

Question 1 (continued)

- (a) Source A refers to issues that were also discussed at the World Indigenous Peoples' Conference. List TWO of these issues. 2

• ~~Everyone~~ Some people, especially indigenous people have been denied their human rights.
 • Human rights are not something you have to earn - Everyone has them.

- (b) List TWO issues from Source B that are important to reconciliation for Indigenous peoples. 2

To gain back their land and resources and to maintain their historical identity and culture.

- (c) Using Source A or B, discuss the effectiveness of government in addressing discrimination towards Indigenous peoples. 6

The Government of Australia has not been effective in addressing discrimination towards Indigenous people. The government has caused much of the discrimination in the early years because discrimination was enshrined in their laws and a department established to deal with Aboriginal people. Now, the government is taking part in promoting reconciliation and anti-discrimination legislation and ~~can~~ initiative best, only partially and still not to the extent of other governments such as the Canadian government. The Canadian government passed legislation that allowed the native Canadian people ~~to~~ from the northern arctic region to establish their own ~~territory~~ territory called Nunavut. The Inuit people ~~had~~ now had the chance to control their own matters and nurture their culture and traditions in a way that they saw fit, and all with the funding of the Canadian government. This ~~was~~ was a big step in a positive direction from the Canadian government to address discrimination towards Indigenous people. Indigenous people were creating their own laws,

Question 1 continues on page 4

justice system and policies and saw a drastic reduction in discrimination occurred.

Question 1 (continued)

- (d) Using Sources A and B and your own knowledge, compare the ways Indigenous peoples are being denied human rights. In your answer, name and refer to an Aboriginal and an international Indigenous community. 10

Indigenous peoples are being denied their right to human rights in many ways and forms, and although the situation is improving, a large problem still exists. Source A tells us that everyone knows what human rights (in a basic form) are, and every person on earth has a right to them.

Human rights are not something you have to earn either. The taking away of Indigenous human rights can be extremely detrimental because, as Source B shows, once Indigenous people lose their land and resources, their culture and historical identity is at risk it disappearing as well. In Australia it is evident that Aborigines are being denied human rights in the form of land ownership of traditional and culturally significant areas. Just after the historic 'Mabo' High court decision was made, John Howard the prime minister announced his Amendment Act or 'Ten Point Plan' which was designed to effectively leave native title 'in name only'. This act ^{effectively} denied Indigenous Australians from claiming land that was culturally and spiritually significant to them, and thus, was denying them of a basic human right.

The right mentioned in Source B to food, shelter and health care is being denied to the Taranaki Maori tribes of Auckland New Zealand. Taranaki tribe members suffer from significantly lower health services and so are less healthy than the rest of the New Zealand population. Housing for Taranaki members is often poor and unsatisfactory, with most of the housing being run down, government housing. The poor

End of Question 1

lot of the Taranaki community has much to do with the situation they are in and contributes - 4 - greatly to their bad health, as they are eating the wrong foods, abusing alcohol and suffering as a result. The denial of basic human rights has caused this.