ROLE OF THE OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE FIELD OF MAINTENANCE OF WORLD PEACE

In the last two chapters (Third and Fourth) of this thesis the United Nations role in terms of maintenance of world peace has been discussed. Besides the United Nations a large number of other organizations and institutions are working for the maintenance of peace and security. More prominent of them are mentioned below.

In man's search for peace, development and excellence, regional cooperation is fast becoming the key link. Countries with different sizes, geographical features and natural resources; countries speaking different languages; countries with diverse religions, social complexions and political systems; and countries at various levels of growth and development are finding ways of building up regional cooperation.¹

In order to banish war, remove inter-state tensions, improve living conditions has reached a new stage of development in the annals of human history. In the wake of the Second World War and after the founding of the United Nations in 1945, a number of regional Organizations have been established such as the European Union, North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), LAFTA, ECOWAS, ASEAN, and SAARC to mention just a few. As the Second World War ended, the United Nations, representing
the common aspirations of mankind, set for itself the following objectives:

(i) to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our life-time has brought untold sorrow to mankind;

(ii) to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small;

(iii) to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained;

(iv) to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.²

Achievement of these lofty goals is not possible without regional cooperation. As of today, 185 nations have joined the U.N. adopting its Charter and commit themselves to these objectives. They represent nearly five-and-a-half billion people on earth. While the United Nations with its various organs and agencies is making strenuous efforts to achieve these goals globally, it is obvious that between the world today and its individual member states, an intermediary stage is required to promote these objectives. That need is fulfilled by regional organizations. The emergence of constructive regional entities such as the EU, NAFTA, ECOWAS, ASEAN, APEC and SAARC therefore, is a natural development
dictated by the forces of history. Regional cooperation is a demand of our time, and one that will play an increasingly important role in building a better and more secure future for mankind.\textsuperscript{3}

Regional Organization is a sort of formal association of sovereign states of a particular region with permanent organization. But it is not necessary that all the states of a particular region must be members of the organization. For example ASEAN is a regional organization of the South-East Asian nations, but all the states of the South East Asia are not its member. The regional organizations are considered as superior to global organization because its members feel that the regional organizations are able to meet threat to peace more effectively than the global organizations. Not only its members but first Secretary General of the United Nations Trygve Lie also accepted that regional organizations can be very useful element in the preservation of world peace. Following are some of the important Regional organizations of the world. EU, OAS, Arab League, OAU, NATO, ASEAN and SAARC.

1. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

After the end of World War II western European countries were economically exhausted and suffering from both shattered morale and internal political weakness. On the other hand Soviet Union emerged as one of the
strongest powers and assumed the leadership of the communist countries. Its armies dominating all the states of central and eastern Europe. She successfully extended her influence to Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania etc. by establishing communist governments in these countries and suppressed all non-economist political activity. For this purpose "Iron curtain policy" was introduced by Soviet Union. In the meantime, war-time cooperation between the western allies and Soviet Union had completely broken down.

The remarkable speed with which the Soviet Union extended her influence over Eastern Europe greatly alarmed the western countries and they decided to take necessary steps to check the further spread of communist influence. With a view to check the further infiltration of communism in Europe, in 1948 America launched the "Marshall Plan", though ostensibly this plan was designed with a view to restore normal economic health in world so that there could be political stability and peace, in reality it aimed at checking the growing influence of communism in Europe.

The close relations among the communist countries encouraged the western powers to increase their economic and military collaboration. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was established in 1949 at Washington in the
Conference of 12 Nations, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxemborg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom and the United States. These countries are its founding members. Whereas Greece and Turkey joined in February 1952, West Germany joined in May 1955 and Spain in May 1982. This organization, however, received a set back in 1966 when France withdrew from the Integrated military command of NATO. In the beginning, this organisation was chiefly of military importance. But slowly and gradually it's becoming more and more an organisation of political, rather than military importance.

The heart of the North Atlantic Treaty and thus of the NATO alliance is Article 5, in which the signatory members "agree that an armed attack against one are more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all, and consequently they agree if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations will assist the party or parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of Armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area."
From the beginning, NATO's primary purpose was to unify and strengthen the western allies' military response in case the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies invaded western Europe in an effort to extend communism. To counter the Soviet Union's much larger ground forces, NATO in the early 1950s relied partly on the prospect of massive U.S. nuclear retaliation to deter Soviet aggression. NATO supplemented this policy by deploying US nuclear weapons in western Europe bases beginning in 1957. Throughout the late 1950s and 60s NATO forces were systematically improved, and though their numbers were always fewer than the Warsaw Pact's huge ground forces, the NATO units' superior weaponry and training rendered them roughly equal in strength to their potential adversaries.  

