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Indian ambassador contradicts the official version of the war in Syria

A war has raged in Syria since the beginning of 2011 with countless militias on various fronts. According to the official account by the Western mainstream media the deeper cause for the conflict is supposedly comparable to the other Middle East countries where protests arose in the course of the 'Arab Spring' movements[...], the German online-newspaper "Deutsche Wirtschafts-Nachrichten" published a revealing report on January 16, 2016 from the former ambassador of India in Damascus who disagrees with the official version.

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"SPIEGEL ONLINE" specifies the following causes:
- Syria is supposed to be a surveillance state where the people are kept down by huge amounts of brutality through several secret services and mafia-like gangs serving the regime. Allegedly the protests against this were brutally subdued which had led to the civil war.

- Social disparities, favoritism, and confessional tensions were said to have been the trigger for the protests in February 2011.
-Supposedly since before the beginning of the uprisings all kinds of criticism was subdued under the dominance of Bashar al-Assad and the secret services had arrested people without warrants, tortured them in prisons, and at times even killed them.
In short, in western countries the official version is: The "evil" Syrian president Assad should be overthrown via a national uprising.1.12
However, the German online-newspaper "Deutsche Wirtschafts-Nachrichten" published a revealing report on January 16, 2016 from the former ambassador of India in Damascus who disagrees with the official version.
Shri V.P.Haran was India's ambassador in Syria from 2009 to 2012.
He has talked with, amongst others, the award-winning Indian magazine "Fountain Ink" about how some of the media has exaggerated the revolts.
Kla.tv has summarized Haran's main statements for you:
1. V.P. Haran in response to the assertion that the trigger for the protests in 2011 had been social disparities and confessional tensions:
„Syria was a peaceful country and there were no subliminal tensions. The Syrian economy was in good shape and the average rate of growth was above 5%.
The unemployment rate averaged around 8%, however, jobless Syrians could find a job in the Gulf States. [...]
Syria had a small foreign debt of only 12.5% of the gross national product. [...]
The actual problem was the aridness in the northeast of the country, which had caused a massive population shift to the South and Southwest.
Public order has never been a problem. My female colleagues told me that they could wear

jewelry in public and go home alone at two in the morning and feel safe.
Some say that this was due to the Muchabarat, which is the military secret service, but I sensed that the people themselves felt responsible for their collective safety. [...]
Moreover it is not true that it is all about a fight between Shiites and Sunnites. Take a look at the figures. In Syria more than 50% of Muslims are Sunnite. And there are Kurds, Druses, Maronites, Assyrians, Alawites and others that make up for the rest.
Bashar al-Assad had full support of these minorities and even more so from a huge part of the Sunnite Muslims."

2. V.P. Haran in response to the assertion that it had been a national uprising against Assad in the wake of the Arab spring':
„As the situation in Tunisia and Egypt got worse, president Bashar al-Assad stated in a TV address that the political and economic conditions in Syria were different.
He said he was confident that Syria would not follow the same road. At the same time this was also the general assessment of the diplomatic community. Bashar al-Assad was a popular leader, which contributes to the fact that he is still in power.4.09
There is no serious internal opposition and many of the problems in Syria are caused by foreign powers attempting to get rid of an inconvenient regime.
In a poll in 2009 across the whole Arab world Assad was elected the most popular Arab person with 67% of the votes.
Even the diplomatic community, agreed that he had the support of about 80% of the Syrians. Western diplomats also claimed that.

In 2000 he initiated reforms, but was not able to implement them because of the opposition of the Baath-Party. [...]"
3. V.P. Haran on how the war was instigated from outside:
„After February 2011 [...] some non-governmental organizations attempted to organize protests in Damascus. Two were organized over two weekends, but only 20 or 30 people participated.[...]

Then came March 18th, 2011 when children wrote on the walls of the school which led to a large protest. In the next week there was another protest in Latakia and then every consecutive Friday, something happened.5.35

Soon the situation became chaotic in some parts of Latakia, Homs, and Hama but Aleppo remained calm, much to the annoyance of the opposition. They could not induce the people of Aleppo to stand up against the regime. So they sent busloads of people to Aleppo who laid fires in that area and then disappeared again.

Journalists reported on the situation claiming that Aleppo had rebelled. Some of the media really exaggerated their negative accounts of Syria. Sometimes even occurrences were reported that had never happened. [...]
There is one outstanding situation: From the city of Idlib, some steadfast Sunnites had gone to Aleppo and had persuaded people to join the opposition.
In response citizens of Aleppo began to beat them up and chased them away. The crowd was so upset that it took the police to reestablish peace and order.
The Sunnites from Idlib had to be conducted to a house for their own safety and the police had to give them their uniforms so they could leave the city at all without being lynched. [...]
But some parts of the country remained quiet. The external supporters of the opposition did

not want to accept this. They sent a group of people to the Syrian-Jordanian border where they ran down two security posts.

They killed everyone present. Some were killed most horridly in the Al-Qaida style.

The government failed to report this immediately, but a member of the diplomatic community confirmed that Iraqi Al-Qaida militants were the perpetrators. Thus, it was obvious that Iraqi Al-Qaida was active in Syria since April 2011.

Al-Qaida was present and active in Syria at least since 2011 when the Al-Qaida flags showed up – if not even at an earlier time. It was these groups that supported the opposition from beyond the borders."

4. V.P. Haran on why nobody believed Assad who has repeatedly stated that, from the start, terrorists have been responsible.

There was no way to make people understand this.

What interest should Iraqi Al-Qaida have in provoking chaos in Syria?

Much of it was orchestrated from abroad, namely by the Gulf States. And the Al Jazeera TV channel has played its role too …

The Syrian government did a very poor job in public relations and had poor communication with the media.

Bashar Al-Assad was not only slow in introducing reforms, but equally slow in announcing changes that were made.

For example when he decided to reduce the primacy of the Baath-Party it took three months until it was finally reported. The public relations were not handled wisely. So, the crisis was not managed well."

8.53

So far Shri V.P. Haran's statements contradicting the official version of the war in Syria. The account of the West, that Syrians president Assad should have been overthrown by a public uprising is untenable.

The war was instigated from the outside, amongst others by the Gulf States and Al-Qaida, with whom the USA collaborated by way of the Al-Nusra front. Assad had underestimated the threat, because he knew that his people supported him.

Therefore the official reporting of the Western mainstream media to the cause of the war in Syria must be questioned.

Doesn't this apply to all further accusations against Assad as well?

Thus, on closer examination neither the accusation that Assad had used chemical weapons or barrel bombs can be held up, nor the reproach of starving out selected cities.

Dear viewers, please follow our broadcasts of October 18th 2015 – Assad's alleged barrel bombs and the current media commentary on the city of Madaya..

from dd.

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