CHAPTER-IV

EMERGENCE OF NEW WORLD ORDER AND NEW CHALLENGES WITH REGARD TO WORLD PEACE
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The idea of world peace is, in itself, a relatively recent idea. Not so long ago, all over the world, and in Europe in particular, every generation had "its" war. Certain fatalism towards war was rooted in our mentalities. War was almost considered as inevitable and peace was only a vague Utopian dream. The first 20th century peace movements were born between the two wars, that is in the twenties and thirties, and gave rise to the League of Nations. Unfortunately, the league failed in its quest because the member States had not succeeded in endowing the League with the instruments needed to establish peace, such as our modern-day peacekeepers. The rise in the nationalist movements of the 19th and 20th centuries that provoked the two world wars played, according to some, a major role in the idea of creating the conditions for world peace. World War I took the lives of more than 9 million people, killing between 20% to 25% of the male population of France and Germany. As for World War II, 55 million people died, including 6 million Jews in the Nazi concentration camps.

Faced with the largest catastrophes in human history, men and women the planet began to dream of a better, peaceful world.

Thus, shortly after World War II, on October 24, 1945, 51 States ratified the United Nations Charter with the hope of freeing the world from the possibility of war. The UN was thus created and equipped with instruments that its predecessor lacked. The UN established several programs intended to reduce, as much as possible, all the factors leading to outbreaks in conflicts. These programs did not only focus on peace keepers,
who intervene after a conflict has erupted, but also on economic and social
development, human rights, and the struggle to end world poverty and
hunger. Indeed, all of these United Nations programs contribute directly or
indirectly to the prevention of conflicts and thus to peace on earth. It is
certainly true that, in the last 50 years, not everyone in the world has known
peace, but it is gradually gaining ground. The dream of peace in the world is
becoming less and less utopian and more and more attainable.

The three preceding fact sheets presented the culture of peace in the
context of our daily lives; this one discusses peace at the international level.
It describes the role of United Nations agencies, programs and departments
in the prevention and peaceful resolution of international conflicts. In addition
to these institutions, other international organizations are contributing to
peace on earth, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and
regional organizations.

The Preamble to the United Nations Charter clearly stipulates the
mission of this organization. The Preamble states that the United Nations
was founded to prevent and resolve international conflicts and help build a
culture of peace in the world. These intentions are reflected in the different
agencies, departments and programs of the United Nations.

The United Nations and Conflict Prevention

As part of the preparations for the Millennium Summit that held in
September, the former Secretary General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan,
has published a report entitled, "We the Peoples: The role of the United
Nations in the 21st Century". In this report, Mr. Annan emphasized the
importance of preventing conflicts so that we can live in a world free of fear.
There are many types of conflicts, with diverse origins and numerous consequences. Conflicts can occur among States or, conversely, within the same State. The former often result from claims for such things as land or natural resources, including water, oil or diamonds. On the other hand, conflicts within a country generally stem from other types of dissension. The sources can be ethnic, religious or environmental in nature or be due to illiteracy or the unequal sharing of resources. Indeed poverty, the depletion of the natural and economic resources of States, the weakness of political institutions, and human rights violations are some of the causes of internal conflicts.

Under the supervision of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), specialized programs and agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, and many others are trying to prevent deadly conflicts from proliferating by attacking the roots of these conflicts and not only the acts of violence that are the symptoms.

The UN is taking aim at everything that could be at the source of conflicts. The prevention of conflicts and the promotion of peace therefore take quite varied forms. This UN work has become all the more necessary given that, since World War II, weapons have become ever more deadly. And though there is greater wealth in the world, its distribution is unequal. This gap between rich and poor is visible every where and in all countries, and is increasing, in particular, between "Northern" and "Southern" countries.³
The UNDP was created to help solve this problem. Indeed, conflicts grow well in the fertile ground of poverty. The UNDP is mandated to contribute to the elimination of poverty, the social mobilization of women, respect for the environment and the reinforcement of democratic institutions. The supervision of elections illustrates this quite well. The UNDP is not alone in attempting to accomplish its mission, as thousands of non-government organizations (NGOs) are likewise contributing in one way or another.

