



Sochum

social, humanitarian & cultural
affairs

study guide



Topic 1: Prevention of Children Abuse and Neglect

Honorable Delegates,

My name is Dicle Erbař, and I will be chairing at SOCHUM at HPALMUN. I am in 11th grade at Galatasaray High School. Ever since freshman year, I have been attending MUN conferences. At first, I was attending conferences in French, but I have been fascinated by the atmosphere and the people at conferences in English. I hope all of you will enjoy debating this carefully chosen topic.

Highly esteemed participants,

It is our utmost honour to welcome you all to Haydarpařa Anatolian High School Model United Nations Conference 2018. My name is Dicle Erbař, and I will be chairing at SOCHUM at HPALMUN. I am in 11th grade at Galatasaray High School. Ever since freshman year, I have been attending MUN conferences. At first, I was attending conferences in French, but I have been fascinated by the atmosphere and the people at conferences in English.

My colleague, Bařak Tařkın will be serving as the deputy chair and she is a freshman at Hüseyin Avni Sözen Anatolian High School. We have two agenda items as a committee. All types of children abuse, neglect, factors that increase a child's vulnerability, characteristics of families are mainstream considerations in society currently. In the committee of SOCHUM, delegates will be focusing on the solutions of prevention of child abuse and all types of neglect. Also we will take action for minorities too and we will make people aware of the existence of their rights and limitations. We as the SOCHUM committee, our main goal is to provide peace and sustainability among society.

Since we will be proceeding with the Harvard Procedure, we as the board members of this committee, encourage you not only to read this guide with care but also to make some further research about our topics. It is also efficient to be knowledgeable about your own country's policy too.

Last but probably not least, We would like to thank our polite and understanding Secretary-General Mr. Burak ÇİÇEK who helped us through the way and his lovely deputy Ms. Berra TAŐDEMİR for giving us this opportunity to be a part of this amazing team and also we are

very thankful to our Director-General Mr.Mert ŞAHİN for creating this prestigious conference for us.

We are very looking forward to meeting you in the conference,if you do have any concerns,questions do not hesitate to contact both of us before or during the conference.

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Introduction

Ever since the ratification of The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child ("UNCRC"), adopted by the UN General Assembly on November 20, 1989, children abuse

and neglect have captured more considerable attention and became a major concern. The main problem that gives rise to child abuse and neglect is the lack of interest and education of parents or other caregivers. Research from WHO (World Health Organization) has stated that a quarter of all adults report having been physically abused as children and one in 5 women and 1 in 13 men report having been sexually abused as a child.

Child Abuse

Child abuse is series of acts of commission caused by the words or overt actions that result in harm. There are three common types of child abuse: physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse. An abused child will often experience more than one type of abuse, as well as other difficulties in their lives. It often develops over a period of time. And online child abuse cases are increasing day by day.

Physical Abuse is the non-accidental acts of hurting a child causing injuries such as bruises, broken bones, burns or cuts. Children who are physically abused suffer violence such as being hit, kicked, poisoned, burned, slapped or having objects thrown at them. Even sometimes parents or caregivers make up symptoms of illness in their child, and they make them unwell by giving them medicines they don't need. Many physically abusive parents insist that their actions are unquestionably forms of discipline. But there are substantial differences between using corporal punishment to discipline and physical abuse. In physical abuse, the following elements are present:

- *Unpredictability:* The child never recognizes what is going to set the parent off. There are no explicit rules. The child is never sure what behaviour will trigger a physical assault.
- *Lashing out in anger:* Physically abusive parents act out of anger and the desire to assert control, not the motivation to lovingly educate the child.
- *Using fear to control behaviour:* Parents who are physically abusing their child may believe that their children need to fear them in order to behave, so they use physical abuse to "keep their child in line.". However, what children are really learning is how to avoid being hit, not how to behave or grow as individuals.

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse is when a child is forced or persuaded to take part in sexual activities. It can involve body contact or expose a child to sexual situations or material is sexually abusive, whether or not touching is involved. Sexually abused children are often troubled by shame and guilt. They may feel that they are responsible for the abuse. This can lead to sexual and relationship problems, also they can start hating from themselves as they grow older.

Contact abuse involves touching activities where an abuser makes physical contact with a child, including sexual touching of any part of the body, rape or penetration by

putting an object or body part inside a child's mouth, vagina or anus, forcing or encouraging a child to take part in sexual activity, making a child take their clothes off, touch someone else's genitals or masturbate.

