

Sonargaon University

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"An Analysis of Tension Between Respecting Legal Authorities and Pursuing Justice in Cases of Systematic Discrimination and Human Rights Violations"

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Submitted to

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Letter of Transmittal

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To

Md. Deedarul Islam Bhuiyan

Assistant Professor Department of Law

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Subject: Submission of the Thesis.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to submit my completed thesis report on **"An Analysis of Tension Between Respecting Legal Authorities and Pursuing Justice in Cases of Systematic Discrimination and Human Rights Violations"** as a requirement of LLB Program, and I am glad to have finally completed this project under your guidance and support.

I am confident that this thesis will meet your expectations and fulfill the requirements for the degree program. It has been a great learning experience for me, and I have put in my best effort to ensure that it meets the highest standards of academic excellence.

I look forward to your feedback and assessment of my work.

Sincerely Yours,

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Acknowledgement

I want to begin by expressing my gratitude to Allah for all the blessings and kindness bestowed upon me. I would like to thank my thesis supervisor **Md. Deedarul Islam Bhuiyan**, Assistant Professor Department of Law, Sonargaon University, whose guidance and support were essential in completing my thesis. I am grateful for the time and valuable information he provided, without which I would not have been able to finish the project. I am also indebted to certain authors whose works were helpful in my research.

I want to extend my thanks to my parents and family members for their continuous support and encouragement throughout this journey.

Lastly, I would like to thank my friends and well-wishers for their kind words and support.

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Declaration

I am Aminul Islam Alvir Id: LLB1902017041 Department of Law Sonargaon University, Hereby Declare that this Research Monograph titles **"An Analysis of Tension Between Respecting Legal Authorities and Pursuing Justice in Cases of Systematic Discrimination and Human Rights Violations"** represents my original own work which has been done after selecting the topic.

I declare that the thesis has been:

(a) Composed by myself and that the work has not be submitted for any other degree or professional qualification.

(b) My contribution and those of the other authors to this work have been explicitly indicated.

(c) I confirm that appropriate credit has been given within this thesis where reference has been made to the work of others.

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Certification by Research Supervisor

This is hereby Certified that the Research Monograph on the topic **"An Analysis of Tension Between Respecting Legal Authorities and Pursuing Justice in Cases of Systematic Discrimination and Human Rights Violations"** submitted by **Aminul Islam Alvir LLB1902017041** in fulfillment of the requirements for LLB (Honors) from Sonargaon University, under my active supervision and guidance that no part of this paper has been submitted any place earlier, as far as I know.

Md. Deedarul Islam Bhuiyan

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Abbreviations

UN	United Nations
EU	European Union
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
NGO	Non-Government Organization
ICC	International Criminal Court
AU	African Union
HCD	High Court Division
PC	Penal Code
AHRC	Asian Human Rights Commission
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
ICC	International Criminal Court
ACHR	American Convention on Human Rights
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Abstract

This research dives into the complex issue of systematic discrimination and the tension between respecting legal authorities and pursuing justice. The discussion explores various aspects of discrimination, including its historical roots, human rights violations, and the challenges faced in combating it. International laws and treaties are analyzed to understand their role in addressing discrimination. Real-life scenarios and existing materials on the internet are examined to provide insights into the practical implications of this issue.

The conversation highlights the importance of striking a balance between questioning legal authorities and respecting their decisions. It acknowledges that blind belief in authority can hinder the pursuit of truth and justice. The potential for civil disobedience and peaceful protests to bring attention to discrimination is discussed, along with the need to prevent violence and property damage.

Recommendations are made to address systematic discrimination, such as promoting awareness through social media and online platforms where people are most engaged. The significance of education reform is emphasized, as education plays a crucial role in shaping attitudes and beliefs. By teaching human rights and fostering equality from an early age, future generations can be equipped to challenge discrimination.

In conclusion, the research recognizes that ending systematic discrimination is a complex and long-term endeavor. It emphasizes the importance of working towards a better future by reforming education systems, promoting self-growth, and striving for collective action. While acknowledging the limitations of the discussion, the findings underscore the significance of long-term commitment, education, and personal growth in addressing systematic discrimination and building a more inclusive society.

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Chapter One

Introductory Part

1.1 Introduction

The tension between respecting legal authorities and pursuing justice in cases of systemic discrimination and human rights violations arises from the fact that the legal system itself can be a source of discrimination and human rights violations.

For example, in some countries, the law may explicitly discriminate against certain groups of people, such as women or minorities. In other cases, the law may be neutral on its face, but its implementation may result in discrimination. For example, the police may disproportionately target certain groups of people for arrest or stop and frisk.[1]

In addition, the legal system may be unable or unwilling to address systemic discrimination and human rights violations. This can be due to a number of factors, such as corruption, lack of resources, or political interference.

In order to handle these difficulties, it is crucial to obey the law and operate within the legal framework. On the other hand, it's crucial to be conscious of the constraints of the legal system and prepared to engage in various forms of protest or civil disobedience in order to seek justice.[2]

1.2 Rational of the Study

This research is important because it helps us understand the complex challenges that people face when they are trying to hold people in power accountable for their actions. It is also important because it helps us to understand the different strategies that people use to pursue justice in the face of systematic discrimination and human rights violations.

This research can be used to inform policy and advocacy efforts to promote justice and human rights. It can also help us to better understand the experiences of victims of discrimination and human rights violations, and to develop strategies to support them. By using this research, we

[1] Wikipedia: Racism in United States (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racism_in_the_United_States)
[2] Available on (https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-06-09/a-history-of-protests-against-police-brutality),2020

can Protect Human Rights, make people in power accountable for their action, establish Rule of Law, make systemic changes, make social awareness, change International Perspective.

However, it is important to remember that there is no easy answer to the tension between respecting legal authorities and pursuing justice in cases of systemic discrimination and human rights violations. Each case must be considered on its own merits, and the best course of action may vary depending on the specific circumstances.

1.3 Objective of the Study

When I selected this topic, the question I had in mind was, 'Will questioning the actions of legal authorities lead to a fairer administration of justice?' Answering this question will be one of the primary objectives of my research. Additionally, I aim to explore whether protests, civil disobedience, or similar forms of activism are necessary for marginalized groups to access the rights that have been denied to them.

