

HumanRights_Mozambique

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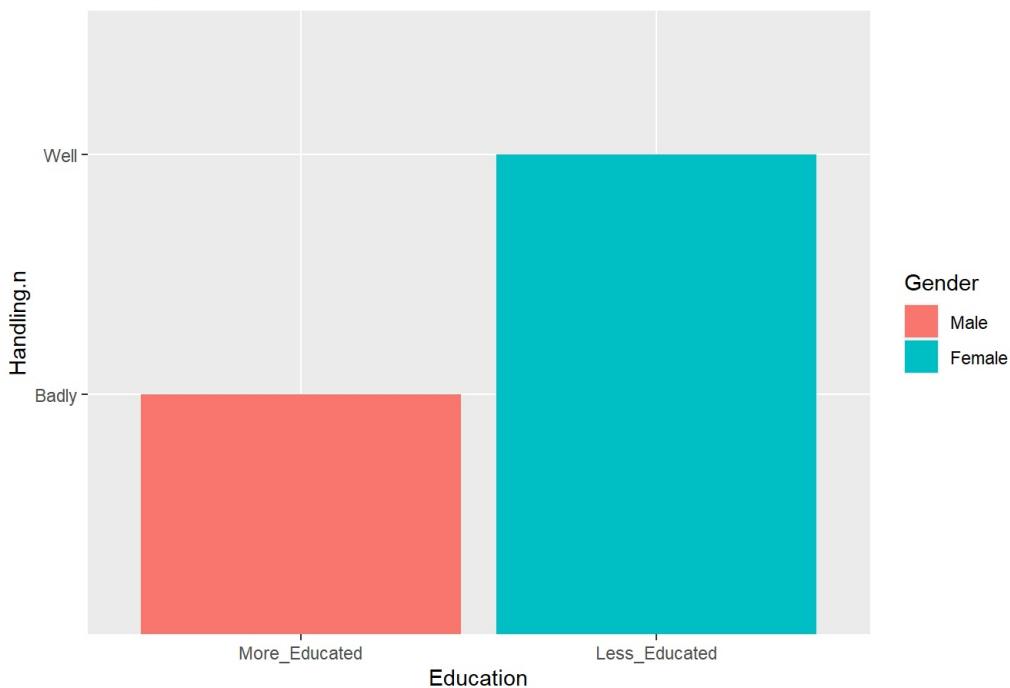
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Assesing Human Rights in Mozambique from a survey point of view

Introduction

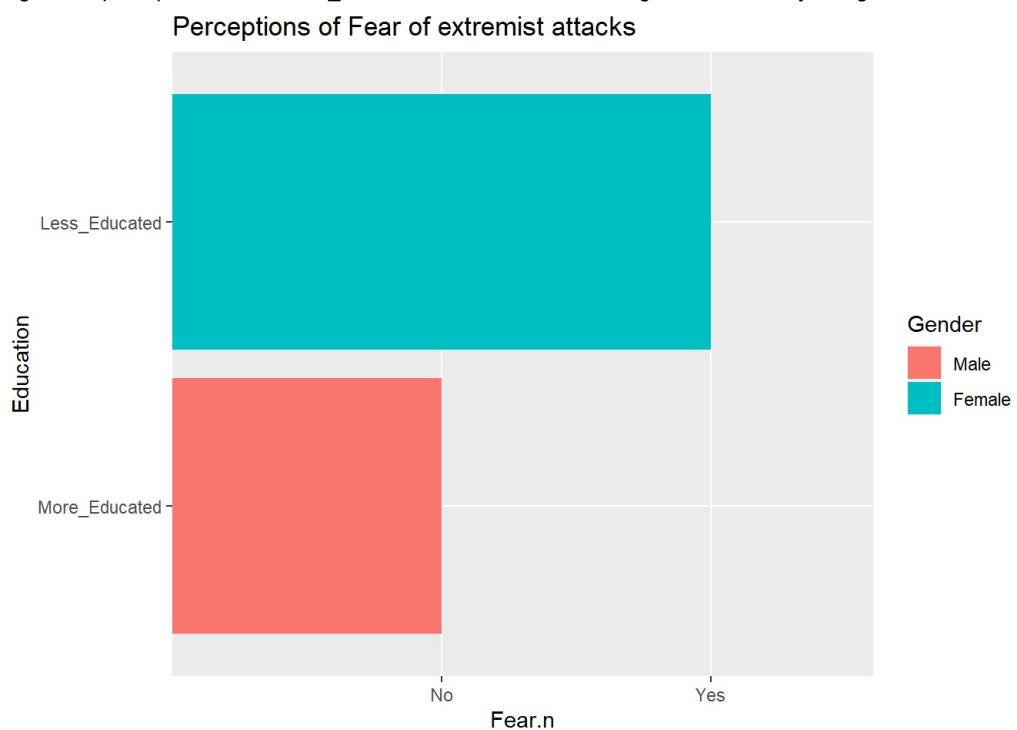
Human Rights are fundamental in our governance systems hence nations where human rights are to a greater extent respected are in a better position to grow. In respect to the Mozambique situation, this article aims to understand the concept of human rights from the perspective of the locals according to the Afrobarometer data. The objective of using the survey data is to understand how the locals feel regarding to the subject of human rights in their respective country. The approach which this article will make is to assess extract, process and analyze data on the perceptions of Mozambican people on how their fear of extremist terrorism, and how they think the government is handling the situation. These perceptions will be analyzed with two categories and these are, Gender and Education. The aim is to find out whether the levels of education have a different perception regarding the issue of human rights in Mozambique. The importance of the data is that, it gives a better insight of human rights situation from the locals themselves and therefore, it makes this article reliable because Afrobarometer is a credible source in sourcing out the information on the perceptions of people in that given country in Africa. The reader should be informed that data manipulation was conducted in R-Studio and that if there's need to assess how it was processed, the link is provided further below.

