

# Suriyalik bolalar nomidan shoshilinch arznoma

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## An urgent plea on behalf of the children of Syria

By Harun Yahya  
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"The day I saw those people being cut in front of me, yes, I was afraid. I started crying."

These words belong to a little Syrian girl that has suffered so much for her age. Many adults wouldn't be able to stand the things she has been through, but she bravely embraces it with an admirable composure.

As brave as she is, her situation is very difficult, and she is not the only one. According to UNICEF, more than 80 percent of all Syrian children were affected by the civil war in their country. Regrettably, Syrian child refugees constitute almost half of the total number of Syrian people in need. Naturally, these vulnerable children suffer disproportionately from psychological problems. Experts have reported that 2 million of them are in urgent need of support and psychological treatment.

However before the war, they were like other children of the world. They had normal, happy lives; they had families, homes and schools. The sudden start and dramatic escalation of the civil war took them by surprise. Bombs began pummeling their neighborhoods, forcing them to witness the horrific ways their loved ones sustained injuries, or died. After a while, their houses joined the rubble that became the new Syria, and poverty and hunger kicked in. In the next couple of months, the struggle was no longer against bombs, violence or clashes alone. Water, electricity and heating were gone and food began running out. People, especially children, started dying of hunger in full view of the world. While obesity continued to kill thousands in different parts of the world, children in Syria tried to feed on grass to stay alive.

Little Ahmad from Kafrenboodeh is one Syrian child that remained in Syria. He explains how he lost his brother and grandfather in front of his eyes, with a greasy auto body shop as his background. He is there because he has to work, despite everything that has happened. He asks the question the world doesn't want to hear: "What's the difference between us and the other children of the world?" Walaa, 5, in Lebanon, says that resting her head on the pillow is the worst thing because that's when the attacks came. Roua'a, from Eastern Ghouta, is a little girl, but, she, with her little friends, has to lift heavy buckets of water, maybe fifty times a day, using a pulley. This is the only way the family can get water for their daily needs.

Most of the Syrian refugees are women and children and among those that left Syria with the hopes of a safer, better life, not more than a couple of hundred, if not less, actually found the peace, respect and dignity that they deserve. However, there is no question that they deserve it like every other human being on this planet. Just like anyone else in their position would they tried to get away from the imminent danger, from an inhumane way of life. They walked through deserts under the scorching sun with nothing but the clothes on their backs, jammed into the backs of trucks with strangers, all with the hopes of attaining safety somewhere else. Although Turkey, Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon admirably shouldered the majority of the burden, millions of Syrian refugees were failed by the rest of the world, which offered almost no help to them.

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"Odamlarning ko'z o'ngimda o'ldirilganini ko'rgan kunumda, ha, juda qattiq qo'rqdim va yig'lashni boshladim."

Bu so'zlar yoshiga nisbatan juda ko'p azob tortgan Suriyalik kichgina bir qizchaga tegishli. Uning boshidan kechirganlarini, hattoki ko'plab balog'atga yetganlar ham ko'tara olmas ekan, u kichkina qizcha bu qiyinchilikarni hayratlanarli sovuqqonlik bilan qabul qilmoqda.

Qanchalik jasur bo'lishiga qaramay, bu kichkina qizchanning vaziyati juda og'ir va bunday vaziyatdagi bola faqat u emas. UNICEFga ko'ra barcha Suriyalik bolalarning 80%idan ko'pi mamlakatlaridagi fuqorolar urushidan be'vosita ta'sirlangan holdalar. Suriyalik qochoq bolalar, zaruriy yordamga muhtoj bo'lgan Suriyaliklarning umumiy sonining deyarli yarimini tashkil qiladi. Tabiiy ravishda bu himoyasiz bolalar, psixologik jihatdan ham juda katta azob tortmoqdalar. Mutaxassislar, ikki million bolaning shoshilinch zaruriy yordamga va psixologik muolajaga ehtiyojlari borligini aytdilar.

