

Forum:	Human Rights
Issue:	Measures to protect the rights to cultural diversity of national, ethnic, religious, and linguistic minorities
Chair:	Salina Kuo

Introduction

Society has been embedded with culturally diverse groups of individuals, especially so since the advent of globalization. However, these individuals, either of a national, ethnic, religious or linguistic minority, have been increasingly marginalized by the majority, and in many cases, they are inequitably deprived of their most fundamental rights. The Rohingyas, for example, are a Muslim minority that originally resided in Myanmar, but is now considered “stateless” since the Burmese government refuses to recognize them as a legitimate ethnic group in the country. As a result, the Rohingyas lack legal protection and access to, among many other necessities, healthcare and education. They have been persecuted, and have fled to neighboring Bangladesh as refugees.

Throughout history, humanity has witnessed both **independent regimes** which protected cultural diversity, and those that did not. The Mughal Empire on the Indian subcontinent in the mid-16th Century was under the rule of Akbar the Great, a fascinating individual in his own right, but is most prominent for placing a heavy emphasis on **cultural integration**. His great grandson, Aurangzeb, however, ensured the dominance of Islam and abolishment of every other religion. The American and French revolutions from the late 18th century made the proclamation for free exercise of religious beliefs as a core, fundamental right, though neither explicitly addressed the much broader issue of protecting minorities.

It has been the mindset that has fluctuated throughout these empires, as well as the constant isolation of these communities, that have prevented the establishment of a firm set of beliefs that advocate for the protection of minority rights. These independent empires were isolated from other communities, hence making it more difficult to establish deeply rooted values

that can remain permanent; however, as the globalization and interconnectedness of the globe increases, opportunities to promote the protection of minority rights on an international scale to a far more permanent extent, emerges.

The notion of the “minority” and “majority” have only recently emerged in **international law**. By the outbreak of World War One in 1914, national, ethnic and minority concerns emerged at the forefront of global affairs, at least in Europe. Throughout history, protecting minorities has been closely linked to the **self-determination** of groups. Therefore, states have been reluctant to deliberately acknowledge the rights of minorities, usually in fear of having their territorial integrity risked. It is in fact, the lack of minority rights and proclamation for self-determination that has led to the very threat to a state’s territorial integrity. International law may help to extend the scope of protection, but it is through **education** that is the key to truly emboldening society as a means to prevent discrimination and protect the rights of minorities.

Definition of Key Terms

Cultural Diversity

The quality of disparate cultural values and traditions existing within heterogenous societies or different parts of societies. It can refer to the differences present among people due to their ethnic or racial backgrounds, linguistic characteristics, articles of clothing, or traditions. In general, the notion of “cultural diversity” aims to achieve a goal and preserve a meaning; it is essentially the counterpart to economic globalization in terms of culture and trade, where the homogeneity of culture increases as individuals from distinct cultures come in contact with each other to gradually merge the qualities of both culture, or lead to situations where both individuals follow the qualities of an identical culture.

National Minorities

National minorities refer to a group of people that are identified by the nation state’s institutions, and are generally defined by citizenship. However, national minorities have ethnic or linguistic characteristics that differ from the majority.

Ethnic Minorities

People who are of a particular nationality, cultural group, or race residing in an area of a country where most people are of different nationalities or races. It is similar yet quite distinct to *national minorities* in that ethnic minorities is less specific, encompassing race or ethnic descent.

New Minorities

New minorities is an emerging term, and their discrimination have become the more recent concern in society; they are groups of people that must have two characteristics: 1) they are either refugees, asylum seekers, or migrant workers; 2) if there are a large number of these individuals, they should share a religion or tradition whom may attempt to be accepted in a foreign state as a minority.

Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous peoples are a group of people who have inhabited a land or territory long before it was seized by other societies or peoples during colonization by treaty or force. They usually consider themselves culturally distinct from the groups or society that currently exercise jurisdiction over those territories.