Non-contact abuse involves non-touching activities, such as supporting a child to watch or hear sexual acts; not taking accurate measures to prevent a child being exposed to sexual activities by others; online abuse including making, viewing or distributing child abuse images; allowing someone else to make, view or distribute child abuse images; showing pornography to a child; sexually exploiting a child for money, power or status (child exploitation).

Emotional

Abuse

Emotional abuse is the ongoing emotional maltreatment of a child. It's sometimes called psychological abuse and can seriously damage a child's emotional health and development. It includes:

- Constant belittling, shaming, and humiliating
- Calling names and making negative comparisons to others
- Telling a child they're "no good," "worthless," "bad," or "a mistake"
- Frequent yelling, threatening, or bullying
- Ignoring or rejecting a child as punishment, giving him or her the silent treatment
- Limiting physical contact with a child (no hugs, kisses, or other signs of affection)

Apart from this 3 kinds of abuse, there are more than 5 types of abuse such as domestic or online abuses and child trafficking where the child is recruited, moved or transported and then exploited, forced to work or sold for economical or non-economical reasons.

Neglect

Neglect is the failure to protect children or to fulfil the child's basic needs. As stated by Jan Horwath in his book named Child Neglect: Identification and Assessment four types of neglect are comprised of:

- **Physical neglect** is caused by failings to provide for a child's basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter or to sufficiently supervise a child, provide for their safety.
- **Educational neglect** is provoked by failings to ensure a child acquires an education.
- **Emotional neglect** is originated by failings to meet a child's needs for nurture and stimulation by humiliating, intimidating or isolating them.
- **Medical neglect** is precipitated by the failings to provide proper health care, including dental care and the refusal of care or ignoring medical recommendations.

History of the topic

The statistics and information about child abuse and neglect from most of the countries cannot be accurate because the awareness of child maltreatment is insufficient. Also, the report of child maltreatment isn't common. We have no exact data about how many children are being abused or facing with neglect. And the rates also depends on the definitions used and the way in which information is collected. Some surveys interview with children, others with adolescents and adults reporting on their childhood, while others question parents about what their children may have experienced. These three different methods produce also different results. For example, the survey of Romanian families already mentioned found that 0.1% of parents admitted having sexually abused their children, while 9.1% of children reported having suffered sexual abuse¹.

Physical Abuse

A survey in the United States asked parents how they disciplined their children². An estimated rate of physical abuse of 49 per 1,000 children was obtained from this survey when the following behaviours were included: hitting the child with an object, other than on the buttocks; kicking the child; beating the child; and threatening the child with a knife or gun.

In a cross-sectional survey of children in Egypt, 37% reported being beaten or tied up by their parents and 26% reported physical injuries such as fractures, losing of consciousness or long-term disability as a result of being beaten or tied up³.

In a recent study in the Republic of Korea, parents were questioned about their behaviour towards their children. Two-thirds of the parents reported whipping their children and 45% confirmed that they had hit, kicked or beaten them⁴.

¹ Browne K et al. Child abuse and neglect in Romanian families: a national prevalence study 2000. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2002.

² Straus MA et al. Identification of child maltreatment with the Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales: development and psychometric data for a national sample of American parents. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 1998, 22:249-270.

³ Youssef RM, Attia MS, Kamel MI. Children experiencing violence: parental use of corporal punishment. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 1998, 22:959-973.

⁴ Hahm H, Guterman N. The emerging problem of physical child abuse in South Korea. *Child Maltreatment*, 2001, 6:169-179.

A survey of households in Romania found that 4.6% of children reported suffering serious and frequent physical abuse, including being hit with an object, being burned or being deprived of food. Nearly half of Romanian parents admitted to beating their children “regularly” and 16% to beating their children with objects⁵.

In Ethiopia, 21% of urban school-age child and 64% of rural school children reported injuries or swellings on their bodies resulting from parental punishment⁶.

Sexual Abuse

Among published studies of adults reporting on their own childhood, rates of childhood sexual abuse among men differ from 1% (where a narrow definition of sexual contact involving pressure or force was used) to 19% (where a larger definition was employed). Lifetime rates for childhood sexual victimization among adult woman range from 0.9%, (where rape was used as the definition of abuse) to 45%. According to international studies conducted since 1980 announce the rate of child sexual victimization of 20% among women and of 5–10% among men. When abuse by peers is included in the definition of child sexual abuse the result increased by 9%⁷ and including cases where physical contact does not occur can raise the rates by around 16%. [6:]

Emotional Abuse

⁵ Browne K et al. Child abuse and neglect in Romanian families: a national prevalence study 2000. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2002.