Illiteracy also contributes to the birth of new conflicts. Societies whose members have a minimal level of education are less able to understand for whom it is voting or the decisions made by its leaders. Indeed, illiteracy often creates a rift between those in a society whom are educated and those over whom, consequently, the educated have power. It can like wise create a gulf between the States and its citizens if the latter can be more easily controlled because they ignore the goings-on of the society. UNESCO is there to promote and give access to education, science, culture and communication. UNESCO is also there to ensure that justice, the law, human rights and fundamental freedoms are respected, irrespective of race, sex, language or religion.4

The breakout of modern-day conflicts can also be related to the control of natural resources. Better management of these resources could help avoid the breakout of future conflicts. For example, the consequences of pollution can rapidly degenerate and require greater international cooperation. Pollution rarely takes into account the borders mapped out by men. The acid rain in the United States and Canada, the pollution of a chemical factory that flowed down the Danube River through several European countries, and the oil spills that so often occur in the ocean after a ship wreck, these are but a few of many sad examples. The last oil spill in
Canada occurred in 1988 off the shores of Newfoundland and involved a tanker named Odyssey. These ecological catastrophes are often due to the inability of countries to adopt common rules for safety and the environment. This inability encourages certain countries to adopt lenient regulations in order to encourage companies to run part or all of their business from these countries. Nonetheless, the most regular and largest oil spills occur in straits between several countries. The English Channel, for instance, has seen many substantial spills, as has the Bosphorus Strait in Turkey, which is part of a passage linking the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Sea. It goes without saying that these spills create numerous problems between States.

This is the context in which the UNEP is working around the world to change mentalities about ecology. It initiates and organizes multilateral conventions on the environment and thus tries to further the international legal framework for environmental protection. Greater international cooperation will hopefully mean fewer catastrophes and, consequently, fewer potential, environmentally related conflicts.

Respect for human rights is a condition sine qua non for the establishment of peace on earth. On December 10, 1948, the members of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This declaration establishes basic rights for all human beings. Though human rights are rarely observed in times of war, respect for human rights can keep difficult situations from degenerating into armed conflict. The role of the UNHCHR is thus to promote respect for human rights. This organization must demonstrate, through concrete actions, the international community’s will and determination to ensure that human rights are respected. Moreover, it tries to have international conventions for human rights signed and ratified. For example, the “Declaration on the Right and
Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms” was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 9, 1998. UNHCHR does not only inform us about the necessity to respect human rights. It also works in the field to provide technical cooperation or help in the training of police or the military. The UN is not only an organization to work for the promotion of human rights. Just to name two of many NGOs, there are IFHR, the International Federation of Human Rights better known as Amnesty International.

It goes without saying that the counterpart of all conflicts is the availability of arms, especially firearms. Since the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 8, 1945, nuclear bombs have sadly made gigantic progress, as has the technology of arms in general. In his millennium report, Kofi Annan called on States to work towards the elimination of all nuclear risk. The majority of States spend too much on arms, and for some States, arms represent the main part of their budget, to the detriment of other sectors such as education and agriculture. The UN has a role to play in promoting disarmament, which is essential for peace. The UN’s department for disarmament affairs reports on the state of the armament race in the world and establishes disarmament standards and goals in cooperation with other UN organisms. UNIDIR is conducting research into the potential for a safer future and the possibility of organizing seminars and conferences whose goal is to reach disarmament agreements.

The Other UN Organizations that Contribute to Peace

There are other UN organizations that help promote a culture of peace. UNICEF, the United Nations Children’s Fund, helps to protect the rights of children. It carries out both preventive initiatives to help promote the
education of children in developing countries and protective actions to help children in times of war, when they are often the most vulnerable victims. Indeed, if the future is to be ensured, it is important that children be educated and not be mistreated. Children ensure a country's future. Ensuring that children are not mistreated helps both to develop a country's capacities and to prevent, as much as is possible, the outbreak of future conflicts.

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, also helps to promote a culture of peace by developing information programs for women, especially with regard to sex education. It provides women in particular with all the necessary information and resources. This allows them in turn to make fully informed decisions and thereby contribute to a better management of the planet's population. WHO, the World Health Organization, promotes scientific cooperation in health matters, helps reinforce health systems and assists governments which ask for emergency aid. The provision of care to populations in distress alleviates many ills, whether they be physical or psychological. The WFP, the World Food Programme, promotes better nutrition by using food aid to support economic and social development. It is helped in this by the FAO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which sets up programs to help foster greater agricultural productivity, thereby fighting hunger and poverty around the world. Hunger and poverty are two important factors in the outbreak of conflicts.

