

Role of the United Nation in Syrian crisis

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Abstract

This paper attempts to examine the causes of the Arab Uprisings in Middle Eastern states. It also highlights the events of the civil uprisings which led to the removal of some rulers. More over this paper tries to predict the consequences of these widespread protests on the region as well as on the surrounding states. When the ‘Arab Spring’ reached Syria, its Pharaoh, Bashar al-Assad, was in no mood to give up easily. The brutal repression of peaceful anti-government protests pushed the country towards a civil war. The Syrian government, the opposition rebels, foreign powers and Islamic militants are all the architects of the Syrian quagmire. The war has led to catastrophic consequences. Hundreds of thousands of people have been massacred with ancient towns and modern cities being turned into rubble. The war has brought devastation to Syria. Firstly, there has been a huge loss in terms of human deaths and damages to property. The war has created a huge refugee crisis. Millions of Syrians have been uprooted from their homes due to the war. This work aims to analyze the actions taken by United Nation Security Council and its other bodies. Following General Assembly resolutions relevant resolution of the League of Arab State. The United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS) was established to end the escalating conflict. Following this analysis process and taking into account the effects of the resolutions approved by the United Nations Security Council and by other international bodies, conclusion will be presented ending this part with selected proposals that would help to resolve the conflict.

Keywords: Arab Spring, civil war, United Nation, Assad government, protests

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