

TRINITY SCHOOL
MODEL UNITED
NATIONS 2021

United Nations General Assembly
What could governments do to avoid ethnic conflicts.
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General background:

An ethnic conflict is a conflict between two or more contending ethnic groups. While the source of the conflict may be political, social, economic or religious, the individuals in conflict must expressly fight for their ethnic group's position within society. This final criterion differentiates ethnic conflict from other forms of struggle.

Academic explanations of ethnic conflict generally fall into one of three schools of thought: primordialism, instrumentalist or constructivist. Recently, several political scientists have argued for either top-down or bottom-up explanations for ethnic conflict. Intellectual debate has also focused on whether ethnic conflict has become more prevalent since the end of the Cold War, and on devising ways of managing conflicts, through instruments such as consociationalism and federalization.

A number of scholars have attempted to synthesize the methods available for the resolution, management or transformation of their ethnic conflict. John Coakley, for example, has developed a typology of the methods of conflict resolution that have been employed by states, which he lists as: indigenization, accommodation, assimilation, acculturation, population transfer, boundary alteration, genocide and ethnic suicide.

John McGarry and Brendan O'Leary have developed a taxonomy of eight macro-political ethnic conflict regulation methods, which they note are often employed by states in combination with each other. They include a number of methods that they note are clearly morally unacceptable.

Key points

- Social equalities.
- Education for tolerance at home, at school and at work.
- Toughen the laws that help ethnic groups with their issues.
- Shape citizen's behavior towards this issue and to avoid them.
- Create norms instead of just laws.

Canada:

According to the website journals the structure of ethnic group relations in Canada and Quebec increases significantly the likelihood of violent conflict should Quebec vote to secede at any future referendum. This structural imperative is compounded by the probable demands for partition in the event separation becomes likely, as well as the inherent limitations of conflict management processes once violent ethnic conflict has broken out.

(Journals, July 10th, 2016)

Commonwealth of Australia:

According to Human rights gov Australia is a country that is proud of its diversity; we are a multicultural and multiracial society. Nearly 50 per cent of the Australian population is either born overseas or has a parent who was born overseas. I, myself, count among this category of Australians as someone who was born in France and has parents of Laos and Chinese background. But I am by no means atypical as a member of Australian society.

Along with Canada, Australia was among the first countries to adopt an official policy of multiculturalism. And by multiculturalism, I mean the idea that the rights of citizenship include a right for members of the society to express their cultural identity and heritage within the limits of the law. Or, to put it in more basic terms, multiculturalism is the idea that there is no one typical or authoritative way to be Australian; one can be Australian and be comfortable in your own skin, whatever color or hue that may be.

(Human rights gov, November 27th, 2017)

Republic of Korea:

The website Human rights watch says that The Republic of Korea (South Korea) is a democracy that generally respects civil and political liberties. However, it maintains unreasonable restrictions on freedom of expression, association, and assembly.

assembly. Discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) persons, women, racial and ethnic minorities, and foreigners—especially refugees and migrants—continued to be a major problem.

(Human rights watch, December 29th, 2019)

Kingdom of Spain:

Basque and Catalanian demand for independence from Spain remains an issue in Spain until today. Ethnic conflicts in Spain are not entities in themselves as they are caused by various factors that rooted from history and influenced by current development in Spain. A democratic Spain has given opportunities for Basque and Catalanian to enjoy autonomous zones share powers with Madrid. They also obtained vast control over their own affairs particularly in the areas of health, policing, and education.

(Verona R. 2017)

Federal Republic of Brazil:

Today, most Brazilians of all colorus acknowledge that there is racial prejudice and discrimination in the country. Based on the statistical analysis of censuses, surveys and other evidence, we know that racial inequality is high and that racial discrimination in the labour market and other spheres of Brazilian society is common. Non-whites are major victims of human rights abuses, including widespread police violence. On average, black and brown (mulatto or mixed race) Brazilians earn half of the income of the white population. Most notably, the middle class and the elite are almost entirely white, so that Brazil's well-known melting pot only exists among the working class and the poor. Non-white Brazilians were rarely found in the country's top universities, until affirmative action began in 2001.

