CHAPTER-IV
ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND TERRORISM

Terrorism is the most attention drawing issue at international levels for international institutions and it has become a challenge for these international institutes. Continuous proliferation and development of terrorism has made the circumstances so much explosive and that even as an effect existence, and neutrality of international institutions are becoming doubtful. It asked weather these institutes are nourishing terrorism or these institutions are helpful for elimination of terrorism? Anwar-ul-Haque mentioned in his article, Individual Terrorism Versus State Terrorism, “The UNO has not only miserably failed in eliminating of terrorism rather on the contrary it alleged to have helped and facilitated states terrorism\(^1\).”

Terroristic attacks cause very much destruction as materialistic and mental levels. But after attacks arguments against and in favour of these attacks creates strange situation of dilemma for these international institutions, which is very inauspicious and harmful for these institutions. These institutions work for international peace and harmony and all these institutions are figments of imaginations of the world fed up of violence and wars where the disputes may be resolved by arbitrator or by council. In this imagination Victor Hugo’s ideas are very much concerned as he had quoted, “A day will come when

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the only battle field will be the market open to commerce and mind open to new ideas."

Role of League of Nations :

After frightening realities of world war-1 Victor Hugo's ideas seemed to come into form when for global peace & harmony League of Nations came into existence forming of League of Nations was a revolutionary event because League of Nations was the first political platform having aim to do something remaining impartial and above geography. World expected establishing peace and harmony all over the world by efforts of League of Nations. But here the question arises was League of Nations trust worthy and successful? Did all expectations were met by League and for establishing peace and harmony all over the world the role of League of Nations was as expected? During formation of League of Nations world was tyrant of global colonial oppression, revolutionists terrorism and entangled in wars for rid of all these League of Nations formed but League couldn't play positive and effective role. Following reasons are remarkable for afore said: -

➢ Lack of determination and dedication of member states.
➢ American opposes.
➢ Covetousness of victorious nations.

Weapons used in World War-I caused heavy destruction. No doubt World War-I caused very much destruction and world was over-

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4 Gairola, Dr. Ramanand: International Organisation; Radha Publication. New Delhi-1999; page 22.
whelmed by misfortunes. But the world was also taught a lesson of not misusing mass destructive means. World faced the annihilation only due to weapons made by its own citizens. Weapons caused not only affliction, despair and in for bearing ness but humanity was pulled and tugged. All that time an intentional organization was need of hour because the contemporary imperialistic powers were well aware of the fact that after the end of World War-I public under colonial regimes will come against it more violently and vigorously. Revolutionists and nationalist were already on its full strength. So to stop misuse of weapons at large sale and to avoid wars a political platform as League of Nations was given to world but couldn’t successful due to lack of dedication and determination of member states\(^5\) e.g. League of Nations couldn’t check proliferation of communist terrorism in China. In Europe League of Nations was helpless to control those circumstances when fascism became powerful and instead of developing the state fascists made the state synonyms of terrorism. Even reminding of terroristic activities of Mussolini and Hitler are very horrifying and causes horripilation. Japan having the veto power in League of Nations attacked China and had control over Manchuria. Italy destroyed Abesenia by attack and role of Italy and Germany during civil war in Spain\(^6\) all above mentioned activities are examples of state terrorism because in 1928 according to Paris Pact war was declared an offence\(^7\)? All above

\(^5\) Shukla, Dr. Shashi: Antar Rashtra Sangathan (International Organization) Bharat Prakashan, Lucknow (India) 2000; page 110.


\(^7\) Fenwick, Charles G. : International Law; Yakils, Feffer and Simons Private Ltd. 1967: page-626.
happenings clearly indicate the non-dedication and not fulfilling the oath of allegiance by powerful nations members of League of Nations of that time. For checking the terroristic act, like attack of Japan on China, which may be termed as campaign of anarchy of international forums, no firm efforts were made by member states of League of Nations and influential states of contemporary world like England & France. Not only restrictions of Italy, the invader of Abesenia were removed but the victim Abesenia was also expelled from League of Nations by efforts of Britain and France. It was an extra ordinary example and event of state terrorism recommendation by an international institution which was formed for checking proliferation of anarchy and terrorism at international levels. The agitated Chinese delegate at that time in League of Nations said, "Like mummy of Egypt even after having all requisite League of Nations is lifeless." Recognition of General Franco's government by Britain and France who pushed Spain in Civil war is also an example of inloyal behavior of these nations towards international organizations. Schuman mentioned, "Governments of great democratic powers upon which the role of League of Nations depended, fell into the hands of those who were utterly lacking in loyalty. The League's white place in Arena park by shores of Geneva's lake, Lemon, therefore become in the end Sepulcher." During its life span League of Nations considered sixty disputes but according to Leonard, "its positive response was only in

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8 Chander, Prakash: International Politics; Vikas publishing House Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi-1994; Page 144-49.
35 cases. It can resolve the remaining issues also if the member state could have been loyal."9.

