



# The United Nations Peace Gesture Developmental Approach: An Evaluation

**Name of author:** MOHD ASIF LONE<sup>1</sup>, MOHAMMAD NASIR MIR<sup>2</sup>, SIDRATUL MUNTAHA<sup>3</sup>

AMIR SUHAIL DEV<sup>4</sup> IMRAN LATIEF<sup>5</sup>

## Abstract

The study inspected the United Nations through its different endeavors and capacities to enthrone peace within the world. It received a formative approach, bringing to light the UN's early endeavors at peace, through the Cold War a long time and up to modern times. Taking into cognizance why the UN was set up within the to begin with put, and bearing in intellect a clear conceptual understanding of peace, the consider uncovers that the UN's balance sheet with respect to this grave duty may be a blended pack of splendid victories and colossal failures.

## Keywords

Peace, United Nations, Developmental Approach, Conflict,

## INTRODUCTION

Specifically, the United Nations (UN) comprises 193 States. As an all inclusive inter-governmental organization (IGO), it serves as a framework for pleasing issue understanding among states, and in afterward a long time has taken on additional political, social, money related and mechanical issues standing up to mankind in common. Its center concern with progressing peace and security has been supplemented, over time, by an ever-expanding money related and social arrange . The UN contains a especially wide and substantive scope characterized by a decentralized system with a number of specialized organizations, organized around six imperative organs, to be particular the Security Board, the General Assembly, the Financial and Social Chamber the Trusteeship Committee, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the Secretariat. The Security Council is mindful for the support of worldwide peace and security, ruled by the P5, the changeless reject control individuals: the United States of America (USA), Russia, China, the United Kingdom and France . This ponder analyzes the degree to which the UN had met its set peace motion - purposes which are assorted. To this conclusion, the talk centers on the angle considered the prime point of the pinnacle body peace. In this way a investigate address such as to what degree has the UN accomplished its peace purposes is able. The consider is in this manner organized along this line Presentation, peace signal, Advancement of the UN, approaches/Purpose,

## EVOLUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nation developmental evaluation require for a few shape of universal body to stream- line issues between states isn't detached with a crave to control or anticipate the development of a hegemon. Early European endeavors at international organization within the frame of the rule of Collective Security, where countries must concur that, in things which influence more than one, all would be bound by the choice arrived at by a common body, in which all states are in a few way spoken to , entirety up the want to abridge the run the show of might. Collective security courses of action that characterized the European scene up to the flare-up of the Primary World War are coordinate pointers to endeavors to founded a balance– of-power framework, abridge a hegemon, and founded a run the show of law to direct the conduct of countries. Such calls for a container- control framework had been distinguished as distant back as 1791, when the circular of Check Kaunitz called for European Powers to join together to protect open peace, the tranquility of state. It has been observed that these endeavors were inadequate, missing the changelessness of anorganization with a political character to unify the nations, settle debate and turn away war . This was the common picture of occasions in Europe, driving to the foundation of the League of Nations at the conclusion of the war in 1919. The League was destined from its beginning, as the US remained absent from it, and its regulation systems needed quality to anticipate the flare-up of World War II. The repulsions of the Moment World War galvanized international statesmen to put in put distant bettera much better a higher a stronger an improved an improved framework than the League to cultivate peace and security within the world. As Feld, Jordan and Hurwitz educate the essential inspiration for the foundation of the UN was to dodge the obliterating misfortune of life and property caused by the two World Wars.

