REGARD TO THE TYPES OF DISCRIMINATION THAT ARE PROHIBITED, AND ALSO THE GROUPS THAT ARE PROTECTED BY THAT LEGISLATION. COMMONLY, THESE TYPES OF LEGISLATION ARE DESIGNED TO PREVENT DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, EDUCATION, AND OTHER AREAS OF SOCIAL LIFE, SUCH AS PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS.

• ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS ARE ROOTED IN PRINCIPLES OF EQUALITY, SPECIFICALLY, THAT INDIVIDUALS SHOULD NOT BE TREATED DIFFERENTLY DUE THE CHARACTERISTICS OUTLINED ABOVE.



• STUDYING THE RUSSIAN LEGISLATION,
FIRST OF ALL IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION ESTABLISHES THE LEGAL
BASIS FOR NON-DISCRIMINATION,
INCLUDING LABOR.



