

Rights of Indigenous People

Introduction

The world is home to 370 million tribes in more than 90 countries. They belong to over 5,000 different indigenous peoples and speak over 4,000 languages. Indigenous peoples make up about 5% of the world's population. The majority (70%) of them live in Asia.

Despite having different customs and cultures, they face the same harsh reality. Expulsion from ancestral lands, refusal to express their culture, physical attacks, and treatment as a second-class citizen.

Indigenous peoples are often marginalized and discriminated against in the national legal system, making them even more vulnerable to violence and abuse. Indigenous human rights defenders who speak often face intimidation and violence with state support. In addition, individuals can be physically attacked or killed simply because they are indigenous. Peaceful efforts by the tribes to maintain their cultural identity and often control traditional lands rich in resources and biodiversity have led to treason and terrorist crimes. Increase.

Discrimination is the reason why tribal people make up 15% of the world's extremely poor. Globally, they are more likely to suffer from landlessness, malnutrition, and internally displaced persons than other groups.

Amnesty International works to protect the rights of tribal people in all parts of the world and enforces coveted legislation in the state to protect their land, culture, and livelihoods. I'm asking you to develop. Indigenous peoples can be identified by specific characteristics.

Most importantly, you can identify yourself as an indigenous person. There is a historical connection with the people who lived in the country or region when people of other cultures and ethnicities arrived. They have strong ties to the natural resources of the region and its surroundings. They have different social, economic, and political systems. They have different languages, cultures, and beliefs. They are excluded and discriminated against by the country. They maintain and develop their ancestral environment and systems as separate races. Each of these qualities can be more or less important depending on the situation. Indigenous peoples are also known as First People, Aboriginal People, or Native People. In some countries, there are specific terms such as Adivasis (India) and Janajatis (Nepal).

Land and Indigenous People

Indigenous peoples have a special relationship with the land they have lived in for generations, sometimes tens of thousands of years. They have important knowledge of how to sustainably

manage natural resources and act as land caretakers or caretakers for the next generation. Losing their land means losing their identity. Indigenous peoples' rights are set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples adopted in 2007. This system addresses indigenous issues related to economic and social development, culture, environment, education, health, and human rights. The forum was established in 2000. Indigenous peoples' land ownership is recognized under international law. The state may not relocate tribal people and provide fair compensation without free and informed consent

The land inhabited by tribal people is home to more than 80% of the planet's biodiversity and is rich in natural resources such as oil, gas, wood, and minerals. However, these lands are routinely diverted, sold, rented, or simply looted and polluted by governments and private companies. Many indigenous peoples have been expelled from their lands due to discriminatory policies and armed conflict. Indigenous land rights activists face violence and even murder when trying to protect their land. 4,444 Land rights and culture-related human rights abuses have led more and more tribal people to move away from traditional lands to cities. People of many tribes are separated from the resources and traditions essential to their well-being and survival, and face greater alienation, poverty, illness, violence, and sometimes extinction as people. From India to Peru, indigenous women have a high rate of maternal mortality, teenage pregnancy, and sexually transmitted diseases, and are more likely to be victims of violence.

Indigenous Women

Indigenous women are less likely to access medical facilities during pregnancy due to discrimination or abuse. Therefore, they are more likely to die during childbirth. For example, in Panama and Russia, indigenous women are about six times more likely to die during childbirth than non-indigenous women. The birth rate of Native American adolescent girls is twice that of the typical Guyana population. In Kenya, Masai women are twice as likely to have no prenatal care, and in Namibia, San women are ten times more likely to give birth without qualified care.

A horrific violation of human rights allegedly sterilized more than 2,000 poor indigenous and Campesino women in the 1990s without the consent of Peruvian state authorities. On January 22, 2014, the Lima Public Prosecutor's Office closed its proceedings and denied its justice.

Indigenous women suffer disproportionately from domestic violence as they bear the brunt of frustration and anger that result from deep-seated discrimination affecting the wider community. Indigenous children are also vulnerable to abuse. In southern Africa, San people and other indigenous children struggle to get an education. In Southeast Asia, most women and girls trafficked across borders come from indigenous communities. More and more countries in the United States and several states in the United States have replaced Columbus Day's national holidays with Indigenous Day to celebrate the resilience and culture of indigenous peoples across the United States.