The presumption was that, in the event that the objective of calmly settling worldwide debate may be achieved, at that point the security ofall states would be upgraded. Once more, they educate that the require for such a worldwide peacekeeping IGO was recognized as early as 1941, within the celebrated Atlantic Constitution which was drafted by President Roosevelt of the United States and British Prime Serve Winston Churchill, offer that, in the event that the League of Nations was outlined to avoid another World War I, the Joined together Countries was planned in 1943-1945 to avoid a rehash of World War II. Indeed, the fear of war, or its evasion, was such a figure within the foundation of the UN that its 'architects' outlined it (the UN) to be based on the concept of the four policemen, the USA, USSR, the UK and China as defenders against a repeat of Pivot aggression'. Heywood too offers this position. It could bea known reality that both the League and the UN were set up within the consequence of World Wars with their key objectives being to advance connect- national security and the serene settlement of debate. Essentialto this point is the essential understanding of the opening sentences of the UN Constitution. In its preface, it clearly states, we the People groups of the United Nations prevent- mined 'to spare succeeding eras from the flay of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold distress to mankind. It is indisputable that the fear of war, its consequences, carnage and so, a crave to dodge its event and support of peace and securitywithin the World, constituted the most spurring strengths for the foundation of the United Nations in 1945.

## UNDERSTANDING THE DEVELOPMENT

### APPROACHES/PEACE GESTURE

The victorious partners that set up the UN drew up an expound Constitution of 19 chapters. Its terms of reference, incorporate developments to repair the insufficiencies of the Alliance and reconstitute a few of the League's Organs. Hence, one of its key highlights is to create the hostile utilize of constrain, by any part state, unlawful. We will review that beneath the Alliance framework, a Collective Security System was given, whereby an act of war would bring political, economic, and conceivably military sanctions against the assailant. Be that as it may, the League's disappointment finished within the out- break of World War II, foreshadowed by its inadequacy in Manchuria and Ethiopia. Subsequently, the composers of the UN cognizant of the deficiencies of the League craved that states might utilize drive as it were for self- defense collective self-defense and collective security. The taking after are the Purposes of the UN as expressed in Article 1, Chapter I of its Charter.

- To keep up universal peace and security, and to that conclusion: to require successful collective measures for the avoidance and expulsion of dangers to the peace, and for the concealment of acts of animosity or other breaches of the peace, and to bring around by tranquil implies, and in congruity with the standards of jus- tice and international law, alteration or settlement of universal debate or circumstances which might lead to abreach of the peace;
- To create friendly relations among countries based on regard for the rule of break even with rights and self-determination of people groups, and to require other fitting measures to reinforce all inclusive peace;
- To accomplish international participation in understanding international issues of an financial, social, cultural, or compassionate character, and in advancing and empowering regard for human rights and for flexibilities for all without refinement as to race, sex, dialect, or religion; and
- To be a center for harmonizing the actions of countries within the achievement of these common closes. (The United Nations Charter). It is discernible that concern for world peace may be a prevailing topic within the United Nations framework. I will presently talk about the concept of peace and relate it to the thoughts put forward in this article.

### PEACE GESTURE CONCEPTUALIZED

Extant viewpoints on peace emphasize positive and negative peace, as well as the clarification of peace as a condition and as a prepare since of what peace implies to our globalized world, scholars within the field have trouble finding fair a single word to depict it. Additionally, echoes that, almost 50 a long time after the primary steps of peace investigate, peace remains basically a challenged concept, involving unending debate over its meaning. The previous offers that, no one has the restraining infrastructure on characterizing peace, whereas the last mentioned clarifies that the concept of peace is ontologically unsteady and basically challenged, this challenged nature of peace may not be unconnected with the truth that the concept could be a generally later thought compared to struggle which has received more prominent attention and information since of its predominance over time. Be that because it may, there's a plenty of definitions of peace may be a political condition that produces equity possible.