(UN chronicle, recovered February 10th, 2021)

Federal Republic of Germany:

As Black Lives Matter protests persist worldwide, a German study reveals that discrimination against people based on their ethnic origin has increased. The report warns of serious

consequences for society.

French Republic:

In the last 3 years, France has seen a series of violent protests by ethnic minorities in regard to jobs, legal discrimination, and access to positions in the public bureaucracy. Because France as a nation rejects the concepts of race and ethnicity, it has also failed to consider any possible benefits that might accrue from a representative bureaucracy. This article examines whether French ethnic protests are linked to bureaucratic access issues and how a policy seeking a more representative bureaucracy might benefit the French Republic.

(Mier K.J & Howes D, May, 2010)

Republic of India:

Assam has attracted the largest attention of late. Not since the 1947 partition of India have so many people been killed and uprooted as a result of ethnic or communal violence. By most available reports now, mob violence has claimed four thousand lives, rendered about 200,000 homeless, and forced a large number to leave the state for protection elsewhere.

(Cultural survival, recovered February 10th, 2021)

State of Israel:

Israelis and Arabs have been fighting over Gaza on and off, for decades. It's part of the wider Arab Israeli conflict. After World War II and the Holocaust in which six million Jewish people were killed, more Jewish people wanted their own country.

(Racism in Italy, recovered February 10th, 2021)

Italian Republic:

Racism in Italy deals with the relationship between Italians and other populations of different ethnicities and/or nationalities which has existed throughout the country's history. Racism, like bigotry, is encountered in most societies, and Italy is no exception. Even though a unified sense of national-corporate identity as found in other European nations has been historically

fragile, the peoples of Italy have long prided themselves on an absence of racial enmity.

(Racism in Italy, recovered February 10th, 2021)

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:

Jordan's king has warned that ethnic and sectarian violence could lead to the "destruction" of the Muslim world. Abdullah II's remarks came at a conference in the Jordanian capital on Tuesday of 100 religious scholars, both Sunni and Shiite, from 35 countries. The civil war in neighboring Syria has taken on an increasingly sectarian tone, pitting predominantly Sunni rebels against a regime dominated by an offshoot of Shiism, which is allied with Shiite-majority Iran. Jordan is worried that the violence could spill across the border.

(Muslim world, December 23rd, 2014)

Swiss Confederation:

There are indeed very few ethnic tensions. This can easily be attributed to the way Swiss authorities handle both migration and naturalisation. After having read some answers, I have to disagree with those who state there is less racial diversity or less foreigners in Switzerland. There are about 25% of foreigners residing in the country and the rate goes up to 41% in Geneva, 36% in Basel... However, these cities have not turned into ghettos, nor have they been split according to ethnicity or citizenship.

(Rosenzweig, M. 2019)

United States of America:

According to studies carried out by Jason L. Steren, (2004) it is established that the American system develops the maximum power in the citizens, this power is realized through governmental elections, where the citizens elect their president and members of Congress.

During the last decades, great progress has been noticed in overcoming racial discrimination thanks to changes in mentality and social practices.

In 1964 the Civil Rights Act was signed which establishes the prohibition of the racial segregation in schools, workplaces and public places.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

According to the investigations of Saad Eddin Ibrahim, it is established that Saudi Arabia is one of the most important countries in the Middle East and its actions have a great impact on its regions.

Its structure is based on an authoritarian monarchy, where the State is the center of power and it responds exclusively to its political objectives, carrying out detailed analyzes of the conflicts from 1932 to the present.

Only 8% of the world population has suffered around 25% of all armed conflicts since 1945, most of these problems are due to ethnicity.

