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Academic Background



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**ACADEMIC BACKGROUND**



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### Key Words:

#### ***Topic 1: Discrimination of minorities on behalf of institutions.***

1. **Minorities:** Refers to a group of people whose practices are in lesser number than the main groups in those classifications these can include (race, religion, ethnicity, or other characteristics) Adopted in the United Nations Minorities Declaration “article 1 refers to minorities as based on national or ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic identity, and provides that States should protect their existence.”
2. **Discrimination:** The act of treating another person or group differently in a bad way because of their ethnicity, sex, sexuality, etc.
3. **Ethnic groups:** It's a group of people that normally identify themselves with each other because of common ancestry, normally united by culture, religious practices, behaviorism, etc.
4. **Dissident Minorities:** They are a group of marginalized people, who differ from the consensus group in a critical matter to the majority group.
5. **Racial group:** it's a grouping of humans based on physical or social qualities category viewed by society as different.
6. **Systemic racism:** Is a type of racism that is based on the normality of this action in a society or organization, this leads to problems with a lot of common application in society such as employment, housing etc..

#### ***Topic 2: Abuse of power by members of Law enforcement***



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1. **Abuse of power:** it is the act of using your power to abuse it in a way, as in taking advantage of your position for things you're not supposed to do with your power.
2. **Police brutality:** is the use of excessive force by members of the law enforcement when in confrontation with a suspect or civilian.
3. **Misconduct:** A bad behavior or one that is not tolerated caused by someone in a position of power or responsibility
4. **Law enforcement procedures:** Procedures that are to be followed strictly by law enforcers, or to be considered misconduct when in violation of these procedures.
5. **Racial profiling:** it's the act of suspecting and/or targeting a victim or suspect by their racial characteristics, behavior or ethnicity, rather than normal suspicion.
6. **Law and order:** A circumstance in which the laws of a country are being followed, normally when the army or military are participating in the order.

### Introduction to the Committee:

The Human Right Council (HRC) is the main organ of the United Nations whose mission is to promote and protect human rights around the world. “responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human right violations and making recommendations on them “The 20th Anniversary of OHCHR. It provides various ways to address all human rights issues, especially the violation of human right and humanitarian law, with this giving better recommendations to improve the human rights situation. They investigate allegations of the violations of human rights in the united nations member states, as they address



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important thematic human right issues, such as freedom of expression, women's rights, LGBTQ+ right, ethnic minorities, freedom of association and assembly, and freedom of belief and religion.

The UNHRC has 47 members for a three-year team on a regional basis. The headquarters of UNHRC is in Geneva, Switzerland. The predecessor of the UNHRC was the commission of human rights that had lost its credibility due to its criticism about its “politicization”. In 2006 the new committee was created with resolution 60/251 replacing CHR.

### **Topic Focus:**

The main idea is to determine, confirm and advance on these violations of human rights with this idea. We inquire on the problematics at hand, to determine the rights violated, the states that violate it and how we can help to stop it. We confirm the information we handle about these states with fact finding missions, if it concludes evidence of the supposed violations, we can adopt resolutions, identify and up to some point take action. Some of these problems have brought up sensible topics for discussion, but we cannot let those sensible matters retract or blind us of truths that need to be discussed in this committee, so we can understand the real problems.

### **Theoretical framework**

#### **Topic 1: Discrimination of minorities on behalf of institutions.**

Institutions around the world are constantly being accused of discrimination of various groups of people, in this mostly the victims are commonly known as minorities. These discriminations can come in various ways to the oldest accounts, to new accounts, discrimination based on circumstances involving, race, religion, ethnicity, or other characteristics. Some of these institutions since creation have had backgrounds that involve these discriminatory behaviors. Most of these give benefits for majority groups or make it harder for the minorities as they are designated as bad or dangerous for the society. Internationally there are a lot of cases that date almost to this time. Law

systems are made to maintain order, not discriminate, and separate the people. The issue of minority rights was first raised in 1814, at the Congress of Vienna, the congress of Vienna expressed hope that Prussia, Russia, and Austria would provide protection to their minorities, German Jews and Poles. Which ended in organized discrimination.