International Recognition

Columbus Day marks the beginning of the violence, exploitation, oppression, and suffering of indigenous peoples throughout the United States, as well as the anniversary of Christopher Columbus' arrival in the New World on October 12, 1492. It is traditionally celebrated in many countries of the region.

Indigenous Day is also known as Indigenous Day, Indigenous Day, India Day (Brazil), or India Day. Indigenous peoples are denied self-determination around the world – binding principles of international law relating to people's rights. They are free to determine their political status and pursue their economic, social and cultural development. Instead, indigenous peoples suffer from violence and oppression from both colonists and mainstream societies.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, Canada enrolled state-sponsored boarding schools with the aim of removing indigenous children from their families and integrating them into wider Canadian society. At these "Indian Residential Schools," they were not allowed to speak their language or express their cultural heritage or identity. As a result, "Aborigines were expected to cease to exist as separate ethnic groups with their own government, culture, and identity." An estimated 150,000 indigenous children were abused in these schools.

Australian Aboriginal children may have accounted for only 5% of the world's population, but indigenous peoples protect 80% of the planet's biodiversity. More than 20% of the above-ground carbon stored in the world's forests is in land managed by the Amazon Basin, Mesoamerica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Indonesian indigenous peoples.

Their advanced knowledge of nature means that forests and biodiversity thrive where tribal people dominate the land. Their sustainable land-use fights climate change and enhances resilience to natural disasters.

We need to support indigenous peoples and save this knowledge as an important tool for protecting the environment and combating climate change. These children are known as the "stolen generations."

Amnesty International works with tribal people to develop coveted laws to protect their land, culture, and livelihoods. At the international level, indigenous peoples have heard their voices and have effectively influenced the government. Amnesty International, for example, assisted in developing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

They are also working to help tribal people demand their land. In 2014, after living in dire conditions next to a highway for over 20 years, the Sawhoyamaxa indigenous community in Paraguay won a proceeding to return to its ancestral lands.

Nature of Indigenous People

Indigenous peoples have developed a wealth of knowledge about nature, health, techniques and techniques, rituals and rituals, and other cultural expressions for 4,444 generations. Culture is one of the six missions of the Permanent Forum and is closely linked to indigenous identities, their traditional knowledge, their experience in the natural environment, and therefore their territorial and cultural rights. Indigenous peoples' cultural practices, traditions, and values play an important and positive role in promoting and promoting gender equality and human rights, as long as they are consistent with the principles of human rights.

Culture is not specifically mentioned in the Millennium Development Goals adopted in 2000, but is widely recognized as an important factor to consider in order to achieve the development goals set by the international community.

The importance of land and territory to the cultural identity of indigenous peoples cannot be exaggerated. However, indigenous peoples continue to suffer from loss of access to land, territory, and natural resources. As a result, indigenous cultures are endangered in many parts of the world. Their culture is inferior, primitive, irrelevant, and eradicated due to the fact that they are excluded from the decision-making and policy framework of the nation-state in which they live and are exposed to the process of domination and discrimination. What to do, or makeover. Today, it is generally estimated that there are 6,000 to 7,000 oral languages around the world. Most of these languages are spoken by a very small number of people, but only a handful of them are spoken by the overwhelming majority of the world. About 97% of the world's population speaks 4% of the language, but only 3% speaks 96%. Most of these languages are spoken by indigenous peoples, and many (if not most) of them are endangered. About 90% of all existing languages are likely to become extinct in the next 100 years.

While some indigenous people have succeeded in reviving the language, many others are fighting the defeat that language is no longer passed down from generation to generation. Most governments are aware of this language crisis, but funds are often allocated solely to language recordings and limited funds are directed to language revitalization programs. Moreover, language is not just a means of communication, it is often associated with the land or region where indigenous people traditionally lived. It is an essential part of an individual's collective and personal identity and therefore conveys a sense of belonging and a sense of community. When a language dies, its community consciousness is impaired.

It is now clear that the overall health, well-being, and cultural continuity of tribal people are directly related to their ability to consume traditional foods and maintain traditional eating habits. This recognition requires governments to incorporate culture into the development of sustainable agriculture, food systems, and related practices, policies, and programs that respect and support the well-being of indigenous peoples.

