

HUMAN RIGHTS AND ITS VIOLATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ROHINGYA WOMEN AND CHILDREN

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INTRODUCTION

Human rights are the basic rights which are possess by every human being by birth irrespective of their nationality, caste, creed, religion, gender, and race. Human rights are moral principles or rules that define certain standards of human behavior , and are regularly protected as natural and legal rights in municipal and international law. They are usually understood as absolute fundamental rights "to which a person is intrinsically entitled simply because she or he is a human being", and which are "inherent in all human beings" irrespective of their nation, location, language, religion, ethnic origin or any other status. They are applicable universally and at every time in the sense of being universal, and they are classless in the sense of being the same for everyone. They are regarded as requiring empathy and the rule of law and imposing a duty on persons to respect the human rights of others, and it is generally considered that they should not be taken away except as a result of due process based on specific conditions; for example, human rights may include freedom from unlawful imprisonment, torture and execution. Human rights are fundamental freedoms which allow us to fully develop in every corner of life, it gives us a sense of security, happiness and freedom.

Since human rights are not created by any legislation, they resemble very much the natural rights. They are not subject to any amendment even.

WHO ARE ROHINGYAS?

The Rohingya are an ethnic Muslim group from Rakhine state of Myanmar. Often called as the "world's most persecuted minority". Rakhine is the least developed regions about 75% of

households living below poverty line. In the majority Buddhist Myanmar. About 1.1 million of Rohingya population are said to live in Rakhine region. While they trace their origin back to 15th century, even since independence in 1948, governments in Burma (renamed Myanmar in 1989)

Denied any recognition to the group and identified them as illegal Bengali immigrants. The Myanmar government's refusal to grant them citizenship status or any legal documentation effectively made them stateless. According to 1982 Citizenship Law, Rohingya were declared "non-national" or "foreign residents".

WHY ROHINGYAS ARE FLEEING?

Since the 1970s, a number of crackdown on the Rohingya in Rakhine state have forced thousands of them to flee to neighbouring countries.

During such crackdown refugees have often reported rape, torture, arson and murder by Myanmar security forces.

In 2012, some Rohingya Muslims were charged with gang rape and murder of a Buddhist women in Rakhine. This incident led to clashes between Rohingya Muslims and Buddhist. Soon after this, the Rohingya's saw themselves being evicted from their homes, their land confiscated and their villages, habitations attacked by Myanmar military. According to UNHRC more than 1,68,000 Rohingya's have fled Myanmar since 2012 and have infamously earned the title of "boat people". As Rohingya's speak Bengali, they first headed towards Bangladesh. Bangladesh host the maximum number of Rohingya's refugees in the world. Bangladesh authorities were lenient but with rising number of immigrants from Myanmar in 2012, they chose to stop all kinds of assistance to Rohingya Muslims. Now boat people headed towards Thailand. Thailand's navy gave the boat people food and medicines, but did not allow them to stay on their territories. Malaysia adopted the same policy as Thailand and turned away the Rohingya's. To make matters worse, Indonesia also blocked all entry points for Rohingya's. With all the doors were shut on them, they turned towards India. India is home to approximately 40,000 Rohingya's, According to Ministry of Home Affairs. Rohingya's entered into northeast

India through various routes. They avoided staying near the Myanmar's borders. Rohingya's spread over a large area across various states (Assam, West Bengal, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala). The maximum concentration of Rohingya Muslims is reported to be in Jammu. According to state government there are about 5,700 Rohingya Muslims living in and around Jammu. Four times the population of Rohingya's is increased in two years in India.

Despite condemnation by International organisations the exodus of Rohingya's are continue.

More than 530,000 Rohingya men, women and children have fled northern Rakhine State in terror in a matter of weeks amid the Myanmar security forces targeted campaign of widespread and systematic murder, rape and burning.

Lots of eyewitnesses to the worst violence consistently implicated specific units, including the Myanmar Army's Western Command, the 33rd Light Infantry Division, and the Border Guard Police.

In this orchestrated campaign, Myanmar's security forces have brutally meted out revenge on the entire Rohingya population of northern Rakhine State, in an apparent attempt to permanently drive them out of the country. These atrocities continue to fuel the region's worst refugee crisis in decades.

CRIME AGAINST ROHINGYA WOMEN

On the morning of 30 August, Myanmar soldiers trailed Rohingya villagers who fled down to the riverbank and then parted the men and older boys from the women and younger children.

After opening fire on and effecting at least scores of men and older boys, as well as some women and younger children, the soldiers took women in groups to nearby houses where they raped them, before setting fire to those houses and other Rohingya parts of the village. Many women and younger children were taken to a ditch, where they were forced to stand in knee-deep water.

Military forces took the women in groups to different houses. The women, taken by soldiers [in military uniform]. They took their money, possessions, and then they beat them with a

wooden stick. Their children were with them. They hit them too. Many women in the house also had children with them that were also killed.

All of the women were stripped naked. They had very strong wooden sticks. They first hit them in the head, to make weak. Then they hit them in the vagina with the wooden sticks. Then they raped them. A different soldier for each women.

After raping women and girls, the soldiers set fire to the houses, killing many of the victim inside

Rohingya camps are full of pregnant women many of whom are rape survivors. The UNICEF estimates 60 babies are born every day in the world's largest refugee camps. Many women are hiding their pregnancies due to stigma, aid workers fear for health of new-borns and new mothers. Deep rooted stigma keeps rape survivors from talking. Over 16,000 babies born in camps since crisis began. Only 3,000 babies were delivered in health facilities.

Stories were told by many women what happened to them and what is happening with them. They told the reporters that when Burmese military attacked them they separated the women from men.

They snatched the babies from the arms of the mothers, threw them on the ground and killed them. They raped the women and stabbed with knives, fortunately, few of them survived. These women giving births to the children without good medical facilities. They are sick, starving and scared.

The future of Rohingya children is in dark, they will bring the good fortune to the country but they are out by Myanmar's government. They too have right to live with dignity to get even basic facilities, they are holders of getting good food, shelter, clothing but nothing is for them.

POSITION OF ROHINGYA CHILDREN

Many Rohingya children separated from their parents, military forces killed their parents in front of them some of them fled with their relatives. Many children are malnourished and some of them are breadwinners. 4,800 households are separated from their children, one-third of the

families are vulnerable. 14% of families are running by females only. U.N. says hundreds of Rohingya children are arriving in Bangladesh alone (without parents). These children saw their parents killed others got separated during exodus from Myanmar. U.N. says these children are at risk of sexual abuse and human trafficking. They ate leaves from trees and drank water to survive. Children of Rohingya are facing worsening life conditions. The girls between the ages of 13-17 are taken by the unknown persons in the name of food and they sell them, they got raped every day.

These children are deprived of basic amenities like good food, clean water and health facilities.

Everybody has a right who born in this world to get the basics just to survive on the planet with dignity. Rohingya children are facing terrible conditions in their lives, from a few days old children to an adult all are sick. There are children who even don't know their names they got separated from their families, they don't know what and why all this happening with them.

Children have specific rights because they are more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. In particular, children have a right to live free from violence, to be protected, and to have access to education and health care.¹ But here there is only violence against the women and children.

CONCLUSION

Every person born free with some natural rights, they have a full right to have basic amenities and live with dignity. But if we look to the Rohingya's they are deprived of all kinds of facilities they a terrible life. Women are being raped, trafficked, malnutrition etc. this is the violation of Human Rights which is done by Myanmar government. What is happening with Rohingya Women and Children is against humanity. It is the total violation of humanitarian law.

¹ Convention on child rights