American oppose was also an obstacle in path of success of League. USA never preferred League to be strong and influential organization. America raised objections from time to time yet the American president Wilson shown a lot interests, inclination insistence and even stubbornness. After all this American Senate rejected the motion of membership of League and as a result of it America couldn’t be a member of League of Nations.10 After World War-I USA appeared as prominent and very strong state and due to not being a member of League of Nations the universality was severely affected. The narrow nationalism developed and as a result of it disturbance and anarchy increased instead of coming down. Narrow nationalism caused terrorism inside the boundaries of a state and international politics was pushed towards World War-II. The time period between World War-I & World War-II was the zenith of nationalist terrorism. Fascist powers were encouraged by absence of USA from League of Nations. So fascists who got power by terroristic mean spreaded and nurtured terrorism with full capacity.

The main intervention in field of playing positive and compelling role by League of Nations was covetousness of victorious nations. After World War-I victorious nations were eager to taste relish ness of there victories. They were wishing to keep all wealth safe for their own purposes and used what ever they got after victory


and were very eager to keep the circumstances as they were at that time. So that Germans couldn’t hold the lead heights. All such members’ states were greedy to use the League of Nations as an instrument for fulfilling their desires and vested interests. So during this period according to circumstances the main aim of League was not to establish general peace and stability. But its aim was to establish so called peace and stability, which was acceptable to victorious nations or in the other words wishes of victorious nations were projected as pact for peace and harmony and all their wishes were endorsed and kept continue forcibly.

Strong desires of overwhelming by victory limited the League of Nations in narrow interests of influential member states. As a result of it League of Nations could not be successful for performing its right duties, which were expected by the oppressed world and global terrorism, anarchy and instability increased gradually. The threat of war and terrorism got new twist and expansions. Now it is obvious by all facts as mentioned above even after willingness League of Nations could not play a meaningful and compelling role at international levels for eliminating intolerance, anarchy, tragic wars and developing and expanding terrorism. So League’s fall was faster than it’s coming into existence but it provided a ray of hope in future.\(^{11}\)

**Role of UNO:-**

The world standing on confluence of World War-II felt the fact strongly that world could be saved from anarchy, state terrorism and threat of destructive wars only by collaboration of small or big powers

\(^{11}\) Singh, Dr, Bakunth Nath : International Organisation; Gyanda Publications, New Delhi-2002; page 160-68.
of world. Maintenance of peace depends upon the efforts and cooperation of all nations. So this idea forced the powers to come on a platform and UNO was result of their cooperation and considerations. From beginning of World War-II most of nations urged that a new international organization would be required but with experience of past whole world was very cautious that new international organization must be successful for achieving its aims and objectives. This fact was well known, that League was formed for checking aggressiveness of nations and for providing safety from such incidents. The aim of League was to avoid conventional wars and for establishing global peace and harmony. At that time it was taken as a sure guarantee of peace by American president Woodrow Wilson.

During 1943 Tehran declaration the super powers expressed their views as mentioned below:

We express our determination that our nations shall work together in war and peace.... We recognize fully that supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the united nations is to make a peace, which will command that good will of the overwhelming mass of the people of world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations. We shall seek the cooperation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose people in heart and mind are dedicated as our own peoples to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance we will welcome them, as they may choose to come into a world family of democratic vatoons.\textsuperscript{12}

\textsuperscript{12} Singh, Dr, Bakunth Nath : International Organisation; Gyanda Publications. New Delhi-2002; page 8.
In this way UNO was formed for achieving the double aim. At one hand its responsibility was to maintain global peace & security and to avoid the challenges for peace by meaningful collective efforts. Simultaneously on the other hand to create such circumstances so that a large and widely accepted base may be provided to global security and peace or in other words to establish a system for avoiding future conflicts. It is mentioned in UNO charter that:

- Coming generation will be saved from wars
- We shall have faith in human majority in dignity and importance and in equality of human beings irrespective of their nationality.
- Resources and unity will be organized for stability, peace and security at international levels.