⁶ Ketsela T, Kedebe D. Physical punishment of elementary school children in urban and rural communities in Ethiopia. *Ethiopian Medical Journal*, 1997, 35:23–33.

⁷ Fergusson DM, Mullen PE. *Childhood sexual abuse: an evidence-based perspective*. Thousand Oaks, CA, Sage, 1999.

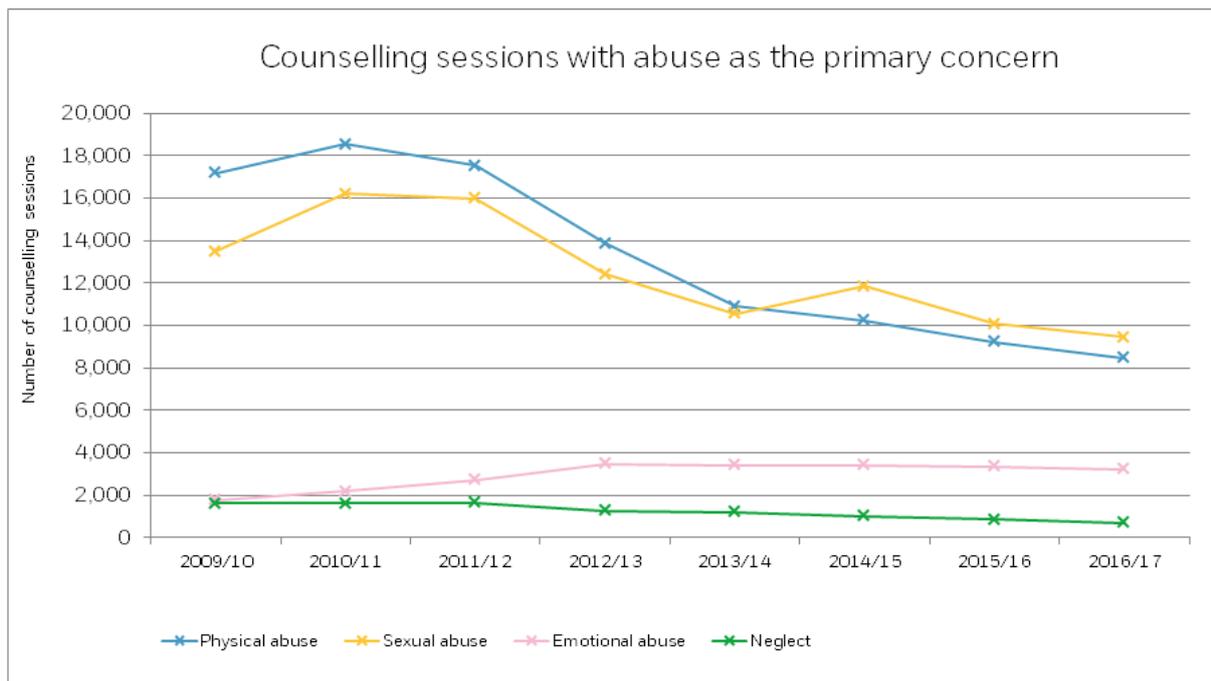
In the five countries (Chile, Egypt, India, Philippines, USA) of the WorldSAFE study, the lowest rate of calling children names in the previous 6 months was 15%. Threatening children with abandonment or with being locked out of the house varied widely among the countries. In the Philippines, for example, threats of abandonment were frequently reported by mothers as a disciplinary measure. In Chile, the rate of using such threats was much lower, at about 8%.

Neglect

In Kenya, abandonment and neglect were the most commonly cited aspects of child abuse when adults in the community were questioned on the subject⁸. In this study, 21.9% of children reported that they had been neglected by their parents. In Canada, a national study of cases reported to child welfare services found that, among the substantiated cases of neglect, 19% involved physical neglect, 12% abandonment, 11% educational neglect and 48% physical harm resulting from a parent's failure to require adequate supervision⁹.

⁸ Awareness and views regarding child abuse and child rights in selected communities in Kenya. Nairobi, African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect, 2000.

