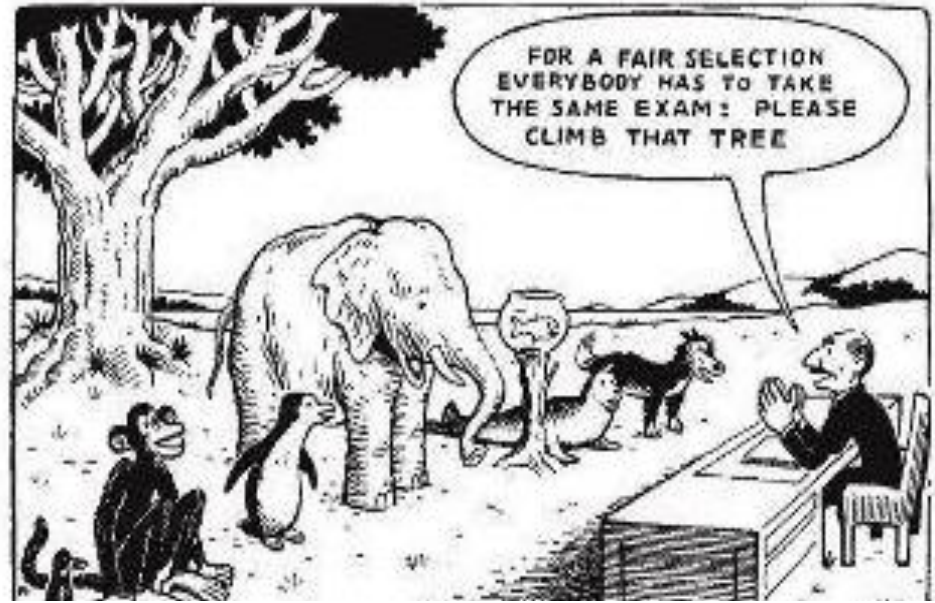
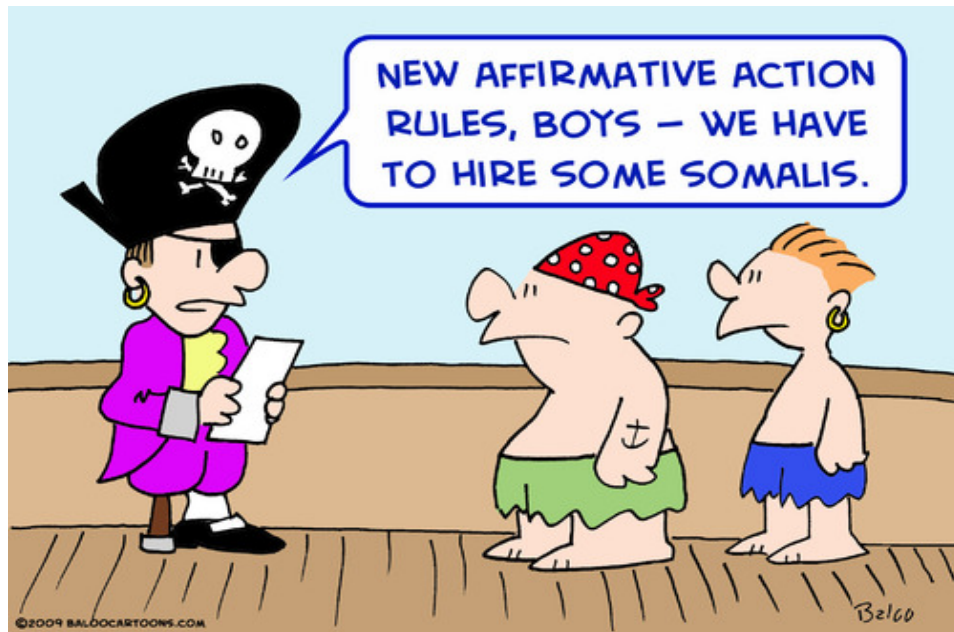


The Role of Affirmative Action in Education

Case of Russia

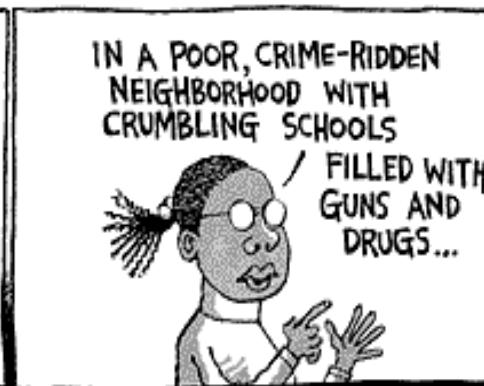
Affirmative action / positive discrimination / positive action

A set of procedures designed to eliminate unlawful discrimination between applicants, remedy the results of such prior discrimination, and prevent such discrimination in the future.