Those who face discrimination or human rights violations may find themselves compelled to challenge the law in their pursuit of justice. While this is a difficult decision, it is sometimes necessary to bring about meaningful change.

I am eager to identify reasoned approaches to address human rights violations and systematic discrimination while simultaneously respecting the authority of the legal system. It is my intention to present a clear and concise summary that can benefit all individuals seeking to engage with this topic.

1.4 Methodology of the Study

This research paper employs a comprehensive approach by integrating both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies, utilizing empirical tools to gather data. The study draws on a combination of primary and secondary sources to ensure a well-rounded analysis.

For primary data, information was collected from individuals within my network who possess expertise in the field of law. Their insights and experiences provided valuable firsthand knowledge. Secondary data, on the other hand, were sourced from authoritative figures in the legal domain, various books, reputable journals, and reliable internet resources.

Thorough data analysis was conducted while keeping the research objectives in focus. To enhance the clarity and precision of the report, AI tools were employed to assist with grammar and to effectively express ideas. By comparing and contrasting various sources, identifying

areas of convergence, and triangulating the findings, the research report was meticulously finalized.

This approach ensures that the research findings are robust and well-supported, providing a comprehensive understanding of the tension between respecting legal authorities and pursuing justice in cases of systematic discrimination and human rights violations.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

There were several limitations encountered during the preparation of this research paper, with the main constraint being the restricted timeframe. The research had to be completed within a period of fewer than two months, which proved to be insufficient for conducting an extensive study. Another challenge was the scarcity of available research on the topic, leaving very limited sources to rely on. Most of the information gathered from online sources and books was not directly relevant to the research topic, requiring additional effort to extract pertinent data. Furthermore, as a researcher with limited experience in the field, there was a need to learn the basics before embarking on the research. Given these limitations, it is acknowledged that mistakes might have been made, and I ask for understanding and forgiveness in this regard.

Chapter Two

History & Background

2.1 History of Systematic Discrimination and Human Rights Violation

Discrimination has existed throughout human civilization, targeting various aspects such as age, caste, disability, language, name, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, and gender. Racism, specifically rooted in race and ethnicity, has been a form of discrimination that has existed since the beginning of the civilization.[3] Tragically, this has led to the emergence of practices like slavery. These discriminatory attitudes came from an inherent human behavior to perceive oneself as superior to others.

In the United States, discrimination has a long and complex history. The first slaves were brought to the country in the early 1600s. By the 1800s, slavery had become a major part of the American economy. In 1865, the Civil War ended and slavery was abolished. However, discrimination against African Americans continued. They were denied equal rights in education, employment, and housing.[4]

In the 1950s and 1960s, the civil rights movement fought for equality for African Americans. The movement was successful in passing several landmark laws, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. These laws prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.[5]

Despite these laws, discrimination continues to be a problem in the United States. African Americans, Latinos, Native Americans, and other minority groups are more likely to live in poverty, be unemployed, and be incarcerated than white Americans. They are also more likely to be victims of police brutality and other forms of violence.[6]

Discrimination was a major issue during World War I and World War II. It was based on race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, and other factors. Discrimination could take many forms, including verbal abuse, physical violence, and institutional barriers.

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[3] Available on: (https://www.bu.edu/cas/arts-sciences/fall-2020/paula-austin-black-lives-washington-jim-crow/)
[4] Available on: (https://www.saem.org/about-saem/academies/adiemnew/resources/dei-resource-library/history-of-discrimination-in-america)
[5] Wikipedia: Discrimination (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discrimination)
[6] Available on: (https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-06-09/a-history-of-protests-against-police-brutality)

During World War I, discrimination was widespread. African Americans, for example, were often denied the opportunity to serve in combat roles. They were instead relegated to support roles, such as cooking and cleaning. Many African American soldiers were also subjected to racial abuse by their white comrades. Women were also discriminated against during this time they were prevented from work and those that worked got paid less than men.[7]

Discrimination primarily targeted individuals of German, Austro-Hungarian, and Ottoman descent, as they were considered enemy aliens by countries at war with these nations. In countries such as the United States, Canada, and Australia, people of German descent faced suspicion, harassment, and, in some cases, internment. Their businesses and properties were seized, and they experienced social exclusion and demonization due to their perceived association with the enemy. Similarly, discrimination was directed towards other ethnic groups as well. Asian immigrants, particularly those of Japanese descent, faced prejudice and discriminatory treatment in countries like the United States and Canada.[8]

Discrimination was even more widespread during World War II. Jews, for example, were systematically murdered by the Nazis. Other groups, such as Roma, people with disabilities, and political opponents, were also targeted by the Nazis. African Americans and other minorities were also discriminated against in the United States during World War II. They were often denied the opportunity to serve in combat roles, and they were subjected to racial abuse by their white comrades.[9]

the most extreme and systematic form of discrimination occurred with the Holocaust. The Nazi regime under Adolf Hitler systematically targeted and persecuted Jewish people, resulting in the genocide of six million Jews. Jews were stripped of their rights, segregated, forced into ghettos, and eventually subjected to mass extermination in concentration camps.[10] Other groups, such as Romani people, disabled individuals and political dissidents, also faced brutal discrimination and persecution by the Nazi regime.

Japanese Americans in the United States were again subjected to discrimination during World War II. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the U.S. government enacted Executive Order 9066, which led to the internment of over 120,000 Japanese Americans in internment camps.

[7] Available on(https://www.brandeis.edu/now/2014/july/worldwar.html)
[8] The African American Odyssey (https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/african-american-odyssey/world-war-i-and-postwar-society.html)
[9] Fight for the Right to Fight, Available on: (http://righttofightexhibit.org/home)
[10] Jolin Chan, Hunger for Power and Self-Sufficiency

Despite many Japanese Americans being loyal citizens, they were unjustly perceived as threats solely based on their ancestry.[11]

The discrimination that occurred during World War I and World War II had a lasting impact. It helped to fuel the civil rights movements of the 1950s and 1960s.