The point is that social orders where individuals can get simple get to equity for wrongs done are said to be in a state of peace. Peace as the nonappearance of war; peace as equity and as improvement peace as regard and resistance between and among individuals peace as GAIA a adjust in and with the ecosphere; peace as internal peace – otherworldly peace and peace as wholeness and making entire. For this peace needs a all inclusive denominator, hence peace to one society may not be peace to another. They emphasize that, for occasion, a society divided and polarized by per- petual war and outfitted clashes will decipher peace as the nonattendance of war. Though a political community driven by out of line structures and approaches will liken peace with equity and flexibility, whereas individuals enduring fabric hardship and destitution will definitely see peace in terms of value, improvement and get to to existential necessities of life. In investigation of peace, is- sues of starvations, destitution, underdevelopment and human. In investigation of peace, is- sues of starvations, destitution, underdevelopment and human rights mishandle are all portion of the peace esteem and circle. He opines that peace and war are in a zero-sum relationship, and as such, the nonappearance of war ought to not be taken as the presence of peace. He includes that modern peace values such as financial thriving – or need of it, and physical health are joined into the concept of peace as vital components or conditions of peace.

These views demonstrate that peace isn't essentially the non attendance of war, but or maybe addresses the root causes of struggle. This educated the UN's Agenda for Peace Program within the early 1990s, in which it (UN) recognized peace building as a device for supporting structures which is able tend to fortify and set peace in arrange to maintain a strategic distance from a backslide into struggle. The nearness of economic and social issues in society proposes a need of peace. This general exposition of peace, will hence coordinate our assessment of the UN and its admitted peace objective.

## UN PEACE EFFORTS/INITIATIVES

The UN was dove nearly quickly into dubious waters as the emanant Cold War rendered it incapable in managing with its responsibilities. The Cold War fostered bloc-based military alliances on the worldwide scene, beneath- scored by a atomic arms race and conceivable commonly assureddestruction. The exceptionally fear of war, which had midwived the UN, once once more gazed horridly at the world. Irrespective of this background, the UN got included in various peace- related ventures bordering on struggle anticipation and determination. Be that as it may, Cold War competitions guaranteed that it might not halt interstate and intrastate wars; at best, it may as it were intercede and oversee ceasefires, taking on the culture and duty of peacekeeping, peacemaking and peacebuilding. It ought to be famous that, the UN's peace endeavors and activities over time were guided by provisions in its Charter. Chapters one and seven contain various articles on the subject of support of worldwide peace and on appropriate steps to be taken with respect to threats to peace, breaches and acts of aggression. In later a long time it hasguided its peace try with novel ideas such as its Agenda for Peace initiative and the Tenet of Responsibility to Protect. I will now turn to UN peace endeavors, bearing in mind, our understanding of peace. As the UN peace initiatives around the world, from 1948, stood of these endeavors remained dynamic, including troops, nearly formally dressed policemen and almost military observers drawn from nations. Also, its operations were backed by connect- national civilian staff, neighborhood civilian work force and volunteer specialists, with the budget for its operations

measuring to billion dollars. The UN has confronted various tests over the a long time. Its litmus test came within the statement of the State of Israel in 1948. We are able review that in 1947, a special UN Committee proposed the creation of an Arab State, a Jewish State and a UN administered Jerusalem out of partitioned Palestine. Though the Jews acknowledged this offer, the Middle easterners were completely against it. In the following to begin with Arab-Israeli War, the bloodletting justified sending in of an unarmed UN group beneath the aegis of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO). Essentially, the hasty parcel of India and Pakistan heralded strife between the two modern states over Kashmir in 1947, taking after British withdrawal. The UN was able to broker a cease-fire by January 1949 and in this way deployed a military observer group (UNMOGIP) to preserve the cease- fire. Once more, in a debate emerging out of colonialism in 1949, the UN played a mediatory part between the Dutch and Indonesia, leading to the independence of the latter. It played a comparable part that driven to autonomy for the former Italian colonies of Libya, Somaliland and Eritrea. From this time, the UN took on a political part, instead of fair its peacekeeping one. This paradigm move clearly conforms developments peace gesture inspected earlier.