General Overview

Discrimination

Discrimination refers to any form of differential treatment, including exclusion, distinction, preference or restriction that is directly based on the grounds of discrimination, and had the intent of nullifying the recognition or exercise of human rights. It is the incitement of discrimination and harassment. Discrimination is often rooted in cultural ignorance and the lack of empathy, entailing that the lack of a proper education or an established belief of cultural indifference are factors which contribute to discrimination. Addressing discrimination at its roots can contribute to the reduction of economic and social inequalities. Existing economic and social inequalities deprive an individual of the ability and capacity to effectively participate as a contributive citizen and in the development of a state.

Economic Inequality

Discrimination has been strongly correlated with and tied to economic inequality; the UN Committee on Racial Discrimination has identified a disproportionate concentration of ethnic and racial minorities, especially African American and Latino persons, in poor and less developed residential areas, which are often characterized by limited employment opportunities, under-resourced schools, inadequate housing conditions and facilities, and a significant exposure to violence and crime. It has been reported by the US Census that 25% of Hispanic and black persons live below the poverty line in 2009, distinguished to the 14% of persons from all races.

Social Inequality

Racial, as well as ethnic minorities, have been “disproportionately represented” in the American criminal justice system. African Americans account for only 13% of the population, yet they constitute of 28.4% of all arrests. Further, According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, approx. 3.1% of African American men; 1.3% Latino men, and 0.5% white males are in prison. Such disproportions in criminal records make it more likely for members of ethnic and racial minorities to experience the legal discrimination and social stigma in housing, employment, education, jury services, public benefits, and suffrage.

Another example of such inequality is the discrimination against the ethnic Rohingya minority widespread in Burma. The Rohingyas are a Muslim minority who are severely marginalized in Burma; they are denied the right to receive citizenship; this has encouraged human rights abuses against the Rohingyas, and has further caused them to become stateless. They face heavy restrictions on access to opportunities and employment, movement, marriage, education, and other aspects of everyday life. They have been subjected to violence abuses by the security forces of the state such as abusive forced labor, killings, sexual assault, as well as torture and arbitrary detention

Discrimination in access to safe water and sanitation has been documented by the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation. There is discrimination in access to water on the basis of ethnicity and race against Dalits in Bangladesh, the indigenous peoples in Rwanda and Costa Rica, Roma in Portugal and Slovenia, and poor communities of Korean lineage or Japanese descent.

Major Countries and Organizations Involved

Canada

Canada has been quite frequently portrayed as an extremely “diverse, multicultural, and progressive” society. Multiculturalism has long been adopted as an official policy by PM Joseph Trudeau, in the late 20th century. [Multiculturalism] has been further reflected in the law of the Canadian Multiculturalism Act aiming to enhance and preserve multiculturalism in the state. The 1991 Broadcasting Act essentially asserts that the domestic broadcasting system should be reflective of the diverse cultures existing within the country. It has been frequently cited as among Canada’s most prominent accomplishments

Sweden

Sweden had been the first country to have adopted an official policy of multiculturalism in Europe; the Swedish parliament unanimously passed an act on minority policy and new multiculturalist immigrant on May 1975, which had initially been proposed by the social-democrats. The social democratic government during the time explicitly rejected the policy of assimilation and ethnic homogeneity. Despite prevailing anti-multiculturalist protests of the politically isolated populist party from the right-wing, multiculturalism has remained as the official policy

Argentina

The preamble of the country’s constitution explicitly encourages and promotes immigration, and further, recognizes multiple citizenships for an individual. Despite the fact that 97% of the population have self-identified as descended from Europeans, it has, to this day, a relatively high level of multiculturalism, with culturally diverse elements incorporated into Argentina’s culture. Foreign festivals have been widely celebrated, such as Saint Patrick’s Day. Argentina has also supported all forms of artistic and cultural expression derived from ethnic groups. Newspapers and radio programs may be found in various languages, such as German, French, Italian or English

Serbia

There are 19 government-recognized ethnic groups possessing the status of national minorities. The radio television of the province Vojvodina broadcasts programs in ten local languages. A project initiated by the government of Vojvodina had been called the “Promotion of Multiculturalism and Tolerance in Vojvodina,” which had the aim to foster cultural diversity, and had been implemented successfully since 2006. It has been incessantly improving its inclusion and relationship of minorities in efforts to achieve full accession into the EU.

