



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 by definition refers to rights, duties and the distribution of valuable goods in social institutions. People receive benefits on the basis of policies and regulations defined by social justice. Examples of institutions: public services, market regulation, public insurance, taxes, etc (*John Rawls, A Theory of Justice, 1971*)

Four principles of Social Justice:

- **Equity** – it is about equality of opportunity, available resources throughout society and distribution of wealth.
- **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. ¹

EU citizens can enjoy many freedoms and various forms of protection. Every citizen has equal personal, civil, economic and social rights, and every citizen has the right to the protection of his or her personal data and the right to free movement in 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 European Union has a duty to protect the personal data of Europeans and to strengthen their position 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 European Union constantly strives to protect internal security, cooperating with law enforcement agencies, civil protection and so on. Civic protection includes the fight against organised crime, as well as increasing the effectiveness of cooperation between national police forces through the European Police Office (EUROPOL).

¹ https://www.checkup.org.au/icms_docs/182820_15_FACTSHEET_Social_Justice_and_Health.pdf



Introduction to the topic

A coherent EU immigration policy is also being developed, the aim of which is to exploit the opportunities offered by legal immigration. This policy will be able to meet 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.¹



1 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 Declaration of Human Rights is a milestone in the history of human rights. It has been drafted by representatives from various legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world and has been translated into over 500 languages. The Declaration of Human Rights was officially proclaimed by the UN in Paris on 10 December 1948. It is a common standard of achievement for all nations. The Declaration of Human Rights defines fundamental human rights that are universally protected ¹



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.

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

- **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** - human rights are indivisible and together they form an integral and interdependent whole.
- **Universal** - human rights apply worldwide .
- **Interdependent** - the fulfilment or performance of one of them cannot take place without the performance of the other.



1.3 Categories of human rights

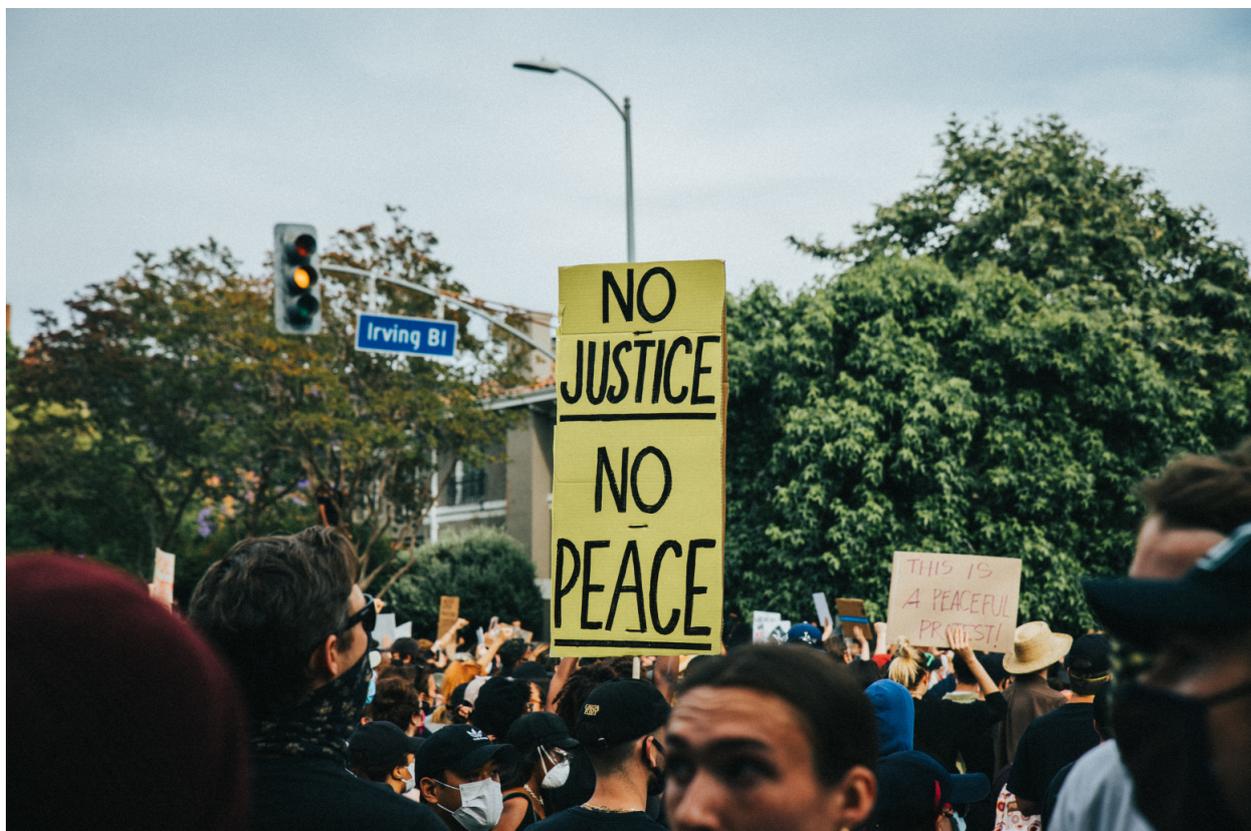
Human rights are divided into **two categories**:

- **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, everyone has the right to live in a healthy environment and has the right to equal education.



These rights are enshrined and defined in the following two documents:

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ¹



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.



Source: <https://www.humanrightscareers.com/>

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

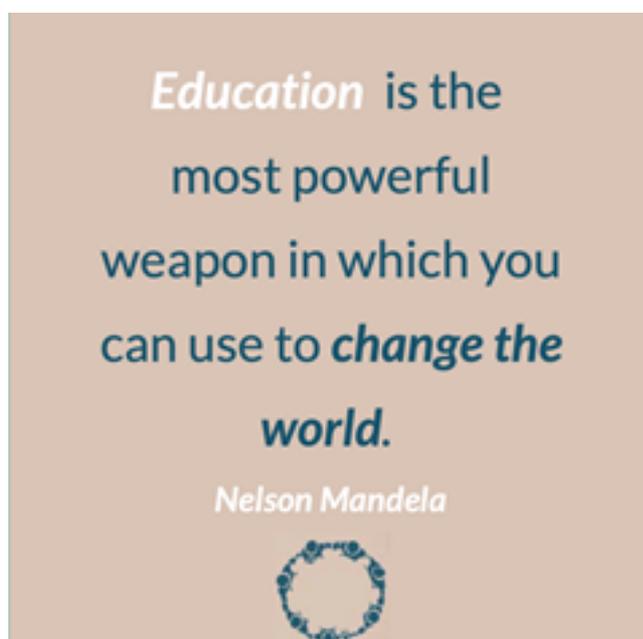
In Human Right Careers you will find:

- 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.'*



Source: <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 ¹

Citizens who are 18 years old have the right to vote in elections and the opportunity to vote for their 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.



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 discrimination¹



2.3 Political rights

Political rights ensure citizens' right to participate in political and civil life. They guarantee non-discrimination and are closely linked to citizens' status. Political rights include both the right to cast your vote in elections and the right to join a political party. Furthermore, these rights guarantee free participation in political rallies, protests and other political and social events.²

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

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

Examples of political rights:

- Rights of the accused
- Right of a fair trial
- Right of participation in civil society
- Right to appeal and to legal remedies¹



2.4 Civil and political rights – good practices

Good practice 1 – Spaceu

It is an online tool with a built-in 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

¹ <https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/right/civil-political-rights>



Source: <http://spaceu2019.eu/>

Good practice 2 - REDO – Referendums & European Democracy Observatory

Euandi2019¹ 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.