In the Paris peace conference Versailles Peace Conference 1919 the Supreme Council established “The Committee on New States and for The Protection of Minorities”. International laws that apply to the protection of minorities include the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, Yogyakarta Principles approved by the United Nations Human Rights Council. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

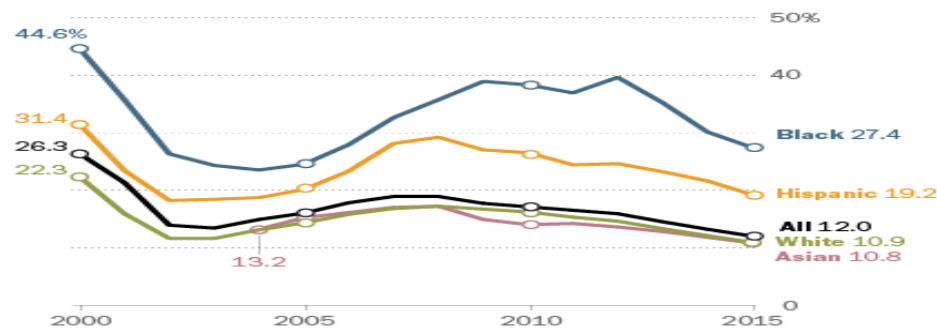


image1, fight over equal rights for LGBT people divides Italy, FINANCIAL TIMES.

Cases by countries imply a type of disadvantage to a minority or not giving the same advantage as another group of people.

**Despite recent improvements, blacks and Hispanics still have harder time getting mortgages**

*Denial rates*



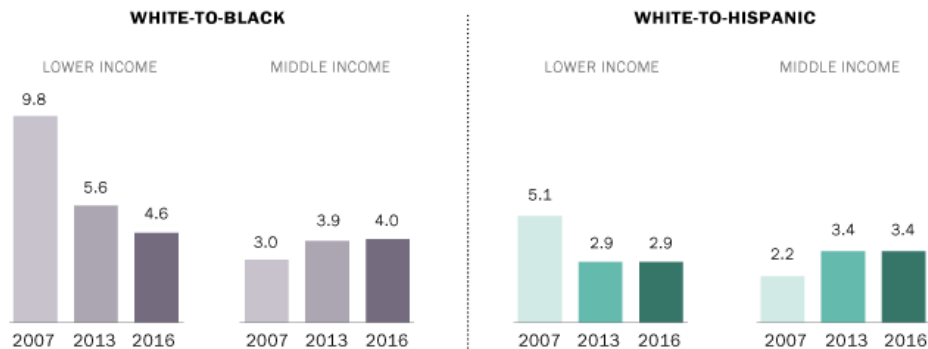
Note: Data based on applications for conventional loans for one-to-four-family home purchases, including manufactured homes. Data on Asians were not broken out separately until 2004. Hispanics may be of any race.  
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data  
**PEW RESEARCH CENTER**

Image 2

Black and Hispanic face more denial rates when they try to get mortgages, in the USA. Hispanic and black families are very less likely to own their own house than white families.

**Racial, ethnic wealth gaps decreased among lower-income families but increased among middle-income families**

*Median net worth of white middle- and lower-income families is \_\_\_ times greater than that of black or Hispanic middle- and lower-income families*



Note: Blacks and whites are single-race only and include only non-Hispanics.  
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Survey of Consumer Finances public-use data.  
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Image 3



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Studies in Stanford university analyzed 93 million traffic stops in the United State, and African Americans were twenty percent more likely to be stopped.