This situation continued into the 1980s, by which time the NATO forces had at their disposal nuclear armed intermediate range missiles as well as large conventional forces. About 300,000 U.S. troops remained stationed in West Germany and elsewhere in western Europe as a part of NATO's deployment, and the Cold War standoff between NATO and the Warsaw Pact seemed likely to continue for decades. But the far-reaching reforms of the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the late 1980s fundamentally affected both the Cold War and NATO. In 1989 the Soviet Union tacitly acquiesced in the collapse of communist governments all
across eastern Europe and accepted their replacement by freely elected (and non-communist) administrations. Moscow abandonment of control over eastern Europe meant the dissipation of much of the military treat that the Warsaw Pact had formerly posed to western Europe, and this in turn called into question the need to maintain NATO as a military organization. This reunification of West with East Germany in 1990 and that newly unified nations adherence to NATO created new opportunities for NATO, and proposals were made to transform the alliance from a military, to a political organization devoted to maintaining international stability in Europe.6

With the collapse of the former Soviet Union, the sixteen nations that make up NATO are struggling to redefine their role in a post Cold War world that is undergoing dramatic transformation. NATO has embarked on a review of its strategic operational plans, and deployment of forces.7 NATO's traditional defence role of the past 40-odd years has lost significance with the decline of the Soviet threat, changes within NATO will take time even their general direction cannot be reliably predicted.8

2. Warsaw Pact

Warsaw Pact, a military alliance between the USSR and its European satellites, was signed in Warsaw, Poland, on 14 May 1955. Officially known as the "Pact of Mutual
Assistance and Unified Command", the 20-years defence treaty served as legal justification for the presence of Soviet troops, as needed in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, and East Germany. Besides representatives of the signatory nations, an "observer" from Communist China attended the Warsaw conference and announced that his government would come to the aid of its European partners in the event of a war with the West. The pact was conceived as an answer to the NATO alliance, and its conclusion followed closely West Germany's adherence to the Western treaty. Subsequent events demonstrated that the Soviet government valued the pact less for military than for political reasons. Moscow sought to disrupt the western alliance by frequently proposing abolition of both NATO and Warsaw Pact. In 1956 revolutionary outbreaks in Poland and Hungary emphasized the importance of Russian troops in upholding communist rule in the "people's democracies". In the years that followed the pact played no significant role in international relations, except as a continuous reminder to the satellite peoples that Soviet intervention was likely in case of anti-communist rebellion.9

Although the treaty did not have a provision regarding the priority of safeguarding peace by the Security Council (conforming to Article 7 of the North Atlantic Treaty) or a prohibiton to interpret the treaty
in contradiction to the UN Charter, it generally accepted its Article 1. The politically motivated military interventions in Hungary (1956 and Czechoslovakia 1968) were contrast to the ever-emphasized sovereignty of the Warsaw Pact members. It however, received a set back on 20 August 1968, when Albania withdrew from the organization. The Warsaw Pact was dissolved in 1991.

3. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and World Peace

Non-alignment is a political concept giving expression to the struggle of the countries liberated from the political domination of imperialism to break their continued economic dependence, to build an independent national economy, the true foundation of political sovereignty. The process of transition is taking place today under conditions of a global crisis, expressed in terms of a threat of nuclear war, in pursuit of global domination by a single imperialist-power, the USA, which perceives it as the only way for the survival of the system of international monopoly financed capital today.

If the response of the non-aligned countries to this unprecedented situation in human history area to "be surer, swifter and sharper", it is necessary to understand the concept as a positive, dynamic and active factor in the international correlation of forces today. The
non-aligned countries cannot afford the luxury today of standing outside the two military alliances and only reacting to the conflicts that arise between them as neutral observers. What is at stake today is the very survival of the post-colonial societies as independent national states. What needs to be recalled today is the reality that the concept of non-alignment was born precisely as a political instrument of participation in international affairs by the newly liberated countries as sovereign nation states on terms of equality with all other countries.12

At first India's foreign policy of Non-alignment was misunderstood and much maligned. However, the clarion call for peace, mutual cooperation and friendship touched the hearts of some countries. As a consequence, the great Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung (Indonesia) was held in 1955. It became the forum for the birth of the Non-aligned Movement, with the basic aim to further the cause of the newly independent countries to develop economically and survive politically in an atmosphere of international peace and mutual cooperation. Five principles called the "Panchsheel" were accepted as the basic guidelines for the functioning of the Movement. These were:

(i) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity;
(ii) Mutual non-aggression;
(iii) Mutual non-interference in each other's affairs;
(iv) Equality and mutual benefit
(v) Peaceful co-existence among nations in spite of ideological differences.

