Start here.	
The Indigenous Australians hav	e faced
inequalities, discrimination and	1
differentiation since the arrival of	
first fleet in 1788. The Indigenou	15
Australians are stell today the r	nost
uneducated, unhealthy, unemployed o	und
impoverished society in Australia.	
inequalities maintain to exist the	Indigenous
Australians quality of life will co	intinue

In the 2005-2007 census the life expectancy of Indigenous Australians was horrendos, with Indigenous men's life expectancy being 11.5 years lower than non-indigenous men and Indigenous women being 9.7 years lower than non-indigenous women. The mortality rate of Indigenous infants is twice as 1.8 kely than the national average.

to lower.

Indigenous Australians are also twice as tige likely to be admitted into hospital than non-Indigenous Australians They also have health problems of mainourishment and are more contagous

to life threatening diseases. In 2008 17% of the NSW population smoked while an astonishing 43-54% of Indigenous Australians smoked. In 2009 a 18% of pregnant women smoked while 50% of pregnant Indigenous women smoked. If these horrific statistics of Indigenous Australian health continues to exist not only will it lower their quality of life but it will continue to lower their life expectancy.

The reason why Indigenous Australians have such bood health is due to the maintaining existing inequalities of unemployment, uneducated, lower salaries and Socio-economic Status.

The Australian government are trying to stop the existing inequalities so it will not be maintained in the future. The government are trying to close the life expectancy gap by 2031, halve the infant mortality rate by 2018 and halve unemployment by 2018. They have have also spent \$1 billion Additional writing space on back page.

on the Indigenous Australians in the 2009-2010 budget. They also opened antennatal clinics for Indigenous mothers. This shows that the Australian government the are trying to stop the impact of maintaining existing inequalities of lower life expectancy and lower quality of life.

The Indigenous Australians sphrifully spirituality is centered around the land. Since the arrival of the first fleet in 1788 there has been anon going battle for land between the Ear Indigenous Australians and the settlers. Today the Indigenous Australians still fight for their land and spirituality. The maintaining existment of the inequality to deprive the Indigenous Australians of their land impacts on their identity, spirituality and cuture.

Fifty years after the first fleet arrived the protectionism' was the official policy. This is where Indigenous Australians You may ask for an extra Writing Booklet if you need more space.

to try protect the Indigenous Australians Protectionism meant the seperation of them from white communities and large plots of land taken away from the Indigenous Australians. The authorities changed their names, said who they could marry, their employment and wage, who could visit them and when they could leave. This took away their identity, freedom and spirituality.

In the late 1930's assimilation was bought in where Indigenous Children were taken away from their family to help them assimilate better. This policy took away the children's spirituality, culture heritage, independence and their identity. It was the official policy from 1950-1970 where Over 10,000 children were taken from their families. These children today are known as The stolen Generation. At Attace Although most of the land has been given back there is still a great quarter that the Australian Government own and will not return. This shows the maintaining existing inequalities

of loss of spirituality and culture.

The Australian Government, however, did try to cooperate by in 1987 giving back half of the land in the Northern Territory. In 1991 they also abolished the notion of Terra Nullis-no ones land-in the high court. In 2008 under the government of kevin Rudd he apologised to the Stolen Generation.

However the possible impact of mainting existing inequalities could of the Indigences Australians being deprived of their land could lead to loss of spirituality, culture, heritage and identity.

In Conclusion of the indigenous Australians maintain existing inequalities of deprival of land and poor health standards could lead to the possible impacts of lower life expectancy, lower quality of life, loss of spirituality, loss of culture, loss of heritage and loss of identity.

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