Singapore

Singapore has predominantly be governed by an Ethnic Integration Policy; this policy essentially ensures that there is an equal ethnic distribution throughout the city-state of Singapore. Similar policy called Group Representation Constituencies exist in politics, and it mandates the political groups to field at least a single candidate that is an of an ethnic minority.

The United States

Multiculturalism has not been an explicitly established policy in America at the federal level; however, cultural diversity is prevalent in both urban and rural areas. Has long been referred to as the “melting-pot” state, though it has recently been fastened in a conflicting stance regarding minority rights. The issue of South American migrants have been a concern in recent years due to the continuous mass immigration into the US, and have been struggling to effectively promote minority rights on a statewide scale. Racial discrimination against black people has also been on the rise, with greater recognition of the Black Lives Matter movement.

European Union (EU)

The Treaty on which the European Union was founded on explicitly states that the rights belonging to a person of a minority are part of the values on which the Union had been established on. The EU utilizes a wide variety of technical and financial

cooperation instruments such as bilateral cooperation with state Governments, as well as direct support to the civil society as a means of promoting and protecting the rights of peoples belonging to minority groups. The EU's legally binding Charter of Fundamental Rights establishes measures against discrimination towards minorities.

Office of High Commission for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Has a proactive role in advocating for the rights of minorities, and frequently speaks out on the behalf of minority communities, providing them with a stronger voice. It engages in the establishment of standards to protect and entitle individuals to human rights; monitoring of such standards by ensuring they are implemented through close cooperation with governments

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of event
December 16th, 1966	The Adoption of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on December 16th, 1966, entered into force on March 23rd, 1976
December 21st, 1965	The General Assembly adopts and ratifies the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on 1965, which later enters into force on 4th January, 1969
1990	The UN General Assembly declared 1993 as the International Year for the World's Indigenous People
February, 1995	The Council of Europe adopts the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, the most detailed legal instrument and effective implementation system for the protection of minorities
2001	The Durban World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance was held in South Africa, which established a forum to discuss on a wide range of issues including explicitly minority rights

October 20th, 2005 The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopts the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions on October 20, 2005

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 16 December 1966 (**A/RES/2200A**)
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 18 December 1990 (**A/RES/45/158**)
- Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, 18 December 1992 (**A/RES/47/135**)
- Declaration of the Decade of the World's Indigenous People, 20 December 1993 (**A/RES/48/163**)
- Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, 22 October 1996 (**A/RES/51/536**)
- Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13 September 2007 (**A/RES/61/295**)

Possible Solutions

Initial steps of **establishing legislation** against discrimination would serve as a firm basis for preventing discrimination in society. The international community should work together to draft appropriate legislative measures that can promote and protect the rights of minorities along with their identity. Harassment and other forms of discrimination against minorities should be criminalized or penalized in order to further discourage such behaviour and actions. Further, **education initiatives** should be undertaken to tackle the root causes of the issue, which is cultural ignorance and the lack of societal empathy. The academic curriculum of educational institutions should incorporate courses, specifically humanities courses such as history, that aim to foster cross-cultural understanding. The traditions, cultures and histories of minorities should be reflected or addressed in education curriculums.

Education is perhaps the most powerful, effective tool society can utilize as a means to diminish discrimination and promote the protection of human rights.