All of these UN programs are attempting, with the means that are available to them, to prevent conflicts and have a world that is free of violence. However, it will be some time before we reach this enviable state on our planet. This being true, the UN will have to continue to separate belligerents by intervening through peacekeeping mission.8
The United Nations and Peacekeeping

The UN Society Council is the main organization of the United Nations dedicated to the resolution of conflicts and peacekeeping. It is composed of fifteen members, five of whom are permanent, namely China, France, the Russia Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, and ten of which are elected by the General Assembly every two years.

When the Security Council is confronted with a problem that can represent a threat for international peace and safety, it must first try to resolve the problem peacefully. In the past, the Security Council has acted as mediator or, in cases of armed conflict, proposed a cease-fire. The Council can also reinforce its decisions by enacting sanctions. According to the report "We the Peoples'...", sanctions are a way for the Council to apply its decisions, constituting a step between a simple condemnation and armed intervention. Sanctions can include an arms embargo, trade and finance restrictions, the ceasing of air and sea contact, or diplomatic isolation. Furthermore, the council can also opt for measures that call for more people and material.

Peacekeeping missions allow the Security Council to watch over the cease-fire and participate in the creation of conditions for peace. On a few rare occasions, the Security Council has authorized member States to use all the necessary means to keep the peace, including collective military action.⁹

General Indar Jit Rkyte, the former president of the International Peace Academy who has participated in several peacekeeping missions, defines peace keeping as being "the prevention, limitation, moderation and cessation of hostilities between or within States due to the intervention of a
third party, which is organized and directed at the international level and which calls upon military, police and civilian personnel to restore peace”.

Until the end of the Cold War, the UN only intervened in the majority of cases if the conflict involved two or more States. This is known as the principle of non-interference. The principle of State sovereignty was “officially” adhered to more than it is today. The first UN mission began in 1948 in Palestine and is still in place. It was baptized UNTSO, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine. The missions have changed considerably since then. Indeed, UNTSO was only made up of observers mandated to observe whether the truce was obeyed. However, with the insistence of Lester B. Pearson, UNEF 1, the first United Nations Emergency Force, was set up during the Suez Canal crisis in 1956. It was the start of veritable peacekeeping missions supported by military, police and civilian contingents.\textsuperscript{10}

Since the end of the Cold War, peacekeeping has undergone a new change. The operations now occur more and more often within one country. There are several reasons behind this. First of all, due to a greater access to information, international public opinion and governments are more aware of what is happening in a country than in the past. Now when images of extraordinary violence reach us, we no longer accept that such barbarous conflicts take place, be they are religious or ethnic in origin and whether or not they occur within a single country. This was the case for Rwanda, Bosnia, Kosovo, East Timor and, more recently, Sierra Leone. Not so long ago, we would not even have been aware of conflicts such as these, which occur within a single country.

The other reason comes from the establishment by former colonial powers of State models in countries that had no tradition of this kind. Totally
arbitrary borders were laid down, bringing together different ethnic groups, some of which were able to impose their will on others due to their number and education. We can no longer allow the powers that be of a State to dictate to other minorities. We must establish or impose peace so as to stop belligerents from committing greater massacres. However, this demands a stronger, more interventionist approach in defiance of State sovereignty and the principle of non-interference. To accomplish this, peacekeeping missions must have greater capabilities. They must be able to rebuild, disarm, supervise elections and ensure that human rights are respected. Intervening is no longer enough. After such missions, democratic institutions that have never existed or that were destroyed must be rebuilt and be capable of ensuring equal rights for all citizens. This is type of mission that took place in Kosovo and East Timor.

Still, it may be very difficult to establish a durable peace if justice has not first been obtained. There is often no judicial apparatus left in a country coming out of a conflict. The UN is therefore working to equip itself with the effective institutions needed to fill the institutional void in countries that are rebuilding after a conflict.

**Post Conflict, International Justice and Other Organizations**

The creation of the ICC, the International Criminal Court, would allow us to fill this void. Indeed, if this court is not created, the horrible actions committed by certain individuals during conflicts will never be subject to legal proceedings. The creation of ad hoc tribunal, have made it possible to judge people who have committed crimes against humanity. Sometimes, however, these tribunals have been accused of not being completely impartial. It is true that these tribunals were established for specific conflicts. Perhaps, given the fact that the UN has been considering the creation of the ICC for
more than 50 years now, these ad hoc tribunals will, some day soon, no longer be necessary.

