

# SUSTRAINY PROJECT

## SOCIAL

### TOPIC N°1 SOCIAL JUSTICE



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## Introduction to the topic

Social justice is a subcategory of justice. Social justice refers to the duties, rights, distribution of valued goods in the institutions of society. Thanks to social justice, people receive the basic benefits. Examples of institutions: social insurance, public services, regulation of markets, taxation etc. (John Rawls, A Theory of Justice (1971)).

Four principles of Social Justice:

- Equity – Fair distribution of wealth, equal opportunity and all available resources across society.
- Access – everybody has equal access to goods and services, no matter their age, gender, ethnicity etc.
- Participation – everybody can decide on decisions which will affect their lives.
- Rights – Protecting individual liberties and rights to appeal decisions, which in their mind are unfair.<sup>1</sup>

EU citizens can enjoy many freedoms and various forms of protection. These include personal, political, civil, economic and social rights, personal data protection, anti-discrimination laws and the right to free movement within most EU countries.

Every EU citizen has the same rights, based on the values of equality, social inclusion and respect for human dignity, freedom, non-discrimination and democracy. These values are reinforced and protected by the rule of law as set out in the EU Treaties and the Charter of Fundamental Rights. The EU is committed to protecting Europeans' personal data and empowering them as consumers.

EU citizens have legal protection in any EU country. Criminals are also prosecuted abroad and then surrendered to national authorities under a European Arrest Warrant. Judicial authorities work together through the European Judicial Cooperation Unit (Eurojust) to ensure that decisions issued in one EU country are recognised and executed in other EU countries.

The EU seeks to protect internal security through cooperation with law enforcement, civil protection and disaster response. This includes combating organised crime and increasing the effectiveness of cooperation between national police forces through the European Police Office (EUROPOL).

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.checkup.org.au/icms\\_docs/182820\\_15\\_FACTSHEET\\_Social\\_Justice\\_and\\_Health.pdf](https://www.checkup.org.au/icms_docs/182820_15_FACTSHEET_Social_Justice_and_Health.pdf)



EU countries are also currently developing a coherent EU immigration policy that will seize the opportunities offered by legal immigration while meeting the challenges of illegal immigration. Work is ongoing to improve security through better external border controls, while facilitating the arrival of those with the right to enter the EU.<sup>1</sup>



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<sup>1</sup> [https://europa.eu/european-union/topics/justice-home-affairs\\_pl](https://europa.eu/european-union/topics/justice-home-affairs_pl)

## Chapter 1 - Human rights

### 1.1 Human rights concept note

Human rights appertain to everyone, regardless of race, gender, language, religion, wealth, social origin or political beliefs. Human rights cannot be taken away from you and cannot be renounced. The premise of human rights: Everyone has a sphere of freedom that no authority can violate and every citizen can demand that the state protect his or her rights. Human rights may be restricted, but only in strictly defined situations, defined in international human rights constitutions and agreements.

“The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages.”<sup>1</sup>



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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>



## 1.2 Basic characteristics of human rights

Human rights are:

- **Inherent** - they are available to everyone from birth, they exist regardless of the will of the authorities or the law, the state only creates a system for their protection.
- **Fundamental** - Human rights are fundamental, without them life and human dignity are meaningless.
- **Inalienable** - no authority can take them away from us, you can't give them up.
- **Imprescriptible** - exist independently of authority and cannot be freely regulated by it.
- **Indivisible** - all form an integral and interdependent whole.
- **Universal** - they are valid all over the world and are for everyone.
- **Interdependent** - the fulfilment or performance of one of them cannot take place without the performance of the other.



### 1.3 Categories of human rights

Human rights are divided into two categories:

- **civil and political rights** - include freedom from discrimination and the right to privacy, as well as the right to peaceful assembly, freedom of expression, voting rights and freedom of religion.
- **economic, social and cultural rights** - are the rights to work, an adequate standard of living, including food, clothing and housing, the right to physical and social health, the right to a healthy environment and the right to education.