The aspect of **societal integration** should also be considered when attempting to resolve the issue. Appropriate measures should be considered by states to incorporate persons of minorities as a means for them to participate fully in the development and economic progress in their country, such as opportunity programs or income-earning skills training workshops. Through the enactment of laws, governments should allow the participation of minorities in various aspects of the national system, such as the court or in civil service. Minorities should be given the right to effectively participate in the decisions on the national and regional level, as political participation will allow the voices of minorities in the community to be heard. NGOs should consider facilitating the creation of **minority fellowships**. Minorities can gather and establish clubs, associations or cultural centers as a means to maintain their religious or cultural lifestyles, including religious or educational institutions.

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Forum: Human Rights

Issue: Ensuring the protection of migrant juveniles travelling without adults

Chair: Cindy Li

Introduction

- Why the protection of migrant juveniles travelling without adults have become an issue:
 - Even though the treatment and condition of unaccompanied migrant juveniles have improved significantly over the past few years, many children are still being deported
 - Especially due to the European migrant crisis in recent years, there has been a considerable increase in the number of migrants, and a large amount of which are separated from families during the process
- What needs to be done to minimize the number of unaccompanied child migrants?
 - Cooperation with the UNTOC (United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; Organized Crime Convention), which implemented the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, or Air
 - Since some migrant juveniles have been separated from their legal guardians or parents whether intentionally or not, the migrant programmes should cooperate with the UNODC to monitor these unaccompanied minors and take further action to track down their families
- What can be done to ensure the safety and protection for migrant juveniles?
 - Looking out and preventing migrant trafficking and human smuggling through cooperations with NGOs, international and governmental programs
 - Especially monitor the routes that smuggled migrants have come through in the past, such as through the Balkans, Eastern Europe, and Turkey in Europe
 - If these unaccompanied minors are still unable to track down their legal guardians, governments or international programmes related to the issue should

provide financial support to ensure that they have sufficient resources needed to pay for basic life necessities.

Definition of Key Terms

Migrant juveniles

Immigrants who are under the age of 18 and are without the care of a parent or legal guardian, this includes children fleeing from violence in home country or seeking work.

Detention Center

A detention center is a place where refugees are kept during processing. These centers are often overcrowded, understaffed, and lack sufficient supplies. During these long and refugee application processes, families could be easily be separated and the youngsters would be left uncared for.

Migrant Smuggling

Migrant smuggling is a crime involving the procurement for financial or other material benefit of illegal entry of a person into a State of which that person is not a national or resident.

Key Issues

Protection of Migrant Juveniles

Migrants could be delayed in detention centers for days due to long hours of processing to ensure their safety and welfare. However, the living conditions of detention centers aren't always ideal, and the possibilities of being abused of their rightful human rights are high. UNICEF has highlighted that according to estimates made by Interpol, 1 in 9 migrant children and unaccompanied refugee is missing or unaccounted for.

Insufficient Economic Support

Escaping from their country's violent turmoil, refugees sometimes lack sufficient economic support when they arrive at their assigned countries. Therefore, they would have inadequate basic necessities such as food supplies and unsanitized living conditions.

Abuse of Human Rights

As stated previously, the conditions of numerous detention weren't always focused on providing for the human rights of the migrants. Investigations published in 2002 by The Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, as well as Amnesty International in 2003 found that juvenile immigrants, while in INS (Immigration and Naturalization Service) care, were being routinely shackled. Further, over a third of the juveniles were incarcerated in detention facilities with other juvenile offenders or adults.

The Reality of Reunification

Reunification of families may not come true for some migrants, as there are often cases of parental abandonment due to insufficient financial support, or incidental family separation.

Major Countries and Organizations Involved

The United States

- Historically, it was through government-sponsored resettlement programs that immigrant children arrived in the United States. Operation Peter Pan, government-coordinated in 1960 to 1962, Cuban families opposing the Castro administration had nearly 14,000 children sent to Miami.
- Regardless, their treatment was equal to that of an adult immigrant in the US during the time.

European Union

- For the European Union especially, migrant juveniles refer to the underaged children who are not EU citizens or are stateless.
- Has always been assisting with global migration flows however does not have an official migrant resettlement programmes

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

IOM is an international organization that focus on the human rights of migrants and encourage understanding of the migrant issues.