In addition to the ICC is the ICJ, the International Court of Justice. This court was created to resolve conflicts between States, whereas the ICC deals exclusively with the responsibility of individuals. However, because there are so few States that are ready to bring their differences before this court and accept its authority, this institution has had little impact. In fact, only 20 cases per year are submitted to it, whereas the Supreme Court of Canada handles at least 10 times more cases per year.

In post-conflict situations, all the above-mentioned UN organizations are naturally present in the field, offering relief to local populations, rebuilding infrastructures, training civil servants and trying to ensure respect for human rights. UNHCR, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is responsible for the relocation of refugees, and supervises the work conducted in the field. Humanitarian NGOs are there as well and help the local populations to live peacefully. The Canadian Red Cross, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, OXFAM, Care Canada and Ingenieurs sans frontiere, these are but a few of the thousands of NGOs of this type.

Because most international organizations participate in the prevention and resolution of international conflicts, they help to build a culture of peace. It is worth noting, moreover, that to be successful, conflict prevention and resolution operations require cooperation among States, national organizations and individuals. Organizations such as OAU, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States, the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe and many others play a major role at the regional level in the prevention of conflicts.
Individual people also play an essential role in the culture of peace, even at the international level. Indeed, national organizations and institutions are composed of men and women who produce standards that can be changed to meet new needs. It is up to each citizen to establish a culture of peace, beginning at home and working up to international institutions. Peace in the world is possible and is progressing everywhere. However, we must all continue to strive to ensure that the progression of peace continues.

There are many ways to promote peace in the world but perhaps the best way is to promote it within ourselves. Peace is a gradual and wonderful event that occurs because compassionate people are inspired to help others discover the joy of peace. Helping others also has direct effect of increasing our personal peace and well-being, but this is merely one of the many bonuses that come from sharing our kindness with our fellow human beings. We all know that it is better to give than to receive.

Peace, like reading, writing, mathematics, drawing, emotional intelligence and enlightenment. (Understanding / comprehension / compassion / mediation / intuition), are learned skills that improve our knowledge, maturity, health, happiness and longevity. Peace is probably the most important lesson we should learn during our lives and the sooner the better. The advent of the world wide web may just provide the boost in knowledge humankind has been waiting for. Improved communication may be the difference between extinction and survival. Through knowledge, Peace will evolve. Knowledge is power. Knowledge combined with enlightenment leads to wisdom. Wisdom is Peace.

Inner peace refers to a state of being mentally and spiritually at peace, with enough knowledge and understanding to keep oneself strong in the face of discord or stress. Being "at peace" is considered by many to be
healthy (homeostasis) and the opposite of being stressed or anxious. Peace of mind is generally associated with bliss and happiness.

Peace of mind, serenity, and calmness are descriptions of a disposition free from the effects of stress. In some cultures, inner peace is considered a state of consciousness or enlightenment that may be cultivated by various forms of training, such as prayer, meditation, T'ai Chi Ch'uan or yoga, for example. Many spiritual practices refer to this peace as an experience of knowing oneself. Finding inner peace is often associated with traditions such as Buddhism and Hinduism.

Tenzin Gyasto, the 14th Dalai Lama, emphasizes the importance of inner peace in the world: "The question of real, lasting world peace concerns human beings, so basic human feelings are also at its roots. Through inner peace, genuine world peace can be achieved. In this the importance of individual responsibility is quite clear; an atmosphere of peace must first be created within ourselves, then gradually expanded to include our families, our communities, and ultimately the whole planet." "If 5% of the population work for peace, there will be peace".

Quote from Peace Center, Theosophical Society in the Philippines.

It seems that in the past, and possibly the present, it has been much easier to "make war" than to "make peace". This is because we have been well trained on how to make war and poorly trained on how to make peace. Teaching peace, compassion and empathy are obvious solutions. Helping to reduce poverty, pain, suffering and injustice are other ways.

When attempting to determine what is the best direction for your life (and that of your family) remember that happiness is more important than money. You may think that money is more important but what you are most
likely “trained” to think is that money will bring you happiness. That is not really true. The pursuit of money may bring riches but that does not mean happiness. Those who are smart enough (or lucky enough) to seek peace are those most likely to find happiness.