These rights are set out in two different documents:

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>1</sup>



### 1.4 Human rights – good practices

#### Good practice 1 – Human Rights Careers

**Human Right Careers (HRC)** - The main objective of Human Right Careers (HRC) is to support human rights university candidates, students, graduates and human rights professionals. HRC's mission is to disseminate information about free online courses, paid internships, scholarships, etc. On the website you can find information about human rights, free online courses, so that you can delve into the topic and get inspired.



<sup>1</sup> <http://www.unic.un.org.pl/prawa-czlowieka/kategorie-praw-czlowieka/3131>



In Human Right Careers you will find:

- Promoted internships
- Publications about online courses
- Promoted bursaries
- Information about master's degrees
- Interviews with human rights professionals

### Good practice 2 - Social Justice Connection

The Social Justice Connection (SJC) is an independent organisation that provides education and advocacy on human rights, global poverty and inequality. The SJC offers unique and engaging educational tools and interactive workshops for schools, NGOs and social groups. Motto of the SJC: 'SJC provides education and advocacy for a world free of poverty, violence and inequality.'<sup>1</sup>

*Education is the  
most powerful  
weapon in which you  
can use to **change the**  
world.*

*Nelson Mandela*



<sup>1</sup> <https://sjc-cjs.org/>

## Chapter 2 - Civil and political rights

### 2.1 Civil and political rights concept note

Civil and political rights include freedom from discrimination and the right to privacy, as well as the right to peaceful assembly, freedom of expression, voting rights and freedom of religion. Although international human rights law guarantees these rights for all, children do not have them.

The adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) was a process of accelerating the protection of political and legal human rights. The CSCE's 1975 Final Act includes human rights obligations. Chapter I, entitled „Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms including freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief”, dealt with civil, political, economic, social, cultural, religious and minority rights.<sup>1</sup>

If you have 18 years, you have the right to vote and the opportunity to vote for your candidate. The secrecy of the vote also applies, which guarantees the anonymity of the vote cast.

Persons under the age of 18 do not have any influence on the rules and laws that govern their lives or on who is to make them. No country in the world allows people under the age of 16 to vote in national elections, and only some countries allow children aged 16-18 to participate in national or municipal elections. The participation of children in protests is often prohibited or punishable.



<sup>1</sup> <https://prawo.uni.wroc.pl/sites/default/files/students-resources/Prawa%20cz%C5%82owieka%20historia.pdf>



## 2.2 Civil rights

Civil rights - guarantees of equal social opportunities and equal protection under the law, regardless of race, religion, or other personal characteristics. Unlike human rights, civil rights are rights of a public nature, as they are in the relationship between the state and the citizen.

### Examples of civil rights:

- The right to a public education,
- The right to vote,
- The right to government services,
- The right to use public facilities.



Civil rights are a central element of democracy. Refusal to participate in political society deprives people of civil rights. Citizens' rights legislation seeks to guarantee full and equal citizenship for those who have traditionally been discriminated against on the basis of certain group characteristics. When the enforcement of citizens' rights is considered by many to be insufficient, a civil rights movement may emerge that will demand equal application without discrimination.<sup>1</sup>

## 2.3 Political rights

Political rights refer to an individual's ability to participate in the civil and political life of the society and state without fear of discrimination or repression, and is tied closely to citizenship status. Such rights include not only the right to vote in an election, but also the rights to join a political party; run for office; and participate freely in political rallies, events, or protests.<sup>2</sup>



### Examples of political rights:

- Rights of the accused
- Right of a fair trial
- Right of participation in civil society
- Right to seek redress or a legal remedy<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.britannica.com/topic/civil-rights>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.csce.gov/issue/citizenship-and-political-rights>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/right/civil-political-rights>

## 2.4 Civil and political rights – good practices

### Good practice 1 – Spaceu

**Spaceu2019** is an online tool, an interactive database informing users about their electoral rights. The main objective of this programme is to create a more conscious and politically active citizenship across Europe. The main target group is mobile EU citizens, people with dual citizenship, and other EU citizens. The tool is accessible to all and provides citizens with useful information on how to vote and which parties are best suited to them.

### Good practice 2 - REDO – Referendums & European Democracy Observatory

**Euandi2019** is a voting application that has been developed to help voters make an informed decision at the next European Parliamentary Elections. The fully multilingual euandi2019 application invites you to answer 22 questions presenting a wide range of contemporary political issues and ideological values in Europe. The result will tell you which political party best reflects your preferences, both at home and in Europe.