It is also mentioned in purposes and principles of UNO that, "The purpose of UNO is to maintain international peace and security, and to take effective collective measures for prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace." UNO was not only considered as an organization but it was taken in perspective of establishing a world government.

Lots of disputes and circumstances came before UNO and emerged as danger for international security. These types of disputes were termed as political disputes but these disputes produced severe challenges to global security and stability e.g. Greek dispute, Kashmir dispute, Problem of Palestine, Korea dispute, dispute of Suez canal, dispute of Hungry, Algeria, Kangyo, Arab-Israel conflicts, Tehran hostage crisis and Bosnia-Herzegovina problems.
During cold war era terroristic complaints were also tested and treated on basis of political relations and terrorism was encouraged. It has been main reason behind getting the many problem worsened and for proliferation of terrorism and tendency of protecting of terrorism was encouraged.

UNO was helpless to eliminate terrorism due to cold war. After cold war coming an end a ray of hope appeared that UNO can control terrorism in a better way now. During and after cold war era role of UNO for suppressing terrorism may be classified in two categories.

1) Positive role of UNO

2) Negative role of UNO

**Positive role of UNO:** First category related to the sincere efforts made for eliminating terrorism. Analysis of such efforts indicates that emphasize was mainly to seize funding of terrorists, controlling terroristic activities and efforts were made for suppression of terrorism. The positive efforts made by UNO for elimination of terrorism may be classified into three categories.

A) Conventions and declarations

B) Peace keeping arrangements and efforts.

C) Elimination of Terrorism with co-operation of local and regional organization.

**A) Conventions and declarations:** - Many times from this world forum was recalled for eliminating terrorism which has emerged as a severe danger for civilization and human existence. Many conventions and declarations discouraged terrorism and it was declared illegal and an offence at international levels. In these conventions and declarations member states were told to put end to mean ideology of
terrorism, to enhance co-operation among member states, for exchanging information, not allowing use of soil for terrorism and related purposes, not to provide shelter or support for any kind of terrorism and to make meaningful efforts for eliminating it. Some conventions are mentioned below:

1) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of crimes against internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents-1973

2) International convention against taking of hostages, 1979


All these there are deeply concerned about the worldwide escalation of acts of terrorism in all forms, which engaged or take innocent lives, jeopardize fundamental freedoms and seriously impair the dignity of human beings. Convention recognized that acts, methods and practices of terrorism constitute a grave violation of the purpose and principles of UN, which may pose a threat to international peace and society.

B) Peace keeping arrangements and efforts: - In this terrorism oppressed world of modern atomic era when and which problem may become a cause of mass destruction or even human existence may be brought to end it is unpredictable. Many times terrorism had been a

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13 Shiva, SK: Counterterrorism; Authors Press, Delhi-2003 Page-171-258.
challenge for security of states and emerged as an international problem. To maintain peace and harmony in such circumstances at international levels is very difficult. By UNO charter Security Council is mainly liable and responsible for security at international levels and collectively Security Council carries out the responsibility at international levels. In this way UNO has made peacekeeping arrangement for carrying on the aforesaid great responsibility of international security.

There is a provision of ad-hoc army of UNO mentioned in UNO charter in chapter-7, which may be deployed in emergency or during severe crisis. First time for Korea UNO peacekeeping force was constituted. During 1956 all member state had to bear the proportional expense of peacekeeping force for Suez and Gajja strip. Since then peace keeping force is performing its duties whenever required during difficult circumstances. During year 1986 less then 10000 soldiers of peacekeeping forces were deployed in different parts of world and in year 1993 the number of soldiers exceeded 80000. It shows the importance of UNO peacekeeping arrangements.

Now a day the most difficult and main challenge before UNO is terrorism. Even after the efforts made by UNO instead of decreasing terrorism increased. Many problems come before UNO for consideration but dealing with following terroristic problems caused direct or indirect impacts on global security.

16 Gupta, Dr. Brijesh Kumar, UNO: Organization and Functioning: Pratiyogita Drapan, November 2004; Page-692.
1) **Greek Crisis:** - Greek's condition became pitiable due to World War-II and as a result of it communist Guerrillas carried out terroristic campaigns more violently and intensively. These Guerrillas got support and protection from Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. British army helped Greek Government but USA and USSR gave a political twist to the problem for their vested interests and Security Council was helpless.