Discrimination is a pervasive issue that transcends national boundaries, affecting individuals worldwide, regardless of their race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or abilities. Prominent figures like Mahatma Gandhi, for example, confronted discrimination not only in India but also during his time in the United Kingdom and South Africa. Inspired by the injustice he experienced, Gandhi became an influential advocate for civil rights and nonviolent resistance.[12]

Similarly, in the United States, renowned figures such as Martin Luther King Jr. emerged as prominent voices in the fight against discrimination. King's peaceful approach and powerful speeches resonated with millions, leading to significant advancements in the Civil Rights Movement.[13]

However, it is important to note that not all activists followed the path of nonviolence. Malcolm X, known for his more radical views, challenged the discriminatory practices and institutions of his time. His uncompromising stance and calls for self-defense struck a chord with many who felt marginalized and frustrated with the slow progress of peaceful protests.[14]

These remarkable individuals and countless others throughout history fought for their rights when they witnessed the violation of their basic human rights. Their tireless efforts and bravery have left an indelible mark on society and continue to inspire generations. We will dive deeper into this in farther into the research.

2.2 History of Systematic Discrimination in Bangladesh

The history of Bangladesh is indeed marked by a series of systemic discriminations that culminated in the birth of the nation. The flame of resistance ignited during the Language Movement of 1952, which witnessed the initial discrimination against the Bengali language by the Pakistani government. The authorities aimed to establish Urdu as the sole mother language, disregarding the rich linguistic heritage and cultural identity of the Bengali people. Tragically,

[11] A Long Struggle for Freedom (https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/world-war-ii-and-post-war.html)
[12] The Story of My Experiments with Truth Part 3,4
[13] The Autobiography of Martin Luther King, Jr.
[14] Wikipedia: Malcolm X (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcolm_X)

this led to a violent crackdown by the Pakistani forces, resulting in the loss of many lives. The Language Movement protests, driven by the demand to recognize and preserve Bengali as the mother tongue, eventually triumphed, and 21st February is now celebrated worldwide as International Mother Language Day.[15]

However, discrimination against the people of Bangladesh persisted for nearly two decades until the War of Liberation in 1971. During this period, various forms of marginalization and suppression were inflicted upon the Bengali population. One notable incident was the devastating Bhola cyclone of 1970. The response of the Pakistani government to this natural disaster was largely inadequate, resulting in the neglect of relief efforts. Thousands of people lost their lives as a consequence. This tragedy became a turning point for the people of Bangladesh, fueling their determination to break free from the discriminatory grip of the Pakistani government.[16]

The culmination of years of discrimination and the failure to address the needs and aspirations of the Bengali people led to a nine-month-long armed conflict, commonly known as the Bangladesh Liberation War. This war, fought between the Bangladeshi nationalist forces and the Pakistani military, resulted in immense human suffering and loss of life. Ultimately, Bangladesh emerged as an independent nation on December 16, 1971, marking the end of the war and the birth of a new country.[17]

The trajectory of discrimination in Bangladesh began with the suppression of language rights and later extended to encompass broader issues of national identity and self-determination. The struggles faced by the Bengali people were deeply rooted in the denial of their cultural, linguistic, and political rights. The journey from the Language Movement to the Liberation War serves as a testament to the resilience and determination of the Bangladeshi people in their fight against discrimination and their pursuit of freedom.

After the Liberation War, Bangladesh achieved independence, but unfortunately, discrimination continues to persist in various forms within the country. While significant strides have been made in areas such as education, healthcare, and economic development, social discrimination remains a challenge that needs to be addressed.

[15] Banglapedia: Language Movement (https://en.banglapedia.org/index.php/Language_Movement)
[16] Wikipedia: 1970 Bhola Cyclone (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1970_Bhola_cyclone)
[17] Banglapedia: Liberation War (https://en.banglapedia.org/index.php/War_of_Liberation)

One of the key areas of discrimination is based on class and socioeconomic status. Income inequality and disparities in access to resources and opportunities have created a divide between the wealthy elite and marginalized communities. This divide often results in limited access to quality education, healthcare, and employment opportunities for the underprivileged segments of society.[18]

Gender discrimination is another pressing issue in Bangladesh. Despite legal protections and efforts to promote gender equality, women still face systemic discrimination in various aspects of life, including education, employment, and political representation. Gender-based violence, child marriage, and limited access to reproductive rights are persistent challenges that require further attention and comprehensive measures to address.[19]

Religious and ethnic minorities in Bangladesh also experience discrimination, although the government has made efforts to promote religious tolerance and harmony. Instances of religious intolerance, attacks on minority communities, and restrictions on their cultural practices are reminders of the existing challenges in ensuring equal rights and protection for all citizens.[20]

Furthermore, the Rohingya refugee crisis has brought international attention to the issue of discrimination and human rights violations. The Rohingya, a Muslim minority group from neighboring Myanmar, have faced persecution and displacement, seeking refuge in Bangladesh. Their presence has strained resources and highlighted the urgent need for comprehensive solutions to address their plight and protect their rights.[21]

However, it is important to recognize that eliminating discrimination requires sustained efforts and a multifaceted approach. This includes addressing systemic issues, challenging societal attitudes and prejudices, promoting education and awareness, and ensuring the effective implementation of laws and policies that protect the rights of all individuals, regardless of their background.

While Bangladesh has made significant progress since its independence, acknowledging and confronting the existing forms of discrimination is vital to fostering a society that upholds the principles of justice, equality, and human dignity for all its citizens.

[18] Available on: (https://www.ilo.org/dhaka/Areasofwork/equality-and-discrimination/lang--en/index.htm)
[19] World Vision (https://www.wvi.org/bangladesh/gender-equality)
[20] Newsage (https://www.newagebd.net/article/51091/violence-against-religious-minorities),2018
[21] HRW (https://www.hrw.org/tag/rohingya)

Chapter Three

Concept Analysis

3.1 Analysis of Systematic Discrimination and Human Right Violation

Systematic discrimination refers to organized mistreatment or unequal treatment of certain individuals or groups based on their race, religion, gender, or other characteristics. It is not just isolated incidents but a pattern of unfairness deeply rooted in a society's systems and institutions.[22]

Systemic discrimination is a form of discrimination that is embedded in the systems and structures of a society, organization, or institution. It can be found in the laws, policies, practices, and culture of these entities, and it can lead to the unfair treatment of individuals or groups based on their race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or other protected characteristics.

Human rights violations occur when basic rights and freedoms, like the right to life, equality, and freedom of expression, are denied or violated. Systematic discrimination often leads to human rights violations on a large scale.

Human rights violations are acts that interfere with or deny the fundamental rights of an individual or group. These violations can be committed by governments, businesses, or individuals, and they can take many forms, including physical violence, torture, arbitrary detention, denial of education or healthcare, and discrimination.[23]

Systemic discrimination and human rights violations are often interrelated. For example, a government that discriminates against certain groups of people may also be more likely to commit human rights violations against those groups. Similarly, a business that engages in systemic discrimination may also be more likely to violate the human rights of its employees or customers. Article-28 of The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh works against Discrimination. International treaties like ICCPR, ICESCR and UDHR also works to protect human rights of the peoples.

Some examples where Systematic discrimination led to Human right violation:

[22] Council of Europe: Systematic Discrimination (https://www.coe.int/en/web/interculturalcities/systemic-discrimination)
[23] Wikipedia: Human Rights (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights)

1. **Holocaust during World War II:** The Nazi regime in Germany systematically targeted and persecuted Jewish people, along with other minority groups. This led to the genocide of six million Jews. The systematic discrimination and human rights violations included forced labor, mass killings, and denying their basic rights to life, liberty, and security.[24]

2. **Residential Schools in Canada:** The Canadian government implemented a policy of forced assimilation on Indigenous peoples through residential schools. Indigenous children were forcibly taken from their families and communities, subjected to cultural assimilation, physical and emotional abuse, and neglect. These actions violated their rights to identity, family life, education, and protection from harm.[25]

3. **Rohingya Crisis in Myanmar:** The Rohingya Muslim minority in Myanmar faced systematic discrimination, including restrictions on their citizenship, freedom of movement, access to education, healthcare, and employment. The discrimination escalated to widespread violence, leading to mass killings, sexual violence, and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Rohingya people. These human rights violations have been widely condemned by the international community.[26]

By understanding these concepts, we can contribute to creating a more inclusive and fair society, where everyone's rights are respected and protected.

3.2 Analysis of Respecting Legal Authorities and Pursuing Justice

Respecting legal authorities and pursuing justice are fundamental principles that contribute to the functioning of a just and orderly society. Let’s analyze this concept.

Respecting legal authorities means acknowledging the legitimacy and authority of legal institutions, such as courts, law enforcement agencies, and government bodies. It involves adhering to the laws and regulations established by these authorities and recognizing their role in maintaining law and order. Respecting legal authorities is essential because it upholds the rule of law, promotes social stability, and ensures the fair administration of justice. Respecting legal authorities also entails complying with lawful orders and decisions, cooperating with investigations, and engaging in peaceful dispute resolution methods.

[24] TNM: Holocaust (https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/holocaust)
[25] GOC (https://parks.canada.ca/culture/designation/pensionnat-residential)
[26] UNICEF (https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/rohingya-crisis)

Pursuing justice refers to seeking fairness, equality, and accountability in legal and social matters. It involves advocating for the rights of individuals, identifying and addressing instances of injustice or wrongdoing, and seeking remedies for victims. Pursuing justice often requires engaging with legal processes, such as reporting crimes, providing testimony, or seeking legal representation.[27]

Furthermore, pursuing justice includes supporting efforts to uphold human rights, combat discrimination, and promote equality and social justice. It may involve participating in peaceful protests, raising awareness about injustices, or supporting organizations that work towards systemic change.

Importantly, pursuing justice should be done within the bounds of the law, respecting the established legal frameworks and procedures. It is crucial to work within the existing legal system to effect change, challenge injustices, and seek redress for grievances.

While respecting legal authorities and pursuing justice are both important principles, there can be instances where tensions arise between them. Here are a few examples:

1. **Unjust Laws:** Sometimes, legal authorities may enforce or uphold laws that are perceived as unjust or discriminatory. In such cases, individuals who are committed to pursuing justice may find themselves in conflict with legal authorities. Acts such as Digital Security Act can be called unjust law for its controversial nature.

2. **Government Accountability:** Respecting legal authorities includes acknowledging the authority of the government. However, pursuing justice may involve holding the government accountable for its actions, policies, or human rights violations. This can create tension when individuals or advocacy groups seek justice for systemic injustices perpetrated by those in power. This arises when issues such as extra judicial killings and arrest happens.

3. **Civil Disobedience:** In certain situations, individuals or groups may engage in acts of civil disobedience to highlight perceived injustices or bring attention to systemic issues. While they may be pursuing justice, their actions may contradict the established laws and regulations, thereby creating tension with legal authorities who are responsible for

[27] Jacob Weinrib, AUTHORITY, JUSTICE, AND PUBLIC LAW: A UNIFIED THEORY, 2014

maintaining law and order. Students protesting for authorities' wrongs are kind of a civil disobedience.

4. **Access to Justice:** Respecting legal authorities assumes that the justice system is accessible, fair, and provides equal opportunities for all individuals. However, systemic barriers, such as financial constraints or unequal access to legal representation, can limit the ability of marginalized communities to pursue justice effectively. This can lead to tensions between those seeking justice and the legal authorities who may be constrained by the limitations of the system.

3.3 Analysis Based on Bangladesh Constitution

The Constitution of Bangladesh serves as the supreme law of the country, outlining the fundamental rights, principles of governance, and the structure of the legal system.

Respecting Legal Authorities: The Constitution establishes the legal authorities in Bangladesh in Part IV, V, VI, including the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. It emphasizes the importance of respecting and adhering to the decisions and actions of these authorities. The principle of rule of law is enshrined in the Constitution, which emphasizes the supremacy of law and the need for citizens to respect the legal system.[28]

Pursuing Justice: The Constitution of Bangladesh also guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms to its citizens in Part III, such as the right to equality, non-discrimination, and access to justice. These provisions empower individuals to seek justice in cases of systematic discrimination and human rights violations. Citizens have the right to challenge discriminatory laws, policies, and practices through legal means, ensuring that justice is pursued in the face of discrimination. Articles 28, 29 and 30 of the Constitution delineate different aspects of Equality before Law. Article 28 provides that:[29]

(1) The State cannot discriminate among citizens on grounds only of religion, race caste, sex or place of birth.
(2) Women shall have equal rights with men in all spheres of the State and of public life.
(3) The. State cannot discriminate among citizens on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth while making them subject to any disability, liability, restriction

[28] The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Part IV, V, VI
[29] The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Part III

or condition with regard to access to any place of public entertainment or resort, or admission to any educational institution.

Article 29 articulates another area of equality rights. In respect of employment or office in the service of the Republic:

(1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens.
(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, be ineligible for, or discriminated against.

In case of **BLAST v. Government of Bangladesh 60 DLR 176**

In a move to High Court Division, Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST), prayed for the enforcement of the fundamental right to equality before law (guaranteed by Article 27) against the discriminatory practice of non-collection of arrears of telephone bills from the Members of 5th and 70 Parliament by the Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board (BTTB).[30]

Dr. Shahdin Malik, appearing on behalf of BLAST, argued that BTTB was bound by law to collect the arrears of telephone bill due with the Members of Parliament as like as they collect telephone dues from ordinary citizens-subscribers of telephones. Which is wrong because why would citizen pay the bills.[31]

Tension and Challenges: However, tensions can arise when there is a discrepancy between the constitutional guarantees of justice and the practical implementation of these rights. Systematic discrimination, which is deeply ingrained in societal structures, may present challenges in seeking justice. This can be due to factors such as limited access to legal representation, corruption within the legal system, or the persistence of discriminatory attitudes within society. Sometimes even different gropes clash for different ideals.

In case of **Dewanbagh Darbar Sharif v. Bangladesh 7 MLR (HC) 309**

A serious clash arose between the Dewan Bagh devotees and the Islami Shashantantra Andolan of the Pir Shaheb Charmonai.Dewanbaghis claim to practice Sufism in their own way which is anti-Islamic in the eyes of the Pir Shaheb Charmonai. During 1999 on the eve of Ahsekey Rasul Shammelon the followers of Pir Shaheb Charmonai declared to take possession of the

[30] The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Article-27
[31] BLAST v. Government of Bangladesh 60 DLR 176

Dewanbagh premises and went in action. A violent clash brook out between the two rival factions resulting in death of several people including the damage to the government and private property.[32]

Additionally, tensions may arise when legal authorities are perceived as not adequately addressing or actively perpetuating systemic discrimination. In such cases, individuals and advocacy groups may feel the need to challenge the authorities or engage in civil disobedience to highlight these injustices.

In case of **Sheikh Hasina v. Bangladesh (2008) 13 BLC (HCD)121**

Section 3(3a) of the Emergency Powers Ordinance (EPO) 2007 empowered the government to initiate special measures to conduct effectively and speedily any investigation, trial, and appeal regarding any offence during the continuance of Emergency. It also provided that any by-laws made in this regard (in this case the Emergency Powers Rules) may be given retrospective operation. Accordingly, Rule I9E of the Emergency Power Rules (EPR) provided that the government may place within the ambit of EPR any case concerning offences under certain laws.[33] Which was in term wrong.[34][35]

Moreover, it is essential for legal authorities to demonstrate their commitment to upholding the principles of justice, equality, and non-discrimination as enshrined in the Constitution. This can be achieved through reforms in the legal system, training of law enforcement agencies and judiciary, and promoting transparency and accountability in the administration of justice.

3.4 Analysis Based on International Laws and Treaties

In analyzing the tension between respecting legal authorities and pursuing justice in the case of systematic discrimination, it is important to consider international laws and treaties that promote human rights, equality, and non-discrimination. International legal frameworks provide guidance and standards that can influence the approach taken in addressing such tensions.

The tension between respecting legal authorities and pursuing justice in case of systematic discrimination is a complex issue that requires a thorough analysis of international laws and treaties. International law provides a framework for states to respect human rights and prevent

[32] Dewanbagh Darbar Sharif v. Bangladesh 7 MLR (HC) 309
[33] Sheikh Hasina v. Bangladesh (2008) 13 BLC (HCD)121
[34] EPO 2007 Sec. 3
[35] EPR R. 19E

discrimination. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)[36] is one of the most important international treaties that outlines the fundamental rights and freedoms that every person is entitled to.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)[37] is another important treaty that provides a legal framework for protecting human rights. It recognizes the right to equality before the law and prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) is another important treaty that aims to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms. It requires states to take effective measures to prevent and combat racial discrimination and promote understanding among all races.[38]

Respecting Legal Authorities: International laws recognize the sovereignty of nations and the authority of their legal systems. States have the prerogative to establish and enforce their own laws. Respecting legal authorities implies recognizing the jurisdiction and autonomy of each country's legal system to govern its internal affairs.

Pursuing Justice: International laws and treaties, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, guarantee fundamental rights and freedoms. These instruments prohibit discrimination based on race, ethnicity, religion, gender, and other protected characteristics. They also affirm the right to an effective remedy and access to justice for victims of human rights violations, including those resulting from systematic discrimination.

Tension and Challenges: Tensions can arise when legal authorities fail to adequately address or perpetuate systematic discrimination, despite international legal obligations. In such cases, pursuing justice becomes crucial to hold authorities accountable and ensure the protection of human rights. However, challenging the actions or inactions of legal authorities may be met with resistance or obstacles, creating a tension between the pursuit of justice and respecting legal authorities.

Addressing the Tension: International laws and treaties provide avenues for addressing the tension between respecting legal authorities and pursuing justice in cases of systematic

[36] Available on:(https://documentsddsny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/043/88/PDF/NR004388.pdf)
[37] Available on: (https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b3aa0.html)
[38] Amnesty: International Law (https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/international-justice/)

discrimination. International human rights bodies, such as the United Nations Human Rights Council and treaty monitoring bodies, play a crucial role in monitoring compliance with international legal obligations and promoting justice.

Advocacy and awareness-raising efforts can draw attention to systematic discrimination, urging states to fulfill their obligations and take appropriate measures to combat discrimination. Engaging with international mechanisms, such as submitting complaints or conducting fact-finding missions, can be instrumental in pursuing justice while respecting the international legal framework.

Furthermore, international cooperation and dialogue among states, civil society organizations, and relevant stakeholders can contribute to addressing the tension. This includes sharing best practices, capacity-building, and technical assistance to support states in implementing effective measures to combat systematic discrimination and ensure access to justice.

Here some real-life cases where international treaties stopped systematic discrimination and human right violations.

1. **United States v. Arizona (2010):** This case involved Arizona's controversial immigration law, SB 1070, which was criticized for potentially leading to racial profiling and discrimination against individuals of Hispanic or Latino origin. The tension arose between those seeking justice for the affected communities and the legal authorities responsible for enforcing the law.[39]

2. **Stop and Frisk Policy in New York City:** The implementation of the stop and frisk policy disproportionately targeted racial and ethnic minorities, particularly Black and Hispanic individuals. Civil rights advocates argued that the policy violated the rights of those targeted, leading to tensions between the pursuit of justice and respecting the authority of law enforcement.[40]

3. **Rohingya Crisis in Myanmar:** The Rohingya minority in Myanmar has faced systematic discrimination and persecution. Pursuing justice for the atrocities committed against the Rohingya population has been challenging due to limited access to legal mechanisms and the government's resistance to international accountability,

[39] Available on: (https://ballotpedia.org/Arizona_v._United_States#:~:text=articles%20about%20federalism-,Arizona%20v.,are%20preempted%20by%20federal%20law.)
[40] Wikipedia: Article (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stop-and-frisk_in_New_York_City)

highlighting the tension between respecting legal authorities and seeking justice for victims.[41]

4. **Apartheid in South Africa:** During the apartheid era, racial segregation and discrimination were legally enforced in South Africa. Activists, such as Nelson Mandela, faced the tension of respecting legal authorities while pursuing justice and equality, ultimately leading to the dismantling of the apartheid system.[42]

3.5 Analysis of Already existing Materials

Analyzing this topic using existing materials on the internet allows us to draw upon various perspectives and real-life examples. By examining reputable sources, such as scholarly articles, reports, and news sources, we can gain insights into the complexities of this issue. Here is a refined analysis of the tension between respecting legal authorities and pursuing justice in cases of systematic discrimination:

1. **Conflicting Priorities:** Respecting legal authorities and pursuing justice can clash when dealing with systematic discrimination. Legal authorities are responsible for upholding and interpreting the law, while pursuing justice often involves challenging existing legal frameworks that perpetuate discrimination. This tension arises when there is a need to balance adherence to established legal systems and the pursuit of justice to rectify systemic injustices. Public confusion arises as they question whether to rely on authorities for a fair resolution or not, considering the possibility of biased judgments. This further complicates the issue and intensifies the clash.

2. **Power Dynamics and Structural Inequality:** Systematic discrimination often arises from power imbalances and structural inequalities within society. Legal authorities may be influenced by these dynamics, making it challenging to effectively address discriminatory practices. Pursuing justice requires challenging and reshaping these power structures, which can create tension with the existing legal order. In such cases, authorities in power may be deeply corrupt, making it difficult for ordinary citizens to effect change. Thus, collective efforts through protests and demands for change become more effective in challenging systemic discrimination.

[41] Rohingya Genocide : (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohingya_genocide)
[42] Wikipedia: Apartheid (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apartheid)

3. **Legal Limitations and Gaps:** Existing laws and legal frameworks may have limitations or gaps when it comes to comprehensively addressing systemic discrimination. Legal authorities must work within these frameworks, which may not fully capture or adequately address the nuances and complexities of discrimination. Pursuing justice may involve advocating for legal reforms or pushing the boundaries of existing laws to effectively address systemic discrimination. Changing existing laws is a challenging task, and when the government uses laws against its own people instead of protecting them, the problem becomes even more significant.

4. **Access to Justice:** Marginalized communities facing systematic discrimination often encounter barriers in accessing justice. This can be due to limited resources, lack of legal representation, fear of retaliation, or biases within the legal system.[43] Respecting legal authorities can be complicated when marginalized groups face obstacles in seeking justice, highlighting the need to address these barriers and ensure equal access to justice for all. In some instances, minority communities do not receive fair treatment in court, and even individuals with limited knowledge of the law may be exploited when seeking legal help. Therefore, authorities should strive to make the legal system more accessible and freer from discrimination.[44]

5. **International Human Rights Standards:** International human rights laws and treaties provide a framework for addressing systematic discrimination and pursuing justice. These standards emphasize the importance of non-discrimination, equality, and access to justice. However, tensions may arise when there is a discrepancy between the obligations outlined in international law and the actions or inactions of legal authorities within specific countries. In countries like Bangladesh, international laws and treaties serve as guiding structures to improve their own legal systems. Access to international laws allows for their incorporation, enhancing domestic legislation and reducing discrimination within the justice system.[45]

Conducting a thorough analysis requires examining specific cases, scholarly articles, reports, and expert opinions available on the internet. Due to the constraints of time, the provided analysis may appear rushed or contain foggy descriptions.

[43] ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN BANGLADESH SITUATION ANALYSIS, summery report, 2015

[44] Access to justice (https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/southasia/2023/05/01/what-makes-access-to-justice-elusive-in-bangladesh/)

[45] USCRIF (https://www.uscirf.gov/international-human-rights-standards-selected-provisions-freedom-thought-conscience-and-religion-or)

Chapter Four

Problematic Areas

4.1 Will Questioning Legal Authorities Lead to Fairer Execution of Justice?

Questioning legal authorities can contribute to a fairer execution of justice, but it depends on the situation and the balance struck between questioning and respecting authorities' decisions. Blindly accepting authority without questioning can potentially lead to abuses of power and undermine justice. Conversely, constant questioning without respect for the authority's role and decisions can disrupt the functioning of government and hinder effective governance.

To ensure a fairer execution of justice, it is important to strike a balance between questioning and respecting legal authorities. Citizens should question authorities when they witness wrongdoing or when decisions could have been avoided. This helps authorities learn from their mistakes and encourages them to make better decisions in the future, thereby promoting fairness. By questioning authority, individuals can hold them accountable and prevent the repetition of wrong actions.[46]

The key is to maintain a balanced approach. Excessive questioning that challenges every decision of the government can lead to instability and hinder effective governance, as seen in some conflicting Middle Eastern countries. Conversely, if the public stops questioning legal authorities altogether, it can lead to authorities engaging in wrongful acts and potentially transforming into a dictatorship.

By finding the right balance, citizens can ensure that authorities stay on the right path, while still respecting the role and responsibilities of legal authorities. The goal is to foster an environment where questioning is encouraged, allowing for accountability, transparency, and the pursuit of justice. As Albert Einstein wisely stated, "Blind belief in authority is the greatest enemy of the truth." Therefore, it is important for individuals to question authority periodically to ensure that the pursuit of justice remains pure.

4.2 Are Civil Disobedience Effective and needed in modern time?

Civil disobedience is a peaceful means for people to express their grievances and convey their message to the government. It serves as a powerful tool to make authorities aware of the desires and concerns of the people they serve. However, due to the inherent potential for violence in

[46] Natural Justice, Available on: (https://lawyersclubbangladesh.com/en/2023/02/19/executive-magistrates-judicial-power-in-light-of-natural-justice/#:~:text=Natural%20justice%20is%20an%20established,of%20Abdul%20Latif%20Mirza%20v.)

human nature, peaceful protests can sometimes escalate into violence, resulting in significant loss and property damage. In certain instances, violence may be initiated by either the protestors or the authorities, further complicating the situation.[47]

While civil disobedience has historically played a transformative role in bringing about positive change, such as exemplified by the approaches of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr., it is important to recognize that it can also lead to conflicts and, in extreme cases, even war. Past events in our country demonstrate the potential for civil disobedience to escalate and create divisions within society.

It is worth noting that with the advent of modern technology and the widespread accessibility of the internet and other communication platforms, the dynamics of civil disobedience have changed. People no longer need to take to the streets to gain media attention, as information can now be disseminated globally with a simple click. Consequently, traditional forms of civil disobedience may have become less effective in achieving desired outcomes in today's digital age.

In conclusion, civil disobedience can be both effective and ineffective, depending on the circumstances and the methods employed. While it remains a peaceful means for citizens to voice their concerns and demand change, it is crucial to carefully consider the potential consequences and to explore alternative channels, such as utilizing the power of technology, to achieve the desired impact in an increasingly interconnected world.

4.3 Is there any more Effective way to End Systematic Discrimination?

Systematic discrimination arises from the diverse perspectives and preferences of individuals, which can lead to conflicts when these views harm others. To effectively address this issue, it is crucial to focus on changing people's viewpoints. In today's digital age, where the majority of people are engaged with the internet, social media, and platforms like YouTube, it becomes essential to target these channels to raise awareness and promote change.

However, completely eradicating systematic discrimination may be an impossible task since it involves changing the mindset of a large group of people simultaneously.[48] Nonetheless, there are effective and nonviolent ways to reduce systemic discrimination. Here are some strategies to consider:

[47] Available on:(https://news.northeastern.edu/2020/06/10/are-peaceful-protests-more-effective-than-violent-ones/)
[48] Available on:(https://www.apa.org/topics/racism-bias-discrimination/types-stress)

1. **Educational Awareness:** Promoting education and fostering awareness about the consequences of discrimination is vital. By incorporating anti-discrimination education in school curricula and conducting public awareness campaigns, we can challenge biases, stereotypes, and discriminatory behaviors.

2. **Media Representation:** Encouraging accurate and inclusive representation of diverse communities in the media can help break stereotypes and foster empathy. Supporting diverse content creators and advocating for fair representation in films, TV shows, and advertising can contribute to reducing systemic discrimination.

3. **Legislative Reforms:** Implementing and strengthening anti-discrimination laws and policies that address systemic issues is essential. Legislation should cover various areas such as employment, housing, education, and public services, ensuring legal remedies for those affected by discrimination.

4. **Corporate Change:** Encouraging businesses and organizations to prioritize diversity and inclusion in their practices can help combat systemic discrimination. Companies can adopt fair hiring practices, provide equal opportunities for advancement, and foster inclusive work environments.

5. **Grassroots Movements and Advocacy:** Supporting grassroots movements and organizations that fight against systemic discrimination can create significant social change. By amplifying marginalized voices, advocating for policy reforms, and engaging in peaceful protests, communities can collectively challenge discriminatory systems.

While complete elimination of systemic discrimination may be challenging, adopting these strategies can contribute to significant progress.[49]

4.4 What's the tension between Respecting Legal Authorities and Pursuing Justice?

The tension between respecting legal authorities and pursuing justice arises when respecting legal authorities means supporting wrongdoing or corruption. Not all individuals in positions of authority are honest and ethical; some may abuse their power for personal gain. When

[49] Available on: (https://business.vanderbilt.edu/news/2020/08/10/10-remedies-for-systemic-racism/)

citizens witness corruption within the authorities, continuing to respect and support them can perpetuate the injustice. It is at this point that the tension emerges.

In cases of systematic discrimination, certain groups such as women, minorities, or specific races may face differential treatment compared to the majority. When such discrimination occurs within official institutions, the responsibility lies with the individuals who hold positions of authority. Pursuing justice and upholding the rule of law requires acknowledging and addressing these discriminatory practices. Consequently, questioning authority becomes necessary to challenge the unjust actions and policies that contribute to systematic discrimination.[50]

The tension arises because questioning authority can create a divide between those who advocate for justice and those who defend the status quo. Those who support the authority may argue that challenging its actions undermines stability and disrupts the existing order. However, it is crucial to recognize that questioning authority in cases of wrongdoing is not an act of disrespect but a necessary step towards achieving a fair and just society. By holding authorities accountable and seeking justice, we can strive to rectify systematic discrimination and ensure equal treatment for all individuals.

[50] Political Corruption, Available on: (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_corruption)

Chapter Five

Result Part

5.1 Findings

Throughout this research, we have delved into the tension between respecting legal authorities and pursuing justice, particularly in the context of systematic discrimination. Here are the key findings:

1. **Tension and Conflict:** There is inherent tension when respecting legal authorities means supporting or turning a blind eye to wrongdoing or corruption. This tension arises because pursuing justice requires challenging discriminatory practices within the system.

2. **Power Dynamics and Structural Inequality:** Systematic discrimination often stems from power imbalances and structural inequalities. Challenging discriminatory practices may involve reshaping power structures, which can create tension with existing legal authorities.

3. **Legal Limitations and Gaps**: Existing laws and legal frameworks may have limitations or gaps when it comes to addressing systematic discrimination comprehensively. Pursuing justice may require advocating for legal reforms or pushing the boundaries of existing laws to address discrimination more effectively.

4. **Access to Justice:** Marginalized communities facing systematic discrimination often encounter barriers in accessing justice, such as limited resources, lack of legal representation, or biases within the legal system. Ensuring equal access to justice for all individuals is essential to address systematic discrimination.

5. **International Human Rights Standards:** International human rights laws and treaties provide a framework for addressing systematic discrimination and pursuing justice. However, tensions may arise when there is a discrepancy between international obligations and the actions of legal authorities within specific countries.

6. **Civil Disobedience and Protest:** Civil disobedience can be an effective way for people to peacefully convey their message to the government and challenge discriminatory practices. However, it is crucial to strike a balance between peaceful protest and the potential for violence or property damage.

7. **Questioning Authority:** Questioning authority plays a critical role in holding them accountable and preventing abuse of power. It is important to question authority when wrongdoing is observed, as blind belief in authority can hinder the pursuit of truth and justice.

In conclusion, addressing systematic discrimination and achieving justice requires navigating the tension between respecting legal authorities and pursuing justice. Striking a balance between them should be our main focus in this matter.

5.2 Final Results

The final result of this research is a deeper understanding of the tension between respecting legal authorities and pursuing justice, particularly in the context of systematic discrimination. We have explored various factors that contribute to this tension, such as power dynamics, legal limitations, access to justice, and the role of civil disobedience. Additionally, we have discussed the importance of questioning authority and upholding international human rights standards.

While there is no definitive solution to completely eradicate systematic discrimination, we have highlighted the significance of addressing it through awareness, education, legal reforms, and promoting equal access to justice. By recognizing the complexities of the issue and striving for a balance between respecting legal authorities and pursuing justice, we can work towards a fairer and more inclusive society.

It is important to note that the findings of this research are based on the information and perspectives of my own and mainly internet sources and books, so further research and analysis may be necessary to fully comprehend the intricacies of this complex topic.

Chapter Six

Suggestions

6.1 My Thoughts

After carefully examining all the information, it is clear that solving the issue of systematic discrimination is not a quick or simple task. It will take generations of effort to truly overcome discrimination and create a fairer society. One important area to focus on is reforming the education system. By teaching human rights and fostering a culture of equality from an early age, we can equip future generations with the knowledge and values needed to challenge discrimination. Education plays a crucial role in shaping attitudes and beliefs, so improving our education system is key to creating a better future.

In the meantime, each of us can make a difference by working on ourselves and promoting understanding and empathy. By continuously learning, growing, and engaging in respectful conversations, we contribute to building a more inclusive society.

It is important to recognize that the conclusions drawn here may be limited by the constraints of time and resources. However, the findings highlight the significance of long-term commitment, education, personal growth, and collective action in addressing systematic discrimination and striving for a brighter future.

6.2 Recommendations

It's tough task to work with human right violation as is but to make change we have to take and step forward, so to that one step forward here are some additional recommendations from me:

1. **Promoting Diversity**: Encourage organizations, institutions, and governments to prioritize diversity and inclusion in their policies and practices. This includes promoting equal representation and opportunities for individuals from all backgrounds, eliminating discriminatory practices, and fostering an inclusive environment.
2. **Strengthen Anti-Discrimination Laws:** Advocate for stronger anti-discrimination laws that provide comprehensive protection against all forms of discrimination, including systematic discrimination. These laws should encompass all aspects of life, including employment, education, housing, and public services.

3. **Empower Marginalized Communities:** Support initiatives that empower marginalized communities and provide them with the necessary tools, resources, and platforms to raise their voices against discrimination. This can involve community organizing, leadership development programs, and capacity-building efforts.
4. **Enhance Public Awareness Campaigns:** Launch targeted public awareness campaigns to educate the general population about the harmful effects of systematic discrimination and the importance of combating it. These campaigns should promote empathy, understanding, and solidarity among individuals from different backgrounds.
5. **Strengthen International Cooperation:** Encourage international cooperation and collaboration among governments, civil society organizations, and human rights institutions to address systematic discrimination on a global scale. This can involve sharing best practices, exchanging information, and supporting joint initiatives aimed at combating discrimination.
6. **Foster a Culture of Equality:** Promote a culture that values and celebrates equality, diversity, and human rights. This can be achieved through educational programs, media campaigns, and cultural initiatives that challenge discriminatory norms, stereotypes, and biases.

These recommendations aim to contribute to the ongoing efforts to combat systematic discrimination and create a more equitable and inclusive society. When discrimination is delt with then and only than tension between authorities and pursuing justice problem be addressed.

Chapter Seven

Conclusions

7.1 Conclusion

Throughout the discussion, it became clear that questioning legal authorities plays a vital role in ensuring fair execution of justice. It helps to hold authorities accountable, challenge discriminatory practices, and advocate for necessary reforms. However, finding the right balance between questioning and respecting legal authorities is crucial to avoid chaos and maintain a functioning society.

The conversation also highlighted the significance of international laws and treaties in providing a framework for addressing systematic discrimination. International human rights standards emphasize the importance of non-discrimination, equality, and access to justice. However, tensions may arise when there is a discrepancy between these standards and the actions of legal authorities within specific countries.

Ultimately, to effectively combat systematic discrimination, it is crucial to promote diversity and inclusion, strengthen anti-discrimination laws, enhance public awareness. These recommendations aim to create a more equitable and inclusive society, where all individuals are treated with dignity and respect.

It is important for individuals, communities, governments, and international bodies to work together towards eliminating systematic discrimination and upholding the principles of justice, equality, and human rights. By doing so, we can strive towards a more just and inclusive world for present and future generations.

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