## Chapter 3 - Economic, social and cultural rights

### 3.1 Economic, social and cultural rights concept note

Economic, social and cultural rights are the rights to work, an adequate standard of living, including food, clothing and housing, the right to physical and social health, the right to a healthy environment and the right to education.

*“Economic, social and cultural rights are part of the body of human rights law that developed in the aftermath of World War II. Human rights law includes all economic and social rights, as well as civil and political rights like the right to free speech and the right to a fair trial. These rights are deeply intertwined: for example, the right to speak freely means little without a basic education, the right to vote means little if you are suffering from starvation. Similarly, the right to work means little if you are not allowed to meet and assemble in groups to discuss work conditions.”<sup>1</sup>*



Source: <https://www.eapn.eu/participation-is-key-to-making-social-rights-a-compass-for-the-eu/>

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cesr.org/what-are-economic-social-and-cultural-rights>

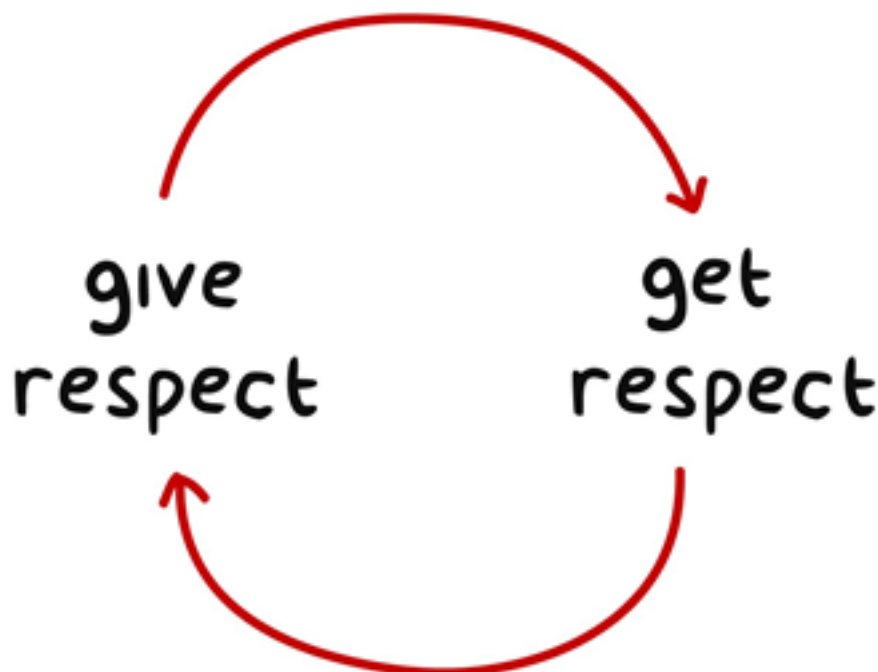
### 3.2 Minimum requirements

All states have a duty to ensure minimum human rights, regardless of resource constraints. With regard to Economic, Social and Cultural rights (ESC), minimum rights include food for the population, basic health care, basic shelter and accommodation and basic education.

*“Every government in the world has certain responsibilities regarding its citizens. The human rights legal framework spells out those responsibilities with the following three obligations:*

- *Respect - the obligation to respect requires governments to refrain from interfering directly or indirectly with the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights*
- *Protect - the obligation to protect requires governments to prevent third parties, such as corporations, from interfering in any way with the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights*
- *Fulfil - the obligation to fulfil requires governments to adopt the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights”<sup>1</sup>*

Unfortunately, not all countries provide minimum requirements for citizens. Many people in the world live in extreme poverty, without accommodation and money for food. One of the objectives of the Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030 is to help eradicate poverty. It focuses on reaching out to excluded groups, creating opportunities for all people to enjoy universal human rights and economic achievements.



Source: <https://blog.cognifit.com/respect/>

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cesr.org/what-are-economic-social-and-cultural-rights>

### 3.3 Violations of Economic, social and cultural rights

People living in poverty often fall into the trap of being excluded from society and denied the right to vote. This deprives them of the opportunity to fight for their rights, which would ensure their escape from the circle of poverty.