Lekin urushdan oldin Suriyalik bolalar dunyodagi boshqa bolalar kabi edilar. Odatdagidek va baxtli hayot kechirayotgan edilar; o'z oilalari, uylari va maktablari bor

edi. Fuqorolik urushining to'satdan boshlanib tobora avj olishi esa bu bolalarni tom ma'noda fojialar domiga tortdi. Yaqin atrofdagi portlashni boshlagan bombalar sababli, bolalar o'z yaqin insonlarining doimiy nogironlik yoki o'limlariga noiloj guvoh bo'ldilar. Ko'p vaqt o'tmay uylari "Yangi Suriya" deyilgan xarobalarning bir parchasiga aylandi, qashshoqlik va ocharchilik boshlandi. Keyingi oylarda qilayotgan kurashlari esa faqatgina bombalarga, zo'rovonliklarga va otishmalarga qarshi kurashishdan iborat emas edi. Suv va elekter ta'minoti kesilgan, isitish tizmi o'chgan va oziq-ovqat yetishmovchiligi boshlangan edi. Xalq, ayniqsa bolalar, butun dunyo ko'z o'ngida ochlikdan o'la boshladi. Dunyoning juda ko'p yerida odamlar semizlik sababidan hayotlarini yoqotar ekan, Suriyadagi bolalar jonlarini saqlab qolish uchun o't-o'lan yeyishga majbur bo'ldilar.

Kichkina Ahmad Suriyada yashashni davom etayotgan bolalardan biridir. Ko'z o'ngida hayotini yo'qotgan, akasi va bobosi haqida aytib bermoqda. O'tmishdan unga qolgan narsa esa bir dona mashina ta'mirlash ustaxonasidir. U Suriyada qolishga davom etmoqda, chunki butun bu yuz bergan hodisalarga qaramay ishlashga majbur. Dunyoning eshitishni xohlamagan o'sha savolni so'rayabdi; "Dunyodagi boshqa bolalardan bizning nima farqimiz bor?"

Libyada yashayotgan 5 yoshlik Walaa esa boshini yostiqqa qo'yishning eng yomon narsa ekanligiga ishonadi, chunki shiddatli hujumlar bir kecha boshini yostiqqa qo'ygan vaqtda boshlangan. Sharqiy Gutadan Roua'a esa, boshqa kichik do'stlari bilan birgalikda bir kunda balki 50 marta quduqdan og'ir paqirlar bilan suv tortib olib, bu og'ir paqirlarni tashishga majbur kichkina qizchadir. Oilasining kunlik suv ehtiyojini ta'minlash uchun yagona yo'l shudir u uchun.

Suriyalik qochoqlarning ko'pchiligi ayollar va bolalardan iborat. Ularning orasidan xavfsiz va yaxshiroq hayotga ega bo'lish umidida Suriyani tark etganlardan faqatgina bir necha yuztasigina, haqiqatdan ular loyiq bo'lgan hurmatga va huzurga erisha oldilar. Albatta shubha yo'qki dunyodagi barcha insonlar kabi, barcha Suriyaliklar bunga loyiqdirlar. Ya'ni boshlaridagi urush tahlikasidan va insonparvarlikga zit hayotdan qochishga harakat qiladilar, ularning o'rnida bo'lgan har bir inson qiladigani kabi. Xavfsiz biron joyga erishish umidi bilan, ustularidagi kiyimlaridan tashqari himoyalovchi biron narsalari yo'q ahvolda, kuyduradigan quyosh tagida cho'llarda yurdilar, tanimagan odamlari bilan birgalikda o'ta zich yuk mashinalarda yo'lovchi bo'lishga majbur bo'ldilar.

Turkiya, Iordaniya, Iroq va Livan qochqinlar borasida ma'sulyatning katta qismini o'z zimmlariga olar ekan, dunyoning qolgan qismi deyarli hech qanday yordam ko'rsatmay, milonlab Suriyaliklarni yordamsiz qoldirdi. Qochoqlar Oq dengiz va Egey dengizining chuqurliklarida to'plam holda cho'kib ketdilar. Ayollar, bolalar va qariyalar Evropalik chegara xizmatchilari tomonidan ko'z yoshlantiruvchi gaz va qo'pol kuch ishlatilishlarga duchor bo'ldilar, teroristlar sifatida ayblandilar va ular duchor bo'lgan yuqoridagi ta'riflab bo'lmaydigan darajadagi achchiq kechinmalarning faqatgina bir nechasi xolos.

