

a Australia is seen as a society free of discrimination and prejudice. However groups such as gender, religion, disabled and older people have been or have experienced some forms of discrimination. This cancels the myth of Australia as an egalitarian society. In Australia the most discriminated group is the Aboriginal peoples, Australia's indigenous community. Over history and still today they face prejudice and institutional discrimination. It is this historical background and past British actions that have labeled them and condemned them to a specified social class due to their ethnicity. In Australia Aboriginals have had a struggle for power and authority in a country that was previously theirs.

White settlement unjustifiably constituted Aboriginal land. The British colonist saw their lack of language, agricultural use of the land and having no "proper" religion as inhuman and uncivilised.

This formation of preconceived discrimination lead ~~to a~~ ^{the} basis of historical mistreatment still struggled today. The British saw themselves as superior and powerfully educated and regarded the Aboriginal people and culture not much higher on the scale than the 'aps'. After genocide, massacre Britain decided to civilise the aboriginal people.

They institutionalised Aborigines in missions and reserves eradicating authentic heritage rituals and spirituality with forced conversion. These prejudice views perpetuated and lead to the stolen generation in the 20th century. Evidently white settlers disallowed power and authority from indigenous Australians banishing them to the lowest ranking social class.

As the government at the time ~~did~~ failed to recognise indigenous rites individuals that made up Australian society preconceived a negative stereotypical view of these people.

This resulted in their low social class as ethnically discriminated against for being different. ~~What~~ there is still discrimination today, Aboriginals have a prejudice preconceived view mostly negative this makes their fight for social equality difficult.

Aboriginals are one of the lowest social brackets of society in Australia. They ~~are used~~ whilst commonality on the nature of equality exists individuals still find difficulty in breaking down stereotypical views. Commonalities are similar to all Australians such as government, health and medical care however differences override these like belief ~~and ethn~~ leading to a strong sense of ethnocentrism instilled from the time of the first British colonisers.

Over time the government has recognised Aboriginal discriminations and have legally made anti discrimination laws. However aboriginals individuals have gained authority and power and attempted to rectify past discriminations. attempting to change social structures and erase prejudices. The Referendum ~~#~~ ~~###~~ was the first initiative of government in recognising the equal rights of aboriginals in census and voting. The Mabo case in 1992 erased the myth of Australia as "terra nullius". Another government initiation was the native title act that recognised Aboriginals as initially occupying land. Whilst these actions erased some prejudices, the majority of Aboriginals remained in low classes and still experienced discrimination.

Public acknowledgement and community initiatives began forming to make Australia aware of its shared history

These include Bridge walk, lyrics of midnight oil and a featuring of ~~Aber-Spi~~ Aboriginal Spirituality in Australia in the opening of olympic games. Aboriginals have experiences loss and cultural ties as expressed in songs and artworks. A highly controversial issue is deaths in custody or Royal commission.

The suffering class division is trying to be eradicated by affirmative action. This is the establishment of aid centres, health and education opportunities ensuring individual help and guidance to try lift Aboriginal standard of living. Various Diabetics back have been sent to rural Australia in aid of a help program.

While government legislation^{affirmative} and community initiative exists ~~individuals~~ still find aboriginals still experience discrimination.

this is mainly because of perpetuating ideas through various socialising agents such as, parents, religious and peer attitudes. by altering school curricular and adult centers individuals can learn to accept aboriginals in our society and erase negative stereotypical prejudices formed in the past.

On a whole Aboriginal class structures remain on a low level due to economic status, education and resource opportunities.

People still seem to recognise their ethnicity as different perpetuating prejudice ideas. Some aboriginals have gained the above elements and have become predominant powerful and authoritative members of society.

How ever evidence of Pauline Hanson's rise to power and has instilled a future of discrimination against ethnic backgrounded individuals in Australia to day.