<https://www.cnn.com/2019/03/21/us/police-stops-race-stanford-study-trnd/index.html>

“Harvard Law School researchers published a sweeping study Wednesday that confirmed what many people of color and criminal justice reform advocates have been saying for years: Black and Latino people make up a disproportionately high percentage of criminal cases in Massachusetts and, when convicted, are given longer sentences than their white counterparts. “Harvard law study finds stark racial disparities in criminal court sentencing Massachusetts (September 9, 2020)

The United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination determined that in 2018 the Chinese constitution did not give racial discrimination a meaning.

Mass incarceration of one million of muslim in state runner concentration camps, with testimonies giving information on human rights violations.

A study from 2013 found local government officials in China were "were 33 percent less likely to provide assistance to citizens with ethnic Muslim names than to ethnically-unmarked peers."

“Obligatory and consulatory, testing and 14 quarantine even if they have not left the country in a while to black communities in China. “The coronavirus crisis has exposed China's long history of racism, Hsiao-Hung Pai

Reports of discrimination of Tibet in china, showing signs of racial segregation based on ethnic characteristics. Racial Discrimination in Chinese-Occupied Tibet, tew.org a report made to the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination by the government exiles.



### **Quarmas:**

1. Does your country have cases of discrimination on minorities by institutions?
2. Does your country protect the rights of minorities?
3. Is your country having civil unrest for resent cases of discrimination?
4. Is there any disadvantage to being in a specific group of, religion, race, ethnicity or other characteristics that are counted as minorities, in your country?
5. Is your country being investigated for cases of discrimination?

### **Topic 2: Abuse of power by members of Law enforcement**

Police brutality as explained before is the action in which an agent of the law uses excessive or unnecessary force when dealing with a suspended and civilian, this applies to various cases, in federal, military prison and facilities.

This term includes various ways of harm, including fiscal and mental harassment.



Recently the death of George Floyd in the US, has sparked controversy in the whole world, this has sparked a lot of movements based on this crime. These protocols followed during most of these occurrences have been a direct violation

of human right and international regulars imposed before in the human right council.

How are there still numerous cases in which law enforcement abuse their power and what can we do to change it? How can we prevent the death of people like Javier Ordoñez and Georg Floyd?

***George Floyd's brother to testify in House hearing on police brutality, ABC news***



Reforming police departments, this movement has been given a lot of attention. Depending where you analyze it can vary. Such notices on the prohibition of choke hold and such interactions that could kill people, bases on the idea that in some countries it is implied that these actions are prohibited but in some other countries are still permitted. In the committee of humans right we have various projects and laws supporting the human rights that currently are being violated these can include:

International Human Rights Standards for Law Enforcement 2007

International rules and standings for policing 2015

These international standards, that are given and expected to be followed. As they follow basic interactions with international humans right.

Cases in which there has been case a wrongful interaction with police and civilians

Amnesty international on Hong Kong police brutality “Verified: Hong Kong police violence against peaceful protesters, amnesty international”



image 1



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Amnesty international's pronouncement on police brutality in France” Police must end use of excessive force against protesters and high school children in France”

Amnesty international about Ireland history of police brutality” NORTHERN IRELAND: TIME TO DEAL WITH THE PAST”

Amnesty international, discussing brazil's death by police” Brazil: Spike in killings by Rio police as country faces UN review”

Amnesty international on USA,” USA: All 50 states fall short of international standards on police use of lethal force”

### **Quarmas:**

1. How many cases of police brutality does your country have?
2. Is your country being investigated for Abuse of power by members of Law enforcement?
3. What is your country doing to stop Abuse of power by members of Law enforcement?
4. Does your country have laws that make it easier or harder to prevent these kinds of actions?
5. What are your country's positions with the new protest sparking with ideas, like abolishing, reforming the police.

### **Subtopics:**

Discrimination of minorities on behalf of institutions:

- Discriminations based on religion/religious practices
- Discrimination for race/ethnicity
- Discrimination for gender identity/sex



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Abuse of power by member of law enforcement:

- Protocols that enable abuse of power by law enforcement
- Motivating factors for abuse of power by members of law enforcement

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