POLITICALLY CORRECT

By Jim Huber



WHAT IS DISCRIMINATION?

Convention against Discrimination in Education, UNESCO , 14 December 1960

Depriving any person or group of persons of access to education of any type or at any level

Limiting any person or group of persons to education of an inferior standard

Establishing or maintaining separate educational systems or institutions for persons or groups of persons

Inflicting on any person or group of persons conditions which are incompatible with the dignity of man

In Russia:

Discrimination in education is not permissible in state policy and legal regulation
(Federal Law "On Education in the Russian Federation")



! Declarative (vague generalities)



! No specific anti-discrimination legal regulation and instruments to counter discrimination



! No judicial practice

Affirmative action / positive discrimination / positive action

*“The contractor will take **affirmative action** to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their **race, creed, color, or national origin**”*



John F. Kennedy
Executive Order 10925 (1961)

Civil Rights Act (1964) (34 CFR § 100.3(b)(6)(i))

*“In administering a program regarding which the recipient [of federal funding] has previously discriminated against persons on the ground of race, color, or national origin, the recipient must take affirmative action **to overcome the effects of prior discrimination**”*

Grounds for affirmative action

Political
affiliation

The Soviet Union, China

Social
status

The Soviet Union, China
(class character)

Composition of
the family

Russia, The Soviet Union
(families with many
children, orphans etc.)

Profession

The Soviet Union, China

Race

USA, Germany, Sweden

Health status

USA, Germany, Sweden,
Russia

Native minorities

The Soviet Union, China

Gender

USA, Germany, Sweden

Foreign
citizenship

Russia (quota)

etc.

In the world



UK

Completely banned



USA

Enabled

According to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case "Grotter against Bollinger"

Banned in the California, Washington, Michigan

Prohibited formal rules: extra points for particular groups, etc.



USSR

Applied widely

Class character and party affiliation, to the military



Russia

Applies

In a small number of cases



China

Applies

For native minorities, to the military



Sweden

Applies

For immigrants, people with disabilities



Finland

Applies

Special preferences for Swedish language speakers



Germany

Applies

For immigrants, people with disabilities



Japan

Not prohibited

Actually it does not apply, except for the case of Buraku caste

Affirmative action



Direct

Benefits for admission

No exams

Out of competition

Extra credit

Quotas (reservation)

Free pre-university (pre-school) tutorial

Indirect

- Free tickets to the place of admission
- Selective agitation
- Benefits:
 - reduction of tuition fees
 - educational scholarship
 - providing dormitories
- etc.

Affirmative action is not subject to the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, 14 December 1960