The realisation of these rights is crucial to their ability to break out of the poverty trap. In simple terms, respect for human rights entails social inclusion, giving poor people a voice and protecting them from the threat of their safety. Here are some examples of violation:

- **Insufficient primary education** - Primary education should be free and compulsory everywhere. Children must have the opportunity to participate in school activities without having to walk or walk in dangerous conditions many kilometres to school. Children from poor and marginalised communities do not always have the chance to gain experience.
- **Lack of basic health care provision** - Everyone should have access to health care and information, regardless of who they are, where they live and their financial status. We all have the right to make decisions about our body and health.
- **Forced evictions** - Forced displacement is the removal of people from houses and apartments without prior notice and consultation. They are illegal and violate the right to housing, are often carried out by force and destruction of property, and evicted people become vulnerable.
- **Depriving people of adequate food and water** - Clean water and valuable food often remains unavailable or only partially available to people living in slums or in inappropriate conditions.





### 3.4 Econominc, social and cultural rights – good practices

#### Good practice 1 – Health Programme

The **EU Health Programme** outlines a strategy for good health and health care. It is part of the Europe 2020 strategy, which aims to transform the EU economy into a smart, sustainable and inclusive one and promote growth for all citizens. One of the basic conditions for achieving this is good health. The programme focuses on the Commission's key priorities, such as:

- employment, growth and investment (human health and health services as a driver for growth and jobs)
- internal market (pharmaceuticals, medical devices, cross-border healthcare directive and health technology assessment)
- the digital single market (including e-health)
- justice and fundamental rights (combating health inequalities)
- migration policy
- security (preparedness for and management of serious cross-border health threats).

#### Good practice 2 – Amnesty International

**Amnesty International** is an international non-governmental organization which aims to prevent human rights violations through all peaceful civic actions - from writing letters to governments of countries that violate these rights, through publishing information about such violations, to real financial and legal assistance to those affected.

The organisation is a 1977 Nobel Peace Prize winner for its „contribution to strengthening the foundations of freedom, justice and thus peace around the world“.



## Chapter 4 – Personal data protection

### 4.1 GDPR

The GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) is the new EU regulation on personal data protection which entered into force on 26 May 2018. The regulation was adopted on 27 April 2016, after a two-year transition period it became effective in EU member states. It replaced Directive 95/46/EC.

The main motive for the introduction of RODO into the territory of the European Union was the desire to increase the effectiveness of personal data protection as a fundamental right provided for, among others, in the Charter of Fundamental Rights (Article 8) and the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (Article 16), on the other hand, the need to adapt EU legal regulations to the needs resulting from the continuous development of new technologies and progressive digitalization.<sup>1</sup>

It aims to harmonise personal data protection rules in all EU Member States. These rules apply to all entities that process personal data in the EU. The GDPR protects personal data regardless of the technology used to process it. No matter how the data is stored (in an IT system, by video or on paper), in all cases personal data are subject to the protection requirements of the GDPR.

*“Stronger rules on data protection mean:*

- *people have more control over their personal data*
- *businesses benefit from a level playing field”<sup>2</sup>*

#### Examples of personal data:

- Name and Surname
- Email address
- Location data
- Home address
- Identification card number
- Phone number
- A cookie ID

<sup>1</sup> <https://biznesalert.pl/zmienia-nowe-rozporzadzenie-o-ochronie-danych-osobowych/>

<sup>2</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/eu-data-protection-rules\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/eu-data-protection-rules_en)



Source: <https://www.kizeo.com/en/what-is-gdpr/>

## 4.2 Rules for citizens

Every citizen in Europe has the right to:

- information about the processing of their personal data
- access to stored personal data by the state
- to request the correction of incomplete or incorrect personal data
- demand the deletion of personal data when they are not needed or when their processing is unlawful
- to request a restriction on the processing of personal data in specific cases <sup>1</sup>

There are categories of personal data that are considered 'sensitive', such as racial or ethnic origin, religious beliefs, political opinions, trade union membership, processing of genetic data or sexual orientation. The processing of these data is prohibited unless the sensitive data has been made public or the citizen has expressly consented to the processing of such data.

