



Violation of Human Rights for the Rohingyas and the Issue of Tolerance

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Abstract: *Peace and tolerance have emerged as two massive necessities for the people around the world in present condition. With the increasing population growth, the world is gradually becoming congested for the people. However, the most of the cases, people from the minority communities are becoming the scapegoats of this situation. In some cases, these behaviours are also being seen taking violent shapes with massive destruction of humanity. However, the need of peace and tolerances are not supposed to be taken for granted. The United Nations have been found considering effective concerns on this regard for the purpose of promoting moralities among the human and bring the needs of tolerance back to establish brotherhood. However, the recent situations and incidents related with the Rohingya Muslims depict the opposites of it. Thus, this study has tried to address the situations of these people and enter to the root of the reasons behind such oppressions. The measures considered by the United Nations in this regard have also been discussed in this study in light of the human rights acts and other parliamentary legislations of the country. It also has tried to assess the components of violence regarded with the peace and tolerance issues in order to find out the avenues to stop such violence. In addition it, this study also has analysed the roles of the Union of Myanmar along with their indulgences in this oppression. Eventually, it has tried to shed light on the consequences of the present situation and raise the concerns of threats that are potential impacts of this issue.*

Keywords: *Peace, Tolerance, Rohingya Muslims, United Nations, Parliamentary, Potential impacts.*

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The purpose of peace education has always remained associated with the values of non-violence, justice, tolerance, and equality for mankind. The objective of the peace projects from the end of the UNESCO use to prioritised the non-discrimination practices in order to ensure that the peace prevails among the regions or countries. However, it is usually found struggling critically in the present situations of international relationships or massive fallacies in practices related with the religious harmony. According to Erman (2016), the human minds are liable for the peace destructions along with any sort of destructions occurring around the world. In the additional words, human minds are meant to be trained with peace objectives in order to reach peace and teach peace to everyone for the sake of global peace and harmony among the people, religions, regions and countries all around the world. For the purpose of assessing the components of peace along with the necessities to learn peace and the components of human rights violence, this study has shed light on the recent issues of Rohingyas. The human rights violations faced by the Rohingyas along with the issue of tolerance are supposed to be discussed critically in this study.

II. REASONS OF OPPRESSIONS AND DISPLACEMENTS

The issue of displacement of the Rohingya Muslims from the Union of Myanmar or alternatively known as Burma has taken an epidemic shape in last few years. Before addressing the situations and the components associated with this displacement issue, this study is liable to shed light on the present geographical, socio-cultural, religious and economic background of the country in order to understand the displacement reason with more critical manner. The union of Myanmar is resided by about 52 million people, who share an area of about 676, 578 square kilometres along with the borders of India, Thailand, Bangladesh, Laos and China (Kennedy & McCoy, 2017). The territories of India and Bangladesh are situated at the western parts of this country, whereas the borders of Laos and Thailand are located at the eastern sides. On the other hand, China has extensive impacts in the border areas of the Union of Myanmar since it is extended up to the northern parts from the north-eastern zones. As per the observation of Beyrer & Kamarulzaman (2017), the presence of so many international borders has compelled this country to emphasise on their military services. Besides, this country had reached the point of need of the military dictatorship in 1962 after the occurrence of a coup d'état, which was about 14 years afterwards of their independence. However, this dependency has led them to witness massive dictatorships from the end of the military administration. In addition to it, the democracy of China also plays massive influential roles in their cultural orientations and political scenarios extensively.



III. NATIONAL ORIENTATIONS AND UNITED NATIONS

After the prior intervention of the national government of the Union of the Myanmar, they could become capable of arranging general election for the people for the first time in 2010 after the long-term prevailed military dictatorship. With the prior intervention of this democratic process of election, the people of this country witnessed freedom from the military junta. However, the distances between the army and Rohingya Muslims remained same even after the establishment of their federal governments. The union of the Myanmar has been witnessing massive civil wars since their beginning of independence. In the words of Pocock et al. (2017), several ethnic wars along with the civil war struggles faced by the people of this country has led it to produce diverse agitation groups, which are against the welfare of their country. However, in many cases, the government or mostly the military dictatorships are found indulging these warfare groups. In many cases, the governments and the military administrations are found failing to combat the unrest situations and develop harmony with the other ethnic groups that also include the communities of the Rohingya Muslims. The higher officials of the United Nations have tried several times to intervene the ethnic war or large-scale civil wars in this country mostly during the unrest situations. They tried to impose needful holds on these situations in order to promote peace practices within this country. However, they had witnessed massive difficulties in establishing the peace projects and declining the ethnic communities to avoid any sort of valance against the state.

