# Assignment example

Law

Assignment Affiliation Assignment Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins, 490 U. S 228(1989) Facts: Hopkins brought an action against Price Waterhouse over sexual prejudice since she was denied partnership in the firm. The case was filed in the federal district court and claimed that Price Waterhouse had acted discriminatorily against her and they had desecrated Title VII which" prohibits discrimination by covered employees on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, or national origin. "

Issue: The legal question that was asked was whether Price Waterhouse had a valid reason for refusing Ann Hopkins a endorsement on the grounds that she lacked interpersonal skills, or it was just an excuse for sexual discrimination violating Title VII of Civil Rights Act.

Rule of Law: Title VII of Civil Rights Act provides that people should not be discriminated against in the workplace based on sex stereotypes. The courts do not require direct evidence to prove discrimination under Title VII.

Analysis: The Supreme Court established that Price Waterhouse had unlawfully discriminated against Ann. The Court reasoned that Waterhouse had to provide evidence by a predominance of the proof that their decision to reject Hopkins a promotion was not based on her lack of femininity and sex. Therefore, Title VII provides that it is prudent for the organization to establish that their acts were in no way discriminatory.

Conclusion: Discrimination based on sex stereotyping was actionable offence in the Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. The ruling in the case determined that a mixed-motive outline as a way of providing proof for discriminating allegations using disparate treatment theory still where the employers acts exist for other legitimate reasons.

Take-home message: People should not be denied opportunities because of

their sex as they have more to offer than what they show on the outside.

Reference

Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins, 490 U. S 228(1989)