Butun bu hodisalarning ma'zlum bir bolaning himoyasiz ruhiga qanday ta'sir qilishini taxmin qiling. Hattoki voyaga yetganlarning qo'rquv filimlaridagi ko'rishga chiday olmagan hodisalarni, bu bolalarning yashashi, ko'rishi va boshidan kechirishi bu bolalarning juda yosh vaqtdan, yoshi kattalar kabi bo'lishiga majburlagan; bu bolalar og'riq, yaralanish, o'lim, yaqinlaridan judo bo'lishlik, kamsitishlik, zo'rlanish, qashshoqlik va ochlikga ko'nikishish qadar kuchli bo'lishga majbur bo'ldilar. Buning natijasida ba'zi bolalar jahildor va tajavvuzkor shaxsiyatga o'zgarar ekan, ba'zilari esa o'z ichiga burkanib jim-jitlashgan, ya'ni odam ovi bo'lib qolishgan. Mutaxassislar bu bolalarning katta qismining travmadan so'ng stress buzilishidan (post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).) aziyyat chekayotganliklariga ishonadilar.

Mintaqadagi misli ko'rilgan fojyaga qaramay va mutaxassislar bolalarning psixologik nuqtai -nazardan ahvolini baholashga shoshilsalarda, biz ham juda yaxshi bilamizki vaziyatni o'nglash va ularga yaxshiroq hayotga ega bo'lishlari uchun yordam qilish mumkin. Suriyada asl qilinishi shart bo'lgan, bolalarning eng ko'p ehtiyoji bo'lgan mehri-muhabbat va birodarlik muhitini yangidan yaratishdir. Vaziyatni o'nglash uchun eng muhim xususiyatning vijdonli ravishda harakat qilish ekanligi juda ham muhimdir. Bu zulm yuzaga keltirgan ulkan zararni qoplash uchun mintaqada uzoq vaqtdan beri unutilgan mehri-muhabbat va birodarlikning darhol hokim bo'lishi zarurdir. Bunga erishish uchun qurol-aslahalarning tashlanishi va odamlarga tinchlik va mehri-muhabbat kunlarining tez orada kelishiga oid umidlarning berilishi shart.

Bu mintaqada yashayotgan odamlar uchun shubhasiz moddiy yordam ham juda muhim. Aslida bunday yordam to'xtovsiz davom etishi kerak va Suriyaning xavfsizlik chora tadbirlari, konstruktiv qarorlar va umid o'yg'otadigan loyihalar bilan qo'llab-quvvatlanishi kerak. Bu faqatgina Suriya ichida emas, balki Suriya tashqarisidagi qochoqlar uchun ham qilinishi kerak. Suriyalik qochoqlarni qabul qilayotgan mamlakatlarning ularga nisbatan marhamatli bo'lishlari va bu mamlakatlar tomonidan Suriyaliklarning "o'z fuqorosi" ekanligiga alohida urg'u berilishi juda ham muhim. Suriyaliklar, ayniqsa bolalar hechqachon o'zlarini "begonalar" yoki "ortiqcha yuk" sifatida his etmasliklari kerak.

Barchamiz qo'lni qo'lga berib harakat qilsak, mamlakatlaridagi sodir bo'lgan voqea-hodisalar tufayli, hech qanday ayibi bo'lmagan mazlum bolalarga yordam bera olamiz. Dunyoning go'zal bezaklari bo'lgan bolalar Alloh tomonidan bizga ne'mat sifatida yaratilgan shirin borliqlardir. Ularni himoya qilish bizning burchimizdir. Shuning uchun bu bolalarni o'z bolalarimiz o'rnida (kabi) ko'rishimiz, ularga muloyim bo'lib, yordamimizni darig' tutmasligimiz kerak.

Janob Adnan Oktarning The China Post'dagi maqolasi:

<http://www.chinapost.com.tw/commentary/china-post/special-/2016/09/26/479454/p2/An-urgent.htm>

<http://www.jeffersoncorner.com/an-urgent-plea-on-behalf-of-the-children-of-syria/>



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by Harun Yahya

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