2) **South African Crisis:** - The white government of South Africa under control of white minority used inhuman and tyrannical means against Indian and other South Africans. By adopting racialism white government nourished state terrorism.  

3) **Kashmir Issue:** - On January 1, 1948 India informed UNO and sent a complaint for involvement of Pakistan government in terrible attack in Jammu and Kashmir. It was clearly mentioned that Pakistan is providing assistance and support for tribes attacking Indian Territory. India clearly mentioned that attack is a danger for international peace, and Security Council should come forward to stop it. Many times it had been a cause for conventional wars and tense between India and Pakistan but instead of getting resolved the problem is getting worsened. Pakistan is using terroristic means in Kashmir. According to Afrish Karim, Major General (Retd.) of Indian army and well-known commentator on terrorism, “We have to fight a battle against Pakistan sponsored terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. Terrorist outfits like Jaish-e-Mohmed and Lashkar-e-Toyeba

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17 Ria, Dr. M.P: International Organization; College Book Depot, Jaipur (India) – Page 322-26.
are carrying out terroristic operations under patronage of ISI being waged with a view to wrest J&K from India.”

Now a day also Kashmir problem is a challenge for global peace and security and Pakistan is trying to make it more and more complicated. A long time of five decades has passed but the problem is getting new twists and shapes.

4) **Suez Canal Crisis:** - After nationalization of Suez Canal by Egyptian Prime Minister Colonel Nashir the agonized Britain, France and Israel attacked Egypt. It was an example of low and mean incident of state terrorism. It was an intervention by army in internal matters of a sovereign state, which cannot be justified in any way. The incident caused severe danger challenging world security but the crisis was resolved because super powers USA and USSR were interested to resolve the problem.

5) **Hungry Crisis and USSR intervention:** - During year 1956 USSR carried out an armed military intervention in Hungry to suppress the revolution against Russia. The incident was another striking example of state terrorism for crushing mass opinion of public of Hungry and general perception, against Russia. Also contempt of UNO resolution is not something lesser then terrorism and principle of collective security was turn to pieces by such incidents.

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19 Rai, Dr. M.P: International Organization; College Book Depot, Jaipur (India); Page-328.

20 Phadiya, Dr. B.L: International Politics; Sahitya Bhawan Publications – Agra (India) – 2000; Page-186.
6) In Algeria cruel suppression of Nationalists movements by French imperialistic and then use of Veto in UNO by France projecting the problem as an internal matter made the situation vast. After independence Algeria is victim of terrorism. After the decade of 1990 toll of victims of terrorism and political violence has gone to 80000.21

7) Arab Israel Struggle: Arab Israel struggle emerged as a forbidding problem since birth of Israel in 1948 the Arab-Israel struggle is going on and now days it is the most fearsome problem and a challenge to global security. The concerned bases behind international terrorism is directly or indirectly linked with this problem. The problem is continuing even after UNO efforts. No other problem in the world has ever created so many problems before world as this Arab-Israel struggle has created for global security, peace and harmony. For solving the Arab-Israel struggle the UNO is trying its best but the UNO is divided in two groups on this issue. On one side there is USA and its aides and on other side non-allied nations, communist states and Arab nations. USSR used veto power several times in favour of Arab Countries.22 As a result of this entire problem is getting worsened day by day instead of a solution. Violent brawls, sparring and terroristic activities are acquiring between Israel-Palestine, as daily routine and international situation is tense full on this issue. Public is fearsome that the problem may be a cause of World War-III and during Gulf war-I Saddam

21 Harmon, Christopher C: Terrorism Today; Frank Cass, London-2000; Page-140.
Hussein tried on the same line to change the Gulf struggle into world war by triggering missiles on Israel.\textsuperscript{23} The Arab-Israel struggle is the most convincing question before UNO to solve. It has put question mark on the prestige of this institution. It is in the interest of all to avoid actions that weaken the UNO to make peace in Middle East.

8) **Crisis of American Hostages in Tehran**: Iranian Shah reached USA after revolution in Iran. Iranian government urged USA to hand over Shah to Iran for trial and after negative response of America all 52 American nationals who were members of American embassy staff in Tehran were kept hostages on 4 November 1979 by angry rebellion student leaders.\textsuperscript{24} UNO tried its best to get these diplomats free but all in vein.