1 <https://euandi2019.eu/survey/default/EN>



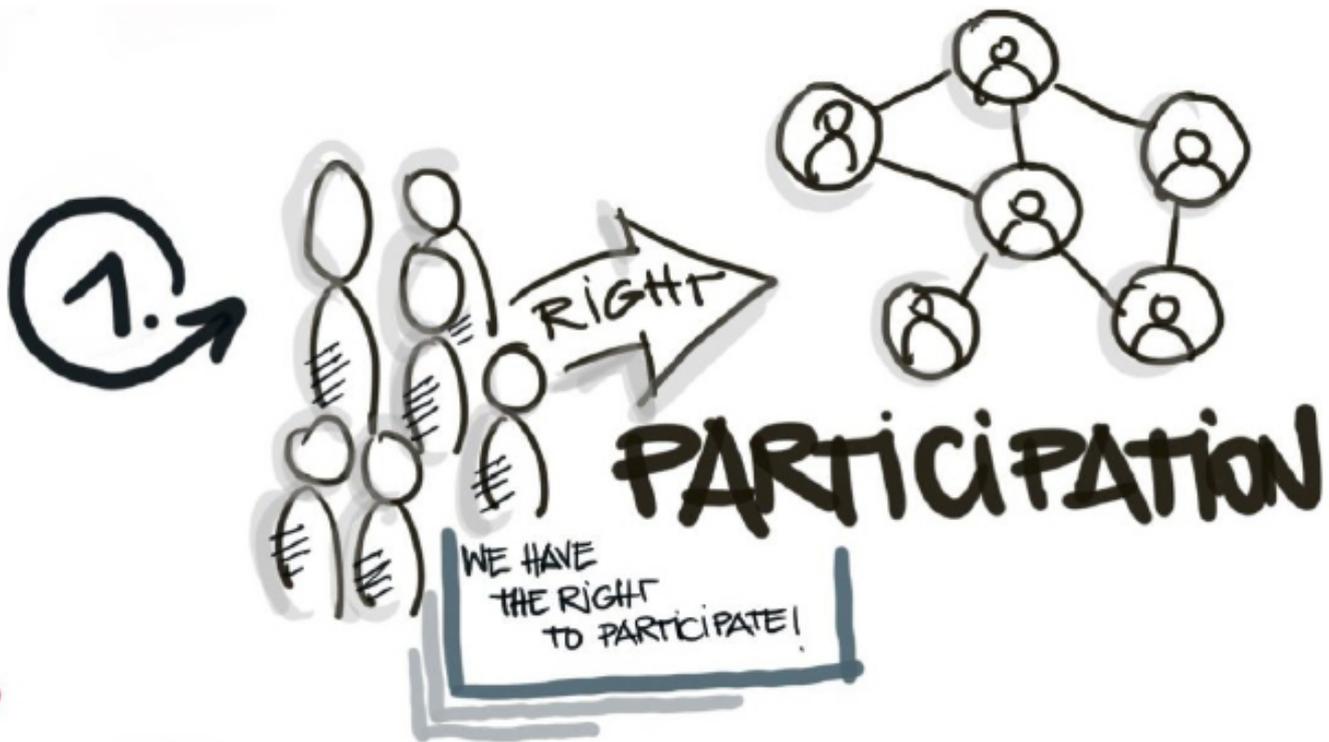
Chapter 3

Economic, social and cultural rights

3.1 Economic, social and cultural rights concept note

In simple terms, economic, social and cultural rights are rights that give you the right to work and an adequate standard of living. Every citizen has the right to mental and physical health, the right to live in a healthy environment, the right to education and so on.

The rights set out above are set out in the Declaration of Human Rights, which was created after the Second World War. Human rights include all these rights, as well as civil and political rights, i.e. the right to freedom of expression and the right to a fair trial. All rights are interconnected; for example: Every citizen has the right to freedom of expression, which is made possible by an equal right to education ¹



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

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

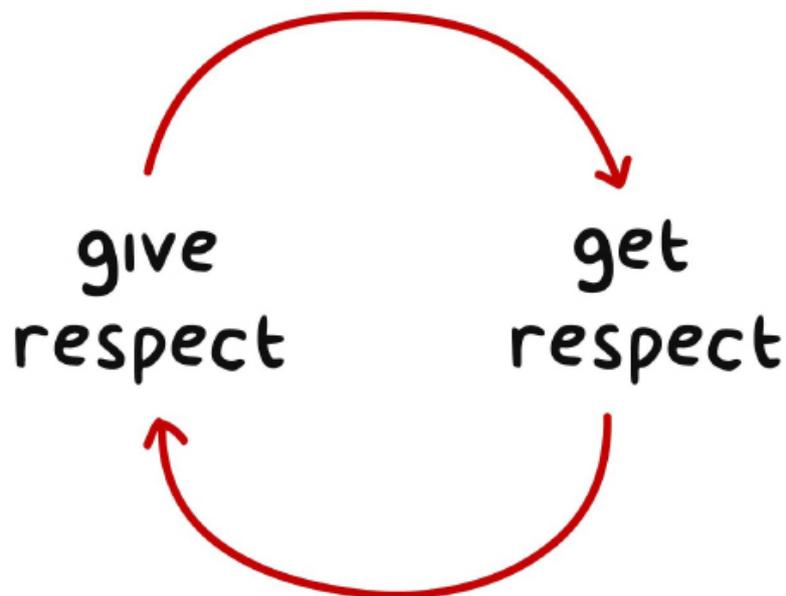
3.2 Minimum requirements

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** - *This obligation obliges the governing institutions not to interfere with 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** - *tthe obligation to fulfil requires governments to adopt the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights”¹*

Unfortunately, not all countries provide minimum requirements for citizens. Many people in the world live in extreme poverty, without accommodation and money for food. Fighting poverty is one of the objectives of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. 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/>

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.