European Asylum Support Office (EASO)

EASO is an agency for the European Union to assist with the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) and processing migrants. It also assist in the Protection Status Determination procedures.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Specifically to the protection of migrant juveniles, the UNHCR takes action in advocating for refugees' human rights and ensuring that families may get a chance to reunite.



The UNHCR logo

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of event
July 28, 1951	1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees: The convention outlines the basic rights of the displaced migrants and establish measures to safeguard these listed rights.

1975	U.S.-funded Operation Babylift placed an estimated 3,000 orphaned Vietnamese children with adoptive parents in the United States and around the world.
2008	In the United States, President George Bush signed the Trafficking Victims and Protection Act (TVPRA), which specifically applied to and improved the rights of the unaccompanied migrant children.
March 15, 2011	The beginning of Syrian Civil War

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

- International Convention on the Protection of the Right of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990 (**A/RES/45/158**)
- International Migration and Development, 2000 (**A/RES/54/212**)
- Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, Or Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)
- **Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR)** An international document that states basic rights and fundamental freedoms to which all human beings are entitled. According to the UDHR, every individual has the “right to life, liberty, and security of person” as well as “the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care and necessary social services”.

Possible Solutions

- **Legal Representation**
 - Immigration centers holding unaccompanied, juvenile immigrants should ensure that the child - if detained - in a pending court case should be assigned an attorney to represent them. A TRAC report concluded that the presence of an attorney with an unaccompanied juvenile was the most significant factor in influencing the outcome of the case.
 - During the 1980s, lawyers and advocacy organizations alleged that the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was treating children in the

detention custody in an inhumane way, and that they lacked government and legal support.

- In the early 2000s, it was verified by Amnesty International and the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children that children were routinely being shackled, over one-third of children were put in secure detention facilities alongside adults or juvenile offenders, and children seeking asylum were placed into courtroom proceedings without guaranteed access to legal representation, all under the supposed "protection" of INS.
- **Regulations of Asylum Applications**
 - By ensuring an orderly and less time-consuming process during applications, it would better guarantee their safety and the immigrants would spend less time being detained.
 - The European Union itself follows the Dublin Regulation, which is an EU law that determines the EU member state responsible for examining asylum applications from those who seek protection.
 - TVPRA allows the unaccompanied minors to submit asylum applications beyond a year, which helps juveniles who might not be ready or able to disclose the circumstances that forced them away from their home countries.

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Forum: Human Rights

Issue: Respecting human rights in penitentiaries

Chair: Salina Kuo, Cindy Li

Introduction

- Concealed from the eyes of the public, penitentiaries can become dreadful institutions of disease, torture and degradation
- Concerns regarding human rights in penitentiaries:
 - There have been many documented cases of rights being violated in prisons; prisoners have been subjected to incessant torture,
 - Inmates can be, in some cases, deprived of health care and food, housed in degrading and unsanitary conditions, and can be subjected to cruel torture and disciplinary practices.
 - Certain practices in prisons, such as solitary confinement, have taken a toll on the psychological well-being of an individual, putting them at risk if or when released to the public
- That is not to say every prison gives in to such appalling conditions; most developed countries make an effort to uphold the standard of living for inmates in penitentiaries; however, many developing countries still struggle to enact reforms that can prevent the ill-treatment of inmates.
 - The rampant abuse of freedom and human rights in the 1930s, culminating in the atrocities between 1939 and 1945 of World War II, brought to an end the widespread notion of states having the sole say in how their civilians are treated.
 - Human rights are no longer a matter of national, exclusive jurisdiction of a singular state. Rather, it has become a legitimate concern which the international community holds.
 - Therefore, it has become an imperative for the international community to ensure that all inmates are treated with dignity and respect, irrespective of the countries they are detained in.

Definition of Key Terms

Penitentiary

A place for imprisonment, reformatory discipline, or punishment, especially a prison maintained in the U.S. by a state or the federal government for serious offenders

Human Rights

Fundamental rights, especially those believed to belong to an individual and in whose exercise a government may not interfere, as the rights to speak, associate, work, etc.