The mentioned above incident was pure terroristic activity. UNO has to face so many other problems also like military intervention of USSR in Afghanistan, Cuban & American intervention in Grenada, Iraqi intervention in Kuwait and forceful occupancy there, Bosnia-Herzegovina problem and problem of Somalia tyrant of civil war & anarchy. UNO did the best it could do for resolving these problems but could not succeed in solving all aforesaid problems. For peace keeping efforts by UNO only peacekeeping forces are not deployed but economic sanctions are also imposed on offenders e.g. for elimination of racial discrimination by whites government in South Africa and for removal of forcefully invasion and occupancy of


\textsuperscript{24} Phadiya, Dr. BL.: International Politics ; Sahitya Bhawan Publications Agra India-2000; page 125.
Iraq in Kuwait economic sanctions were imposed on South Africa and Iraq.  

C) **Elimination of Terrorism with co-operation of Regional Organizations:** UNO charter emphasizes on great importance of Regional organizations. International co-operation is encouraged for regional peace and security and it is expected that the member of regional organization at regional level must resolve regional disputes. Main regional organizations all over the world are NATO, WARSA TREATY, OAS, ANZUS Pact, Arab League, CENTO, EU, ASEAN, SEATO, and SAARK etc.


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26 Rai, Dr. M.P. : International Organizations ; College Book Depot, Jaipur (India); page 310-317.
A common particular feature of most of these organizations is to take a jointly action in case of military attack or in possibility of any danger for peace and security. The option use of power is kept open by these organizations when ever necessary.  

These organizations have made efforts to tackle with terrorism at regional levels. Use of power at large scale for combating terrorism had not been frequently but option was exercised in few cases. Efforts were made to stop terrorism through conventions and main conventions held for elimination of terrorism by regional organizations are as below: -

Source: Philip’s Atlas of World; Pg 29 and Dwivedi, Dr. Dhirender: International Politics, Adhyayan Publishers & Distributors, Delhi-Pg 252-260.
1) OAS convention to prevent and punish the act of terrorism taking the form of crimes against persons and related extortion that are of international significance 1971.

2) European convention on the suppression of terrorism-1977

3) SAARC Regional convention on the suppression of terrorism-1987.


5) Treaty on co-operation among the states member of commonwealth of Independent states in combating terrorism-1999.


7) OAU convention on the Prevention and combating of terrorism-1999.\(^\text{28}\)

So now it is obvious that UNO has used the following measures as instruments for elimination of terrorism:-

a) Conventions and declarations

b) Peace keeping arrangements

c) Regional organizations’ efforts.

After analyzing campaigns carried out by UNO it is concluded that UNO had not been fully successful e.g. the main problems challenging the global security are very same like Kashmir problem,

\(^{28}\) List of Universal and Regional Instruments; Strategic Analysis, December 2001; Page-1157
Arab-Israel struggle, Iraq crisis and challenge of Al-Quada. UNO is facing such problems for a long time and it is also a well-known fact that all such problems have spreaded intensive terror waves at regional and international levels.

Terroristic attack on Bali Island, Casablanca attack, continued terrorist attacks in Iraq and terroristic attack in London transport system have proved that even after attack on Afghanistan Al-Quaida may come up with new challenges in near future. So it is concluded that convincing positive efforts of UNO have importance only in theoretical fields but in fact UNO has been unsuccessful for elimination of terrorism. It is noticeable that elimination of terrorism is main aim of UNO after end of cold war.

2. Negative Role of UNO: - Problems nourishing terrorism at international levels are unresolved for a long time and a result of it UNO could not be successful in decreasing or eliminating situations of international tension, terror, uncertainty and challenges to global security. Reasons behind this kind of failures are also due to insufficient efforts of UNO. Because in some circumstances the necessary actions were not taken by UNO to stop terrorism or in some other cases by adopting strict measures terrorism could be controlled but all needful was not done by UNO. As a result of it role of UNO become doubtful and it was taken in negative sense and UNO was alleged for nourishing terrorism instead of eliminating it. UNO was also alleged for nourishing state terrorism against weak and suppressed people instead of eliminating institution. As Anwar-UL-Haque has wrote in his article, Individual terrorism versus state terrorism, “ UNO is not UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION but
actually UNO is united notorious organization a gang of thieves bent upon to snatch even the right of crying from the weak and suppressed people".29

Allegation of partiality on any universal institution like UNO are serious concerns and UNO must analyze its negative role to make sure that the terrorism may be discouraged instead of getting a boost by any negative approach. The facts mentioned below might be reason of negative role of UNO.

