Human right abuses in ahwaz, south iran, racism and genocide

Law



Human right abuses in Ahwaz, south Iran, racism and genocide Our contemporaries are very much concerned about democracy as the main component of our modern society. Democracy prescribes fairness, equity, justice. Unfortunately, in our modern world injustice and violence can still be traced. Human rights, even established by the law are violated in many corners of our world. Genocide in the modern society still exists. Ahwazi Arabs under Iranian regime are subjected to centennial oppression and even in the modern global context this problem cannot be eradicated. This fact is impressive, but the cruel reality of the modern life in Ahwaz, south Iran is the evidence of this fact. First of all, it should be noted that in the epoch of human right protection, genocide is positioned as one of the most cruel violations and abuses imposed on humans. People of Ahwaz are subjected to genocide, though they are indigenous nation of Iran. These people are Arabs and the Iranian regime is intolerant to them and these people are often imprisoned for their beliefs or for their nationality (Security Council Meeting). Imprisonment of people from Ahwaz is another challenge, because they are cruelly treated, do not have attorney and visits of doctors or family members are forbidden. Moreover, people in Ahwaz do not have a fair opportunity of education. People of Ahwaz are deported to other cities, because the Iranian regime wants to change demographic population of this nation. Natural resources of Ahwaz are intolerantly used by Iranians and Ahwaz became the most polluted city in the world in 2009. There is a lack of water and the World Health Organization is on alert concerning a high level of pollution of Ahwaz (Iragi refugees).

Thus, the Iranian regime is on the way of genocide extension against people

of Ahwaz. They do not provide them with required conditions for life; they imprison and even kill representatives of Ahwazi nation. Conditions of life of Ahwazi nation are dreadful and there is a direct and intentional physical destruction of this nation. There is a prevention of childbirth giving.

Moreover, the Iranian regime is transferring people from one group to another forcibly. Therefore, there is a direct intrusion in all spheres of life of the Ahwazi nation.

Fortunately, the international community is interested in the interests' protection of Ahwazi Arabs. There is a great shift in prevention of genocide against this nation in comparison with 2005, when the ethnic genocide of Ahwazi Arabs by the Iranian government was confirmed by the international committees. Unfortunately, ethical genocide is not recovering even after 2009: "While the plight of the Ahwazi Arabs has received greater international attention, the Iranian government has consistently refused to recognize Iranian Arab rights and instead continues to harshly repress them" (Ahwazi). Therefore, genocide can be prevented in Iran in case of international support of Ahwazi people, donation to developments of their indigenous nation et cetera. There is a need to look at this situation from within and conclude about cruel relations between Ahwazi Arabs and Iranians.

Works cited

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