IV. HUMAN RIGHTS AND TOLERANCE CONCERN OF THE UNITED NATIONS

As per the human rights and issue of tolerance are concerned, the United Nations are always responsible to ensure them in ordered to promote the common interest of the people. In addition to it, the United Nations are also liable to resolve the unrest situations around the world in order to save the lives and of the people and protect them from massive economic or financial losses. As per the opinion of Francis (2017), the United Nations need to resolve the unrest situations and ensure the safety of the lives of the global civilians irrespective of their race, ethnicity, religions, religious or gender. In addition to it, they also need to avoid any sort of violations regarded with the peace projects or democracy and protect the oppressors or any sort of agitation groups from violating the standards of people lives or harm them financially.

V. CURRENT STATE OF HUMAN RIGHT AND TOLERANCE VIOLATION

After the 4 years of violence occurred in the Rakhine State, the report of the United Nations 2012 has shown that over 120,000 Rohingya Muslims were staying at the IDP campus (aljazeera.com, 2017). This is massive satiation of the violation of tolerance and peace from the global perspectives, which has been reported to be caused by the alarming increase in the state violence. Besides, millions of lives of the Rohingya Muslims are still reported to be witnessing massive life threats both economically and politically. The immense religious hatred of the Myanmar government and military dictatorship has taken the deadliest shape that left these million lives unsafe and unprotected. Moreover the lives of these people have become vulnerable without any sort of food supplies. According to Rahman (2015), the major reason behind such violations of humanitarian approaches is the immense religious hatred of the ultra-nationalist Buddhist organisations of the Union of Myanmar and other neighbouring countries like China. In most of the cases, the religious hatred has taken a shape of direct and confronted violence with the prior helps of the state machineries. However, most of the neighbouring countries had remained indifferent due to the international relationship needs or other agendas.

VI. RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT FOR THIS SITUATION

As per the reports from the United Nations, the violence against the Rohingya Muslims that has been continuing since the last decades is a massive disregard of the humanity. Besides, this violation of peace agendas and discriminated violence against these people are also required to be constituted as extensive crime against the humanities. The solidarity group of the United Nations is liable to ensure the Human Rights Act 1998, as per the European convention of the Human Rights that took place in 1998 (un.org, 2017). As per this act, the United Nations are liable to insist the countries within this union to ensure the lives of the minorities and protect them physically and economically from any sort of extremist hatred. However, the national structure and federal structure of the Union of Myanmar has completely failed in ensuring it properly. In addition to it, the ongoing violence and hatred campaigns against the Rohingya Muslims have also caused massive damages to the other individual interests as well by affecting the economic growth. The Human Right Act constituted by the United Nations is liable to protect certain fundamental rights of the individuals, which include the right to freedom, right to life, freedom from oppression, and freedom of speech along with several others. However, the ongoing attacks and hate propogandas against the Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar reflected massive violation of almost all the rights of them. Besides it also has led them to become global refugees, which is considered to be another seed of threat for the global people. Thus, the peace educations are meant to be promoted to the countries from the end of the United Nations.

VII. IMPACTS AND CONSEQUENCES

Along with numerous breaches of human right violations, the Rohingya Muslims have been found witnessing massive human right violations related with freedom of practicing religion, freedom from inhuman treatments, and freedom from religious hatred. However, the massive form of violation in this context has been witnessed as the rape against the Rohingya Muslims, which is



considerably the height of community hatred. In the words of Mahmood et al. (2017), the lives of Rohingya Muslims have become extremely vulnerable along with the future of their next generations lives. This form of human rights violation is also recognised as the ethnically and religiously motivated rape, which has been committed by the military officials in most of the cases.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The attacks of the military personnel of the Union of Myanmar have also been reported to be occurred at the regions of refugees as well, which indicate at the least presence of tolerance for the Rohingya Muslims. More than 700 rape cases have been reported until now as per the official documentation of the United Nations. In many cases, the Rohingya refugees are found shipping to different countries in order to save their lives. However, this can be a potential reason behind the upcoming upsurge of the counter violence from their ends as well. For the purpose of preventing the violence and protecting the lives of the Rohingya Muslims, the United Nations is required to establish the human right needs effectively by considering required steps against the haters or religious oppressors.

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