

Syrian conflict resolutions assignment

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How has the active responses from outside involvement challenged the resolution to the Syrian conflict? The current Syrian crisis is an intrastate conflict which is slowly turning into a precursor Of an interstate conflict. The crisis has many causes, one in particular being the 2011 Arab Spring. The Arab Spring is a people uprising against their own Non-democratic governments Within the Middle East. It began in Tunisia, to Egypt, Libya, Yemen and now Syria. As a result, Syria has been split between ethnicities, the Sunnis and the Shiites.

However it is also a conflict between government and people. Tutorial because of the Shiite biased government and the Sunnis majority civilians. The al. Sad government is comprised of Shiite race, favoring their own people who are the minority of the population and creating unrest in Syria. Syria had undergone an economic depression before the uprising due to global economic “ bust” and the government being unable to respond to the majority of its people’s needs.

Consequently, because of this political unrest, global actors have responded to the Syrian intrastate conflict, State actors have involved their selves in the Syrian conflict in different ways and tort different reasons. For example, LISA and some toothier Western allies have posed economic sanctions as their first attempt to settle the conflict. However, the Syrian government were not effected as much as they hoped because of their economic downfall they were already in. Russia, another powerful state, is a strong economic ally of Syria.

Since the Russia and US Cold War, each state still sees each other as a hostile state. Consequently, the two states tend to have different ideologies opposite to the other. To protect Syria from US intervention, Russia along with China has used their VETO power in the United Nations Security Council to make the other solution of intervention almost impossible. China does this as part of their non-intervention policy. It states that there should be no intervention from other states in an intrastate conflict.

This may be to protect their national interest of security and cultural homogeneity, making sure that internal groups within China don't uprise against their government. The United Nations, another state actor, have also tried to stop the Syrian conflict as it is one of their objectives to keep peace and global stability throughout the world. Their first response was to use diplomacy. The Syrian government saw no need for the COIN to interrupt and did not let them gain access. As a reaction, the UN sent peacekeeping troops into Syria as observers, however, it was soon discovered that it was too dangerous a situation.

The UN's responses have not had much effect on resolving the conflict as they face many challenges. For example, the UN's ability to use military intervention are stopped by the VETO power of China and Russia. States argue it is part of their "Responsibility to Protect", as genocide and use of chemical weapons have taken place upon innocent civilians. Non-state actors such as AY-Qaeda have also become part of the conflict. As an Islamic terrorist group, they aim to create a total Islamic caliphate through recruiting members from the chaos of the Syrian conflict.

They have had minimal success as some members are now part of the Free Syrian Army, another non-government organization who opposes the Syrian government. Al-Qaeda's response has posed as a challenge to other global actors such as the UN. The Syrian conflict is an asymmetrical warfare between the Free Syrian Army and the Syrian government. It is an increasing challenge to resolve this conflict as it stems from a long history of ethnic divisions and disputes. It poses as a potential third-agenda issue as globalization increases to connect states and make them become interdependent on one another.

As this intrastate conflict continues, the responses from state and non-state global actors make it increasingly expand into an interstate conflict.

However, these responses are all different, making it hard to come to a conclusion as these responses are usually counter-conflicting because of different ideologies or cultures. Without the international cooperation and multilateralism between states, it is difficult to come to a resolution for the escalating Syrian conflict.