Research Paper

Conflicts and Security Issues in Building, Making and Keeping Global Peace

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ABSTRACT: This paper deals with conflicts and their resolution, peace-building, peace-keeping, peace-making, and Global Peace focused on important security issues. Making frameworks for the resolution of wars and skirmishes are not an easy task. The academic and political differences are the root cause of making the task extremely difficult. However, significant research progress is pointing towards multifaceted aspects of peace building and peace keeping. Peace has various modalities with conceptual distinctions. Explanatory definitions can only help taking remedial measures. Present day world politics gives privileges to the few mighty states. The United Nations is helpless in this regard. The peace support operations serve a narrow, temporary problem-solving purpose. In the short term only, the dysfunctions of the global political economy serve within a framework of liberal imperialism. The dynamics in world politics must mobilize a counter-hegemonic transformation in global governance. A radical change in the global trade system has to be made. The problematic institutions must ensure opportunities to emancipate the weak from economic hegemony. Wars are not the solution in any way. Skirmishes are to be sutured desperately; or even better the problematic tumors and their malignant carcinogenic growth are to be removed by good oncologists-like statespersons utilizing their diplomats, should they expect to be treated as respectful members of the humanity. Preventive action, economic aid and civilian protection may be used as aid to remove those problems to honor humanity, universal brotherhood and upholding of human rights. The United Nations must be allowed to function accountably as a multinational institution rather than making it a helpless Ivory Tower.
KEYWORDS: Peace Building, Peace Keeping, Peace Making, United Nations, Security, Global Peace

I.   INTRODUCTION

In a world where war is everybody's tragedy and everybody's nightmare, diplomacy is everybody's business.
—Lord Strang

In this article, the details of peace building are discussed. Simultaneously several ways and means of keeping peace and making peace are discussed. It is observed that conflicts, wars and skirmishes are plaguing the present day world and these are making instabilities and chasms in the societies. Several security issues are involved. Ultimately human living in the strife-torn societies is becoming extremely difficult. It has been proved that there has to be fellow-feeling in the humanity as a whole in the spirit of universal brotherhood and the people who largely matter in the society must do justice to the human rights in the entire globe to have lasting peace in the world. This can only usher Global Peace. To achieve this, a new-born babe, right since her/his childhood, must be reared and groomed up in the human spirit through life-giving man-making education. Otherwise, any ad-hoc attempt would be ephemeral and Global Peace would continue to elude us forever.

II. PEACE BUILDING, PEACE MAKING AND PEACE KEEPING

Cold War had contradictory effects. Some countries had armed conflicts and others had peace. Intrastate conflicts rose sharply at the end of the Cold War. Post 1990, several states got involved in serious societal warfare and nearly two-thirds of these states experienced armed conflicts. Most wars today are the intrastate type rather than the more traditional interstate wars. However, societal wars are incredibly resistant and it is extremely difficult to have resolution. These new wars are the protracted and intractable deep rooted social conflicts. Protracted social conflicts are the prolonged and often violent struggle by communal groups. The basic needs as security, recognition and acceptance, fair access to political institutions and economic participation are needed to avert these conflicts. These conflicts are often between communal groups and the state. There are states in which one ethnic or religious group controls the machinery of the state and uses it to discriminate against other groups. Deep-rooted conflicts are based on human needs that are non-negotiable such as identity, recognition, participation, and security. Identity groups will seek some means or the other to fulfill their needs. Conflicts cannot be suppressed, contained, or resolved for more than a short period through coerced or even negotiated settlements. The characteristics of some conflicts are protracted, continual, violent and perceived as irreconcilable.

In the literature, peace building means dealing with protracted conflicts, deep-rooted conflicts, and intractable conflicts and these are compatible. These conflicts are also called ethnic conflicts since communal groups are the focus, group rights are the issue, and it speaks the way the conflict has been interpreted by the majority of the people involved. Identity conflicts critically address the fundamental needs of the population: security, recognition and access. Many peace accords have been signed post-Cold War under the UN auspice. But what we are observing in the world today. It is miles apart from a peaceful world. The reason is very simple. We want to grab, coerce and preempt doing injustice to others' claim. "This suggests, among other things, that (1) the struggle for political power during the implementation of an agreement is where the battle for sustainable peace is truly waged and (2) there may be shortcomings associated with the manner in which official negotiations are designed and conducted. Peace processes often fail to address the bitterness including the memories and images, and the sources that generate it.