⁹ Troeme' NH, Wolfe D. Child maltreatment in Canada: selected results from the Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect



Counselling sessions with abuse as the primary concern in the UK

Factors Increasing a Child’s Vulnerability

A number of studies, mostly from the developed countries, have suggested that certain characteristics of children increase the risk for abuse.

Age

In reviews of child deaths in Fiji, Finland, Germany and Senegal, the majority of victims were less than 2 years of age. Rates of non-fatal physical abuse reach its highest points for children at 3–6 years of age in China, at 6–11 years of age in India and between 6 and 12 years of age in the United States. Sexual abuse rates have a tendency to rise after the beginning of puberty, with the most elevated rates occurring during adolescence.

Sex

Findings from several international studies show rates of sexual abuse to be 1.5–3 times

higher among girls than boys¹⁰. Male children appear to be at greater risk of harsh physical punishment in many countries.

Caregiver and Family Characteristics

Research has linked certain characteristics of the caregiver, as well as features of the family environment, to child abuse and neglect. While some factors are connected to variation in risk, others are related to the psychological and behavioural characteristics of the caregiver or to aspects of the family environment that may weaken parenting and lead to child maltreatment.

- Physically abusive parents are more likely to be young, single, poor and unemployed and to receive less education than their non-abusing counterparts. In both developing and industrialized countries, poor, young, single mothers are among those at greatest risk for using violence towards their children.
- Unstable family environments, in which the composition of the household frequently changes as family members and others move in and out, are a feature particularly noted in cases of chronic neglect.
- Studies have shown that parents maltreated as children are at more significant risk of abusing their own children.

We have all been conditioned to consider the majority of people who commit abuse are men but the truth is different. According to the study of The Child Family Community Australia which is conducted with 2669 young adults aged 18-24 found that mothers were more likely than fathers to physically abuse their children with 49% of incidents compared to 40%. Breaking the silence, stated that 71% of children killed by one parent are killed by their mothers, and 60% of those victims are boys.

Community Factors

¹⁰ Finkelhor D. The international epidemiology of child sexual abuse. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 1994, 18:409–417.

Rates of abuse are higher in communities with elevated levels of unemployment and concentrated poverty. Also in communities characterized by high levels of population turnover and overcrowded housing the rates of child maltreatment are higher.

Related Organizations

NSPCC(National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.)

They help children who have been abused to rebuild their lives, protect those at risk, and find the most beneficial ways of preventing abuse from ever happening in the UK, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

WHO(World Health Organization)

WHO is an organization which is working through offices in more than 150 countries in order to build a healthier future for people all over the world. They combat infectious diseases like influenza and HIV and noncommunicable ones like cancer and heart disease. They also help mothers and children survive and thrive.

ISPCAN(International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect)

ISPCAN's mission is to prevent cruelty to children in every form all over the world. They are aiming to increase public awareness of all forms of violence against children, developing activities to prevent such violence, and promoting the rights of children in all regions of the world.

UNICEF

For 70 years, UNICEF has worked to improve the lives of children and their families. In spite of remarkable challenges around the world, UNICEF staff members fight for the rights of every child seeking safe shelter, nutrition, protection from disaster and conflicts, and equality.

Past Actions by the UN

After the World War II a new agency created by the United Nations in order to require food and clothing and health care to these children. In 1953, UNICEF became a permanent part of the UN.

In 1959 the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, in which children's rights to safety, education, healthcare, shelter and adequate nutrition are clarified.

In 2006, the UN Study provided a set of recommendations on how to end brutality against children and the Secretary-General assigned a Special Representative to ensure their effective follow-up and to monitor implementation.

From the focus on education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to the efforts of the International Labour Organization (ILO) to abolish child labor, to the Children and Youth Programme of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), to the nutritional work for mothers and adolescents provided by the World Food Programme (WFP), to disease-eradication campaigns by the World Health Organization (WHO), the UN system is there for children.

The resolution of UN about the rights of children: <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/51/ares51-77.htm>

UN Study, 2006 <http://unviolencestudy.org/>

Possible Solutions

The behaviour of parents has important affects child's thriving. The instruction of parents may be the most efficient way to prevent child abuse and neglect. Parents should gain knowledge what is appropriate for the child's age and temperament. They should be convenient to talk to children about their concerns and feelings. Self-control of furious outbursts should be taught. The parents should make a plan to avoid harming the child. A list of friends to ask help or a hotline number can be useful. Additionally, improvement of the living conditions of parents may decrease their risk of harming their child.