<sup>1</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/reform/rights-citizens/my-rights/what-are-my-rights\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/reform/rights-citizens/my-rights/what-are-my-rights_en)



Source: <https://pl.pinterest.com/pin/728457308452832302/>

### 4.3 Rules for business and organizations

*“The GDPR applies to:*

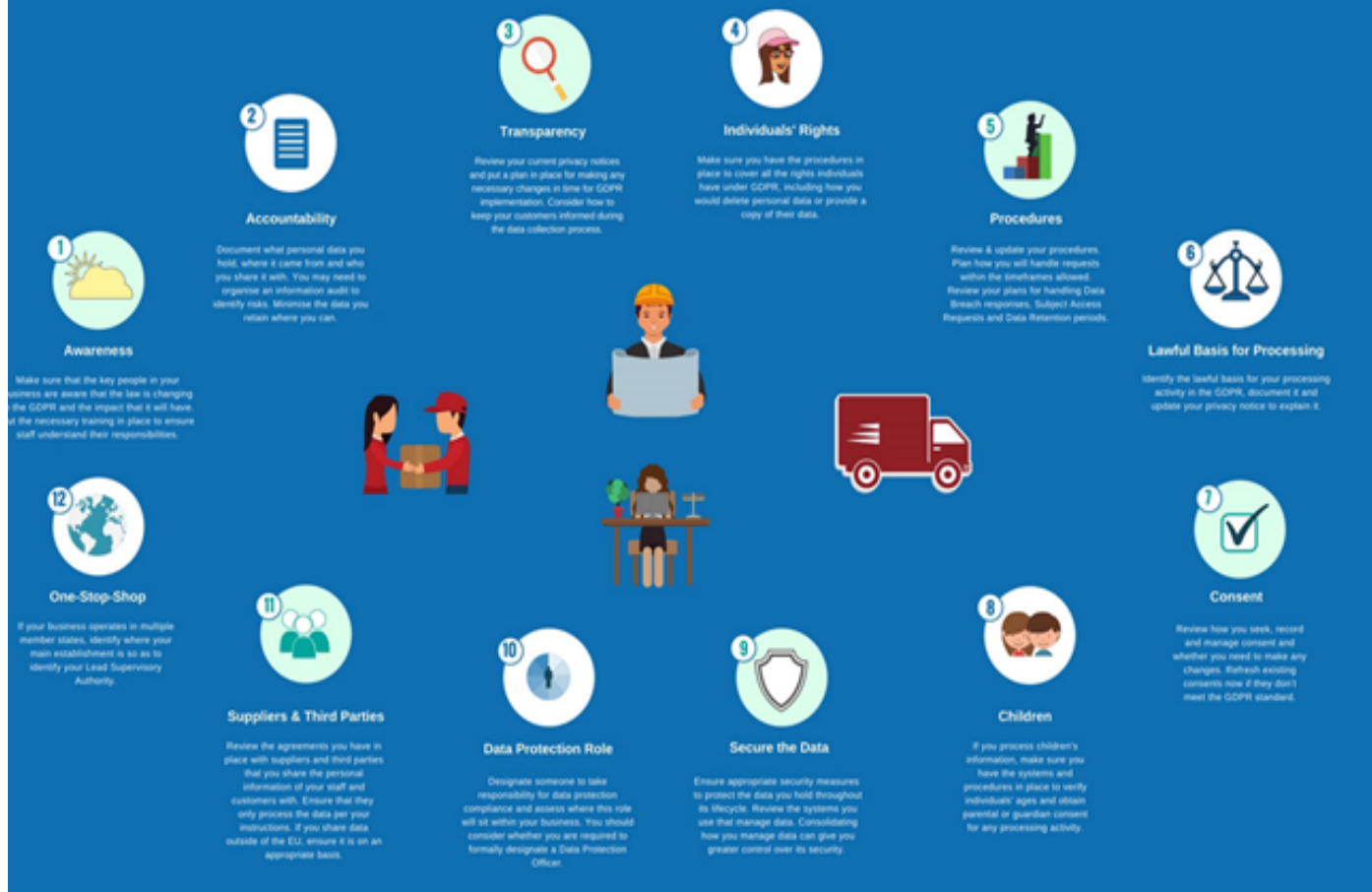
- a company or entity which processes personal data as part of the activities of one of its branches established in the EU, regardless of where the data is processed; or*
- a company established outside the EU and is offering goods/services (paid or for free) or is monitoring the behaviour of individuals in the EU.”<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/reform/rules-business-and-organisations/application-regulation/who-does-data-protection-law-apply\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/reform/rules-business-and-organisations/application-regulation/who-does-data-protection-law-apply_en)