Non-alignment is thus not something which is very rigid and unchanging. Its main dimensions are promotion of national interests within the broad framework of world peace, co-existence and cooperation; responsiveness to changing situations; functioning as a distinct independent force in international affairs despite contrary pulls; and functioning in combination with other diverse forces as an instrument of achieving the goal of the transformation of the existing, vertical, unequal dominating system of international relations to a horizontal relationship of equality among nations, big and small, and at various levels of developments, cooperating with each other to end socio-economic disequilibrium.¹³

The Nonaligned Movement, born as a third force to play a useful mediatory role against the background of Superpower rivalry, focused its attention on shaping the nature of international relations. Amidst the cold war and escalating tensions, it kept itself alive to the need of peace and harmony in the world – after all NAM was created with the primary purpose of preventing the new nations from being sucked into the all-consuming cold war of the power blocks. Nonalignment is itself based on the
contention that the national interest will be taken care of by itself in a peaceful international order. On this basis, NAM has recognized that peace is a condition of progress and has asserted that the progress resulting from it can be meaningful only if and so long as an all out nuclear war does not occur. Thus, concern for international peace is one of the main objectives of NAM. At the NAM Summit at Belgrade, Nehru had laid emphasis on the importance of peace. The Cairo Summit in 1964 had reaffirmed the deep conviction of the Non-aligned community in peaceful co-existence. The Fourth NAM Summit at Algiers in 1973, declared that there could be no lasting peace as long as humanity remains "confronted with colonialism, imperialism and zionism. Peace is indivisible. It should not be reduced to a mere shifting of a confrontation from an area to another".14

It would not be wrong to say that the Non-aligned Movement has plodded on with its efforts in strengthening peace, diffusing tensions and creating favourable conditions for success in its mission. Concerns and anxieties in the context of peace, disarmament and development, have been the focus of NAM's attentions, whether they be in the Middle-East Central America, Africa, Asia. As Rajiv Gandhi, while addressing the Ministerial Meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau said,
"Everything that affects peace, everything that abridges the freedom of nations, everything that aggravates international economic disparities is of concern to the Non-aligned Movement." 

4. The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

The following are the main objectives of the ASEAN:

(i) To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavour in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South East Asian Nations.

(ii) To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principle of the United Nations Charter.

(iii) To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields.

(iv) To provide assistance to each other in the form of training.

(v) To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the
expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international communication facilities and the raising of the standard of living of their people.

(vi) To promote South East Asian studies.

(vii) To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organization with similars aims and purposes, and explore all averanues for even close cooperation among themselves.

During the last three decades, ASEAN has transformed the face of the South East Asian Nations providing them scope for united action in vital areas of human activity. Under its benign auspices they have not only coordinated policies of regional development, but also their positions at numerous international and multi-lateral fora. Thanks to ASEAN, they have earned the respect of one and all including world's majors powers. They have succeeded in establishing very useful linkages with several countries of the Asia-Pacific region not only bilaterally but collectively too. This is done through the mechanism of sectoral dialogue partnership and full-scale dialogue partnership. Australia and New Zealand, the USA and Canada, Japan and South Korea are among the dialogue partners. With the end of the cold war, ASEAN is establishing linkages with China and Russia as well, and
is poised to expand further by extending its membership to Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in the not-too distant future, once they open up their economies and stabilize politically. Truly dedicated to the goals of peace and prosperity. ASEAN represents a glorious example of what the developing countries can do through regional cooperation and outward-looking orientation, enhancing regional interdependence and combining it effectively with globalization of their economies. ASEAN's success has brought into being a much larger body in the Asia-Pacific region, APEC, which carries regional cooperation in the region to its next logical stage.  

5. **South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC)**

The South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC), marked the first regional efforts to rise above residual prejudices and mistrust in order to evolve a positive framework of cooperative economic development to promote the welfare of the people of South Asia. Even when no other region was beset with more daunting afflictions of underdevelopment, poverty and exploding population, even in the Third World, and even when no other regional entity has comparable commonality in terms of geography, civilization, ethno-linguistic affiliations, South Asia was the last to take this faltering step on the inevitable path of regional harmonization and progress.
The decades of mistrust and intra-regional disputes kept at bay the possibility of forming a regional organization on the lines of the European Economic Community (EEC) or Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). While the NAM and informal Group of 77 brought the developing countries as a common platform in pursuit of a New International Economic Order, the Simla Agreement of 1972 normalized Indo-Pak relations and cleared the decks for regional cooperation. It was Gen. Zia-ur Rahman, President of Bangladesh, in 1977, who mooted the idea of regional cooperation.

