

PRINCIPAL FOUNDATIONS FOR **GLOBAL PEACE**

[A Way Forward for Better Future]

Editor

Prof. M. Afzal Wani

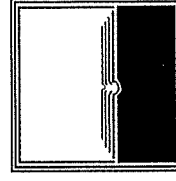


INSTITUTE OF OBJECTIVE STUDIES

**PRINCIPAL FOUNDATIONS FOR
GLOBAL PEACE: A WAY FORWARD FOR
BETTER FUTURE**

Edited By

M. Afzal Wani



**INSTITUTE OF OBJECTIVE STUDIES
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Principal Foundations for Global Peace: A Way Forward for Better Future

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The emergence of the United Nations through the United Nations Charter to establish peace and human dignity was a unique landmark in the history of the world. In 1945, after two World Wars, the people of the world resolved through the United Nations Charter to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which had brought untold sorrow to mankind, reaffirming faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of human beings. They resolved to establish conditions to promote social progress and better standards of life with greater freedom. In its Preamble, the UN Charter provides: The peoples of the United Nations are determined- (a) To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind; (b) To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of human beings, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small; (c) To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and (d) To promote social progress and better standards of life with greater freedom. To attain these goals it was agreed that: (a) tolerance would be practised for nations to live in peace with one another as good neighbours; (b) our strength would be united to maintain international peace and security; (c) it would be ensured, by the acceptance of principles and institutional methods, that armed force should not be used, save in common interests, and (d) international machinery would be employed for promotion of the economic and social advancement of all nations. The UN resolved to combine its efforts to accomplish these aims.

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946. The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands). Of the six principal organs of the United Nations, it is the only one not located in New York (United States of America). The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinion on legal

UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY: FROM RIPPLES TO WAVES

Zaleha Kamarudin
Muhamad Hassan Ahmad

Introduction¹

On October 31, 2000 United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 was passed unanimously.² This was the essential first step and major catalyst that the UNSC had formally endorsed: a landmark resolution dedicated to women during peace and conflict. Within this political framework, the resolution indicates how women and a gender perspective are relevant to negotiating peace agreements, planning refugee camps and peacekeeping operations and reconstructing war-torn societies for sustainable peace.³ UNSCR 1325 also affirms that peace and security efforts are more sustainable,

¹ This paper examines UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security which was adopted in October 2000. Twenty years down the road, although it had been applauded as ground-breaking when first proposed, it was later severely criticised that its adoption had made little difference in terms of changed policies and practices around the world. However, despite the critique, this paper argues that the adoption of such a resolution had initiated and continuously triggers ripples in positive efforts (albeit slow progress) towards the promotion of peace and security for women around the world. Continuous efforts which were made to achieve the objectives of UNSCR 1325 over the past twenty years have created a new norm and character of their own. The ripples have turned into waves with the OIC, the second largest organ after the UN, also pushing for the promotion of the role of women in conflict resolution, peace building, peacekeeping and establishment of security through the OIC Plan of Action for Advancement of Women (OPAAW). This signifies the cooperation among the global community in its efforts to step up the protection of women's rights in the peace and security arena.

² S/RES/1325. Security Council Resolution on women and peace and security

³ <http://www.peacewomen.org/why-WPS/solutions/resolutions>, Cockburn
Cynthia, (2011)

which is a vital step towards establishing new norms.¹⁰ This is significant because it opens up opportunities to deliberate the diverse goals that need to be accomplished for gender security.¹¹

Second, UNSCR 1325 recognises women's role as "active agents" rather than "passive recipients". This is one of the most important parts of the resolution because it recognises women's participation and full involvement as a right, not out of goodwill, in all the required actions for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. Indirectly, it strengthens the resolution's impact without making it legally binding.

Third, despite UNSCR 1325 not being legally binding, the fact that it is a Security Council Resolution that was passed unanimously holds Member States and organisations, at least to some extent, liable to its recommendations.¹²

Four Pillars of UNSCR 1325

Each of the resolution mandates is related to one of the four basic pillars which are as follows:¹³

The first pillar **participation** recognises the contribution of women in the peace-building and conflict resolution processes. Thus, it calls for the increased participation of women in decision-making processes at national, regional, and international levels.