# GDPR FOR SMALL & MICRO BUSINESSES

SERVEIT.COM



Source: <https://www.serveit.com/gdpr-for-small-and-micro-businesses/>

A company or organisation must adhere to several key principles relating to GDPR:

- Personal data must be processed lawfully, in accordance with the processing principle - lawfulness, fairness and transparency
- The undertaking must specify the purposes for which the personal data are processed
- The company has the right to process only necessary personal data
- It may not use the personal data for any other purpose than that initially stated
- It must ensure that personal data is kept no longer than necessary.

#### 4.4. Personal Data protection – good practices

##### Good practice 1 – OneTrust

**OneTrust** is a Privact Management Software, which will help you to understand how data is flowing through your organization. OneTrust Data Mapping enable you visualize the entire data lifecycle, maintain an evergreen data inventory, track recommendations and identify gaps.<sup>1</sup>

##### Good practice 2 - Programme in European Data Protection (GDPR)

The programme is intended for data protection officers, legal experts and lawyers, information security and information technology experts and others who have to comply with GDPR regulations. Participants with passing examination results receive the Executive Education Programme in European Data Protection (GDPR) certificate.<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> [https://info.onetrust.com/data-mapping-ebook?utm\\_source=google&utm\\_medium=cpc&utm\\_content={AdGroup}&utm\\_term=Data%20protection%20tool&utm\\_campaign=OT-PRIV-T1%20-%20UK%20-%20Marketing&gclid=Cj0KCQjwupD4BRD4A-RIsABJMmZ8b4O8y4xERvrSfb1xdaz-GI9IplLuZFIYBH2dN0irqtFju-5bWG6caAhMmEALw\\_wcB](https://info.onetrust.com/data-mapping-ebook?utm_source=google&utm_medium=cpc&utm_content={AdGroup}&utm_term=Data%20protection%20tool&utm_campaign=OT-PRIV-T1%20-%20UK%20-%20Marketing&gclid=Cj0KCQjwupD4BRD4A-RIsABJMmZ8b4O8y4xERvrSfb1xdaz-GI9IplLuZFIYBH2dN0irqtFju-5bWG6caAhMmEALw_wcB)

<sup>2</sup> <https://exed.solvay.edu/fr/11-program/221-programme-in-european-data-protection>

## Chapter 5 - Anti-discrimination laws

### 5.1 Anti-discrimination laws concept note

Anti-discrimination law in EU is a set of laws regulating protection against discrimination on grounds of disability, age and gender, sexual orientation, nationality, religion and political opinion. Anti-discrimination law is rooted in the principles of equality and non-discrimination. The concepts of equality and non-discrimination are separate, albeit functionally linked. The promotion of equality and respect for human rights is now a fundamental objective of European Union legislation and institutions. The principle of equality has been a cornerstone of the organisation since its first days, and for the first time has been developed in the context of gender equality.

In order to fully understand and apply the evolving EU anti-discrimination law, it is necessary both to understand human rights and to improve cooperation between the EU, the Council of Europe and the UN in protecting human rights.

