

Forced Migration in Syria

Students Name:

Course Title:

Tutor:

Date:

proofreadingly.com

Forced Migration in Syria

1.0. Syria's continued failure in addressing the issue relating to human rights

For several years, the government of Syria has been reluctant to address the questions concerning the violation of human civil rights. There are several circumstances that have proved this. First, several armed parties involved in conflict in Syria have continued to commit serious violations to the international law through wars and abuse of human rights (Amnesty International n.d., 7). Secondly, the continued direct attacks of the government and its allies on innocent civilians and the destruction of their properties through artillery bombing have been on the rise, and this has left many people killed in the process from North-West Syria. Furthermore, the forces have imposed restrictions on medical and any other aid, especially to civilians who live in government-controlled areas. Thirdly, the security team has been associated with the arrest of former fighters and civilians who were ready to reconcile or had reconciled with the federal as a result leading to the detention of many innocent people. Several lawyers, non-violent activists, journalists, and workers were subjected to torture and ill-treatment, and this led to the death of most of them.

Fourthly, the presence of armed groups in the country that seeks support from other nations such as Turkey continues to subject the citizens living in Afrin to several human rights cases of abuse through stealing and confiscation of private possessions putting many of them to detention. For instance, armed groups allied with Turkey are suspected to be the ones responsible for the indiscriminate attacks that were organized in North-East Syria (Amnesty International n.d., 9). Similarly, arbitrary detentions that were carried out in the same region were attributed to the same group. Besides, the Syrian government, in collaboration with the US, refused to investigate

the 2017 bombing on Raqqa that was performed by the Islamic State group and led to the death of many civilians. Finally, several military operations that have conducted in the North-East and North-West of Syria have left very many people homeless occupying makeshift camps where there are poor living conditions (Amnesty International n.d., 10).

2.0. Syria Ratification Record to Regional and International Human Rights Agreements

Syria has managed to ratify many human rights treaties since time immemorial. However, the country has an abysmal record of complying with the requirements of these treaties. This has been observed by the United Nations treaty official bodies (Amnesty International n.d., 11). Below are a group of agreements that the country has ratified in an attempt to protect human rights against violation.

(i) "Convention against torture."

Syria's ratification to the convention against torture took place in 2004. However, the country delayed publishing its first report against torture submitting it to the relevant committee only took place five years later. The committee against torture was mainly concerned with; allegations that were being made on the use of torture by the authorities which were conducted in detention facilities and increased impunity that prevented the prosecution of crimes committed while on duty such as those of torture and ill-treatment of citizens (Amnesty International n.d., 11).

(ii) International covenants on civil and political rights

This was approved in 2001 after the UN committee showed its concern in the following:

- (a) Increased disappearances and extrajudicial executions that were being carried out on several Syrian and Lebanese nationals, but delegators failed to provide enough and accurate information regarding this issue.
- (b) The continued violation of article 7 of the covenant made through constant torturing of prisoners, especially those who were in the Tadmur prison.
- (c) The extent to which human rights were being violated through civilians forced arrests and detention even without the provision of any warrants and later released without prosecution.
- (d) The denial of several rights to journalists and human rights activists, especially when they wish to represent the views of the people. A good example is Nizar Nayyuf, an activist who served ten years' imprisonment after expressing his opinions to the governments.
- (e) The increased rate of unfair hearing at the Syrian courts which has resulted from the interference with judicial independence
- (f) The allegations that the state invoked witnesses to provide false evidence against several torture trials in courts.
- (g) The imposition of several obstacles in the registration of non-governmental human rights associations.
- (h) The reluctance of the t government to grant the civilians their right to have the free expression of their views, especially in the administration and running of the country.

(iii) "International covenant on economic, social, and cultural rights."

The UN commission also became anxious with the violations of cultural, social, ad economic rights of the civilians due to several occurrences':

- (a) The continued forced labor in the Syrian prisons, especially among people who had committed very petty crimes and minors.
- (b) The increased discrimination of females in all aspects of life, such as in the economic, political, and social life in the country.
- (c) The denied freedom to form independent trade unions that will fight for workers' rights.
- (d) The government discriminated against certain minority groups in Syria, especially those who were non-Arabic (Amnesty International n.d., 12).

3.0. Factors that Lead to Human Rights Violation in Syria

Several factors can be attributed to the increased human rights violation in Syria. First, the irresponsible activities carried out by the Syrian forces and the security team were a catalyst to the increased human rights violation in Syria. This is because a lot of social practices can be associated with them, such as the unlawful killing of civilians, collective punishment even for the innocent, increased destruction and looting of private property during their missions, and the increased disappearance of civilians, especially those who are against them. Secondly, the government decided to punish those who supported the opposition through military deployment was also a major contributor to this violation. Thirdly, religion played a very critical role in this violation since some people were mainly discriminated against for being non-Arabs. Finally, foreign nations such as the US and Turkey had significant impacts on the human rights violation. Turkey assisted some armed groups in the fight against the government. At the same time, the US failed to expose the bombers of Raqqa even after knowing who they were, and this led to the continued violation of these rights (Amnesty International n.d., 12).

4.0. Policy Tools to Correct Human Rights Violation in Syria

There are several solutions that I would recommend in an attempt to correct the existing human rights violation in Syria. First, the government should increase counseling support to the victims who survived the violence. Secondly, the government should stand firm in support of organizations that assist in the reduction of human rights abuse and, in turn, help the organization in documenting the violence. Thirdly, national laws should be amended to rhyme with international human rights standards, and the government should adopt several policies to protect refugees (MADRE n.d., 9). Fourthly, the government should grant people their economic freedom at no cost. Fifth, the national government should be a role model and declare a fight aimed at restoring the violated human rights. By so doing, other groups at the forefront of this exploitation will be inspired. Finally, strict punishment measures should be adopted for the violators of human rights in the country.

References

Amnesty International. "Everything You Need to Know About Human Rights in Syria."

Amnesty International. Accessed March 31, 2020.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/middle-east-and-north-africa/syria/report-syria/>.

MADRE. "Incubating Solutions for Peace in Syria and Iraq." Accessed March 31, 2020.

<https://www.madre.org/press-publications/your-support-action/incubating-solutions-peace-syria-and-iraq>

proofreadingly.com