The conviction in and esteem put on preventive strategy Secretary Common unequivocally affected the UN to energetically seek after the peacekeeping alternative as an approach to peace. In this way, the UN received a fourfold characteristic of peacekeeping as its measuring stick. These got to be the understanding that operational work force are to be drawn from armed powers of UN Member States with no interest in a dispute and such sent powers are to embrace a non-threatening and unbiased approach utilize weapons as it were in self defense and attest opportunity of development its capacities are to defuse pressures, calm and settle or resolve the debate which , arrangement of strengths must be based on the participation of the disputants who must grant their assent, and the constrain can be removed on the off chance that assent is pulled back. Thus the UN directed operations, with varying challenges and responsibilities. While, many were center peacekeeping operations, others were crisis interventions, eyewitness bunches and indeed move checking and assistance operations. A select few are highlighted below. Following the Suez crises of 1956, in which Egypt was made to confront British, French and Israeli Strengths, the UN, through a General Assembly United for Peace method, which empowered it to bypass the British and French vetoes within the Security Council, sent solid (UNEF I) Force to the Sinai, as a buffer between Egyptian and Israeli forces. This Crisis Constrain too encouraged the withdrawal of British and French powers from the Canal Zone.

The interests of the Cold War limited the UN's ability to act . Amid this period the UN might not mediate in numerous conflict circumstances such as Guatemala 1954, Panama 1964, and Dominican Republic 1965 . In these cases, the United States of America demanded that they were Organisation of American States (OAS) issues not implied for the Security Council. Additionally, the Soviet Union denied the Security Council's competence to bargain with the Hungarian and Czechoslovakia uprisings of 1956 and 1968, contending that these things were Warsaw Pact issues. The UN was too incapable to handle the French policy in Algeria. This failure of the UN to act definitively within the confront of Super Power squabbles, informed a few observers to conclude that amid this period, it had small significance and was shunted to the margins. In buttressing this point that since the creation of the UN was rendered feeble to deal with many crisis since of the vetoes of them cast within the Security Council, which were striking expressions of the divisions of that period. The post- Cold War a long time given the UN with an opportunity to reexamine its part within the resolution of conflicts and

peacekeeping. In one see for the first time, since the foundation of the UN, the basic structure of bipolar confrontations between the two power blocs quick vanished which to some degree incomprehensibly the require for controlling modern conflicts exuding from a assortment of variables such as ambition for hegemony or rivalry on ethnic and religious grounds had ended up all the more more prominent. The test case came within the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Within the following Persian Gulf War of 1991, the US and the Soviets cooperated to realize UN Security.

The Persian Gulf War is regarded as a triumph of Collective Security. It was a show of the UN to renew its capacity to fulfill its obligation of hindering aggression and keeping up world peace. In any case, the moment Gulf War of 2003 did not get UN backing Committee destinations there were distinctive pulls within the last days of the war. Hence the UN kept up an Observer Mission (UNIKOM) between Iraq and Kuwait. The UN increasingly included itself within the non-military aspects of peacekeeping, as the bulk of it's up missions between the early 1990s and centered on the arrangement of crisis alleviation, political remaking and peacebuilding not as it were in war ravaged states, but moreover in those confronted with compassionate calamities occasioned by characteristic causes. The UN's referenda and transitional authority responsibilities in Western Sahara, Cambodia, Kosovo, Slovenia and East Timor, are but a couple of pointers to its ever increasing helpful peace ventures, with peace. It has been watched that the conclusion of the Cold War expanded the commonality of interests between states, such that most states turned to the UN to tackle the horde of turbulence instability, conflict, and ethnic and religious turmoil that characterized the world stage. Furley inform that as conflicts emerge, the connect- national community and regional organizations find them selves drawn into ever more challenging and long drawn out efforts to supervise and help in the execution of peace agreements". From this time, three times as many peace understandings have been marked as within the past three decades. Ultimately, UN efforts restored peace by way of winding down tall profile worldwide conflicts .

