ABSTRACT

The present study is concerned with the impact of Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) and South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) on South Asia, in the areas of security, economic development, and human rights.

The thesis is divided into seven chapters. In Chapter I the positive, negative and neutral implications of regionalism have been examined to understand social problems and investigate proper policies as creatively and critically as possible. It is a theoretical discussion, whether regionalism or military pacts with regional affinities are a better means of relationship between regional and universal spheres of action. The aim is to explore as to which regional ideas promote an improved system of world order.

Politics of South Asia and Middle East have been specially examined with reference to internal force and complicated external linkages. Finally, the impact of regional trends on present and future role of the United Nations has been assessed. In this regard usefulness of the regional idea within the purview of the United Nations has been considered, particularly with regard to regional economic commissions and the extension of such issues in the spheres of security, human rights and environment. The second type of enquiry is concerned with the relationships
between the United Nations and the military pacts outside its control.

The origin and development of regionalism and organizational integration is chronologically traced out until its culmination in the Charter of United Nations. An organization of collective self-defense under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations has been distinguished from a regional arrangement according to Chapter VIII of U.N. Charter and the difference between regionalism and military pacts is highlighted.

Chapter II deals with Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) for the Baghdad Pact. It was contemplated as the nucleus of a defensive bloc of Middle Eastern States working in cooperation with the West to resist Communist aggression and subversive penetration into the region. This study provides information on the background structure and workings of CENTO.

Regional groupings have been classified and their membership has been overviewed. An attempt has been made to combine this constructional examination with sub-system's study; to indicate possible applicability of regional arrangements to the orderly discussion of international relations of various regions.

Attributes like economic and social development, political stability, extent of regional consciousness,
national autonomy or regional unity, Arab League and Organization of African Unity have also been given due weight.

Two main problems have been specially examined:
(1) The way by which universally influential pressures are exerted here and (ii) the influence of these variances for the existing and future prospects of the international society. This analysis shows, that the shape of Middle Eastern Politics can not understood in terms of political rivalry prevalent at the global level. It is also necessary to examine the attempts of major nations to have a lever of power in the region and the impact of their policies and attitudes on West Asian alignments. Together with India’s attitude towards CENTO.

Chapter III attempts to examine the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and its origins following the collapse of French military power in Asia in 1954. Security implications of SEATO, in context with United Nations and other regional organizations have been evaluated, together with economies of member nations and attitudes of remaining states towards it.

In connection with regionalism in South Asia, two issues in particular have been tackled: (1) Why there has not been any achievements? (ii) and why in the absence of any success nations continued military practices in South Asia.
The difference between subordinate systems is emphasized. Various kinds of interactions between global patterns of politics to the dilemmas of regionalism in South Asia have been discussed. These interactions on the whole and in various parts are settled by the common attributes of the United Nations and with particular nature of nations in South Asia. The sideways connections of these sub-systems have been pointed out, because developing technology minimises the significance of remote regions and the expansion of universal order. The emerging inter-connectedness between European nations and countries of South Asia has been given due emphasis along with the structure of SEATO its actual working and failure.

Chapter IV explains India's foreign policy with its non-aligned emphasis. Before this effort some factors have been dealt with, such as, spread of nuclear technology and its impact on the balance of power: For instance, whether, "multi-bloc model, of international society or bipolar pattern would be desirable; and whether or not the economist pattern of oligopolistic competition explains the operations of international community; and further that whether or not military pacts avoid war in South Asia and other regions of the world. In this context, unstable forms of integration, like Commonwealth, shortcomings of small state regionalism, and efficacy of certain kind of cultural synthesis as a way to political unification is also offered.
In Chapter V, a comparative analysis of South Asia as a subordinate system has been provided. Impact of United Nations and military pacts, on it have also been analysed. The consideration has not been the comparison of the politics of various subordinate systems, but the extent to which this sub-systematic analysis changes the understanding of the world order. Some of the issues that have been dealt are the origin and boundaries of this system as also its structural and textural features. The most significant characteristic of this system has been the continuous interference by the dominant system and the lack of achievement of regional balance of power or equilibrium. Attributes like, political stability, internal autonomy, economic, political and security integration have also been carefully considered.

Chapter VI, has treated regionalism and Security from military pact distortions of regionalism as mentioned in the United Nations Charter. It has been a new emphasis of regional processes and institutions, for the present and future quality of international society. Although much work, till now, has been done on the improvement of regional integration for Europe and other regions of the world, yet studies on the security role of these nations have not received enough attention.

This study has evaluated the relationship between the United Nations and the military pacts arranged outside its
control and has pointed out whether participating nations
are helpful intermediaries or an obstructive choice to the
world organization. It has examined practical actions of
regional organizations and the international organization
in the Western Hemisphere in different cases and has proved
the U.S. obstruction rather than facilitation by a obeying
the U.N. Charter. An analysis of nations implicated in the
peace and security has raised the issues of theory and practice
about the relationships between regionalism and global
organization in the present international society. Moreover,
this enquiry of political practice has raised a doubt whether
nations in various circumstances have been useful media or
a hindering choice to the norms of the world order as laid
out in U.N. Charter. The issues of imperialism have also
been focussed. The implications aroused by the regional
organizations of U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. with their respective
allies have been fully examined and it has been pointed out
how regionalism has been an advantage to the super powers to
maintain their extended hegemony over smaller nations.

The relationships between United States and Latin
America or Soviet Russia with Eastern Europe are the spheres
regarding which this investigation has been made, into the
extent to which regionalism has been an advantage or a brake
upon the hegemony of major powers. The answer depends partly
on the subordinate system, in part on universal setting of
time and region, and at times on various variables like leadership, internal political forces, factors like limitations of the United Nations, opposite ideologies, character of integration, hegemony and containment, theory and practice, regional and global have also been explained, to highlight the relationship between the part and the whole, in international society. Primary focus, of course, remains the same the impact on South Asia and interactions of such parts with the whole. The role of NATO, OAS, OAU, Arab League, CENTO, SEATO, Warsaw Pact and the United Nations, has also been taken into consideration and the suggestions for the security of South Asia and Middle East have been offered.

In the conclusion it has been pointed out, that the concept of neutrality is consistent with the U.N. Charter. The emerging nations have been often faced with innumerable problems relating to security, regional disputes, collective interference and economic issues. The development of these nations has remained far from achievement due to their lack of response towards matters of security. Either these nations have to settle these disputes at regional level or they must be prepared to accomplish these activities by collective interference. Hence today security consists in development not in military machinery. Suggestions for removal of power between the superpowers and smaller sovereign nations in the interest of international peace and security have been dealt with. The problems confronted by the United Nations to promote
new international orders have also been examined. It is indeed not practicable on the part of the United Nations to implement its charter, in the interest of humanity, without adequate financial assistance from the member nations. Diversion of some of the financial resources which the superpowers have been spending on military pacts would have been a great boon to ensure peace and security in the world. The United Nations can be more effective in enforcement actions provided the two superpowers cooperate in the implementation of the Charter of the United Nations.

In fact like veto, the right of individual and collective self-defence is another instrument in favour of big powers, based on power differential. It can be utilized by great powers to satisfy their own national interests. In nearly all cases exists the rivalry between two power blocs. The success of the United Nations depends on the voluntary cooperation of major nations. Thus greater the cooperation at global level lesser would be the scope of military pacts. Hence part of the answer is some increase in central guidance capacities of the United Nations, no dogmatic position as to what kind of structural development would be most suitable has been undertaken.