

Haileybury MUN

Research report



Human Rights 2

The question of Isolation of a Country's Citizens

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Definitions:

Ethnic Inequality

Also addressed as “racial inequality”, this form of inequality is a result of ethnicity. In a society where multiple ethnic groups exist, this is usually an issue that arises. The main question is that this form of discrimination or inequality causes a country's citizens be treated as if they do not bear the same rights as other citizens, simply due to their ethnicity.

Direct Race Discrimination

The act of discrimination in which a person is directly treated with an unfavorable manor because of her or his race. This can happen through labeling, such as the act of creating forms where the race of a person is being asked in order to “label” them. Following that, being put into a category, for example, being seen as an incapable person for a particular job due to one's race.

Indirect Race Discrimination

The existence of a practice, policy or a rule that is mostly detrimental to a specific ethnic group. This can be seen as a simple rule, disabling the acts of a particular group of people; however, the elementary reason that such a rule or a policy exists is mere discrimination and isolation of a country's citizens.

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

A United Nations convention that has been effective since January 4th 1969, it has been signed by 88 member states.

Introduction:

The question of isolation of a country's citizens can be perceived from multiple perceptions. In this report and in our committee we will delve into it through the issues of isolation due to discrimination that result from race and ethnicity. This is a critical issue in our world today. This form of isolation handicaps the purpose of human rights globally. Modeling the Human Rights Council 2, the delegates are expected to find efficient solution to this question.

Looking back at the issue of discrimination, it is possible to assume that it has been an issue for an utterly long amount of time. Even though the past events about discrimination seem terribly cruel to us, the fact that racism still exists between a country's citizens is a shame for human rights.



Unfortunately, discrimination has embedded itself into numerous parts of our lives. From healthcare opportunities to representation in the political environment. Thus, it is an issue that must be resolved in order to guarantee that all citizens within the borders of their country are all capable of exercising their rights.

Racial and ethnical discrimination, thus, the isolation of particular groups of citizens exist in differing rates in various countries. However, this rate extends to the degree where hate crimes and genocides arise. For example, the Rwandan Genocide which relied on the relation between Hutus and Tutsis –both of these groups were, actually, Rwandan citizens- is atrocious result of discrimination within the borders of a country.

Discriminating citizens and isolating them because of their ethnicity is inhumane. If a person is the citizen of a country, then that person is supposed to bear equal rights and obligations just like every citizen. Inequity gives birth to all kinds of social problems in a society. The unequal access to healthcare, constrained career opportunities –usually caused by the biased recruitment patterns in professional life-, low condition of education and social services are only couple of the discriminatory results of inequity in a country. Black and Latino American citizens and Arab and African French citizens face these difficulties in their countries due to their ethnical and racial origins.

As stated before, these discriminatory and unequal atmospheres are the invaders of human rights and their results are mere disobedience, and a socially instable country. For countries to achieve a stable and just society the importance of citizenships must be consolidated.

Possible Solutions:

Since, this issue is quite a convoluted one, there are numerous possible solutions that will be thoroughly effective on the resolution of this issue. However, I will try and put emphasis on the main solutions regarding the problems that I have listed previously.



Convention on the Elimination
of All forms of Racial
Discrimination

First of all, the promotion of International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) is utterly critical regarding legislation on both national and domestic levels. This convention emphasizes the most crucial points about the elimination of all and all forms of racial discrimination.

Moreover, the improvement of employment and job opportunities for all citizens is necessary. Regarding the fact that most of the discriminated groups are not recruited due to their ethnicity is a hardship that many people face in their pursuit of a professional career. This will, also, create a more socio-economically balanced society. For example, the development of labor market actions in order to include racially isolated groups and offer job opportunities to them by undertaking the issue of discrimination.

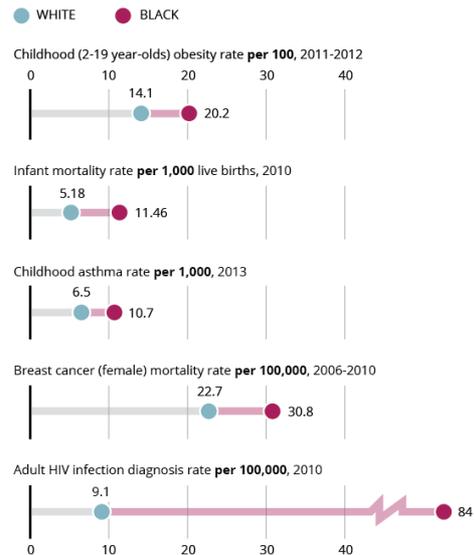
Education is an important element to eradicate racial discrimination and create a united society. Its role in social construction is impossible to disregard. Some member states have lacking educational policies upon this issue which leads those states to create a youth that is prejudiced.

Access to healthcare is one of the most essential rights that humans have. However, the population of people who are denied healthcare because of their ethnicities has an utterly high number. This a disgrace to human race. Racial and ethnic minorities tend to receive lower-quality health care than whites do, even when insurance status, income, age, and severity of conditions are comparable, says a report from the National Academies' Institute of Medicine. The report emphasizes the fact that differences in treating heart disease, cancer, and HIV infection partly contribute to higher death rates for minorities. This issue can be resolved through:

- education, many healthcare professionals refuse to treat racial minorities due to prejudice,
- creation of social awareness campaigns.

The Black-White Health Gap

Estimated incidence of selected diseases, by race and most recent year



Notes: All rates are for black and white non-Hispanic populations, except HIV diagnosis rate. Breast cancer mortality rates for whites exclude deaths from D.C., North Dakota, and South Carolina.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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It is a citizen's right to be represented in the government of his or her country. Most of the racial and ethnical minority groups are not given that right. In order to solve this form of isolation governments can work with UN bodies which work in these areas. These could be achieved through ways such as but not limited to:

- Endorsing the racial minority groups to run political campaigns
- Promotion of diversity by the governments.

Useful Links

- <http://www.un-documents.net/a18r1904.htm>
- <https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/law-and-courts/discrimination/discrimination-because-of-race-religion-or-belief/discrimination-because-of-race/>
- <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/thematic-areas/human-rights/equality-and-non-discrimination/>
- <https://www.nytimes.com/2012/03/14/opinion/unequal-treatment-under-the-law.html>
- <http://www.vsb.org/docs/valawyeromagazine/dec00dunnville.pdf>

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5. Khan, Omar. Ethnic Inequality is widespread and a drag on the global economy, The Guardian.
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<http://www.un.org/en/events/racialdiscriminationday/>.
8. Schumaker, E., The Quality of Health Care You Receive Likely Depends On Your Skin Color, Huffington Post.
9. Margaret A Kelaher, Angeline S Ferdinand and Yin Paradies, Experiencing racism in health care, Australian Medical Association.
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