**DISCRIMINATION**

**WHAT IS DISCRIMINATION?**

-Neither The universal declaration of human rights or international agreements can give a definition to discrimination even tough it is mentioned several times there. International and regional instruments of human rights that are dealing with specific versions of discrimination are different in definitions depending on a kind of discrimination.

EXAMPLE:

-Race discrimination is, on International convention of repealing all kinds of race discrimination, defined as:

-Any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, skin tone, family background, or national or ethnic origin of the effect or purpose of threatening, possession or use, on an equal base of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.

DISCRIMINATION OF WOMEN is defined by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as: Any distinction, exclusion or restriction based on sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, possession or use of human rights and any main rights in the political, economic, social, cultural and any other area.

DISCRIMINATION CAN BE:

-direct

-indirect

**Direct** discrimination is characterized by the intention of discriminating against a person or groups, such as employment office that refuses to hire Roma people or a house company that doesn’t rent spaces to immigrants. "It is believed that direct discrimination occurs when a person is expressed less sympathy than other shows in a similar situation on the base of racial or ethnic origin."

**Indirect** discrimination is evident in the impact of politics or standards. It shows when a neutral provision, criterion or procedure puts a person or people from minority groups at a disadvantage compared to others.

For ex. different from the criteria of minimum height for fire fighters which may exclude more female than male candidates...

IN CROATIA:

Constitution in the part relating to the protection of human rights and freedoms, in Article 14th says - "Everyone in the Republic of Croatia has rights and freedoms, regardless of race, skin tone, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, education, social status or other characteristics. All are equal in front of the law. "

Furthermore, in Article 16. Constitution says - "Rights and freedoms may be restricted by law to protect the rights and freedoms of others, public order, morality and health. Any restriction of rights and freedoms should be proportional to the need for restriction in each case. "

HAVE YOU EVER FELT UNFAIRLY DISCRIMINATED?

SOURCES:

- ”Kompas” Handbook on Education of Youth for Human Rights,

 Europski dom Slavonski Brod, 2004th

-Croatian Constitution

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