

DISCRIMINATION is action that denies social participation or human rights to categories of people based on prejudice

Types

- **Ageism** or age discrimination is discrimination and stereotyping based on the grounds of someone's age.
- According to UNICEF and Human Rights Watch, caste discrimination affects an estimated 250 million people worldwide. Discrimination based on **caste**, as perceived by UNICEF, is prevalent mainly in parts of Asia, Africa and others.
- Discrimination against people with disabilities in favor of people who are not is called **ableism or disablism**. Disability discrimination, which treats non-disabled individuals as the standard of 'normal living', results in public and private places and services, education, and social work that are built to serve 'standard' people, thereby excluding those with various disabilities.
- Denying someone employment, or disallowing one from applying for a job, is often recognized as **employment discrimination** when the grounds for such an exclusion is not related to the requirements of the position, and protected characteristics may include age, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, height, nationality, religion, sexual orientation, skin color, and weight.
- Evaluative orientation is a preference among forms of evaluation, not just preference for particular virtues, laws, or measurable goals, but for the use of virtues, laws, goals, or something else entirely as a foundation for evaluation. In this sense, machines, as well as humans, have evaluative orientations and can be victims of **evaluative discrimination**.
- People are sometimes subjected to different treatment because their preferred language is associated with a particular group, class or category. Discrimination exists if there is prejudicial treatment against a person or a group of people who speak a particular language or dialect. Language discrimination is suggested to be labeled **linguicism or logocism**
- **Racism** consists of both prejudice and discrimination based in social perceptions of biological differences between peoples. It often takes the form of social actions, practices or beliefs, or political systems that consider different races to be ranked as inherently superior or inferior to each other, based on presumed shared inheritable traits, abilities, or qualities. It may also hold that members of different races should be treated differently.
- **Regional or geographic discrimination** is discrimination based on the region in which a person lives or was born. It differs from national discrimination in that it may not be based on national borders or the country the victim lives in, but is instead based on prejudices against a specific region of one or more countries.
- **Religious discrimination** is valuing or treating a person or group differently because of what they do or do not believe or because of their feelings towards a given religion.
- Though **gender discrimination** and sexism refers to beliefs and attitudes in relation to the gender of a person, such beliefs and attitudes are of a social nature and do not, normally, carry any legal consequences. Sex discrimination, on the other hand, may have legal consequences.

Misogyny (/mɪˈsɒdʒɪni/) is the hatred or dislike of women or girls.

Misandry /mɪˈsændri/ is the hatred or dislike of men or boys.

Transphobia (or less commonly transprejudice) is a range of antagonistic attitudes and feelings against transsexuality and transsexual or transgender people, based on the expression of their internal gender identity.

Based on <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>