Over the years, there has been heated discussion in the conflict resolution. There is a difference between those who perceive the cause of conflicts to be structural and those who perceive it to be psychosocial / psychocultural.The debate has direct implications for praxis as structuralists focus on issues of rights, justice, and political issues, while those taking more of a psychocultural perspective have emphasized relationships and the need to work on eliminating the ignorance, misperceptions, fears, and hostility between the groups, often through cooperative activities and encounters conflicts. It has been argued that it is critical to develop and institutionalize mechanisms that can respond to the full range of psychopolitical and socioeconomic communal needs. Some wars had the tendency to be nation-states, and were typically symmetrical conflicts in contrast to contemporary conflicts. The conflicts were internal and these were significantly impacted by larger geopolitical realities.

In recent years, changes have occurred and a growing differentiation in the types of conflicts, the dynamics, the range of interventions, and finally, the necessary components for managing conflicts have been observed for making and building peace. Peacemaking is the process in which conflict research tends to focus on the negotiation process that takes place between decision-makers directed towards reaching an official settlement or resolution to specific conflicts. Peacekeeping involves third-party intervention to keep apart warring groups and maintain the absence of direct violence or reduce it. Peacebuilding focuses on the social, psychological, and economic environment at the grassroots level. The intention of peace-building is to create a structure of peace that is based on justice, equity, and cooperation.

However, conflicts do not end and they are seldom solved. A conflict redressal process cannot be stopped. The peace has to survive the durability test and any agreement is to be proactive and it should allow for higher mutual participation by the conflict groups. Conflict transformation may change the scenario completely. The dynamics and dialectical nature of conflicts predicts transformation as also "prescriptive" in that it allows for a greater and more complex understanding of the multiple steps and interventions involved in a peace-building process rather than seeing the accords as the culminating point.

III. GLOBAL PEACE

We have seen in the above paragraphs that the world (global) peace is the need of the hour in the present day strife-torn world. Peace may include all levels; individual, familial, local, regional, national as well as international. When we talk about peace, if we consider absence of wars and skirmishes, it would be to consider peace in its very restrictive aspect. The dimension of peace is much larger. Peace has to be built up. Peace has to be made and peace has also to be kept. The first and foremost requirement for peace in the global level is to ensure securities of all kinds like food security, energy security, water resources security, health security, housing security, environmental security and the security for sustainable development and to assure

these security for our progeny to come to the planet in near and distant future. The prediction of rising of sea-level globally and major flooding the world over due to melting of ice-cap caused by global warming and the associated rise in global temperature by an alarming mark of 1.5 degree Celsius in next few decades reminds us of the Goliath. The belligerent nations must not involve in major wars and skirmishes. The Statespersons must tread the path of Global Happiness and peace following the diplomatic path. The spirit must be that we are all humans as the beads in the same string. The spirit of universal brotherhood and honoring the human rights can only save the world and the Global Peace can be attained. The slogan and motto for living must be "NO WAR, ONLY INCLUSIVE COOPERATION AND PEACE". We will win and survive in a zealous spirit. We would be the victors and definitely not the vanquished ones. The Statespersons BEHOLD!!! Please be the PEACE AMBASSADORS.

IV. CONCLUSION

In this article we have discussed peace-making, peace-keeping and peace-building efforts for short term as well as long term peace. It has been observed that peace is very difficult to achieve. This is simply due to the ingrained human nature. However, Global Peace is the much sought after invaluable stuff for peaceful living of all in this planet. It is the great responsibility of the Statespersons to utilize their diplomatic officers and key stake holders in their foreign missions offices to avert major wars and skirmishes. The peaceful living can be possible only when mankind reminds its each and every individual member of her/his responsibility of cooperation rather than using armed forces and coercion. Any coercive and preemptive action is of no use. The consciousness must teach us and educate the child accordingly right since the formative ages of the child. The universal brotherhood and upholding of human rights can only *usher* peaceful living and GLOBAL PEACE.

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