The child education is as important as parent's or caregivers' education. If the child is able to report the maltreatment, help the child and protect him or her will be easier. Also, the child should be taught how to protect him or herself.

The people who can identify and report child neglect should be supported and encouraged.

Question a resolution must answer

How to determine if a child is being abused or facing with neglect?

How can we reduce the differences between countries', even between states', definitions of child abuse and neglect?

How can parents be educated to prevent child maltreatment permanently?

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<http://web.extension.illinois.edu/cfiv/weekly/110406.html>

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk>

<http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/fl-df/parent/ppc-lvppp/ppc-lvpp.pdf>

https://www.unicef-irc.org/portfolios/general_comments/CRC.C.GC.13_en.doc.html

<https://www.unicef.org/>

The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)

The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM) is the third of the six General Assembly committees of the UN, which deals with issues pertaining humanitarian affairs, social and cultural complications and human rights violations in the regional and global scale. This committee has a goal of producing peaceful agreements which are about the issue related to social, humanitarian and cultural difficulties in the international society. All members of the General Assembly vote with the same degree of power as all other states, equating all members of the United Nations. On the other hand, SOCHUM committee is different from some other United Nations bodies such as Security Council this is because, Security Council doesn't allow every member state to hold equal states and provides an open discussion between every willing member states.

SOCHUM committee encourages the outline of proposals for the development of international collaboration and basic freedoms for every state. This General Assembly committee cannot call troops to war or arrange economic decisions, it can just formulate ideas about that topic so that can later suggest to other UN bodies. The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, known as SOCHUM was organized in 1948 with the establishment of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. In the committee, human rights questions which are including reports of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council must be one of the main focusing points. Also; questions for the protection of children, women and their rights, , minority and indigenous issues, the refugees, racism, and discrimination and also the right to self-determination which is related to freedom must be related main issues for the committee and in addition, some of the social development questions such as issues related to youth, family, aging or people with disabilities, crime prevention, criminal justice, and international drug control. So that basically committee supports and requires basic freedoms and ideals to be applied in the whole international community such as; the right of life, cultural applications, freedom for political participation, protecting rights and promotion of social development as mentioned above.

**Committee: The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee
(SOCHUM)**

Agenda Item: Handling the factors that restricting minority's rights out

President Chair: Dicle Erbaş

Deputy Chair: Başak Taşkın

Background Information About Minority

The term “minority” can be said that is very recent in the specific laws such as international law. Some political practices did allow special community

rights to their minorities, although this was not commonly based on any identification of minority rights.

The term "minority" is generally used; based on their religious, linguistic, ethnic, national identities. This term was mostly used in United Nations human rights system which is relevant to the United Nations Minorities Declaration. In 1992, this United Nations Minorities Declaration referred many related agenda items about the minorities and since most of the States have at least one minority groups within their national territories, this declaration refers that the minorities' existence should be protected by the States. Minorities are divided into groups; some of them lives together in well-defined areas, additionally, they are separated from the dominant part of the population, some are scattered throughout the current country and some parts of the minorities have a collective and recorded history.

Some of the interests during the 19th century were towards to justifying the cation for the societies based on their specific political principles rather than making sure of the protection of the minority groups.

Minority groups usually occur during the discussions of the civil right and some of the collective rights which were occurred after the 20th century. Most of the minority groups were likely to have different treatments in different nations or the societies which they live in. Their discrimination based on the individually recognized association of a minority based group, without any judgments based on personal, individual accomplishment.

Types of Minorities

Gender and sexuality minorities

It is a knowledge of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people as a minority group or groups has grown influence in the Western world considering the 19th century. The abstract LGBT is currently used to group these individualities together.

Religious minorities

Persons relating to religious minorities have a faith which is distinct from that carried by the majority. Religious minorities occurs in many of the nations.

Age minorities

The aging, while traditionally influential dominant in the past, are now normally disgraced to the minority role of economically 'non-active' groups. Children can also be recognized as a minority group in these terms.

People with disabilities

The disability rights movement has provided to a belief of people with disabilities as a minority or a combination of minorities who are disadvantaged by the community, not just as people who are disadvantaged by their impairments.

Political minorities

Nations open campaigns to reduce communism in the country. Some were abused as communist even when they were not actually.

Involuntary minorities in education

This kind of minority is also known by its other name "castelike minorities". This term is for people who were originally addressed into any community upon their pleasure.

