RUNNING HEAD: ASSIGNMENT 1 B

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Name of Student

[Name of the Institution]

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Colonialism remains the dominant social paradigm in Australian society today, where other cultures (especially indigenous cultures) remain on the periphery of the ‘mainstream’.

***Introduction:***

Contemporary Australia is still clinging to the colonial mentality and the indigenous people are stilled controlled by the policies of the colonial legislation. The contemporary policies are controlling the right of the indigenous people and their daily activities. The indigenous people face the issue of authenticity and identity. They are becoming marginalized by the dominant group with colonial mentality. These people face the issue (Howitt et al.2012).

***Colonialism as a dominant social paradigm in Australian society***

The colonial disparities have not been controlled even after the independence of these colonies. The process of colonialism has created huge disparities in the health education and socioeconomic makeup of the aboriginal people as compared to the non-indigenous people of Australia. The role of racism and a similar phenomenon is still shaping the education and health system of the aboriginal people (Paradies 2016).

However, the education system has always viewed the history of Australia through colonial lenses and the multiplicity of the huge history of the native people is always ignored. The arrival of the European means the invaders have come to settle in Australia and the right, values and cultural of the local people has been marginalized till then. The British have signed treaties which show the agreement on the lands of the aboriginal. Thus, all the important institutions of the country are controlled by the colonial masters (Peters 2017).

***The impact of invasion on the contemporary Australian society***

The economic and social impact of invasion and the control on the livelihood of indigenous people has spread across generations. This mentality is amplified in today’s policies and these policies have affected Indigenous population. Indigenous people are affected by the legacy that still followers the colonial mentality. This mentality as marginalized ingenious people and their lands are being stolen from them. The impact of colonialist approaches is still prevailing in Australian institutes and Indigenous people are being affected with the action of such institutes the most. The policies have economic, and social impact, as well as these, have marginalized the aboriginal people (Atkinson 2002).

***Socio-Political Rights of indigenous people:***

Historical most of the indigenous people of Australia are excluded from education, politics and employment system. Until 1962 majority of the aboriginals were excluded from the electoral system. After 1962 the franchise of the federal legislation changed for indigenous people but the state legislature is still not giving permission to conduct a vote and to be the part of the electoral system (Brady 1997).

For instance, in areas like the New South Wales the freedom of education, freedom of movement and employment is restricted for the aboriginal people. Aboriginal children are under the care of the Aboriginal protection board not under the state’s government. Due to the intense discrimination of aboriginal right, a referendum was conducted and the majority of the federal government agreed to give the right to enact legislation on the behalf of the native people (Brady 1997).

***Conclusion***

The culture of Australia and the vale system of the Aboriginal people of Australia are the greatest examples of sustainability and resilience in the contemporary world. Colonialism has not only impacted the policy-making institutes of the country but it has created a unique mindset in the society. That mindset of the people is set in a way that they do not accept the aboriginal people of Australian and thus they are being marginalized. Aboriginal people are not given basic rights of education and have no access to health facilities. So, the indigenous culture remains in the periphery of the mainstream.

The mainstream is the people who have control over the resources of the country as like those of the colonial masters and the aboriginal are the periphery which lives in extreme poverty. The policymakers should design strategies to minimize the colonial mindset of the mainstream and should focus on improving the livelihood of the indigenous people.

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