Post-Cold War peace activities necessitated a synergistic collaboration between the UN and regional organizations. By the 1990s, the UN was working with the Financial Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the European Union (EU) to, intervene and restore peace and give humanitarian help in Liberia and the back end state of the previous Yugoslavia. In underscoring the significance of regional arrangements on the peace motivation, in a speech, previous Secretary General Boutros- Ghali ob served the taking after the UN has never claimed that it alone can carry out peacekeeping operations. It is more likely to be seen as having the unbiasedness which is an essential condition for successful peacekeeping. But the request has gotten to be such that I accept that the UN must share the work with others. A multipolar world ought to be driven by a assortment of information.

This position by Boutros-Ghali and the quest for world peace is in tandem with Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, which envisaged a part for regional bodies in dealing with things relating to the maintenance of international peace. Later occasions in Libya which driven to the collapse of the Ghadaffi regime, beneath the support of the European Common Outside and Security Policy (CFSP) driven intervention, and the endeavors of French and African Troops in Mali, support the part of regional bodies and the responsibility to ensure doctrine, which has as of late been depended upon to address conflict situations and in complementing



the UN within the support of international peace. Moreover, the concept of peace has been further extended in modern times, as it implies of defending and tackling terrorism and back for it. Following the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center in New York, UN resolutions, were utilized against the Taleban regime in Afghanistan.

Furthermore, global elements and dimensions of conflict situations proceed to define and extend the peace role of the UN. Its non-military exercises have increased over the a long time, to the degree that its other specialized agencies, particularly those beneath the ECOSOC, are increasingly included within the region of preventive diplomacy, through humanitarian interventions, poverty mitigation and health matters, outlined to stem the event of conflict and lower the level of tensions, especially in weak and failing states. This viewpoint of the UN as takes after: the UN's part used to be to keep the peace in a world ruled by struggle between communism and capitalism. Presently, it is forced to discover a modern part in a world organized by the elements of global capitalism, in which struggle increasingly emerges from imbalances within the dissemination of wealth and resources. This has implied that the UN's part in promoting peace has been conflated with the assignment of ensuring financial and social settlement in the two being merged in the move from traditional. Initiated by the UN, The Responsibility to Protect is based on the idea that sway isn't a right, but a duty. This rule was connected within the Libyan emergency through (UNSC) Determination 1973, which led to the overthrow of the Ghadaffi regime in 2011 peacekeeping to multidimensional or strong peacekeeping. With this general understanding of the efforts of the UN, I now continue to do an evaluation to find out how much success the UN has achieved.

## THE UN DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES/ASSESSMENT

It is significant to undertake to know viewpoints where the UN recorded calculable victories and glaring and ubiquitous disappointments in its peace objective. This is to maintain a strategic distance from reveling in discount condemnation of its endeavors, taking into cognizance the winning circumstances in which it had been working since 1945. Subsequently the execution of the UN can generally be seen in terms of the degree to which it has spared humanity from deadly conflicts, and the truth that World War III has not happened ought to be seen as the preeminent accomplishment of the UN. But non-outbreak of a third World War isn't a result of any effort by the UN, but or maybe more a consequence of the adjust of dread of atomic weapons had by East and West. Irrespective of that eventually how global and regional conflict would have created and whether Cold Wars would have become hot ones in the absence of the UN is unanswerable. The achievements of the UN mixed to kept basically to giving mechanisms for the peaceful determination of international conflicts and support of peace, the UN's record is Undoubted success in arranging a cease-fire between India and Pakistan bringing about peace within the Belgian Congo intervening and resolving the dispute between the Dutch and Indonesia over West Irian (Modern Guinea) financial sanctions on the white minority regime in Rhodesia for its one-sided affirmation of autonomy burden of arms ban on the apartheid regime in South Africa; and non-military efforts in Namibia beginning in including supervision of free and fair decisions that led to the freedom of the country. The following are moreover portion of the UN's appreciable efforts effective implementation of globally supervised races in Nicaragua, successive missions that restored peace in Angola, Cambodia, Mozambique, Haiti, Guatemala, Ethiopia and Eritrea, and Cote d'Ivoire, and the efforts that led to the two unused independent states of South Sudan and East Timor. The spectacular victories of regional collaboration with the UN, in the cases of ECO- WAS and

NATO in Liberia, Sierra Leone and the previous Yugoslavia respectively are pluses within the peace score card of the UN.