Inmates/Detainees

A person who is confined or detained in a prison or penitentiary; a person who is convicted of a crime.

Incommunicado

Usually referring to solitary confinement, it is the inability, or the lack of desire or permission to communicate with other people

Key Issues

Prison Management

The treatment of inmates occur within penitentiaries, which entails that the question of whether their rights have been violated or not is confined within the walls of a prison and away from public scrutiny.

Prison Officials

- Prison officials hold the crucial responsibility of ensuring the safety of prisoners. They carry out extremely stressful and demanding duties on behalf of society; however, in many countries, staffs and officials in prisons are often poorly paid, badly trained, and do not often enjoy the respect of the public.

- Prison officials frequently face lawfully limitations of rights and freedoms while operating in their work; this entails that they are essentially at the forefront of protecting human rights on a regular basis

Right to Adequate Living Standards

- Prison inmates face difficult everyday living situations, whether be it overcrowding, violence within prison cells, indefensible sexual abuse, or exposure to diseases.
- Furthermore, prisoners were often mistreated based on their gender or race, causing disabilities and undesirable living conditions. They were being ignored and deprived of medical and health benefits regularly, and some patients with extreme mental illness fail to receive necessary care.

Social Reintegration

- By ensuring that the prisoners have adequate contact with immediate families while still in penitentiaries help them adjust and transition back to their normal life after prison in an easier and more efficient manner, which could attempt to alleviate alienation and isolation.
- Prisons have post-release reintegration programs to allow prisoners that are being released in 6 to 12 months have opportunities to find accommodation and job offers.

Right to Moral and Physical Integrity

- The mental health of detainees are oftentimes compromised when they are subjected to practices such as solitary confinement
- Further unethical practices such as torture can contribute to risking the moral and physical integrity of an individual

Major Countries and Organizations Involved

Norway

- Norway heavily emphasizes reform and rehabilitation over punishment through a concept they call “restorative justice”

- They provide relatively high standards of living for the inmates of their prisons
 - Halden Prison in Norway: 75 acre facility to maintain normalcy as much as possible; there are no barred windows; there are “kitchens fully equipped with sharp objects,” and a friendly relations between inmates and guards

Prison Fellowship

- Prison Fellowship is a non-governmental organization that offers rehabilitation for prisoners so that they could easily be reintegrated into societies after their release.
- It offers prisoners miscellaneous opportunities for life after prison, along with mental and psychological health support.

Amnesty International

- Amnesty International is at the forefront of defending human rights; they play a global role in advocating for the rights of prisoners.
- Has an extensive work “repertoire” in efforts to ensure prisoners’ rights to security, and fair treatment

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of event
December 10th, 1948	The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly
July 31st, 1957	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners approved by the Economic and Security Council
December 10th, 1984	Adoption of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment by the General Assembly and entered into force on June 26, 1967
December 9th, 1988	Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment approved by the General Assembly

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

- Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, 9 December 1988 **(A/RES/43/173)**
- Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, 14 December 1999 **(A/RES/45/111)**
- United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules), 14 December 1990 **(A/RES/45/110)**
- Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 11 February 2014 **(A/RES/68/190)**

Possible Solutions

Increased Transparency

- There should be increased transparency in the activities of penitentiaries;
 - Being given access to knowledge on what happens inside can provoke reforms that can potentially improve conditions within a prison in order to better protect the rights of detainees

Raising Awareness

- The government should cooperate with senior prison administrators to organize programmes for public education, as well as to stimulate media interest as a means to educate society on the significant roles in which prison staffs hold in safeguarding civil society.

Improving Prison Management

- Hiring qualified workers with reliable backgrounds such as workers that have good cross-cultural understanding and not being racially discriminatory.
- Improving living standards by methods such as providing better furnishing, more room for spatial interaction in the confinement buildings, etc.,

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