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RACISM AS A SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEM

Расизм как социально-философская проблема

The purpose of the study is to analyze racism as a complex social system, evaluate the effectiveness of various counteraction strategies and identify the specifics of this problem in the Belarusian context.

Racism is not just a collection of individual prejudices, but a complex social construct that permeates institutions and culture. The key paradox lies in the contradiction between biological fiction and social reality. Modern science has proven that races are not a biological category – they are a historically constructed tool for establishing hierarchy and justifying inequality.

The fight against this system is becoming imperative in modern society for several reasons. The ethical and legal dimension concerns fundamental human rights and justice. The economic aspect is manifested in the «talent drain», when discrimination deprives a society of its innovative potential. The socio-political dimension reveals the threat to the stability of a divided society, while the cultural dimension shows the impoverishment of collective experience while suppressing diversity.

A comparative analysis of international experience reveals different approaches to solving the problem. In the United States, the policy of «affirmative action» is aimed at correcting historical injustice. Canada follows the model of multiculturalism, creating a «mosaic» of identities. Germany has focused on understanding historical responsibility, while Singapore takes a pragmatic approach through housing policy regulation to prevent ethnic enclaves.

In the Belarusian context, the problem of racism is latent. The absence of open racial conflicts is combined with manifestations of domestic xenophobia with an increase in migration flows. The legislative framework does not contain a specialized anti-discrimination law, but is limited to general norms. The main challenge today is not overt racism, but systemic unconscious biases that manifest themselves in everyday decisions and micro-manifestations of discrimination.

The findings of the study show that overcoming racism requires an integrated approach combining legal, educational and social measures. The most relevant issues for Belarus are the development of anti-discrimination legislation, the introduction of programs to identify unconscious biases in education and the media, and the promotion of public dialogue about minority issues. Creating an inclusive society where a person's capabilities are determined by his personal qualities, rather than by external signs, is not only a moral imperative, but also a condition for sustainable development in a globalizing world.