In spite of the over, one must be guided by the words in making a adjusted evaluation . It is as well shortsighted to portray UN peacekeeping operations in bright colours alone in a few cases, the nearness of UN observers for many a long time has, at best, been restricted to checking the ‘freezing’ of conflicts and isn't yet fully used to help dynamic negotiating processes. The cases of Lebanon, Kashmir and Cyprus are cited as examples where peace is still elusive. Indeed, on the Cyprus address, Feld- man observes that the possibility for a solution to the quarter-century-old issue, is neither enhanced nor retarded by the end of the Cold War. Clearly, arguments about the UN's loss of motion for much of the Cold War period cannot be progressed for the continuous abating of the Cyprus address.

Essentially, affirms that, “the his- tory of the UN peacekeeping could be a mixed bag with successes in Cambodia, Mozambique, Haiti and Timor-Leste with disappointments in Rwanda, Kivu within the Law based Republic of the Congo.

The UN was a feeble onlooker in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis that about plunged the world into a nuclear war, just because it may not prior to avoid the at that point Soviet Union from invading Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan separately. Moreover, it seem not stop the United States from inclusion in Vietnam in the 1960s and 1970s, and has similarly had small influence on the succession of Arab-Israeli wars . Whereas the UN Security Council authorized military intervention within the Libyan Gracious War on the premise of the teaching of Duty to Ensure, it failed prior in 1991 to authorize NATO to intervene in Kosovo under what were very comparable circumstances to the Libyan case.

What may be considered as total failures in UN peace efforts are the triple cases of Somalia, Rwanda and Bosnia. There were disillusionments around the world taking after the failures of the UN in these instances. This view is also share the notion that the UN was impeded down by institutional and bureaucratic bottlenecks which affected early and decisive intervention and intervention in these instances thereby leading to the failure to ensure civilian populations and to put a stop to the wanton killings. Significantly, the UN was blamed of being a bystander to genocide in the shameful cases of Rwanda and Srebrenica in 1993. Indeed, these failures provoked the UN to do a self-assessment and commissioned the Brahimi Board to look at its peace operations. In its thorough report, this board managed with all the fundamental causes of failed UN missions within the past, and called for more prominent and prior use of the powers of the Secretary General of the UN to convey fact-finding Missions .

Clearly the UN's peace endeavors can not be classified as having been a discount victory story. That's not the case here, but one can draw inferences from the preceding that, whereas the UN made appreciable victory in a few circles of its peace exercises, it clearly did not degree up to its reason in a few other instances. In any case able to take comfort that, UN peacekeeping has been both viable and taken a toll successful when compared with the costs of clashes and the toll in lives and financial destruction. In fact the very first peacekeeping operation (UNTSO), in 1948, claimed the life of the UN arbiter.



## CONCLUSION

I have inspected the basis behind the foundation of the Joined together Countries in 1945 and an x-ray of its victories and disappointments with respect to its peace reason. The consider has quickly conceptualized peace and connected it as a system in understanding the UN's peace endeavors and activities since 1948. The new picture is that to begin with the UN came into being since of the fear of war and its results. Moment the UN, in spite of the imperatives forced on it by Cold War competitions has been able to form appreciable efforts in enthroning peace within the world through its different peacekeeping, peacemaking and peacebuilding developmental programs which stood at still continuous, and a few havingbeen begun a few decades ago.

