

MP - DS 4 - SYNTHÈSE DE DOCUMENTS type CCINP

DURÉE : 3 heures

4 mars 2024

Rédiger en anglais et en 400 mots une synthèse des documents proposés, qui devra obligatoirement comporter un titre. Vous indiquerez impérativement le nombre total de mots utilisés (titre inclus) et vous aurez soin d'en faciliter la vérification en mettant un trait vertical tous les vingt mots. Des points de pénalité seront soustraits en cas de non-respect du nombre total de mots utilisés avec une tolérance de $\pm 10\%$. Concernant la présentation du corpus dans l'introduction, vous n'indiquerez que la source et la date de chaque document. Vous pourrez ensuite, dans le corps de la synthèse, faire référence à ces documents par « doc.1 », « doc. 2 », etc.

Écrire le mot FIN à la fin de votre composition.

Ce sujet comporte les 4 documents suivants qui sont d'égale importance

Document 1 : Closing the Gap: just four targets on track with four going backwards in latest report, *The Guardian*, 11 July 2023

Document 2 : "ULURU STATEMENT FROM THE HEART", published in *The Welcome to Country Handbook*, by Prof. Marcia Langton, Hardie Grant, 2023

Document 3 : It's time for Indigenous nationhood to replace a failing colonial authority, *The Conversation*, 5 avril 2019 By Prof. Sarah Maddison

Document 4 : By Cathy Wilcox, published in *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 29 May 2017

Document 1 - Closing the Gap: just four targets on track with four going backwards in latest report

The Guardian, 11 July 2023

Just four Closing the Gap targets are on track and four are going backwards, according to the latest data, with the Indigenous Australians minister, Linda Burney, saying the proposed voice to parliament is needed to help fix the problems.

The Productivity Commission on Wednesday released its latest Closing the Gap annual data compilation report. It found worsening outcomes in Indigenous early childhood development, increased numbers of adults in prison and children in out-of-home care, and an increase in Indigenous suicide.

"It is encouraging to see some progress in areas such as education and training and that overcrowding in housing has been reduced," said the productivity commissioner Romlie Mokak. "But progress needs to accelerate if the targets are to be met in these areas." (...)

Burney pointed to other "encouraging" outcomes, such as an increasing number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25 to 64 in employment, a reduction in young people in detention and increasing preschool enrolments, but said other indicators were not improving enough.

"Progress has also been made towards a further seven targets, but not at the level required for the targets to be met on schedule," Burney said. "Overall, the gap is not closing quickly enough."

The report said that, as of June 2023, the life expectancy of Indigenous males born in 2015-17 was 71.6, and females 75.6. It found 99.2% of children were enrolled in preschool, but just 34.3% commencing school were developmentally on track.

There were 2,151.1 Indigenous adults per 100,000 in prison in 2022, and 28.3 young people per 10,000 were in detention. The report noted 56.8 children per 1,000 were in out-of-home care, and 27.1 people per 100,000 took their own life in 2021.

Burney is this week in Western Australia, campaigning for the Indigenous voice to parliament. Responding to the Closing the Gap data, she said: “It is why we need a voice to parliament, to ensure Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are heard on the matters that affect their communities and better policy is developed.

“More of the same isn’t good enough, we have to do better. A voice to parliament will help to close the gap, because we know that listening to communities leads to better outcomes that improve people’s lives.” (...)

“The data tells the story of Indigenous people who want to see a better future for their children, themselves and their communities,” said the assistant minister for Indigenous Australians and Indigenous health, Malarndirri McCarthy.

“Every child deserves to live a long, healthy and happy life. We can only turn the tide on closing the gap if we give communities a genuine say in developing solutions now and into the future.”

Document 2

“After dialogues around the country, the first Indigenous Constitutional Convention was held at Uluru in the heart of Australia, in May 2017. On the final day of the First Nations National Constitutional Convention, the 250 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander delegates agreed unanimously to support the ‘Uluru Statement From the Heart’. This is the document that was written at the Convention and now forms the basis of the referendum that will be held to recognise First Nations people in the Constitution.”

Professor Marcia Langton, *The Welcome to Country Handbook*, Hardie Grant 2023

ULURU STATEMENT FROM THE HEART

We, gathered at the 2017 National Constitutional Convention, coming from all points of the southern sky, make this statement from the heart:

Our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander tribes were the first sovereign Nations of the Australian continent and its adjacent islands, and possessed it under our own laws and customs. This our ancestors did, according to the reckoning of our culture, from the Creation, according to the common law from ‘time immemorial’, and according to science more than 60,000 years ago.

This sovereignty is a spiritual notion: the ancestral tie between the land, or ‘mother nature’, and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who were born therefrom, remain attached thereto, and must one day return thither to be united with our ancestors. This link is the basis of the ownership of the soil, or better, of sovereignty. It has never been ceded or extinguished, and co-exists with the sovereignty of the Crown.

How could it be otherwise? That peoples possessed a land for sixty millennia and this sacred link disappears from world history in merely the last two hundred years?