Objectives of SAARC :

(i) To promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and to improve their quality of life.

(ii) To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realise their full potentials.

(iii) To promote and strengthen the collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia.

(iv) To contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems.

(v) To improve active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields.

(vi) To strengthen cooperation in common interests.
(vii) To cooperate with international and regional organizations.

Despite the slow progress of regional cooperation in South Asia the actual working of SAARC since its establishment has raised high hope of peace in this region. It is true that SAARC has not played an active role in resolving the differences among its members. But its periodical meetings provide an opportunity for the leaders of its member states to sit together and reduce their tension. On 29 July 1987 an accord was signed between the Sri Lanka President J.R. Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. After this agreement India was ready to send a Peace-keeping Force to Sri Lanka which withdrew from Sri Lanka after two years. The recently visit of the Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Wajid (December 1996) to India proves that the relations amongst SAARC states can become cordial. It is the great achievement of the SAARC that the leaders of its member states are sitting together despite a lot of differences.

6. Organization of American States (OAS)

The organization of American States (OAS) is the oldest regional organization. OAS was established at Bogota, Columbia in 1948, with a view to promote peace, security and mutual cooperation among the member
countries. Its Charter came into force on 13 December 1951. The Charter was reformed by the protocol of Buenos Aires in 1967 and the Protocol of Cartagena de Indias in 1985. The purpose of the OAS are to strengthen the peace and security of the continent; promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of non-intervention; prevent difficulties and ensure the pacific settlement of disputes among member states; provide for common action in the event of aggression. It also played an important role in checking the threat of communism in this region.

In accordance with Article 1 of the OAS it is a Regional Agency in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. So far the question of collective security is concerned, the members of the OAS hold faith in settling their disputes through peaceful means. Before referring their disputes to the Security Council, they submit their disputes to the regional organization. These disputes are resolved through mediation, conciliation or investigation.

7. **The League of Arab States**

The objectives of the League (formed in 1945) was outlined in Article 2 of the League Charter which include the following. The League has as its purposes the strengthening of the relations between the member states: the coordination of their policies in order to achieve
cooperation between them and to safeguard their independence and sovereignty; and a general concern with the affairs and interests of the Arab countries. It has also as its purpose the close cooperation of the member states.

Article 5 mentions that, any resort to force in order to resolve disputes arising between two or more member states of the League is prohibited. If there should rise among them a difference which does not concern a state's independence, sovereignty, or territorial integrity, and if the parties to the dispute have recourse to the Council for the settlement of this differences, the decision of the Council shall then be enforceable and obligatory.  

In such a case, the states between whom the difference has arisen shall not participate in the deliberations and decision of the Council.

The Council shall mediate in all differences which threaten to lead to war between two member states or a member state and a third state, with a view to bring about their reconciliation. Decisions of arbitration and mediation shall be taken by majority vote.

The Arab League has played an important role in the resolution of disputes among the member states. It also played commendable role in the Lebanon and Libya. However,
the League did not succeed in protecting the Arab interests against Israel.

8. **Organization of African Unity (OAU)**

On 25 May 1963 the heads of states and governments of 32 African countries, at a conference in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), signed a Charter and founded the organization of African Unity to promote unity and solidarity among African states. The main objectives of the O.A.U. were stated in Article II of the Charter, which include:

(i) to promote unity and solidarity among African states;
(ii) to intensify and coordinate efforts to improve living standards in Africa;
(iii) to defend sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of African states;
(iv) to eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa;
(v) to promote international cooperation in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations.

The Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration was set up by the Assembly of the Heads of the State and Government by a separate protocol. This Commission tries to resolve the disputes among the members through peaceful means.
B. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES WORKING FOR PEACE

1) Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI):

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) is an independent international institute for research into problems of peace and conflict, especially those of arms control and disarmament. It was established in 1966 to commemorate Sweden's 150 years of unbroken peace.

The institute is financed mainly by the Swedish Parliament. The staff and the governing Board are international. The Institute also has an Advisory Committee as an international consultative body.

In line with the guidelines for its research programme as laid down in the first year of the existence of the SIPRI, it strives to monitor, assess and analyse the world arms trade, arms production and military expenditures, the development and control of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological), technology proliferation and various aspects of arms control and disarmament. However, SIPRI's research agenda has over the past few years been widened to cover new aspects of security as well. It also publishes the SIPRI Year Book. The first edition of the Year book was published in 1969. The Year Book reflects an increasing emphasis in the Institute's research projects on major
armed conflicts and regional security issues, multilateral conflict prevention, peace-keeping, crisis management and peaceful settlement of disputes.