Voluntary minorities in education

Immigrants take on minority situation in their new nation, normally in hopes of a better future economically, educationally, and politically than in their country.

Minority Rights and Limitations

Rights of the minority groups are the common individual rights as applied to parts of racial, ethnic, class, religious, linguistic or gender and sexual minorities; and also the common rights admitted to minority groups. Minority rights may further refer only to individual rights of anyone who is not part of a majority decision. Actions on the Civil Rights usually attempt to ensure that individual rights are not denied on the basis of society in a minority group, like rights as global women's rights and global LGBT rights movements, or the many other racial minority rights actions around the world.

This issue was first discussed at the Congress of Vienna in 1814. This discussion were firstly related to the German Jews and mostly of the Poles. During the Congress, there was a hope for Russia and Austria to expand their tolerance rate to their minorities in their countries since they ignored in the previous years.

In another Congress which was Congress of Paris (1856), mentioned about the status of Jews and Christians in the Ottoman Empire. In 1878, during the Congress of Berlin, there was a discussion about the Jews in Romania and therefore Serbia and Bulgaria. As seen there were discussions during the 19th century about the minority concerns. During the whole 19th century, these discussions which were held in the groups were failed.

Tortures or the discrimination towards specific groups of minorities were increased in the subjects of the media attention. So that Jews Persecution or discrimination against specific minorities was started to begin some protests in Russia. Besides that, there were some international concerns

about the minorities like the status of black people in the United States (U.S.).

In July 1849, with the establishment by the Parliament of Hungary, the first minority rights were declared. The arrangements in Austrian law about the minority rights were in 1967.

During the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, the minority rights were discussed for the current situations. A new council was established and called 'The Committee on the New States and for The Protection of Minorities' at the Versailles Peace Conference. The minority rights treaties were signed from most of the relevant and concerning states, in order to provide a diplomatic recognition. However, the signed treaties were not created until the final peace treaties. After a certain amount of time, these treaties were not counted and there were increasing ignorings to these treaties by the government. Beside of this failure, these concerned governments have continued the source of the international law. Later on the World War II, the legal policies were combined in the UN Charter and a crowd of international human rights treaties.

Treaties

Some of the treaties called bilateral Minority Treaties are signed between the League country and a newly established country such as Poland, Yugoslavia or Czechoslovakia. Also, there were some similar treaties which were between Greece and Romania. In June 1919, the one of the first treaty as Minority Treaties, The Polish treaty were signed.

Treaty of St Germain-en-Laye (1919) Austrian, Czechoslovak and
Yugoslavian

Treaty of Paris (1919) The Romanian

Treaty of Sèvres (1920)

 The Greek

Treaty of Trianon (1920) The Hungarian

Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine (1919) The Bulgarian

Treaty of Lausanne (1923) The Turkish

In the treaties above and in the most cases, the minority treaties were only one of many reports of the aforementioned agreements.

The Minority Treaties was an important improvement for ensuring the protection of minorities and the recognition of human rights. This treaty improved the recognition about that there were living people outside without any legal protection and they would require a protection.

In the 1930s, League of Nations declines the treaties and they were considered as useless. The League Council, directed with implementing the many minority treaties, usually failed to act on accusations from minorities. There was a customary rule that country policies pointed at the cultural conformity of minorities should be disregarded as the "minor evil" with respect to the liberties blessed in the Minority Treaties when those systems were seen as supporting the internal security of the nation involved.

Key Terms

International Law

The rights of the minority, which are applying to some religious, ethnic minorities and also the indigenous people, are all part of the "international human rights law". Just like the other rights such as children's rights, minority rights are legal and they are like a legal framework which was designed to provide that a specific group, the minority group is part of a society and has a position. It has an aim to provide an equality of the relevant groups. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was the first international treaty in order to protect minorities from the threat to their current existence. Beside the previous declarations, there are also still recent declarations for other minority groups such as LGBT rights. In 2008, in order to protect their existence, a declaration was presented in the UN General Assembly. Additionally, for

the LGBT rights, a resolution was passed in the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2011 as a recent decade.

As the role of the European Union, the area for the protection of minorities is very limited as the current situation. The Union has relied on the international law and the international law which exists in the European regional system. However, a new situation arises in current times called the “de-economisation of European integration” and this was started in the late 1990s. After this action, the minorities' protection increased with the political significance.

