

WE ARE ALL HERE TO STAY CITIZENSHIP, SOVEREIGNTY AND THE UN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, DOMINIC O’SULLIVAN, AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY PRESS 2020.

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Introduction and Structure of Book-Dominic O’ Sullivan writes this book keeping at the center United Nations Declarations on Right of Indigenous Peoples(hereinafter declaration) and he defines the various terms like sovereignty, self-determination, citizenship, differentiated citizenship, plurality, liberal inclusion according to the meaning given in the declaration. This book centered around the Australia, New Zealand Canada and US, those countries which had opposed the declaration because they have the problem with the scope of the self determination. Whether this right of self determination of indigenous people exist within the institution or within the state? Similarly there are confusion as to the term citizenship and differentiated citizenship. Also the question comes that whether the principle of sovereignty to the state gives power to the state to discriminate against the indigenous people.

Sullivan divided his book into 8 chapters in addition to Introduction and Conclusion.

In the various chapter the book deals with the various concern, issue, terminology, subjects related to the indigenous peoples and tries to interpret them. In the Introduction part he gives broad overview about the whole book and in short he explains the entire related concepts in brief. How he deals with those concept in view of the declaration.

Chapter 1-The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples- This chapter sets out the manner in which the claim of the indigenous people is admitted in the declaration.

Chapter 2-Reconciliation, trust and liberal Inclusion- this chapter discuss the position of the US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, perspective on the declaration and their shift from the objections to the acceptance of the value of the declaration as an aspirational document and the liberal theory to support the indigenous peoples inclusion and exclusion.

Chapter 3-The Declaration and the post-settler Liberal State: Perspectives from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States- The primary basis of the objection from these state are that the principle of self-determination will give right of secession to the indigenous people, which appears as a threat to the territorial integrity of the state from the indigenous people right of self- determination. It shows that states objections to the declaration strengthen mistrust of the indigenous community.

Chapter 4-Plurality, Human Rights and What's Wrong with Liberal

Inclusion?- This chapter gives the recurring arguments in the favour of a liberal theory of indigeneity and criticize the arguments of indigenous objections to the declarations against human right and self- determination.

Chapter 5-Self- Determination–the Power and the Practice-It introduces the idea of self-determination requiring substantive indigenous participation in a shared public sovereignty. It consider the claims of self-determination across jurisdictions and policy domains and how and why self determination may be thought as body of transformative political capacities. According to Sullivan self-determination within the state is fundamentally important for meaningfully shared sovereignty.

Chapter 6- Declaration in Comparative Context- this chapter examines how declaration is understood in those jurisdictions which have not objected to the adoption of the declaration. It focuses upon the China, Finland, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Norway, Malaysia etc. Also consider the existing tension between the indigenous peoples and state as the sovereignty, citizenship and democracy. It comparatively focuses on self-determination and definition of indigenous people in different jurisdictions.

Chapter 7- Sovereignty- It considers the relationship between self-determination and sovereignty. According to sullivian sovereignty is authority of people and not authority over people.

Chapter 8- Difference, deliberation and Reason- It says that liberal democracy have the capacity to allow indigenous people to participate equally and distinctively in the affairs of the states that emerged over their territories. Deliberative democracy presumes recognition according to it if there is a respect for legitimacy then people can understand one another in a better way.

Chapter 9- Differentiated Citizenship: A Liberal Politics of Potential- It shows that there are well developed objections to the differentiated citizenship. According to Sullivan equal political capacity means differentiated citizenship. This chapter proposes the well developed model for strengthening the model of self determination.

And then in the last part he concluded the book, with the conclusion that- there is requirement of reimagining the power that where power lies and how it is to be disposed. A liberal theory of indigeneity uses the declaration to help democracy work better because of the simple fact that 'We are all here to stay'.

Your Analysis of Book- The book comprehensively does the critical analysis of the political practice for the indigenous peoples and settler populations to enjoy the rights and the capacities of the self-determination. Book argues with the reference to all the 46 articles in the UNDRIP. Sullivan has in this book not only focus on the four countries which have made objection to the declaration but he have also devoted the whole chapter i.e. chapter 5 to the countries who have not objected and made legislation in domestic regime to fulfill the obligations under the declaration. He had showed the situations prevailing in those countries and comes to the conclusion that merely the drafting of legislation does not ensure the right of these vulnerable groups. By dealing the situation of countries voting in favor of declaration Sullivan presents the persisting position of the indigenous peoples in both types of countries who favoured the legislation and who are against it. He tries to present the full picture in front of reader for the sake of reader to have the better understanding. Sullivan have defined the different terms related with indigenous peoples through the perspective of the declaration like self-determination, citizenship, sovereignty etc, but he fails to define the term indigenous people, who can be called as indigenous people if he have defined this term than Sullivan would have presented the whole understanding about the subjects. Sullivan presumes for the readers to have the certain understanding of the subject maybe that's why he omitted to define it. But even then the book successfully comprehensive critical analyze the political practice of both indigenous population and settlers populations. Sullivan in his book makes arguments to each of the 46 article of the declaration. Sullivan begins his analysis by presenting the scenario before the making of declarations and after the declaration come into existence. Book shows how this declaration legitimizes and gives to indigenous peoples overarching claim of self determination. This book shows the significance of relationships among reconciliation, treaties and trust as preliminary to self determination. It examines the objection made by Canada, US, Australia, New Zealand voted against the declaration and they enforced the mistrust on the state of indigenous peoples, and there is no evidence to show that there withdrawal from objection had made any difference or not in reinforcing the trust of indigenous communities. This book examines why and how mistrust occurs. The potential response of declaration in creating societies where the indigenous people can exercise their meaningful self-determination rights through differentiated citizenship. This book shows why and how declaration is ambitious one and indigenous communities have doubt as to the success in achieving the objectives of the declarations. Book also shows how and why it is important in relation to the objectives and possibilities of self declaration.