United Mexican States:

Based on information from the UNDP organization, (2021), it is stated that Mexico is considered a representative Republic, where laws are developed according to the needs of citizens. It is politically divided into 32 states and a Federal District.

Francisco Guízar Vázquez, (2007) states that the conflict of ethnicity in the United Mexican States has been a problem with a great social impact, however our recent governments have not made plans effective enough and vigorous enough to eradicate them; There has been great inequality around indigenous groups, who represent the most impoverished and marginalized sector in the country.

North Korea:

KBS World Radio (2020) mentions in a recent research, that the SPA (Supreme People's Assembly), is the body that represents the population, through which the party executes its decisions, that is, the SPA is the major power of politics in North Korea.

According to studies conducted by CNN, (2018), it is stated that the country is radically homogenous and has small s ethnic Chinese and Japanese populations, maintaining its clean lineage rejecting the invaders and preventing the disintegration of this, which states that Korea is and must remain an ethnically homogeneous country.

United Kingdom:

Education International (2017), it is a constitutional and parliamentary monarchy, in which power is divided. The head of government is the prime minister and this is considered the largest party

Studies carried out by the UNAM indicate thatthe UK government audit highlights the great diversity of experiences ethnic groups live with in British schools, workplaces and hospitals

A complaint has been made due to the decades-long prevalence of racism and discrimination employed in the treatment of the presentation of goods and services in British schools.

Republic of Kenya:

Kenya is a presidential republic; the head of state is elected by suffrage, that is, by elections. This position has a duration of 5 years.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (2020), considers that the situation of extreme poverty and inequality in Kenya has been the main cause of violence, beyond the ethnic differences among its inhabitants

The political crisis in Kenya requires a solution as soon as possible. Hundreds of local organizations are doing a great deal of work in favor of peace and reconciliation, due to the lack of interest on the part of the government.

States of Japan:

The Constitution of Japan is based on three principles: the sovereignty of the people, respect for fundamental human rights and the renunciation of war, in addition to its division of political powers.

United Arab Emirates:

In the UAE system of government, the President of the Federation is selected by the Supreme Council of Rulers, which plans and verifies federal laws.

They have a diverse and multicultural society, however, has been criticized by establish an entity class, in which workers of foreign origin belong to the class lower.

Although there is a diversity of the population, mild and infrequent cases of xenophobia have been reported mainly among expatriates.

Lebanese Republic:

The government leaders are divided between religious groups.

According to Deputies Govt. Lebanon, it is established that the origin of the population of Lebanon is very varied due to the ancestor peoples. The dominant ethnic group is Arab, there is 5% who speak Armenian, and other languages used in cults.

The racial division has very little importance compared to religion, since these communities and their organizations control the life of the country.

Republic of Nigeria:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (2019), Nigeria is a Federal Republic governed by the democratic constitution, and the faith of the state is the president, who is selected by vote. His power of attorney lasts for four years.

Nigeria is the fifth country in the world with the largest number of UN military troops

Although one initially consisted of a certain number of kingdoms and states with great ethnic diversity, Nigeria was under British mandate in 1906.

People's Republic of China:

The 1982 Constitution is the fundamental law of the State, which establishes that there is only one ruling party (Communist Party of China)

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China points out that the ethnic groups use their own languages; There are six main languages in China, in addition to Mandarin.

The ethnic classification in China is due to the process inspired by the Soviet experience, which results in the identification of forty-one ethnic nationalities.

Russian Republic:

The president is the head of state, his power lasts for four years.

The Embassy of the Russian Federation points out that politics related to the different national communities of Russia is one of the most difficult problems in the country. Ethnic conflicts appeared in an unpredictable way anywhere.

Republic of South Africa:

The central government is headed by the President of the Republic, who is both the head of the government and is elected by the National Assembly.

South Africa has many problems of corruption and lack of transparency

The South African society is profoundly heterogeneous in its ethnic groups and cultures.

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