

Chapter 16
***Human Rights–Aren't Refugee Rights Human
Rights Too?***

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Abstract

This paper attempts to provide a formal discussion on the emphasis of Human Rights at the present era in the context of extant growing global consciousness about the priceless human lives. It also discusses the issue of Rohingya Monsoon Floods and Landslides where the safety of the refugees was highly uncertain leading to the displacement of nearly 6,000 refugees, damaged over 3,500 shelters, and killed two people, including a child. Whereas the paper discusses in detail about the inadequate assistance in these dreadful situations as there a looming health crisis surrounded over the outbreak. Many internal as well as International organizations put forth their endeavors in order to protect the rights of humans and further need of awareness for the same as human lives are valuable. The author also discusses present state of human rights in India and makes some suggestions over it.

Besides bringing out the increasing trend in Human Rights and its annexing issues, the author also throws light on the causes of such rise in the occurrences of such issues and the relative solutions for these issues.

The paper also makes a healthy comparison of the nature of Human Rights prevailing in different countries according to each country's value and legal framework based on the moral and ethical principles. Growing involvement of the International organizations, Human Rights awareness, Democratic Transactions and Human Rights Education are some of the solutions discussed.

Keywords: Human Rights, Rohingya Monsoon Floods, Bangladesh, Refugees.

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Introduction

The conviction that everybody, by uprightness of her or his humankind, is qualified for certain human rights is genuinely new. Its foundations, be that as it may, lie in prior custom and records of numerous societies; it took the impetus of World War II to move human rights onto the worldwide stage and into the worldwide inner voice.

All through a lot of history, individuals gained rights and obligations through their participation in a gathering – a family, indigenous country, religion, class, network, or state. Most social orders have had customs like the "brilliant guideline" of "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." The Hindu Vedas, the Babylonian Code of Hammurabi, the Bible, the Quran (Koran), and the Analects of Confucius are five of the most established composed sources which address inquiries of individuals' obligations, rights, and duties. Furthermore, the Inca and Aztec implicit rules and equity and an Iroquois Constitution were Native American sources that existed well before the eighteenth century. Indeed, all social orders, regardless of whether in oral or composed convention, have had frameworks of legitimacy and equity just as methods for watching out for the wellbeing and welfare of their individuals.

The Rohingya individuals are an ethnic gathering from Myanmar, once called Burma. Most live in Rakhine State on Myanmar's western coast. Myanmar is a lion's share Buddhist state, yet the Rohingya individuals are basically Muslim, however a modest number are Hindu. The ethnic minority is considered "the most abused minority on the planet" by the United Nations. The tale of that mistreatment has its underlying foundations in Britain's colonization of Burma, and cutting edge Myanmar's refusal to perceive the presence of a people who have existed for a great many years.

As non-residents, Rohingya individuals need fundamental rights inside Myanmar and are viewed as stateless. In spite of the fact that Myanmar perceives 135 particular ethnic gatherings, the Rohingya are not one of them. Myanmar will not perceive the term as one that alludes to the district's Muslim minority. Prior to the 2017 emergency, an expected 1 million Rohingya individuals lived in Burma. As of August 2018, more than 723,000 Rohingya evacuees had fled to Bangladesh. Many settled in the Kutupalong outcast settlement, presently the world's biggest. The enormous camp has extended philanthropic guide and is especially helpless against rainstorm downpours. UNHCR, the UN exile organization, gauges that 200,000 Rohingya displaced people are in danger during rainstorm season, which can make avalanches and floods in the camp.

Myanmar security powers kept on submitting grave maltreatment against Rohingya Muslims all through 2018, extending the helpful and human rights fiasco in Rakhine State. More than 730,000 Rohingya have fled to neighboring Bangladesh since the military battle of ethnic purifying started in August 2017. The administration prevented broad proof from

claiming outrages, would not permit autonomous examiners access to Rakhine State, and rebuffed nearby columnists for giving an account of military maltreatment.

In August, a United Nations-ordered certainty discovering mission found that the military maltreatment perpetrated in Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan States since 2011 "without a doubt add up to the gravest wrongdoings under global law," and called for senior military authorities, incorporating Commander-in-Chief Sr. Gen. Min Aung Hlaing, to confront examination and indictment for slaughter, wrongdoings against mankind, and atrocities.

The decision National League for Democracy (NLD) under true pioneer Aung San Suu Kyi progressively smothered contradiction utilizing a huge number of harsh laws. Popularity based space lessened, with the NLD doing little to address the nation's frail standard of law, degenerate legal executive, or exemption for security power mishandles. The 2008 constitution puts the Ministries of Defense, Home Affairs, and Border Affairs under the influence of the military.

More than 30,000 regular folks were recently dislodged by battling in Kachin and Shan States in 2018, and left progressively powerless by government limitations on compassionate access.

Globally, the champions of human rights have most often been citizens, not government officials. In particular, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have played a primary role in focusing the international community on human rights issues. NGOs monitor the actions of governments and pressure them to act according to human rights principles

Amnesty International is a worldwide movement of people who campaign for internationally recognized human rights for all. With more than 2.2 million members and subscribers in more than 150 countries, they conduct research and generate action to prevent and end grave abuses of human rights and to demand justice for those whose rights have been violated.

The CDF is a child advocacy organization that works to ensure a level playing field for all children. CDF champions policies and programs that lift children out of poverty, protect them from abuse and neglect and ensure their right to equal care and education.

he Human Rights Action Center is a nonprofit organization based in Washington, DC, headed by Jack Healey, world-renowned human rights activist and pioneer. The Center works on issues of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights²⁰⁴ and uses the arts and technologies to innovate, create and develop new strategies to stop human rights abuses. They also support growing human rights groups all over the world.

Human Rights Watch is dedicated to protecting the human rights of people around the world. They investigate and expose human rights violations, hold abusers accountable, and

²⁰⁴ [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#)

challenge governments and those who hold power to end abusive practices and respect international human rights law.

The support of worldwide harmony and security is one of the reasons for the United Nations Charter. Viciousness and strife undermine economic improvement. Human rights infringement are at the main drivers of contention and frailty which, thus, perpetually bring about further infringement of human rights. In that capacity, activity to ensure and advance human rights has inborn preventive power while rights-based ways to deal with harmony and security carry this capacity to endeavors for manageable harmony. The human rights regularizing system additionally gives a sound premise to tending to issues of genuine worry inside or between nations that, whenever left unaddressed, may prompt clash. Human rights data and examination is an instrument for early cautioning and early focused on activity that has not yet been utilized to its maximum capacity.

Inability to stick to global human rights norms and secure human rights debilitates harmony making, peacekeeping and peace building endeavors. Worldwide endeavors to counter fear based oppression and forestall the spread of vicious fanaticism experience the ill effects of this disappointment. The UN's recharged spotlight on counteractive action and continuing harmony is vital to both this and the past column on progressing supportable improvement. We can support both harmony and advancement by indicating how applying human rights standards can address complaints, diminish disparity and assemble flexibility. This column likewise addresses potential dangers presented by new advancements in a security setting.

Human rights is a cross-cutting topic in all UN strategies and projects in the key zones of harmony and security, improvement, philanthropic help, and monetary and get-togethers. Thus, essentially every UN body and concentrated organization is included somewhat in the assurance of human rights. A few models are the privilege to advancement, which is at the center of the Sustainable Development Goals; the privilege to sustenance, supported by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, work rights, characterized and secured by the International Labor Organization, sex equity, which is proclaimed by UN Women, the privileges of youngsters, indigenous people groups, and handicapped people.