The League of Nations

It was founded on 10 January 1920 and it was intergovernmental organization. This organization was founded after the Paris Peace Conference which ended the I. World World. This intergovernmental organization had an aim to maintain the world peace such as preventing wars within common defense and disarmament and resolving global conflicts within agreement and adjustment.

After some notable successes and some early failures in the 1920s, the League eventually showed incapable of restraining attack by the 1930s. The reliability of the organization was slightly reduced to the point that the United States nevermore officially registered the League and the Soviet Union registered late and just quickly. The League maintained for 26 years; the United Nations (UN) returned it after the outcome of the II. World War and acquired various companies and institutions established by the League.

Antisemitism

Antisemitism is aversion to, discrimination, or judgment toward Jews. A character who takes such positions is named an antisemite. Antisemitism is commonly supposed to be a sort of racism.

Country Positions

Turkey

In Turkey, minorities form a part of the country's population. It has at least 30% of the population as an ethnic minority. As mentioned before, with the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923, a country recognized Armenians, Greeks, and Jews as the minority groups. However, some of the minorities have no an official recognition in the country. Besides that situation many of them have their own television and radio broadcasts and also some elementary schools with their own national language.

PR China

Non-Han Chinese population in the PR China is considered as the ethnic minorities in the country. There are at least 55 ethnic minority groups recognized within China. Considering about 2010, the mixed population of authorized recognized minority groups covered 8.49% of the state of region China. In addition to those authorized known ethnic minority societies, there are PR China citizens who personally identify themselves as divisions of unrecognized ethnic societies. The PR China's Constitution and legislation support equal rights to all ethnic groups in China and support further ethnic minority groups' economic and social improvement. Some ethnic minorities inside China remain in what is defined as ethnic independent regions. Those "regional independence" secure ethnic minorities the right to manage and improve their ethnic languages, and to preserve their individual social and political practices. In addition, the PR China government has granted special economic development and support to districts where ethnic minorities live. Additionally, the Chinese

government has recognized and supported the association of ethnic minority assistance in the party.

Syria

Later on the 1960 statement, there has been not counting of Syrians by religion, and there has nevermore been any approved counting by ethnicity or language. In the 1943 and 1953 statements, the many sub-beliefs were recognized individually. In 1960 Christians were recognized as a whole but Muslims were still recognized individually between Sunnis or Alawis.

Japan

For the to account statistics, 98.5% of the people of Japan are Japanese, including the rest being foreign citizens living in Japan. Despite, those statistics cover citizenship, not ethnicity, with all national minorities such as the Ainu, Ryukyuan, Burakumin, and adapted immigrants being recognized as completely "Japanese." The Japanese administration declines to get information or data on the ethnic individualities of its residents, maintaining that there are no issues of race connections between Japanese citizens as they are all of the similar race.

Saudi Arabia

Antisemitism is common in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabian media usually criticize Jews in publications, news reports and with what any detail as antisemitic irony. Saudi Arabian administration executives and national religious heads usually prefer the opinion that Jews are plotting to take over the entire world.

Previous UN Actions and Resolutions

There were various of discussions about the treaties and the previous actions related to the minorities and still some of the discussions maintains.

Also, there are some possible resolutions related to the minority rights in order to get some ideas for the possible solutions. In the following document, there is a sample UN document to read about the previous actions:

UN Document A/51/526 Promotion of Declaration on Rights of Minorities [1]

United Nations documents

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a notification used by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948. It affirms that: "Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status."

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) is a United Nations convention. The Convention authorizes its members to the removal of ethnic discrimination. The members were selected and opened for designation by the United Nations General Assembly on 21 December 1965 and registered within power on 4 January 1969. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is a global agreement approved in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly. Defined as a universal law of rights for women, it came into the authority on 3 September 1981.

[1] "A/51/536 Promotion of Declaration on Rights of Minorities." United Nations, United Nations, www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/51/plenary/a51-536.htm.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is an international human rights implement agreement of the United Nations. Individuals to the Convention are expected to support, defend, and guarantee the full satisfaction of human rights by successes with inabilities and assure that they experience full identity following the law. The document was approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 13

December 2006, and presented for subscription on 30 March 2007. Following acceptance by the 20th party, it became within authority on 3 May 2008.

Further Readings

http://www1.chr.up.ac.za/chr_old/centre_publications/constitlaw/pdf/35-Minority%20Rights.pdf

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