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.



3.3 Economic, social and cultural rights – good practices

Good practice 1 – Health Programme

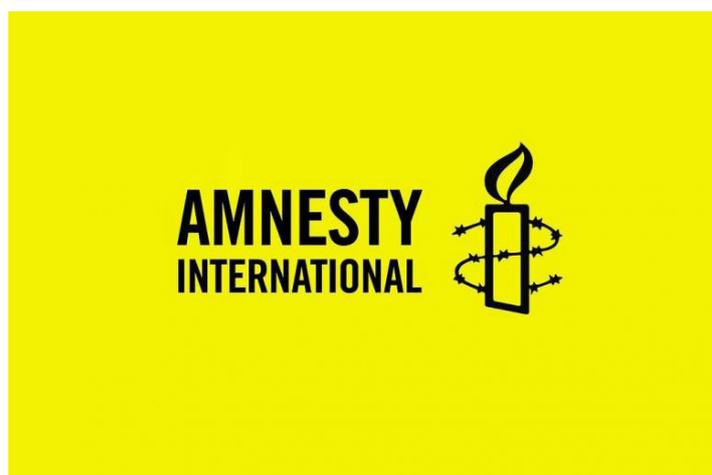
The EU Health Programme outlines a strategy for good health and health care. It is part of the Europe 2020 strategy, which aims to transform the EU economy into a smart, sustainable and inclusive one and promote growth for all citizens. The programme focuses on the Commission’s key priorities, such as

- investment and employment
- 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.¹

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”.



Source: <https://amnesty.org.pl/>

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/health/funding/programme_pl



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. ¹

The main objective is to bring order to the personal data protection rules in all EU Member States. These rules apply to all entities that process personal data in the EU. The GDPR regulates and protects personal data of all citizens, regardless of the technology used to process them. 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 means that:

- *citizens have control over where and to whom their personal data are made available*
- *businesses benefit from a level playing field”* ²

Examples of personal data:

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

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

² https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/eu-data-protection-rules_en