*„The principle of non-discrimination is one of the core principles of our European Union. Everyone is equal before the law and everyone has the right to live their life free from discrimination,” said Vice-President Viviane Reding, the EU’s Justice Commissioner. „It’s thanks to the EU’s anti-discrimination rules and the Commission’s enforcement action that citizens can rely on these rights in all 28 Member States. The challenge is to make sure those affected by discrimination can apply their rights in practice – that they know where to go for help and have access to justice.”<sup>1</sup>*



<sup>1</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_14\\_27](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_14_27)

## 5.2 Types of discrimination

There are different ways of classifying discrimination:

- **Direct discrimination** is deliberate behaviour. It occurs when a person is treated in a worse way than others in a comparable situation. The reason for such discrimination may be age, sex, orientation. Examples of direct discrimination: Unequal pay for women and men in the same job or employing only women or only men for the same job.
- **Indirect discrimination** - According to the definition on the website [siecrownosci.gov.pl](http://siecrownosci.gov.pl) „occurs when an apparently neutral provision, criterion or action in practice results in a disadvantageous situation for a person or a certain group of persons, in particular because of their sex, race, ethnic origin, nationality, religion or belief, worldview, political opinion, disability, age, sexual orientation, marital or family status in comparison with other persons, is not legally and objectively justified and the means of achieving this objective are not appropriate and necessary”. An example of indirect discrimination is the prohibition to enter a restaurant or other premises with a guide dog.
- **Positive discrimination** - It is the maintenance of temporary or permanent solutions and legal measures to equalise opportunities for individuals or groups who are discriminated against on the basis of sex, religion, sexual orientation, ethnic origin, disability and others. Positive discrimination is part of international law. It is recommended for example in: The Beijing Declaration and the Beijing Platform for Action, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Charter of Fundamental Rights.

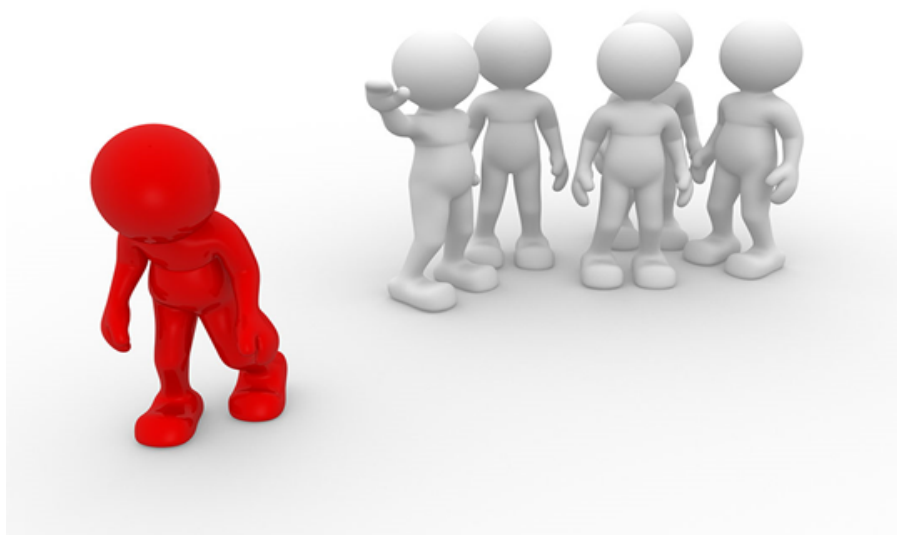




### 5.3 Effects of discrimination

Any type of discrimination results in severe losses both socially and economically.

- Economic effects - Reduction of the company's productivity; an employer guided by prejudices loses the chance to get good employees. Lack of support from the employer leads to discouragement and lower motivation among employees
- Social effects - Discriminatory behaviour of employers also has a „destructive impact on the economy on a macro scale”. *„In the demographic situation of highly developed European countries, with persistently low female fertility rates, falling birth rates and increasing life expectancy, the most acute consequence of discrimination is the threat to the sustainability of pension provision systems.”<sup>1</sup>*



Source: <https://idrottsforum.org/call-for-papers-fifth-annual-sport-discrimination-conference-autonomous-university-of-barcelona-may-29-2020-call-ends-january-17-2020/>

### 5.4 Anti-discrimination activities

Good practice 1 – Women4Oceans Gender Balance & Inclusion Bingo

**Gender Equality Bingo** helps to challenge sexism and exclusion at conferences and meetings. The user can share events on social media with the special hashtag to shine a spotlight on behaviours that are good and bad. The app is designed to shed light on inappropriate behaviour at conferences and in other places. Highlighting the problem of all male panels, lack of racial diversity and reference to a woman's appearance.