The right to education in Russia

Education for all

Prohibition of
discrimination

Equal conditions
of admission

Inclusive
education

Lifelong learning

The unity of
educational
space

Compulsory
general
education

Adaptive
educational
programs

Information
transparency

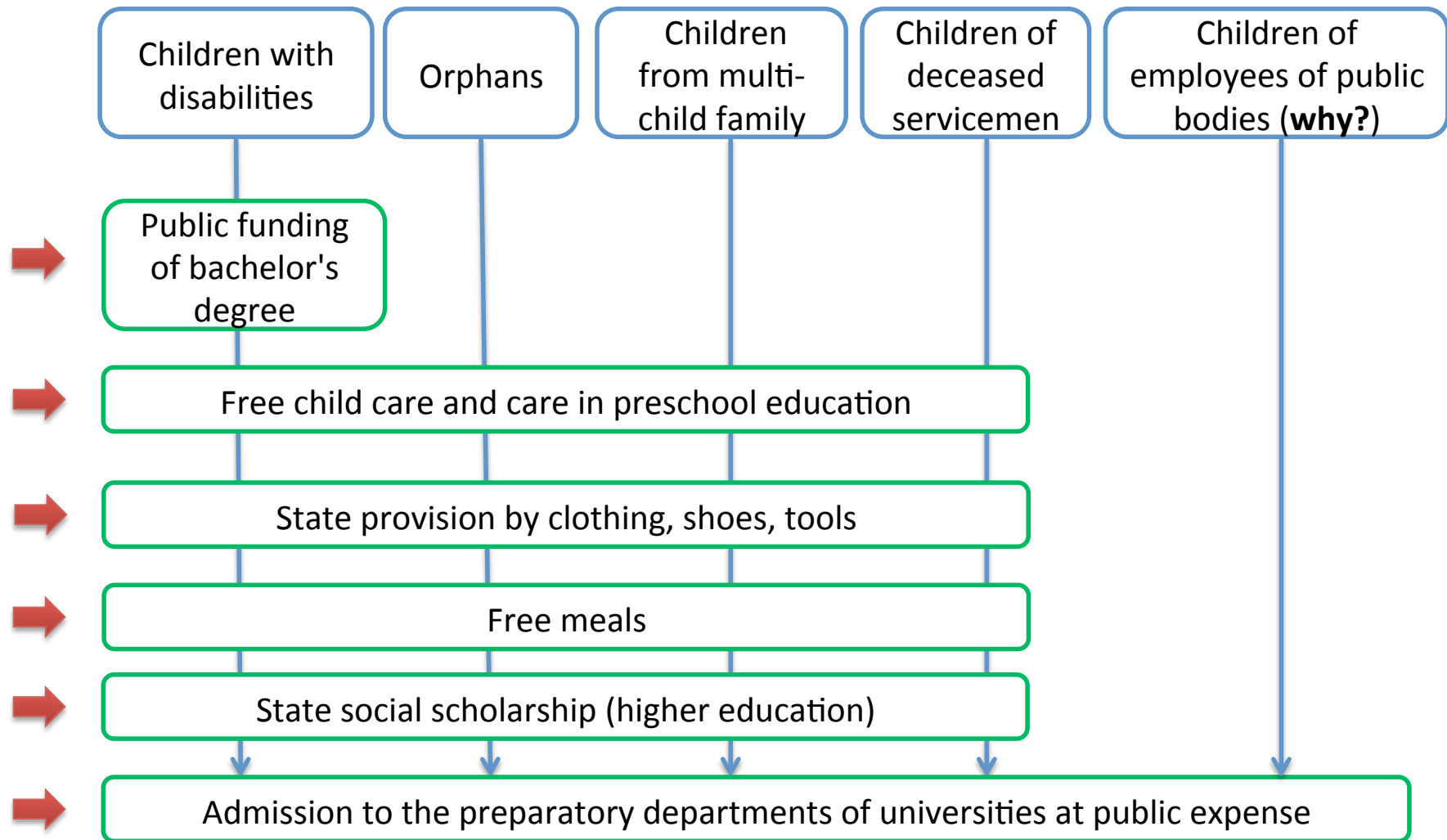
Public
associations of
students

Secular
education

Equal rights of
foreign nationals

Measures of
social support

Measures of social support of certain groups in education system of Russia



Where we should search for discrimination?

Sink and rural schools

Funding of schools with regard to their social backgrounds and backgrounds of their pupils (Belgium).

State support to collaboration of strengths and sink schools (Germany, Australia).

Special Educational Zone (Greece).

Free mobile classrooms for rural schools (Turkey).

Disadvantaged families (low-income and migrants families)

The after-school activities for children from low-income families (until 22:00).

Special programs for the integration of migrants (Finland, Germany) and specific social groups (Roma (Slovenia), Maori (New Zealand)).

Conclusion

The goal of affirmative action in Russia is reducing the gap of opportunities for quality education of children from different social groups.

The government does not use affirmative action to support children from poor families, children in difficult life situations, and migrant children.

Nowadays there are not enough dates of monitoring of education in Russia for using affirmative action as an instrument to overcome discrimination

Design of sufficient legal instruments of affirmative action depends on implementation of evidence-based policy in Russia.



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Thank you for your attention!