## References

- APPADORAI, A.** (1975). *The substance of politics*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- ARMSTRONG, D.; LLOYD, L.; REDMOND, J.** 2004. *International organization in world politics*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- BOUTROS-GHALI, B.** *An agenda for peace: pre-ventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping*. NewYork: United Nations.
- Brahimi Report** Report of the Panel on the United Nations peace operations. New York: United Nations, General Assembly and SecurityCouncil.
- CAREY, M.** "Peacekeeping in Africa: recent revo- lution and prospects".In: O. FURLEY; R. MAY (eds.). *Peacekeeping in Africa*. Sydney: Ashgate.
- CLARK, J.** "Debacle in Somalia: failure of the col- lective response"  
In:  
L. F. DAMROSCH (ed.). *Enforc- ing restraint: collective interventionin internal conflicts*. New York: Council on ForeignRelations.
- COLLIER, P.; HOFFLER, A.** 2004. "Greed and griev-  
ance in civil wars". *Oxford Economic Papers*. Vol. 56, No. 4.
- DASGUPTA, S.** "Peacelessness and maldevelop- ment: a new theme for peace research in developing nations". *Proceedings of the International Peace Research Association, second Conference*. Vol. 2, pp. 19-42.
- DIEHL, P. F.** "Peacekeeping operations and the quest for peace".  
*Political Science Quarterly*. Vol. 103, No. 3, pp.485-507.

**DIEHL, P. F.** *International peacekeeping*. Baltimore: John Hopkins Press.

**FEDOTOV, Y.** “The United Nations and conflict resolution” In: *The Singapore Symposium on the Changing Role of the United Nations in Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping*, 13-15 March.

**FELD, W. J.; JORDAN, R. S.; HURWITZ, L.** (1994). *International organizations: a comparative approach*. London: Praeger.

**FELDMAN, H. J.** . “The United Nations and conflict resolution”. In: *The Singapore Symposium on the Changing Role of the United Nations in Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping*, 13-15 March.

**GATUNG, J.** “Violence, peace and peace research”. *Journal of Peace Research*. Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 167-191.

**GOULDING, M.** (1991). “The evolving role of the United Nations peacekeeping operations”. In: *The Singapore Symposium on the Changing Role of the United Nations in Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping*, 13-15 March.

**HEYWOOD, A.** (2011). *Global politics*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

**HOWARD, M.** *The invention of peace: reflections on war and international order*. London: Yale University Press.

**KOBAK, D.** “Rwanda: never again?”. In: R. VON LIPSEY (ed.). *Breaking the cycle*. New York: St. Martins Press.

**MEHTA, V.** (2013). “Beyond enforcing the peace: the role of troops in reconstruction”. Paper presented in North-western University Conference on Human Rights, 17- 19 January.

**MILLER, C.** (2003). *A glossary of terms and concepts in peace and conflict studies*. Geneva: University for Peace.

**NEL, P.; MCGOWAN, P. J.** *Power, wealth and global order: an international relations textbook for Africa*. Cape Town: University Press.

**NICOLSON, H.** (sir) (1963). *Diplomacy*. Washington DC: Institute for the Study of Diplomacy.

**NYE, J. S.; WELCH, D. A.** *Understanding global conflict and cooperation: an introduction to theory and history*. Boston: Pearson.

**OLIVER, A.** “The Somalia syndrome”. In: R. VON LIPSEY (ed.). *Breaking the cycle*. New York: St. Martins Press.

**OWADA, H.** “Opening address”. In: *The Singapore Symposium on the Changing Role of the United Nations in Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping*, 13-15 March.

**RICHMOND, O. P.** *The transformation of peace*.  
London: Palgrave Macmillan.

**SENG, W. K.** “Opening address”. In: *The Singapore Symposium on the Changing Role of the United Nations in Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping*, 13-15 March.

**STRAZZARI, F.** “Between ‘messy aftermath’ and ‘frozen conflicts’: chimera and realities of sustainable peace”. *HUMSEC Journal*. Issue 2, pp. 45-66.

**THOMPSON, A.; SNIDAL, D.** *International organization*.  
Chicago: Chicago University Press.

**ARIYE, Ekpotuatin Charles** “The United Nations and its Peace Purpose: An Assessment” [online article]. *Journal of Conflictology*. Vol. 5, Iss. 1, pp. 24-32. Campus for Peace, UOC.