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

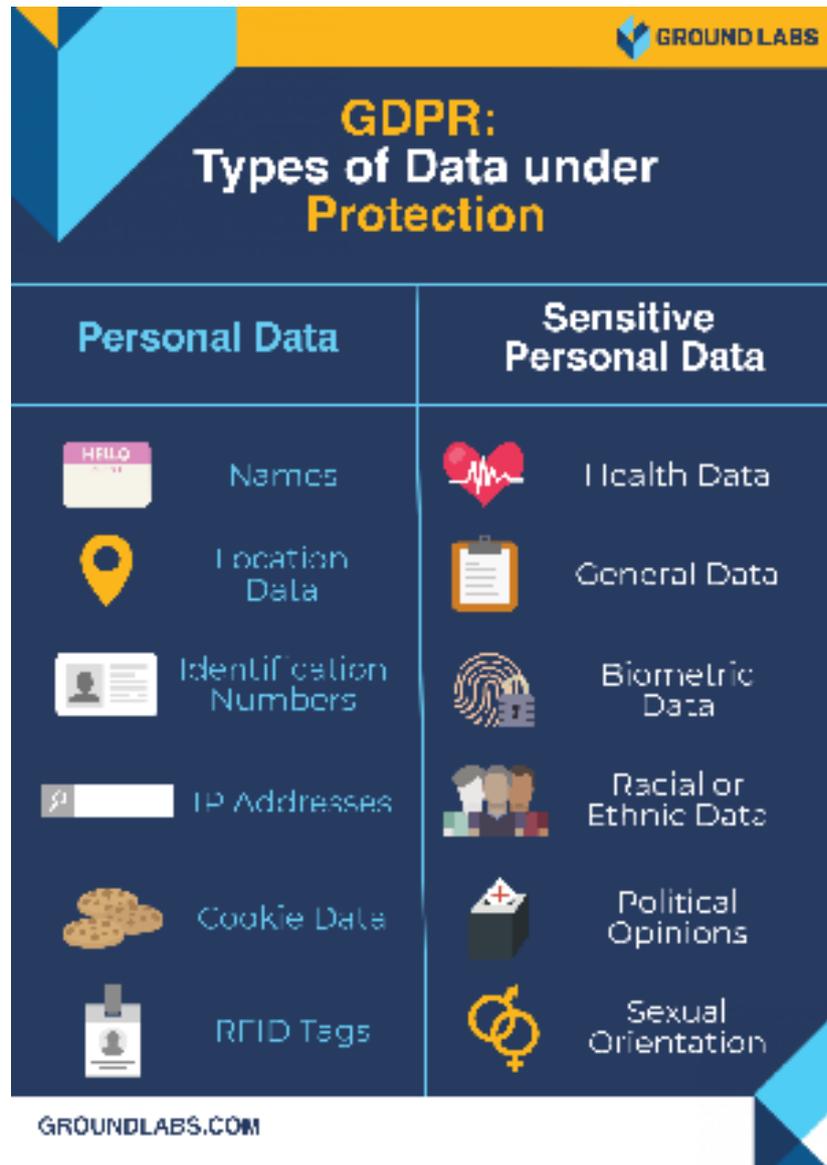
4.2 Rules for citizens

Every citizen in Europe has the right to:

- to obtain information on the purpose for which their personal data are processed and where they will be stored.
- access to stored personal data by the state
- to request the correction of incomplete or incorrect personal data
- demand the deletion of their personal data when their processing is unlawful.
- to request a restriction on the processing of personal data when necessary¹

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.

1 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

General data protection rights (GDPR) apply to:

- companies and entities that are located in the EU and process their customers' personal data in the course of their activities; or
- companies that are located outside the EU, that offer goods or services to customers within the EU.¹

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/reform/rules-business-and-organisations/application-regulation/who-does-data-protection-law-apply_en

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
- Each company has a duty to assure customers that personal data will be kept for a certain period of time



4.4 Personal Data protection – good practices

Good practice 1 – OneTrust

OneTrust is a Privacy Management Software, which will help you to understand how data is flowing through your organization. It allows everyone to see what the data life cycle looks like, as well as follow recommendations and identify any gaps. ¹

1 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=Cj0KCQjwupD-4BRD4ARIsABJMmZ8b4O8y4xERvrSfb1xdaz-GI9IplLuZFIYBH2dN0irqtfju-5bWG6caAhMmEALw_wcB

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. Programme participants who receive a positive result are awarded the Executive Education Programme in European Data Protection (GDPR) certificate. ¹



THE ALLIANCE FOR
BEVERAGE CARTONS
AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1 <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.

These are fundamental principles of the European Union. Every citizen has the right to live a life free from discrimination. Anti-discrimination laws and measures apply in all EU Member States ¹



¹ 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. This type of discrimination is noticed when one person is treated differently from another in a comparable situation. 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 “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 Gender equity on recruitment, promotion, and position.

Equalising opportunities for women and men in the workplace and combating discrimination in the workplace is a fundamental principle that is mandatory throughout the European Union. The principle of gender equality is a condition in which both women and men are assigned the same social value, have equal rights and obligations and have equal access to social resources.

The aim of equal opportunities for women and men is to counteract gender stereotypes and inequalities. Stereotypes are beliefs about both women and men that attribute certain characteristics, talents and behaviours to them, stereotypes also express social expectations about the role of women and men in society. (J. Piotrkowska, A. Siekiera, A. Sznajder, 2016)

On the basis of the directives in force in EU countries, direct and indirect discrimination with regard to conditions is prohibited:

- Access to employment, business and recruitment,
- Exemptions,
- Membership of workers' or employers' organisations,
- Vocational education and promotion.

Under the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (Article 157), discrimination on grounds of sex with regard to remuneration for equal work is also prohibited.



5.4 Effects of discrimination

Discrimination has negative social and economic consequences:

- **Economic effects** - An employer who is guided by prejudices loses the chance to gain good employees, which reduces the efficiency and effectiveness of the company. 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 ¹



5.5 Anti-discrimination activities

Good practice 1 – WHO

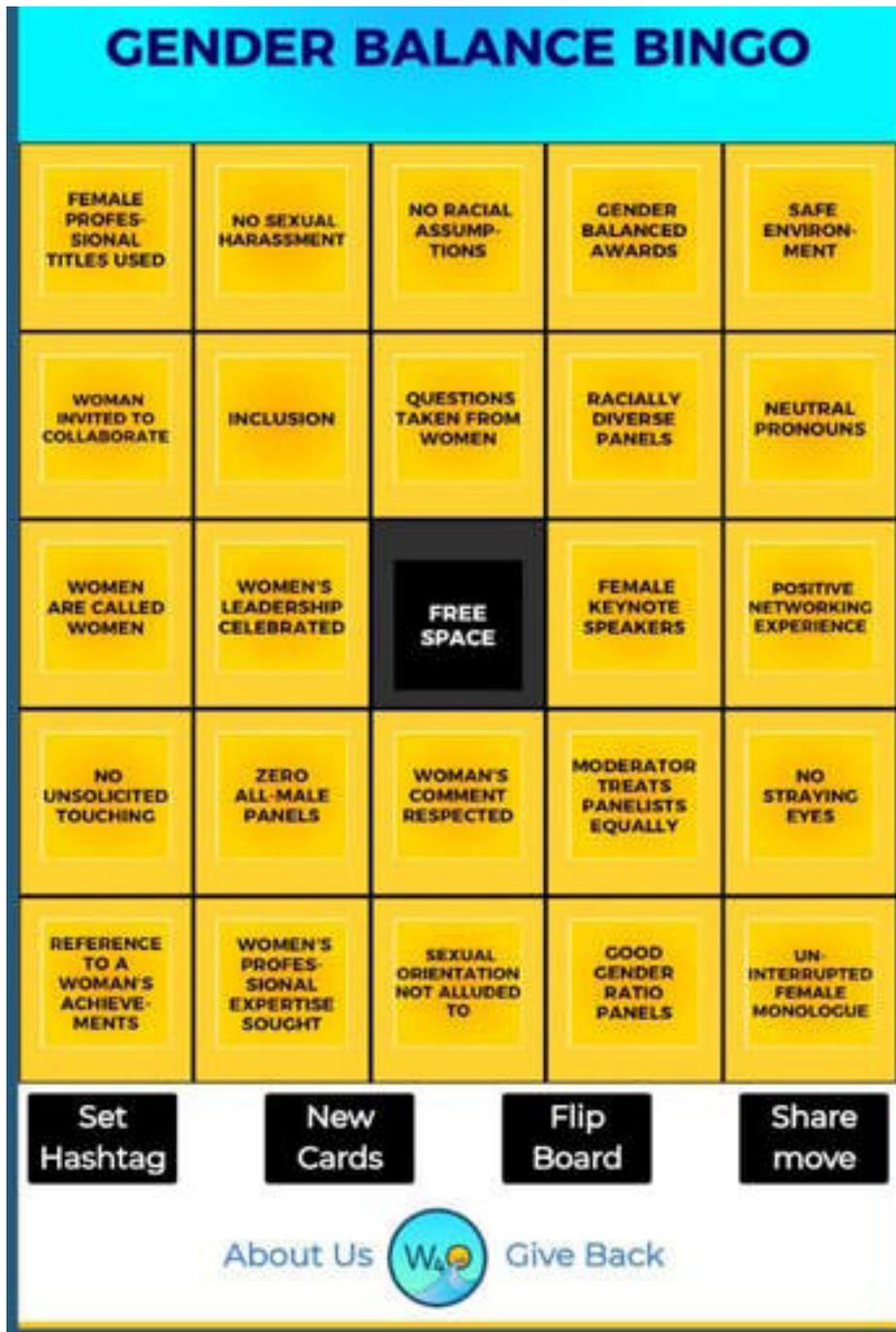
The principle of non-discrimination, as defined by the WHO, aims to ensure that all citizens are entitled to human rights, regardless of their skin colour, gender, political opinion, religion, etc ²

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

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

Good practice 2 – 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 application aims to highlight the problem of inappropriate behaviour at conferences and other workplaces.



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



Chapter 6 JOIN THE MOVE

Existing networks and supporting programmes

<https://www.glsen.org/take-action/respect-everywhere>

<http://twodollarchallenge.org/our-story/>

https://ucd-ie.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_wrVyKITETrKBGwOZ7VduMg

<https://www.tolerance.org/classroom-resources/student-tasks/do-something>

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.

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.¹

¹ <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 FUTHER

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 -
EU data protection rules

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

<https://hrsgonline.com/types-of-discrimination-and-biases-held-by-managers/> - Types of discrimination
and biases held by managers

<https://www.humanrightscareers.com/issues/what-does-social-justice-mean/> - Social justice, definition.

<https://rankandfilemag.com/social-entrepreneurship-quotes/> - Social Entrepreneurship Quotes That
Inspire Movement Making

<https://larryferlazzo.edublogs.org/2008/07/01/the-best-teacher-resource-sites-for-social-justice-issues/>

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

<https://www.edutopia.org/blog/current-events-social-justice-teaching-jinnie-spiegler>



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

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

Write here your own remarks:





Conclusion: This is a beginning
- My action