<sup>1</sup> <https://zawodowysos.pl/skutki-dyskryminacji-w-zatrudnieniu/>



Source: <https://women4oceans.weebly.com/gender-balance-bingo.html>

## Good practice 2 – WHO

The principle of **non-discrimination** seeks “to guarantee that human rights are exercised without discrimination of any kind based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status such as disability, age, marital and family status, sexual orientation and gender identity, health status, place of residence, economic and social situation”.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.who.int/gender-equity-rights/understanding/non-discrimination-definition/en/>

## Chapter 6 – JOIN THE MOVE

### 1. Existing networks and organism to increase your level of ethical consumption

- <https://www.glsen.org/take-action/respect-everywhere>
- <http://twodollarchallenge.org/our-story/>
- [https://ucd-ie.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_wrVyKITETrKBGwOZ7VduMg](https://ucd-ie.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_wrVyKITETrKBGwOZ7VduMg)
- <https://www.tolerance.org/classroom-resources/student-tasks/do-something>

### 2. Tools of reference to develop actions

- <https://pushingtheedge.org/social-justice-resources/> - The podcast of Educator Greg Curran covers a number of educational topics in the field of social justice. He interviews people who teach social justice.
- <https://www.globalonenessproject.org/> - the aim of this tool is to connect through stories, the local human experience to global meta-level issues, such as climate change, water scarcity, food insecurity, poverty, endangered cultures, migration, and sustainability.

### 3. Tips to taking action / recommendations / quotes from entrepreneurs or youth having taken relevant actions, etc.

#### Ways to promote social justice:

- Educate yourself on a particular movement.
- Work on your own habits and beliefs.
- Research the local presence.
- Take action in your community.
- Go to a protest or demonstration.
- Use social media.
- Volunteer your time.
- Donate to an impactful organization.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <https://mashable.com/2016/03/26/social-justice-get-involved/?europe=true>

*"If you don't stick to your values when they are being tested, they're not values: they're hobbies."*

— Jon Stewart

*"What you get by achieving your goals is not as important as what you become by achieving your goals."*

— Henry David Thoreau

*"Helping, fixing and serving represent three different ways of seeing life. When you help, you see life as weak. When you fix, you see life as broken. When you serve, you see life as whole. Fixing and helping may be the work of the ego, and service the work of the soul."*

— Rachel Naomi Remen

*"The rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened."* – John F. Kennedy

*"Our hopes for a more just, safe, and peaceful world can only be achieved when there is universal respect for the inherent dignity and equal rights of all members of the human family."* – UN Women Executive Director Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka

*"Freedom means the supremacy of human rights everywhere. Our support goes to those who struggle to gain those rights or keep them. Our strength is our unity of purpose. To that high concept there can be no end save victory."* – Franklin D. Roosevelt



## Chapter 7– TO GO FURTHER

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[https://europa.eu/european-union/topics/human-rights\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/topics/human-rights_en) - Human rights and democracy

[https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/eu-data-protection-rules\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/eu-data-protection-rules_en) - EU data protection rules

<https://www.kizeo.com/en/what-is-gdpr/> - General information about GDPR

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<https://www.edutopia.org/article/teaching-black-history-culturally-responsive-ways>

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## Chapter 8 - PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES

### Activity 1 – How do you show respect?

Tell about how you show respect to the following:

- To yourself
- To your friends
- To your co-workers

# How do you show respect?

To yourself



To your friends



To your co-workers



## Activity 2 – Quiz

1. What are the four principles of social justice?
  - a. Equity, Fulfil, Access, Rights
  - b. Access, Participation, Action, Fulfil
  - c. Equity, Access, Participation, Rights
  
2. What does GDPR stand for?
  - a. General Data Protection Regulation
  - b. General Data Proactive Reports
  
3. Does every citizen have the right to access to stored personal data by the state?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  
4. Direct discrimination is a deliberate behaviour. It occurs when a person is treated in a worse way than others in a comparable situation.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
5. Human rights appertain to everyone, regardless of race, gender, language, religion, wealth, social origin or political beliefs.
  - a. True
  - b. False



## Conclusion: This is a beginning - My action

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We've given you some advice; now it is time to turn this info into action... your action!  
Write here your own remarks:





