

12. WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE MOST CURRENT HUMAN RIGHTS PROBLEM IN YOUR COUNTRY?

<p>12.1. Professor Dr. Carmen Thiele - Germany</p>	<p><i>Right to asylum and fair distribution of asylum seekers across the EU; Dublin II mechanism; IS fighters and their families with German passports trying to come back to Germany.</i></p>
<p>12.2. Professor Juliano Benvindo - Brasil</p>	<p><i>Inequality, inequality, inequality.</i></p>
<p>12.3. Catherine Willis-Smith/LL.M Candidate – South Africa</p>	<p><i>I believe the most current human rights problem in our country is that there is a disregard for the sanctity of human life, despite the fact that the right to life is guaranteed in section 11 of the Constitution. This is illustrated in the murder rate which is one of the highest in the world, and includes high rates of femicide. I also believe the manifestation of inequality in our country undermines people’s Rights to basic social services. While everyone has the right to access certain social services, the reality is that due to the inequality in South Africa, the most vulnerable people in our society are unable to access these rights.</i></p>
<p>12.4. Dr. Jur. Marton SULYOK - Hungary</p>	<p><i>From one angle, the obvious answer would be: the problems caused by the migration situation (conditions of placement, living standards, alleged violations of dignity and procedural errors). Furthermore, domestic violence also causes significant problems, and there are issues regarding the rights of children that require relevant solutions (in the context of e.g. institutional care and placement, unaccompanied minors or the best interests of the child in ‘international abduction’ cases in “marriages gone wrong”) Extreme right groups are often rights criticized with Antigypsism, violation of LGBT rights through hate speech.</i></p>
<p>12.5. Benjamin Danpullo, LL.M - Nigeria</p>	<p><i>The most current human rights problems in Nigeria are the issue of existence/survival itself. Life has been reduced to something of NO VALUE AT ALL. For the sake of less than a Dollar amount , a persons life can be snuffed out arbitrarily.</i></p>

	<p><i>Protest are not allowed by government, people are detained without trial, court Orders are disobeyed by Government officials, and innocent civilians are hounded into prison for no just cause and without being charged for violating any known laws of the country.</i></p>
<p>12.6. Professor Dr. THIO Li-ann - Singapore</p>	<p><i>Laws on preventive detention for security issues eg Internal Security Act.</i></p> <p><i>Civil society activists pushing liberal agendas which infringe on the rights of free speech and religious freedom e.g. trying to suppress citizens with religious convictions from speaking out in public</i></p> <p><i>Civil society activists are concerned that their free speech is limited e.g. by defamation law, contempt of court laws, laws regulation online falsehoods. However, the real issue is the scope of free speech and the principled basis for restraint.</i></p> <p><i>The politicization of human rights which cheapens human Rights e.g. attempts by activists to promote the homosexual agenda and to argue that homosexual rights are human rights - that is controversial - there are no special homosexual rights under binding international treaties (there are controversial interpretations but these are not binding eg Toonen v Australia, ICCPR) nor are homosexual rights e.g. to 'same sex marriage' recognised under universal customary international law. If human rights is used to mean "whatever political agenda I support", one devalues "core" human rights (in the UDHR) by trying to argue "contested" political claims are human rights.</i></p>
<p>12.7. Prof. Dr. iur Yiren Lin - Taiwan</p>	<p><i>Ich kann einige Beispiel nenen, aber leider nicht vollständig: Erstens, wird das Gesetzesentwurf gegen die Fake-News von der Regierung gestellt. Zweitens, die Hohen Richter hat zwar vor zwei Jahren die gleichgeschlechtliche Ehe, die nicht in dem Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuch geregelt ist, ist wegen Gleichheitsprinzip verfassungswidrig.</i></p> <p><i>Problem ist, wie die gleichgeschlechtliche Ehe im BGH oder im andernen wie Lebenspartnergesetz zu schützen ist, wird dem Gesetzgeber ein Ermessensspielraum gelassen.</i></p>

	<p><i>Nach der letzten Jahren war ein Volksbegehren veranstaltet, daß die Meisten neigen dazu, nicht im BGB – Mann und Frau – zu gewährleisten. Dritten ist die Recht auf Wohnung wegen der Sanierungsbedürfnisse streitig diskutiert, da nicht jede Leute in einen neuen modernen Wohnungen einziehen möchten. Allerdings ist unsere Wohnzustand grundsätzlich von der Wohnblock ausgeformt.</i></p>
<p>12.8. Dr. Sri Wahyun Kadir - Indonesia</p>	<p><i>1. There are still many child marriages at an early age in various regions, even though the free education program for 9 years has been implemented, but it still happens and even more and more. Many opinions this happens because of the speed factor of mobile technology and social media, which children at an early age have access to use it so that they are exposed to bad information.</i></p> <p><i>2. Environmental problems, especially law enforcement. At present in several places in Indonesia there are severe forest fires, although there have been many ways to extinguish the fires by the government, but at this time it is still a major problem. Concerns about the environment that is not good, especially pollution can cause many diseases and create an unhealthy generation. Enforcement of the environmental law that is not going well.</i></p> <p><i>3. The problem of sexual orientation, which is the opposite of most religions adhered to by the community. This is still a big problem. Deviations from sexual orientation cannot be accepted in Indonesia, because the people still hold the religion well. Not because they do not want to give rights to these people, but Indonesia still holds fast to religion and culture, where in the religious belief there is no room for this sexual orientation deviation</i></p> <p><i>3. Problems Interpreting an article about religious cases. In 2017, there was a case of a governor who mispronounced a verse from the Qur'an and that made the governor processed by law where before the legal process, there was a massive demonstration. After being processed by law, then the demonstration subsided. For some people of the world, this has become one of intuition that can develop with their own ideas. And this also raises many problems in international relations with other countries.</i></p>

	<p>4. Drugs are still a big problem. With a large area and not all of it when it is overseen by the government, cross-border drug trafficking is very common.</p> <p>5. The problem of the stigma of terrorism by the international community for Indonesia is only because the majority of Indonesia's population is Muslim, and there is a concept of jihad in it, as if the cases that occur are always associated with terrorism. Despite this terrorism case, however, the Indonesian government is trying to resolve it in accordance with applicable law.</p>
<p>12.9. Professor Marina Calamo Specchia - Italy</p>	<p><i>In this particular historical moment, I think that the most evident problem is the protection of the human rights of immigrants: recently the Italian Parliament voted a series of measures (conversion into law of the security decrees) with which the sanctions have been tightened for ships rescuing migrants at sea ending up in Italian ports. Landing bans have been adopted, canceled by administrative judges, creating a climate of hostility towards weak and needy individuals. All of this is in contrast with the Italian Constitution (articles 10 and 117) and with the international norms (Conventions SAR and SOLAS) that regulate sea rescue binding for the Italian State.</i></p>
<p>12.10. Josef Martin Zielinski Flores - Peru</p>	<p><i>Adequate access to health, education and efficient administration of justice and sanitation services. However, these aspects have been greatly improved in recent years, education and public health remain poor and there is little confidence in the justice system</i></p>
<p>12.11. Dr. Martín Risso Ferrand – Uruguay</p>	<p><i>. The specific case: prison overcrowding.</i> <i>Apart from this, and as it happens in underdeveloped countries, insufficient resources cause serious problems. This is where the main problem lies. Secondly, the lack of activism or decision of the judges conspires against the adequate protection of human rights.</i></p>
<p>12.12. Professor Dr. Shinar Adam – Israel</p>	<p><i>The ongoing occupation of the Palestinian Territories and the persisting military regime in that area.</i></p>
<p>12.13. Assist. Professor Sombhojen Limbu – Nepal</p>	<p><i>Personally I can say each country has its own mission for the betterment (social welfare) state. We have multiple problems as we made many commitments both internationally and in domestic laws including in the Constitution. When you look at in domestic papers there has no question regarding the promotion</i></p>

	<i>and protection of human rights in Nepal. In contrast we do not have basic facilities such as security, education, healthy food, no rule of law, no good governance, even medical facilities. I would say we are strong in paper but not in the accountable country.</i>
12.14. Suzan Tavares da Silva –Portugal	<i>Social rights. Low wages for working people and elderly economic discrimination.</i>
12.15. Assist. Professor Zewdu Mengesha - Ethiopia	<i>Internal displacement of peoples from one region to other and even within one region, Impunity of former officials for the human right violation they committed before Dr. Abiy Regime.</i>
12.16. Dr. Alexander Kim - Russia	<i>It depends from region</i>
12.17. Prof. Dr. Vasanthi Nimushakavi - India	<i>The right to equality is yet to be realized in a real sense. The huge disparities in income, access to basic amenities, such as food, water, clean water and air, basic human dignity with practices of manual scavenging still being practiced are a huge challenge. Discrimination on caste, gender and religion and place of birth are still to be addressed. The gap between the elite and the marginalized has grown in the past few years. Technology and innovation has only worsened this divide rather than improved lives. India continues to be a hugely unequal country.</i>
12.18. Massimiliano Buriassi - Italy	<i>Risp. L'ignoranza. La poca conoscenza delle culture straniere ed una predisposizione e propensione all'oppressione delle minoranze e dei deboli, percepiti erroneamente come una minaccia sociale.</i>
12.19. Professor Dr. Ahmed Aubais Alfatlawi - Iraq	<i>I think, that the current Iraqi constitution is one of the best constitutions in the region, but many of its provisions are still not drafted by law, as well as the most important issue is that most</i>

	<i>rights, especially living in dignity and providing basic services for human being , either not available or not commensurate with international standards of living in safety and dignity, in particular in health, education and service sectors.</i>
12.20. Professor Dr. Hyungnam Kim - South Korea	<i>Actually my country has had a big problem about temporary workers. Even though they always wanted permanent contract, according to employers' fiscal limitation, it looked like no more solutions about that. About 10 years ago, the Korean Government recommended 'Spread of Being Permanent Workers' and finally the National Assembly enacted 'Acts for Temporary Workers'. To be honest, nevertheless there left much problems in reality.</i>
12.21. Associate Professor Tomáš Ľalík, Ph.D - Roman Lysina, Ph.D Candidate - Slovakia	<i>There is a vital debate in Slovakia concerning LGBT people rights, specifically right to marry and adopt children. I would not call it necessarily a problem though.</i>
12.22. Professor Dr. Mohammad Javad Javid - Iran	
12.23. Professor Dr. Adrienne Stone - Australia	<i>Questions 5–7, 10–12: Challenges to human rights protection in Australia There are a range of challenges to the protection of human rights in Australia. The issues mentioned below are some of the most pressing, but the list is by no means exhaustive. Lack of a national bill of Rights. As mentioned earlier, Australia lacks a comprehensive statutory or constitutional bill of rights. In this respect, it stands in contrast to the nations with which it is often compared. While there has been intermittent support for the idea — for example, in 2009 the National Human Rights Consultation Committee published a report recommending the enactment of a national bill of rights³⁸ — a bill of rights is not a current political priority. The lack of such an instrument means that the courts' ability to occupy a central role in rights protection is limited. Rights of Indigenous Australians The constitutional recognition of Indigenous Australians is the principal constitutional reform movement currently on the</i>

political agenda. The proposed constitutional amendment has two elements: (1) an Indigenous Voice to Parliament, directed to ensuring that Indigenous Australians have a voice in laws that would affect them, and (2) a Makarrata Commission, which is intended to facilitate treaty-making and to permit truth and reconciliation.³⁹

Indigenous Australians are subject to various forms of discrimination. As mentioned, they are the most incarcerated racial group in the world. Further, their outcomes lag far behind national averages: the national government's most recent 'Closing the Gap' report states that Indigenous child mortality rates, school attendance rates, life expectancy, literacy and numeracy, and employment rates remain well behind national standards.⁴⁰

People seeking asylum Australia has some of the world's strictest immigration laws. In particular, the Australian Human Rights Commission argues that Australia's immigration detention regime breaches the right to be free from arbitrary detention because it fails to 'provide a robust and transparent individual assessment mechanism to determine whether the immigration detention of each person is necessary, reasonable or proportionate'.⁴¹

Australia detains many people seeking asylum offshore, on Manus Island, Papua New Guinea and until recently in Nauru, under memoranda of understanding with the Papua New Guinea and Nauru governments. Australia's treatment of these detainees has been harshly scrutinised by international organisations.⁴²

LGBTQI Rights The national Parliament passed legislation permitting same-sex marriage in 2017.⁴³ But there remain several issues in relation to the treatment of LGBTQI Australians. One such issue is the ability of people to change their legal sex. In most Australian jurisdictions, a person may change their sex in the birth register without having undergone any surgical interventions.

Other states are currently considering whether to follow suit, or instead to require sex reassignment surgery as a prerequisite to changing one's sex for legal purposes.⁴⁴ Another issue is the position of transgender and gender-diverse people to participate in sports together with the gender with which they identify. In one high-profile case, a women's professional sports league

	<p><i>denied a trans woman the right to participate in the competition.⁴⁵</i></p> <p><i>Freedom of speech and religion</i></p> <p><i>There is considerable debate regarding whether Australian law unduly abridges the rights to free speech and free exercise of religion. One object of concern is the Racial Discrimination Act 1975 (Cth)'s prohibition on acts that are reasonably likely to 'offend, insult, humiliate or intimidate' another.⁴⁶ Free speech advocates have suggested that the provision goes too far insofar as it denies the right to speak in a manner that might be regarded as merely offensive and no more.⁴⁷ More recently, the termination of a prominent Christian rugby player's contract after he published material on Instagram that was derogatory to the gay and lesbian community has given rise to arguments about the extent to which employers should be able to control their employees expression of opinions, religious and otherwise.⁴⁸ Following this controversy, the national government announced that it would introduce a religious discrimination bill into Parliament.⁴⁹</i></p>
<p>12.24. Professor Dr. Mark Tushnet - USA</p>	<p><i>The conflict between rights of minorities (mostly LGBTQ) and the rights of those with religiously-grounded reasons for refusing to acknowledge equal citizenship rights for those minorities.</i></p>
<p>12.25. Professor em. Dr. iur Reinhard Mußgnug - Germany</p>	<p><i>As indicated at No. 6 reducing the unfortunately not totally extinguishable conflict between the right of equality and social reality.</i></p>
<p>12.26. Professor Dr. Mabid Ali Mohammed Al-Jarhi - Egypt</p>	<p><i>Lack of democracy and lack of free elections.</i></p>
<p>12.27. Assoc. Professor Dr. Patrick Emerton - Australia</p>	<p><i>The status and wellbeing of Indigenous peoples and persons.</i></p>
<p>12.28. Professor Dr. Hajer Gueldich - Tunis</p>	<p><i>It is obviously the issue of protecting the rights of the LGBT community, in a country where homosexuality and other sexual orientations are prohibited and people are being persecuted, humiliated and sometimes physically violated.</i></p>

They are in constant hide especially from the authorities, they are permanently being forced into the closet.

They are always seeking refuge in foreign occidental countries to escape the unjust fate if to stay in Tunisia.

Consequently, we think that the creation of new communication forums can enable the civil society to transgress taboos and force politicians to resolve more urgent and current problems.

We observe more problems about human rights in Tunisia with individual rights and liberties. Several laws are repressive and conservative, coming from an old, non-revised legislation like criminal code that dates from 1914 and even more civil code with a very restricted point of view about civic status, marriage and adoption. For instance: article 230 from criminal code is penalizing homosexuality and condemning LGBTQ + to prison.

Extreme Practices are practiced on them to prove their guiltiness like anal tests, humiliation and harassment which can be defined as human rights violation and practices of torture. It's undoubtedly a direct violation of human dignity: mother of all human rights. Non-marital unions (concubinage) are deprived of the legal consequences which result for spouses from contracting a marriage and are also prohibited in Tunisia. We do accept only one form of family status: marriage. Adoption can be allowed only for a married couple. Single mothers have no rights except those for her child (right to have a last name, a nationality, etc). There is a clear violation of the intimacy and personal choices of individuals in Tunisia. Marital rape is not recognized by the legislation and we have only some shy jurisprudential recognition.

Religious practices are limited or imposed by the state and the legislation like the obligation of closing cafes and restaurants in Ramadan. It's forbidden to eat in public spaces during this month otherwise we will be arrested. It is a clear form of a non-respect of others' religion. Officials are still refusing to change laws concerning this point despite protest calls from civil society. Minorities' rights (ethnics, religious, racial) are not totally respected. More minorities still have difficulties to take part in the public life in Tunisia. Fundamental rights are not totally respected like article 22 of the Constitution where the death penalty is not abolished but used in extreme cases that are not still defined by a special law (as indicated in the article itself). We have an institutional problem as the constitutional court is

	<p><i>not yet established so there is no a constitutional control of newly adopted laws. Human rights confirmed in the new constitution are not correctly respected as there is a lake of judicial control in Tunisia with an absence of a supreme court that has as an ultimate function the respect of the protection of human rights and fundamental liberties.</i></p>
<p>12.29. Asst. Professor Narender Nagarwal - India</p>	<p><i>Ans: The most current human rights problem in our country is the issue of NRC i.e. National Register for Citizens, which is being implemented in north-eastern state Assam. Under the NRC, all local citizens of Assam especially Muslims residents must prove their nationality once again through some documents. The sad part of NRC is that even Supreme Court of India validated the NRC proceeding despite many cases of wrongful declaration of a certain individual as "foreigner". The government stands on NRC is very peculiar as it is ready to grant citizenship to all communities except Muslims. In Assam, the Muslims have been living for hundreds of years before the partition and creation of Bangladesh. The introduction of NRC abruptly to detect the foreigners (Bangladeshi migrants) in Assam creating a situation like havoc. Unfortunately, the main target of the whole NRC exercise are Muslims. The Indian Citizenship Act never prohibit citizenship on religion basis. In my view, the government and supreme court of India need to be sensitive to the enormous impact the NRC will have on the people. An estimated four million people may lose citizenship rights and would be forced to relocate to camps as non-citizens or doubtful voters.</i></p> <p><i>Further, the heavy misuse of anti-terror laws like UAPA (Unlawful Activities Prevention Act-1967 as amended in 2019) TADA and POTA by the law enforcement agencies and rampant of state crime is another matter of grave concern in India, which signifies a law-breaking action that involves human rights violation of an individual, perpetrated by, or with complicity of, state agencies possessing sovereign power. The finest example of this has been seen in the episode of Mohammed Aamir Khan Case in which we had witnessed the state crime of most inhuman nature, where police (i.e. a law enforcement agency) has foisted false cases with malafide intention and ruined his life behind the bar. The huge complaints of human rights violation and abuse of power by the law enforcement agencies chiefly the uniformed</i></p>

police, armed forces and bureaucrats (i.e. Public Servant as defined under Section 21 of IPC, 1860) under criminal law is a manifestation of the culmination of loss of trust among people in the State and its agencies and it is a dangerous phenomenon in India. Moreover, the victims of such crime have hardly got any compensation from the State despite such compensation being mandated in law.

According to The Hindu newspaper, nearly 36,000 cases were registered against the police with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), an autonomous statutory body, during 2015-16, "a figure that experts say is highly under-reported." The newspaper found that only 94 first information reports (FIRs) were registered in 2015 against the police for human rights violations, according to data from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). In November 2016 a detailed HRW investigation into nearly 600 custodial deaths from 2010 through 2015 reported that the "police used sexual abuse, forms of waterboarding and beatings with a 'truth-seeking belt'". No police officer accused of those killings has been convicted. In a historic ruling in July 2016, the Supreme Court of India ordered an investigation into 1,528 extrajudicial killings in Manipur state in the northeast over decades. It ruled that an indefinite deployment of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) "mocks India's democratic process."

MacLaughlin has mainly identified the four categories of State Crime viz.: a) Political Crime- e.g. Corruption and Censorship; b) Crime by Security Forces- e.g. Genocide, Torture, Imprisonment without trial, Disappearance of Dissidents; c) Economic Crime- e.g. Violation of Health and Safety Laws d) Social and Cultural Crime-e.g. Institutional Racism. In Europe and America, the study of state crime is more concerned with the acts that are largely committed, instigated by State and their law enforcement officials in order to further their policies such as a) genocide, b) war crime, c) police torture, d) imprisonment without trials, e) State-sponsored terror and terrorism, f) state-organized crime and corruption.

Discourse on state criminality is not about only to depiction the human rights violence, torture and callousness of an assortment

	<p><i>of state crimes, but to engage in a large project of ideological demystification and deconstruction of crime against humanity. It is fundamentally to speak the unspeakable, to build new insightful that undermines the carefully constructed understandings resident in state clout. Such research will, therefore, bring a fruitful blend of critical and interaction tradition, reminding us that all definition and meaning of crime is "subjective" social edifice. Thus to study state criminality is inevitable to study the power-laden process by which some social harms are defined as criminal and others are not.</i></p>
<p>12.30. Professor Gerd Oberleitner - Austria</p>	<p><i>Human rights violations associated with (forced) migration, racism and xenophobia, religious minorities.</i></p>
<p>12.31. Professor Dr. Adnan Oweida - Jordan</p>	<p><i>The right to equality and fair treatment, as well as the right to expression in my country, are violated by imprisonment, detention and deportation. Human rights organizations did not recognize the right to equality and justice, to the extent that they focused their attention on the right of women to come out and rebel against family rules.</i></p>
<p>12.32. Dr. Andres Cervantes Valarezo - Ecuador</p>	<p><i>In my opinion, the most pressing human rights issue in Ecuador is corruption. Ecuador is in 150th place out of 180 countries in the corruption test conducted by Transparency International. Without a doubt, it is a tragic reality shared throughout Latin America, but at different levels. In the Ecuadorian case, corruption has corroded all branches of power, especially the executive and the judicial. For example, the plot of bribery in which participated the Brazilian company Odebrecht involved more than one Latin-American president in cases before the criminal system. These experiences have caused the citizens to lose confidence in the State and has distracted necessary resources for fundamental aspects such as economic and social rights to the pockets of public officials and private companies.</i></p> <p><i>This disenchantment with politics has caused a permanent transition in the country (Ecuador was founded in 1830 and so far has had 20 constitutions: now the possibility of constitution number 21 is being discussed). I would say then that generalized corruption has become systemic crisis by affecting the institutionality and economy of the country, which translates</i></p>

	<i>into palpable problems as prison overcrowding and riots, the bankruptcy of the social security system, massive dismissals of public servants justified in austerity measures, the dramatic increase of unemployment in the private sector and, of course, the significant increase of violent crime.</i>
12.33. Asst. Professor Dr. Manal Totry-Jubran - Israel	<i>De legitimization of the existence of the minority groups as equal citizens and as indigenous group</i>
12.34. Dr. Maria Paula Garat - Uruguay	Probably the prisons situations, that has been observed by some international organisms. Nowadays, Uruguay has modified the Penal Procedural Code, so it is expected a better treatment of the problem. The judges also issued decisions on this topic, that can be qualified as “structural decisions” (“sentencias estructurales”). There are also problems with economic and social rights (access to food, housing, education, health in some cases), and also others human rights problems, apart from that. In my opinion all human rights cases are important.
12.35. Professor Luis G. Francheschi - Kenya	<i>Extra judicial killings: due to an inefficient judicial process, the police often resort to extra judicial killings of suspects.</i> <i>Refugee Rights (Dadaab and Kakuma camps) with the added complication of threats against the non-refaullment principle.</i> <i>Corruption as a violation of human rights (State responsibility for the protection and promotion of human rights). Corruption is widespread and people are often coerced to give bribes to obtain basic needs and services.</i>
12.36. Professor Hugh Corder - South Africa	<i>THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC EQUALITY, AND THE COMBATTING OF POVERTY.</i>
1.37. Asst. Professor Umar Rashid - Pakistan	<i>Ans) For me the most current human rights problem include rights of women, minorities, transgender people and people with disability. So in other words, I personally cannot pick a group and say that their problems are more pressing than those of the other group.</i>
12.38.	<i>Current problems in the country that are prominent include the right to free and fair elections LGBT rights indigenous rights the</i>

Assist. Professor Simon Wood - Malaysia	<i>rights of children the disabled free speech and right of assembly standard of living the right to an education</i>
12.39. Professor Merris Amos-UK	<i>The professor has chosen not to publish her answers.</i>
12.40. Ștefan Bogrea - PhD student at human rights law / Advocate - Romania	<i>I think the most important human rights problem in Romania nowadays is that there is a lack of education on human rights issues in general. Namely, very few people know the extent of their fundamental rights, whether they come from the Constitution, or other International Human Rights instruments or the European Union legal system. One cannot respect human rights if one does not know their full extent, and this is true not only for the legal professions, but for all walks of life.</i>
1.41. Asst. Professor Dr. Cristina Tomulet - Romania	<p><i>Many specific current human rights problems could be discussed as a response to your question. However, I choose to tackle a systemic problem, which I believe, gives rise to the other problems. There is a general attitude of the Romanian authorities of inertia, carelessness and insensibility towards people, which is an unwanted inheritance from the former communist state. For example, the persons representing public authorities do not feel sufficiently responsible for their actions or omissions and have a mindset that prevents them from actually solving problems. They always find excuses as to why it is impossible or very complicated to solve the citizen's requests.</i></p> <p><i>To sum it all up, as a rule, Romanian authorities do not have genuine respect for human rights, as they were not educated in that spirit. For the Romanian state, human rights problems are just issues that have to be solved in order to avoid the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights. I believe that the mindset in question contributes greatly to the majority of the human rights violations in Romania.</i></p>
12.42. Professor Dr. Mahendra P. Singh - India	<i>The problems of human rights in India have multiplied in the last several decades. Vigilante violence aimed at religious minorities and marginalized communities have risen in the last few years. the vulnerability of tribal/ indigenous communities to displacement because of construction of dams, mining and corporate sponsored infrastructure projects; subversion and thwarting of freedom of expression and use of sedition and criminal defamation against government critics; lack of health</i>

	<i>care, quality legal assistance, and compensation to victims of sexual violence; prevalence of child labour and poverty are some of the matters of concern. Frequently it seems as if accountability of human rights abuses and violations have been indefinitely suspended in India.</i>
12.43. Professor Dr. Stephanie Wattier - Belgium	<i>I would say we do not have “one” current human right problem but we have a global challenge regarding the need of improving the protection of human rights of migrants.</i>
12.44. Dr. Malika Tastanova M. Narikyev - Kazakhstan	<i>The professor has chosen not to publish her answers.</i>
12.45. Professor Dr. Jasna Baksic - Bosnia and Herzegovina	<i>Najveći problem je Ustav BiH kao osnova postojećeg pravno-političkog Sistema BiH. Davanje prednosti teritorijalno organizacionom ustrojstvu države BiH koja počiva na konstitutivnim narodima i njihovom privilegovanom položaju nad Ostalim I građanima. U postratnom I podjeljenom društvom u kojem su dominantne nacionalne političke matrice doprinosi marginalizaciji svih koji porvo ne pripadaju konstitutivnim narodima I drugo političkim strankama koje predstavljaju konstitutivne narode. Obnavljanje političke retorike iz 90-tih godina, vremena kada je počeo raspad Jugoslavije praćen ratovima na republičkim teritorijama stvara političku I pravnu kliu u kojoj je onemogućeno uživanje priznatih ljudskih prava.</i>
12.46. Assist. Professor Dr. iwona Wroblewska - Poland	<i>See: video</i>
12.47. Professor Kwadwo Appiagyei-Atua - Gana	<i>Widowhood rights, LGBT rights, disability rights, women’s rights generally.</i>
12.48. Paidamwoyo Mukumbiri - Zimbabwe	<i>Respect for the rule of law, non-recognition of the right to demonstrate and freedom to petition despite the fact that it is provided in the Constitution. In general. the main problem is the none implementation of rights</i>
12.49. Professor Dr. Helen Irving - Australia	<i>The position of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is one of the most pressing current problems. The treatment of persons seeking refugee status is another.</i>

12.50. Dr. Faridah Jalil - Malaysia	<i>The underlying human rights problems are managing freedom especially on expression and equitable distribution of wealth.</i>
12.51. Dr. Tatiana Khramova - Russia	<i>I would say, it is a problem with freedom of assembly. Russian authorities do not allow peaceful protest to take place, they arrest participants of peaceful gatherings and bring them to liability (administrative and criminal) for Internet reposts about the events, for taking photos, reading the text of the Constitution outloud, etc... But there are a lot of other acute problems – torture in prisons, discrimination of sexual minorities, free speech, a right to fair elections, to name a few.</i>
12.52. Eduardo G. Esteva Gallicchio - Uruguay	...
12.53. Dr. Aldana Rohr - Argentina	One of the most current human rights problems in my country is violence against women and girls.
12.54. Roman Schuppli - Switzerland	<i>Until recently, the prohibition of torture in the Swiss Confederation was a guarantee of human rights which was regarded as inviolable in the presence of security threats of any kind. In the context of the prevention of terrorism, however, political demands now point to a tendency to weaken this ban, which affects the most elementary core of humanity. This is illustrated by a motion passed by parliament in March 2019 calling on the Federal Council to change its practice with regard to the expulsion of terrorists to their countries of origin. The parliament thereby disregarded the fundamental principle of non-refoulement that forms part of mandatory international law (ius cogens) and the Federal Constitution and according to which no one may be deported to a state in which torture is imminent. This decision of the legislator shows a clear misunderstanding of the principle of the rule of law and reveals the danger of wilfully eroding the institutional balance in the Swiss Confederation. It may be situated in a broader zeitgeist of Swiss politics that aims at undermining the level of human rights protection in the country.</i>
12.55. Dr. Ljubomir Frckoski – Macedonia	<i>The Professor has send a book.</i>

<p>12.56. Assoc. Professor Juan Pablo Beca F. - Chile</p>	<p><i>In my view there are two: The condition of indigenous people, wich are not recognized in the constitution. Therefore, its members are treated as any citizens, not considering they have some specific characteristics.</i></p> <p><i>On a second place, social rights are not protected by specific judicial actions, as civil and political rights are.</i></p>
<p>12.57. Professor Simon Rice - Australia</p>	<p>In my view, the most significant current human rights problem in Australia is the situation of our indigenous peoples. Others would say it is the effects of climate change. The ‘problem’ is the unresolved dispossession of indigenous peoples of their land; the resulting loss of autonomy, culture, language, social structures; and the consequent daily violations of civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights.</p>
<p>12.58. Dr. Renata Bedö - Hungary</p>	
<p>12.59. Damir Banović - Bosnia and Herzegovina</p>	<p>At the moment there are several issues which need to be put forward:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of <i>Sejdić and Finci</i> judgment (ECHR, 2009) which enables national minorities to stand for election for the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the House of Peoples (Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina) 2. Implementation of <i>Azra Zornić</i> judgment (ECHR, 2014) which enables people who don’t identify themselves nor as constituent peoples nor as national minorities to stand for election for the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the House of Peoples (Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina) 3. Full enforcement of women’s right protection 4. Full protection and further development of LGBTI rights.
<p>12.60. Dr. Lilla Berkes, PhD candidate) - Hungary</p>	<p>The contemporary debates are mostly about domestic violence and homelessness, both needs a really complex solution, the legal frameworks alone are not enough, the way of thinking needs to be changed, too.</p>
<p>12.61. Professor Dr. iur. Jorge León - Peru</p>	<p>En el Perú, el problema de derechos humanos más actual es la violencia sexual y el feminicidio. Esta problemática atenta principalmente contra las niñas y adolescentes mujeres que son víctimas de violaciones, trata de personas y de todo tipo de agresiones físicas y psicológicas. Frente a este escenario, la sociedad peruana se encuentra en un gran debate sobre la viabilidad de una educación con un enfoque de género en</p>

	<p>general y sobre la aplicación de una política de educación sexual en particular. En cuanto al feminicidio, en lo que va del año se han registrado 161 casos. Pese a que el Estado peruano ha implementado políticas específicas con el feminicidio no se aprecia todavía resultados concretos. El énfasis que se debe poner no es tanto en dictar más leyes o hacer más drásticas las que ya existen, sino abordar el problema desde una perspectiva mucho más profunda, pues la cultura del machismo en el Perú está todavía muy presente.</p>
<p>12.62. Professor Thierry Rambaud – France</p>	<p>An article was sent by the Professor.</p>
<p>12.63. Mario Campora - Melisa Szlajen - Argentina</p>	<p>Nowadays the most current human rights problems in my country are the one related with economic, social and cultural right, almost 40% of the people in Argentina are poor. But that is not the only problem, discrimination and violence against women, people with not normative sexual orientation or gender identity, immigrants, is increasing. The number of people in jail is increasing too and the live conditions in jail are against human dignity.</p>
<p>12.64. Dr. Alaa Nafea Kttafah - Iraq</p>	<p>ج/ حق الانسان العراقي في العيش في بيئة امنة بعيدة عن الصراعات المسلحة الدولية والاقليمية والتي تهدد امن المواطن العراقي بحياته وماله ، وهذه المشكلة كما هو واضح للعالم اجمع مشكلة حق الحياة المهددة بسبب النزاعات السياسية المسلحة غير المبررة .</p>
<p>12.65. Professor Silvina Ramirez - Argentina</p>	<p>El principal problema es la dificultad para garantizar el goce efectivo. La judicialización no solo que muchas veces no resuelve la vulneración al derecho, sino que genera demoras, gastos innecesarios y, en definitiva, configure una falta de respuesta del Estado al ciudadano.</p>
<p>12.66. Agnieszka Bień-Kacała - Poland</p>	<p><i>The professor has chosen not to publish her answers</i></p>
<p>12.67. Professor Dr. Claire Breen - Australia</p>	
<p>12.68. Marwan Al-Moders - Bahrain</p>	<p><i>The Professor has send articles.</i></p>
<p>12.69. Dhia Al Uyun - Indonesia</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kekerasan seksual 2. Kebebasan berekspresi dan kebebasan akademik