2. **Pugwash Conference** :

Pugwash Conference, formally conference on science and world affairs, any of a series of meeting of scientists from different countries of the world to discuss problems of nuclear weapons and world security. The first of the conferences met in July 1957 at the estate of the Cyrus Eaton in the village of Pugwash, Nova Scotia, in response to an appeal by Bertrand Russel, Albert Einstein, Frederic Joliot, and other prominent scientific figures. Subsequent conferences have been held in many countries including the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Yugoslavia, India, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Sweden and the United States.

The chief concern of Pugwash has been to bring together leading scholars from many countries to discuss ways of reducing armaments and tempering the arms race. Another purpose has been to examine the social responsibility of scientists toward such world problems as economic development, population growth and environment destruction. 19

The activities are sponsored by national Pugwash group under the guidance of a International Continuing Committee headed by a secretary general with an office in
London. During the years since its founding the Pugwash movement has issued a number of reports on problems of arms control and disarmament. Its spokesmen have credited these with helping to prepare the way for the major international treaties limiting the development and testing of nuclear weapons. It had received the Nobel peace prize in 1995.²⁰

3. **International Peace Bureau (IPB):**

   International Peace Bureau is the world's oldest and most comprehensive international peace network. IPB was founded in 1892 and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1910 for its efforts in promoting the establishment of the League of Nations. Now-a-days the IPB's role is that of supporting peace and disarmament initiatives taken by the UN, and informing and servicing grassroots peace campaigns across the world. With 158 member organizations (and over 120 individuals) in 46 countries, it brings together people working for peace in different sectors: not only pacifists but also women, youth, labour, religious, political and professional bodies.

   Some IPB current projects include:

   i) **World Court Project.** IPB is working with lawyers, health workers and non-nuclear governments to obtain an Advisory Opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legal status of nuclear warfare.

iii) Conflicts. IPB is planning a new programme of work to help coordinate the response of peace movements to armed conflicts around the world. Two specific activities over the next few years are: a compendium of documents on conflict settlement, and a series of regional conferences to look at both United Nations and Non-governmental Organization roles in conflict prevention and resolution.

iv) Publishing. IPB News, a quarterly newsletter, provides information on international peace and disarmament work, from the grassroots to the United Nations, including the work of IPB members organizations. Other recent publications include books and briefing packs on topics ranging from the arms trade, to women and militarism, to peace movement history.  

4. The Department of Peace Studies: University of Bradford

The Department of Peace Studies was established in 1973 as the result of an initiative from the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). The Department offers undergraduate and postgraduate courses, and supervision for research leading to higher degrees. It receives
visting scholars from various countries and had sought to serve as a base for British and foreign scholars who are concerned with peace and related issues.

The department believes it is also one of its functions to save and inform groups that are in the discussion, study or promotion of peace. Significant efforts are therefore made to disseminate the results of the Department's work. Lectures and seminars are given at a wide range of other centres. The Department has its own publishing programme of Peace Research Reports and Peace Studies papers and Briefings:

Peace Studies Papers to present material in a popular manner for a relatively wide audience; Peace Research Reports which are published 3 to 4 times a year and are aimed at more specialist areas; and Briefings for Journalists and Politicians on specific and immediate issues.22

5. **International Centre for Peace Initiatives** :

International Centre for Peace Initiative was established in Bombay in 1990 to develop and promote innovative approaches to peace at global, regional and national levels. Its aims to act as a catalyst in partnership with leading institutions.

In the global context, the centre advocates a cooperative security regime free of nuclear weapons.
Regionally, the centre is engaged in exploring ways and means of conflict resolution need to be accompanied by politics for economic growth, the centre is launching an initiative for "Business and Social Responsibility" in India to facilitate a constructive role for Indian business in partnership for peace and progress.

The Centre has a 10-point methodology:

(i) Identify a peace and security problem.
(ii) Establish a steering committee to guide the problem resolution.
(iii) Collaborate with other relevant institutions
(iv) Research problem and possible solutions.
(v) Prepare a blueprint of an innovative political process to resolve the problem.
(vi) Circulate the blueprint to all constituencies and decision making bodies involved.
(vii) Track two diplomacy.
(viii) Organize national and international seminars.
(ix) Establish a follow-up mechanism for the implementation of any agreed solution.
(x) Publish material for education.
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