“It might seem that some people have more intuition than others but it is potentially available to everyone. Some people choose to develop it, others do not". Francis Vaughan, Awakening Intuition.

People often wonder how we will someday change and put an end to war and hatred. Many enlightened individuals believe that intuition is the key to our future. Intuition enables us to advance beyond our animalistic instincts and beyond our human intellect to a realm of higher consciousness (a meditative / spiritual / compassionate existence). For enlightened individuals that reality already exists. They have already found Peace on earth.16

WHAT IS PEACE AND HOW CAN WE ACHIEVE IT

Peace is not merely the absence of war and hatred, but also the presence of cooperation, compassion and worldwide justice. The means we use to reach our ends are extremely important. Hopefully your “means” are kindness-centered and non-destructive. Often being kind is more important than proving you are right.17 When it is critical that you prove your point, remember to intertwine wisdom with kindness.

What is war - It is a state of hostility between nations (or within nations: or within individuals) characterized by fighting, destruction and bloodshed. Wars are often caused by real / perceived injustice, hatred, poverty, and the desire for power.

What is perhaps the best way to prevent war Conflict prevention and Conflict resolution / transformation requires that we eliminate the nature of
the hostilities and attempt to create harmony and equality between the various parties. Restorative justice implies that the perceived injustices must be resolved through either negotiation, mediation, arbitration, community conferencing, community mediation, negotiated rulemaking, collaborative / international law, or as a last resort, military action. Trauma recovery / identity renewal can help prevent war torn areas from falling back into further fighting. Youth development strategies can help our future adults from repeating the mistakes we have made that have lead us to war. Philosophy suggests that nations that have found peace should help less peaceful nations by sharing knowledge, food and other resources. Our conscience tells us that we should treat others the way we want to be treated, with dignity and respect.

How can we achieve Peace on Earth - First and utmost, we must find it within ourselves. By sharing our inner peace with others, peace will spread. By raising our children properly and teaching them to respect and love their neighbors, they will learn the joy of peace. The peace process should be a predominantly preventative measure (A gram of prevention is worth a kilogram of cure). Peace should likely start as a grassroots movement, thereby creating a “trickle-up” process. Not only can we teach others about peace but we can suggest alternatives to governments and political candidates that continue to advocate war as the main solution to civil and international conflict. Along the way, some form of world "Planning and Lawmaking" committee probably needs to be established that includes all nations. One nation’s problems are problems for all of us. We must learn to see ourselves as one small planet and not be so concerned with our nationality, race or religion. When it comes right down to it we are all human beings.
Think what we could accomplish if we all worked together to create a true world economy. We could end starvation, reduce poverty, create jobs and work towards common goals such as worldwide justice, peace education, pollution control and planet management. Finding peace is not just about learning how to obtain it, but also learning how to hold onto it without slipping back to angry ways. If you want to achieve Peace, do not talk only to your friends, talk to your enemies.

EMERGENCE OF NEW WORLD ORDER

The United Nations was founded on the assumption of concerted action by the victorious Allies, especially the permanent five of the United Nations Security Council. Thus the Charter, when it was formulated did not foresee or set up mechanisms for combating global problems that may asset themselves as potential flash point for conflict.

At the time, most of the third world countries were under colonial domination and had little or no say in the framing of the Charter, which gave unprecedented rights to the victorious five viz. a permanent seat in the Security Council and the right to veto. It was also assumed by them that they would continue to remain dominant in the international scenario and thus continue to call the shots. The cold war that followed on the heels of the Second World War believed this perception. Presently, while some of the countries like France and U.K. are no longer as powerful as they used to be, they still continue to enjoy the powers of the big five.

The cold war incidentally was fought by the two opposing blocks viz., West and East, mainly due to the obsession of the West to prevent the spread of communism. This resulted in major difference of opinion with in the big five. There was no consensus of opinion among them on many issues.
affecting the world, as each side reacted in a manner which promoted or upheld its own global aspiration. The United Nations, was virtually rendered powerless.

The end of the cold war has brought about dramatic changes in the international scenario. From being a bipolar world with the USA and USSR heading the opposite camps, the world has become a unipolar one with USA remaining the sole super power. There are however other regional economic and military superpower of significance such as United Europe and with it United Germany, Japan, China, Russia and even India, However these remain for the present, regional powers.