Perceptions of government handling extremist situation

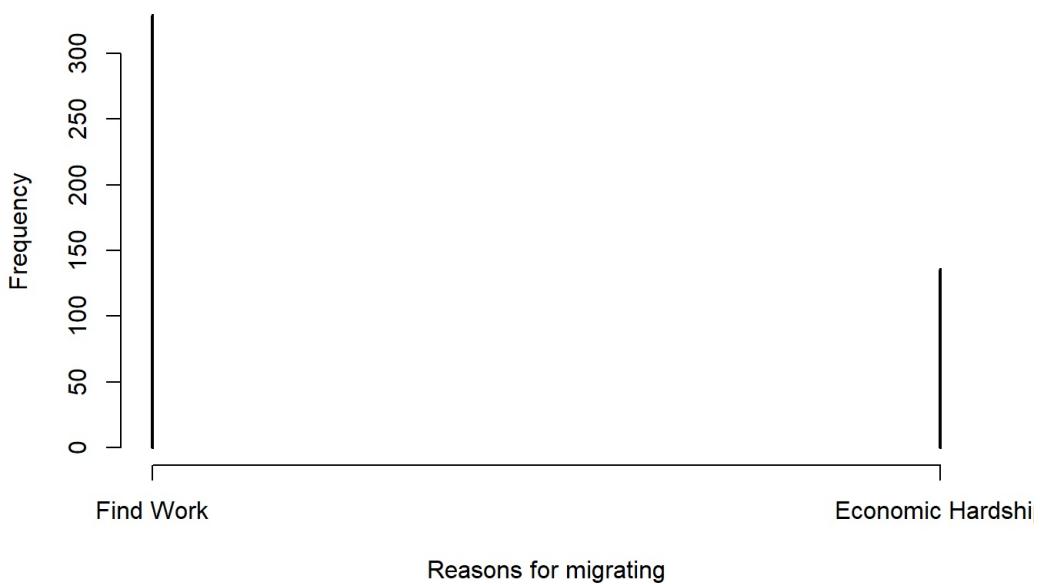


Based on the findings, the above diagram shows the perceptions from the Mozambican people on their thoughts regarding the government handling the extremist situation. The y-axis constitutes of how well or badly they are handling the situation whilst the x-axis shows criteria of education and according to their respective genders. According to the data Less educated people, perceive that the government is handling the extremist situation well whilst More_educated people perceive the situation is being handled badly. This reflects that overall, the education level of the society is considerably low and access to education up to completion of tertiary level appears to be low. The data also reveals that more men are educated as to females which may also raise the concern of women's rights to education for the girl child. The divergence of perceptions in handling the situation entails that either the More Educated criteria is too critical or they have more insight as to what is happening on the ground.

Nevertheless, since this survey was taken in 2019 and comparing with the reality on the ground in 2019 in the Northern province, this article can argue that perceptions of the More_Educated criteria was more insightful as currently, the government is struggling to contain the situation.



The above diagram shows the perceptions of fear from extremist attacks. In combination with the previous graph, the irony produced is that, the Less_educated group which had mentioned the situation is being handled well has a higher response in fearing attacks as to those who are More_Educated. This gives the impression that though the Less_educated group might perceive the situation being handled in a better manner, they may reside in areas that make them more prone to these attacks as compared to those who are More_Educated. Hence through interpretation of this data, it highlights that there is need to protect those who are vulnerable, especially the Less_Educated criteria in areas which are targets of extremist attacks and females. Based from this data, the fear is not only the attack itself but what those attacks might bring along, homelessness, rape, migration and possibly death. Hence this matter is an issue of human rights concern which the data shows in between the lines.



Another graph this article produced was to assess reasons why people chose to emigrate from Mozambique to other countries. Despite there being many reasons, through data manipulation, the paper realized the dominating reasons were to Find Work and Economic Hardship, which are correlated. From this, the type of human right which is failing to be met is a socio-economic human right. This means in Mozambique, unemployment is high and from an International Relations perspective, this form of loophole in human right observance might give an incentive to the rise of extremist group in the Northern province of Mozambique.