1) Methods of shaping of UNO
2) All incidents seen through political spectacles even terroristic activities also and analyzing them with a political view.
3) Encouraging regional security organizations
4) No check on arrogant nations.
5) No serious efforts were made to implement the resolutions of UNO to suppress terrorism.

Actually UNO came into existence due to fear of Nazism instead of a forum meant for welfare of the world. As a result after defeat of Nazis in World War-II severe differences came up and World divided into two blocks. The World entangled in cold war and every activity for establishing peace and harmony was examined by cold war mentality.

Acts and responsibilities of UNO are divided into two categories.

1) Non-Political Activities
2) Political activities

All functions and activities related with human developments in economic, social and cultural fields are non-political activities of UNO and rest all works and activities are under category of political activities. But according to UNO charter political activities are on top priority, so political problems are prior concerns of the institution. Since it’s coming into existence UNO has been victim of super powers politics and cold war. Under influence of cold war and its mentality all matters what so ever came before Security Council for consideration were taken as political disputes without studying its nature. Similarly viewing the terroristic problems through political spectacles was also a blunder mistake. And as a result of it terrorism expanded and flourished under this political umbrella and UNO could not play a positive convincing role in performing its duties e.g. Greek crisis, Palestine problem, Kashmir problem, Matter of South Africa, Suez canal crisis, Cyprus Problem, Arab-Israel Problem, American Hostages crisis in Tehran, Afghanistan problem, USSR army intervention in Hungry, American intervention in Grenada and Bosnia Herzegovina crisis are some striking problems which came before security council for consideration and they were taken as political problems. Some of the problems mentioned above are severe challenges for global security and they are root cause for terrorism worldwide. The main reason in roots of these problems is also terrorism. So these problems must not be considered as political

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30 Gairola; Dr. Ramanand : International Organizations: Radha Publication, New Delhi-1999; Page-167
problems and these must be treated as terroristic problems. Since beginning of any problem if its root causes are traced and analyzed then we can adopt more effective measures for countering the problems and in this way UNO can perform its duties more effectively.

Encouraging regional security organization by UNO charter is like a suicidal step. In name of peace and security reference of Article 51 and 52 of UNO charter is given. But actually it is contrary to main theme of the charter as mentioned below:

1. Responsibility of international security is of Security Council whether it is right to make dozens of security councils parallel to it?
2. These regional security organizations are like symbols of negative role and unsuccessfulness of UNO.
3. Due to existence of such regional security councils the situation at international level is always tenseful.
4. In name of regional security, actually intention of superpowers was to make hold on global security scenario. Because even those nations are also members of such organizations which are even not situated geographically in the particular region e.g. in central treaty organization, Britain and Pakistan are members, making ANZUS Pact by USA with Australia and New Zealand and joining England, France and USA in SEATO.

5. Many times these organizations were misused by influential members states and their terroristic face was seen by the humanity like under cover of WARSAW PACT USSR suppressed the Hungarian people movement and the attack of France, Britain and Israel on Egypt are some striking examples.

6. Even after end of cold war existence of NATO acquiring new shape and more power by NATO. All these are examples of tightening Security grips on global level by powerful nations.

So now it is obvious that these organizations are not forerunners of peace and security but they are meant for wars, tension and tyranny and all these are spreading dissension, hate and terror. Chinese Prime Minister Chao-n-Li had referred SEATO as instrument of attack in name of security cover.\textsuperscript{33}

UNO's tendency of not eliminating terrorism completely is also seen by the fact that UNO has tried to check arrogant nations only in case of weak and small nations. But in case of superpowers and other powerful nations UNO remained silent e.g. when Iraq invaded Kuwait UNO punished Iraq immediately. But when USA and UK attacked Iraq by making excuses of WMD and silence of UNO is nothing less than negative role of UNO or it is indirectly support and nourishing of state terrorism. It was severely criticized in all Muslim nations and terrorism increased as a revengeful action e.g. terroristic attack on Madrid rail, Al-Urm-Shekh tourist complex attack in Egypt and terroristic attack on London transport system are examples of revengeful terroristic attacks. China forcefully invaded Tibet and it is