Ideological rivalry between communism and anti communism of the cold war period has given away to conflicts in the developing world. Proliferation of small arms, terrorist activities and so on, resulting in turn, to low intensity conflict all over the world. Unprecedented proliferation of small arms has been the root cause of problem in former Yugoslavia, Cambodia and Somalia.

Countries of the developed world brazenly pursue their economic interests in the Third World to the latter's detriment, for the break down of East-West rivalry has resulted in the Third world countries losing whatever leverage they had in the past. Mounting economic burden coupled with persistent recession accentuates the already prevalent socio-economic and political problems in such countries and it is well known fact that economic backwardness is the cause of the problem resulting in most current inter-State conflict in the developing countries.¹⁹

The developing world is also laying great stress on human rights and humanitarian issues which surface in the Third world from time to time,
where as there should be no compromise by any one on such issues, the
tendency on their part is to blow up issues in the third world and play down
their own. This again is a cause of suspicion and distrust between the two
camps and could result in future conflicts. It is apparent that peace keeping
and allied activities are going to occupy the attention of the world in the
years to come and complexities of the changing world scenario are likely to
throw up many challenges to the United Nations.

NEW CHALLENGES WITH REGARD TO WORLD PEACE - AN AGENDA
FOR PEACE

In 1992 in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace", Mr. Boutros
Boutros Ghali outlined suggestions for enabling the United Nations to
respond quickly and effectively to threats to international peace and security
in the post-cold war world.

In addition to providing a conceptual framework for reflecting about
international peace and security in the post-cold war world, 'An Agenda for
Peace' has given rise to many concrete reforms within the United Nations
system. A number of tangible measures have been taken in accordance with
various recommendations in the report and corresponding decisions by
member states. In this sense 'An Agenda for Peace' has provided the
foundation for systematic process of reforms in the organization, irrespective
of the difficulties encountered in some peace-keeping and peace
enforcement operations.

PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY AND PEACE MAKING

Mr. Boutros Ghali has emphasized the importance of Preventive
Diplomacy and Peace Making as techniques for the maintenance of
international peace and security. 'Preventive Diplomacy' is aimed to prevent
disputes from arising between the parties, to prevent existing disputes from escalating into conflicts and to limit the spread of the latter when they occur. The most desirable and efficient employment of diplomacy is to ease tension before they results in conflict or if conflict breaks out, to act swiftly to contain it and resolve its underlying causes.

To achieve the goal of Preventive Diplomacy and Peace Making in 1992, Mr. Boutros Ghali, consolidated political functions in a single department, the Department of Political Affairs. The department now include six regional divisions (two for Africa, two for Asia and one each for the America and Europe), which have primary responsibility for Preventive Diplomacy and Peace Making, as well as an advisory role on other political matters. The task carried out by the department in support of Preventive Diplomacy and Peace Making are:

(a) To collect information about potential or actual conflict. Ample information is available from governments, the media, the academic community and non-governmental organization.

(b) To analyse this information in order to identify situations in which it appears that the United Nations, with the agreement of the parties concluded could play a useful preventive or peace making role.

(c) To prepare recommendation of the Secretary General about the specific form of that role.

(d) To assist the Secretary General in obtaining such authority as may be required from the relevant inter-governmental body, normally the General Assembly or the Security Council.

(e) To execute the approved policy.
PEACE KEEPING

The section on peace keeping in Mr. Boutros Ghali's report apparently undercuts the consent principle in defining the concept of peace keeping. He defined it as the deployment of a United Nations presence in the field, hitherto with the consent of all parties concerned, normally involving United Nations military and / or police personnel and frequently civilian as well. Peace keeping is a technique that expands the possibilities for both the prevention of conflict and the making of peace. It should be noted that the essentially non enforcement activity of peace keeping is now increasingly governed by the enforcement provisions of the United Nations, at least in three cases e.g. Iraq-Kuwait (UNIKOM), former Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) and Somalia (UNOSOM II). There might have been justification for making a departure from the past pattern in these cases. This emerging trend may gain further ground, hence member countries cannot lose sight of the resultant implications for their policy on United Nations Peace Keeping Operations in future.
REFERENCES


