CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSIONS

Until there is competition among major nations, the global organization will beham as the main mechanism of resisting dominant interference, whether attempted singly or under the cover of regional grouping. Soviet Russia never supported the rules of the united action so forcefully as when objecting to the authority of OAS in the Guatemalan and Cuban crises, nor America, ever shed such crocodile tears on the fundamentals of collective security than in the Hungarian and Czechoslovak intrusions. As the theory of preventive diplomacy pre-supposes that global activity is required in those bordering regions among orbits of influential politics, where antagonistic encroachment by those nations could end in a grave danger to universal security, a reasonable inference of the idea would be to encourage regional institutions (without dominating nations), both to restrict invasions and to support global collective action, when it is needed. The rise of African unity is a promising advancement towards this end, although its emergence does not compulsorily invigorate methodical regionalism inside the African continent. Two limitations frequently help to confirm hypothetical supposition that this kind of non-hegemonic regionalism will reconcile itself with hindering political
threat. The first is the improbability that such an organization would be joined diplomatically or militarily by so powerful nations as to deter the resolute meddling of an influential nation. Neither the Arab League nor the OAU proved a real advantageous grouping. Moreover, the universal system would not be improved if these combinations were to obtain nuclear arms with which they could menace outside nations. Until they lack military strength otherwise genuinely united in regional protection, they would be capable of assisting the prevention of outside threats in their affairs.

This later proposal, nevertheless, points to another, more important, restriction that is required to be noted. It is imaginary to suppose such organizations will always handle global hindering political activity inside their areas. Where the attractions of the adjoining nations are implicated in a regional problem, the imposition of global strength in the region would be looked as an unjustified interposition by certain nations belonging to that region exactly as it would be greeted by some states due to individual benefits which they would expect to gain from it. Moreover, the danger of collective activity in a region namely under the genuine security groupings would inspire the nations of that region to advance efficient methods of adjustment at the lower plane, rendering global interposition unnecessary,
as the expenditure to outside major nations of their interference comes to be enormous for the dangers implied. Up to the period smaller nations lack strength, power, and means of to settle their issues at the regional level, they must be prepared for collective interference to accomplish these objectives.

Bipolar system is regularly liquidating, and usefulness of multipolar system is also decreasing. The emphasis on regionalism is growing with the growth of multipolar system. Decrease in attempts of great powers in far separated areas and increased attempts of nations to unite in restricted regions of more concern can be expected.

However, this evolution will be difficult. The Soviet Union's belief in radical change would inspire it to actuate revolution in far removed regions and to keep powerful geopolitical bonds with nations of this view, in all directions of the world. Likewise, still if western bloc knew that most of their colonial satellites have not joined them in different bonds, some of them will continue with them in future. There will then remain antagonistic ideologies to the security of various nation-states in different regions. Yet greater security activities would stay with regional arrangements directly concerned with x the region.
Bipolarity has been the chief hindrance in the way of real collective security. Fundamentals of powerful nations agreements on which the United Nations was founded are no more suitable to the real practices of nations in time to come as these had not been suitable in the last few years. Under these circumstances the chief defence work remained to global organization will be with certain departures of checking international affairs. The development of this work, too, would not be easy, as it would be essential to get assent in the universal organization, in its activities of various permanent members of Security Council of the international organization. Acting in this manner would not require the desire of these states to agree in all conditions but would also need from them practical restriction of their liberties in distant areas. Practical repeated activities of powerful nations in the security sphere give a ground for inferring that such moves possibly would not come handy to major powers as they are not used to it. In case still this preventive security role is to be supported by arguments for the United Nations, practical action and finances should be chosen readily on a regular basis of established practice.

The shortcomings of the global organization assist to stress the requirement, that great effort to get a safe
and better arranged world should be aimed at the regional level. Looking at a standard, it is important that the regional approach to security be made more influential by forming of regional groupings whose members are looked externally, that is by external nations, at constructing a united and trust worthy combination, with a view to managing certain security problems. A certain limit should be impressed here, for responsible international organisation would still be needed to maintain peace and security in the community, if the mediation of regional grouping is not welcomed by nations at large, and if the United Nations check on inter-state affairs can be looked as helping rather than resisting their actions in security sphere as planned. Regional approach must be created to observe desirable patterns of international conduct.

If a major country's ideology excites and does not defeat the aim of compulsion and regional expansion involved in its major strength, weaker nations are destined to destruction if not guarded in some other way. This patronage is not supplied in speculations of major nation's sphere of action. Smaller states, by being connected with eminent politics in a military pact, are disowned even measure of safeguards, they receive from balance of power. From now onward, merely inter-regional equilibrium looks reasonable.
A perplexing problem is that the regional alliances are arranged in protection from whom, if the superior states are supposed to practice self control a supposition more imaginary than the ideal of global organization.

Only three articles viz. Article 27, 51 and 107 are functioning today. For whatever on paper the United Nations can not be used against great powers. In the age of technological warfare regional groupings are selected tools of the major opponents. Those adversaries would not allow their devices to be restricted by the global organization. Regional nations can evolve a principle of regional autonomy both to block intervention by nations situated outside the region and to develop abilities for acting with politico-economic extra-regional competitions. The O.A.U. has resisted, to some extent reassertion of colonial rule by means of military measures in domestic matters of a region, for instance, the Suez Crisis of 1956. OAS could follow a similar aim, if it were constituted anew to keep America outside.

Developing acknowledgement of the uselessness of major nation efforts to defend military pact undertakings in the regions of the universe, outside of their direct concern, by this time has cherished placement at most in one region of a powerful non-aligned Solidity, virtually
competent in transacting with military alliances. If the present condition of clashes in South Asia can be diminished before eminent countries are dragged into the conflict, a resembling method would be accepted as the better practicable way of getting more safety in that territory. This advancement can be looked as initiating the possible sharing of regionalism to protection that is consistent with the universal system. It offers the expectation and not the guarantee that state safety can be improved in a setting which affords the increasing realization of many fundamental human values.