\textsuperscript{33} Gairola; Dr. Ramanand : International Organizations; Radha Publication, New Delhi-1999; page-212
under China control since then. Tibetan are victims of China’s forces since then and UNO is silent on this issue. France, Britain and America rejected the motion of expulsion of South Africa from UNO in 1974 for its white government’s racial discriminating policies by using veto. So UNO was helpless to take any act in against the nation nourishing state terrorism due to Veto power provision and its use by powerful nations. Whenever resentment increases against such nations even they recourse to threats e.g. US congress on 1 January 1979 passed an improper bill. According to this bill US showed its incapability in paying its share for UNO. The step was nothing more then paralyzing UNO and to stop to do anything but UNO was helpless. It did not stop here but UNO was accused of mentioned below allegations: -

- That it is anti Israel
- That it is anti white
- That it is anti Democratic
- That it is anti American

So it is obvious that in case of super powers activities UNO found itself-helpless to control them or in other words its tacit support to terrorism. Some rouge states are using terrorism as their policy and UNO have no interest to control and stop this tendency e.g. Pakistan is center and axis of international terrorism. It is known as a hideout for international dreaded terrorists like Osama bin Laden even Pakistani President Pervez Mussharff had admitted that some terrorists and supremo of Al-Qyaida might be hiding in Pakistan. In its issue 2004-

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Military Balance has anticipated in a overview on International Terrorism that AL-Quada's cells still appear to operate semi-autonomously maintaining links through field commanders to leaders who are probably Pakistan's tribal areas near the Afghan border.\textsuperscript{35} The international leader of nuclear smuggling Dr. A.Q. Khan is an honorable citizen of Pakistan but nothing is seen by UNO and everything is neglected. Weather all these activities of UNO are not like support and nourishing of terrorism. In this way if strict control of such terroristic activities is not managed then circumstances will get worsened.

Another fact in proliferation of terrorism is that UNO has limited itself only up to passing resolutions and for implementation of those resolutions no interest was shown which indicates the dual standards adopted in different case by UNO. Anwar-UL-Haque has clearly mentioned the same thing in his article \textit{Individual terrorism versus state terrorism} "The dual standards of UNO and eccentric selective morality have caused more problems no serious attempts were made by UNO to implement its own resolution."\textsuperscript{36}

It is obvious that UNO has no power and member nations are sovereign states. So everything depends upon the Member State's willingness. It is very serious concern. Now days frightening situation is this that member states are absolute in their monopoly of power, are also absolute in their capability to co-operate in making and implementing decisions about the management of critical world

issues. They pass resolutions but do not implement them. The near term interests of member states are so diverse that agreement upon actions if reached are usually too little and too late. Most international controversies arise from self-serving appraisals of immediate concerns and from failure to recognize common long time interests, others are the results of basic religious, ideological or cultural differences intensified by prejudices and attitudes arising from frustrating historical experiences. If UNO is really determined to eliminate terrorism then it must manage to get its all resolution implemented and by convincing efforts it can be done so otherwise terrorism will get support and protection as usual.

So now it is clear that for playing convincing and positive role in elimination of terrorism first of all UNO should not take each and every incident as a political problem but the root causes of the problems must be analyzed, coming into existence of regional security organization must be discouraged and unreceptive behavior of some nations must be controlled. UNO should also make serious attempts for getting its resolutions implemented only by adopting the aforesaid measures UNO can get its credibility and can make good the loss of reputation. Even the unyielding supporter of UNO would like to accept the fact that UNO could not manage to create a fearless environment for humanity even after six decades of its coming into existence and expectations of general public from UNO were not fulfilled. Bentwiz and Martin had mentioned that, “this organization which was actually formed to be used as an instrument of global peace and security unfortunately the same proved itself a plate-form for global struggle”. Simultaneously we cannot emphasize only on this
fact that UNO has only played its negative role for establishing peace and harmony worldwide. It has got some success for establishing peace and harmony and it may be referred as its positive role for global peace and security. No doubt that UNO could not play positive and convincing role in eliminating of terrorism but the future expectations must not be taken as pessimistic view. It is said that hope never dies. We should also consider and pay regards to Dr. Evart’s words, “During evaluation of role of UNO it will be injustice and even not enough only to ask what UNO has done? But we should consider that what could happen if UNO had not been in existence?”