With substantive constitutional change and structural reform, we believe this ancient sovereignty can shine through as a fuller expression of Australia’s nationhood.

Proportionally, we are the most incarcerated people on the planet. We are not an innately criminal people. Our children are alienated from their families at unprecedented rates. This cannot be because we have no love for them. And our youth languish in detention in obscene numbers. They should be our hope for the future.

These dimensions of our crisis tell plainly the structural nature of our problem. This is the torment of our powerlessness.

We seek constitutional reforms to empower our people and take a rightful place in our own country. When we have power over our destiny our children will flourish. They will walk in two worlds and their culture will be a gift to their country.

We call for the establishment of a First Nations Voice enshrined in the Constitution.

Makarrata is the culmination of our agenda: the coming together after a struggle. It captures our aspirations for a fair and truthful relationship with the people of Australia and a better future for our children based on justice and self-determination.

We seek a Makarrata Commission to supervise a process of agreement-making between governments and First Nations and truth-telling about our history.

In 1967 we were counted, in 2017 we seek to be heard. We leave base camp and start our trek across this vast country. We invite you to walk with us in a movement of the Australian people for a better future.

Document 3 - It's time for Indigenous nationhood to replace a failing colonial authority

As the nation gears up for another federal election, both major parties are taking a position on Indigenous affairs. And it looks like First Nations peoples are set to be disappointed once again.

For the coalition it will mostly be business as usual: paternalism, intervention, and the disastrous Indigenous Advancement Strategy. Prime Minister Scott Morrison's 2019 budget commitment to investigate models for the proposed Voice to parliament was met with scepticism, given Malcolm Turnbull's claim the proposed Voice threatens parliamentary sovereignty.

The Uluru Statement called for the creation of a First Nations Voice to parliament and a Makarrata Commission. The Voice would be enshrined in the Australian Constitution, and the Makarrata Commission would supervise a truth-telling and agreement-making process formed between governments and Indigenous peoples.

Beyond this new budget allocation, there has been no sign of the Coalition acting on the Uluru Statement from the Heart. Labor, on the other hand, has promised to establish the Voice to parliament and to then seek to enshrine the Voice in the Constitution. With seemingly more progressive policies in Indigenous affairs, Labor would appear to be the far better option for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

But how much will really change for Australian First Nations under a Labor government? Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have been disappointed before.

For instance, while the Rudd government did deliver the long-overdue apology to the stolen generations, Labor also continued the paternalistic approach to welfare quarantining, which started under Howard.

The reality for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples is that no party will deliver on Indigenous aspirations. It's time for radical change on Indigenous policy.

Governments of all flavours in Australia have resisted the one thing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people want, and the one thing that has made a difference elsewhere: the ability to control and manage their own lives.

The Uluru Statement demanded structural reform in the relationship between Indigenous peoples and the state. But the Voice to parliament proposal continues to centre the Australian parliament in the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples because it would have an advisory, rather than a decision-making, function.

This means while the demand for Indigenous advice might be constitutionally enshrined, there can be no promise any future government would follow that advice. Government would still be making the decisions that affect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' lives and futures.

Many scholars, activists, and analysts – Indigenous and settler alike – maintain a degree of faith in liberal settler governments, or at least a belief that working with government is the only viable political option.

This is a view to which I subscribed for many years, but which I can no longer hold.

From the decade-long failings of the Closing the Gap approach to the soaring rates of incarceration and child-removal, it is clear the current system is not working and causing harm to Indigenous peoples.

(...) Meaningful change can only occur if future reforms consider a more radical restructuring of the relationships between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and the Australian state.

The future lies not in better policy, or even a new government, but in the exciting resurgence of Indigenous nationhood.

In lots of ways, big and small, First Nations in Australia are turning away from the state as the answer to their claims. They are instead drawing on revitalising culture and languages, prioritising connections to land, and nurturing their autonomy.

This is no small task. Replacing colonial authority with revitalised, self-governing relationships might seem to be an aspiration beyond reach. (...)

The crucial factor is that for First Nations peoples to recover from the multiple harms of settler colonialism, there must be change in the terms of the relationship. First Nations must take control of the structures, systems and services they need, free from the control and interference of the settler state.

This does not mean governments are off the hook. Treaties or other forms of agreement ought to see reparations made that will support greater Indigenous autonomy.

But decisions must be in Indigenous hands. We must let go of the idea that tweaking a policy, or changing a government or even creating a new voice in settler institutions, will come anywhere close to the radical rethink that First Nations so urgently need.

The Conversation, 5 avril 2019 By Sarah Maddison
Professor, School of Social and Political Sciences, Co-Director, Indigenous-Settler Relations
Collaboration, The University of Melbourne

Document 4



By Cathy Wilcox, published in The Sydney Morning Herald, 29 May 2017

Lexical aid:

To spring sth on sb: to suddenly tell someone something when they do not expect it

FIN DE L'ÉNONCÉ