¹⁰ Torunn L. Tryggstad, "Trick or treat? The UN and Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, *Global Governance*, Vol. 15 (2009): 539-557.

¹¹ "Women and Sustainable Development Goals" United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, Oluoch Simone, et al.

¹² Kristine St-Pierre, "Implementing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Peace Operations: Overview of Recent Efforts and Lessons Learned" pg. 3-5.

¹³ Lolwa Reda, "UN Resolution 1325: Significant but lacking", *Egypt Today*, (2018).

when women are equal partners in the conventions on violent conflict, the delivery of relief, recovery efforts and in the forging of lasting peace. More importantly, UNSCR 1325 is significant as it confirms for the first time that the Security Council, which had been previously resistant towards gender-based issues, devoted an entire session to debating women's experiences in conflict and peace situations. It also launched what became a series of resolutions, each addressing a unique concern regarding the protection of women and girls during conflict.⁴ Currently it has ten other resolutions.⁵ These resolutions make up the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (WPS).⁶

Why is UNSCR 1325 Significant?

UNSCR 1325 is crucial to women's human rights struggle based on three main points.⁷ First, UNSCR 1325 brought in critical attention by mainstreaming gender issues and provided the international community with a formal and viable framework that can be adapted and used.⁸ This shows that the existence of a document at an international level that recommends gender-issues has pushed Member States and organisations to incorporate UNSCR 1325 into their current and new practices through National Action Plans (NAPs).⁹

By adopting these resolutions, Member States have also bridged the barrier between women's issues and international peace and security,

⁴ i) 1325 (2000); ii) 1820 (2009); iii) 1888 (2009); iv) 1889 (2010); v) 1960 (2011); vi) 2106 (2013); vii) 2122 (2013); viii) 2242 (2015), ix) 2467 (2019), and x) 2493 (2019).

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ UN Security Council, Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) [on women and peace and security], pg. 4.

⁷ <https://www.peacewomen.org/SCR-1325>.

⁸ Rita Santos, Silvia Roque, Tatiana Moura. Translation by Katherine Barnes, "Missed Connections: Representations of Gender, (Armed) Violence and Security in Resolution 1325", pg. 3.

⁹ *Ibid.*

The second pillar **prevention** urges organisations and countries to consider gender issues at the policy-making level in order to prevent attacks on women.

The third pillar **protection** acknowledges wars, armed conflicts and gender-based violence against women.

The fourth and final pillar **resolution and recovery** urges local actors, Member States, and the UN agencies to adopt a gender perspective in peace operations, negotiations and agreements, and to include women in the resolution and recovery phase.¹⁴

For implementation of UNSCR 1325, national action plans (NAPs) are put into place as a major means for UN Member States to translate International commitments on Women, Peace and Security into National Policies and Programmes. However, the NAPs, keep the resolution influential by having Member States to solve current gender issues at the national level, thus the NAPs that have been adopted vary greatly and opinions about their efficacy are divided.¹⁵

The Critiques

It is indisputable that UNSCR 1325 signifies a milestone in the struggle for women's basic human rights; however, the level of its significance considering that it lacks enforcement measures and other shortcomings, has repeatedly been criticised by some quarters. Some of the critiques are highlighted below:

- (a) The lack of political will to implement the WPS agenda as well as the confounding negative response against women's rights on a global scale. It has been identified as one of the crucial factors for immediate action that addresses the gendered impact of conflict, reaffirms the rights of all women and girls, and urgently propels much-needed action

¹⁴ <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/>.

towards conflict prevention, disarmament, and demilitarisation.

One of the solutions is the need to engage men as partners in the implementation of the WPS agenda. It is crucial to change their mindset by additional public awareness programmes and focusing on effective communication.

Justification for women's contribution, at all levels, is urged by UNSCR 1325, which rightfully argues that the inclusion of women will create more stable and inclusive policies.¹⁶

- (b) The most apparent critique has been the wide gap between the objectives set out in the Resolution and the results achieved thus far.¹⁷ Unfortunately, women remain largely under-represented in the peace and security sphere. For instance, in 2019, women only accounted for about 12% of the armed forces of NATO Member States. In addition, stereotyping women remain strong in this area.¹⁸

As a solution, women should be perceived as drivers of change rather than passive agents in conflict because of their additional international commitments and considerable achievements which have been made so far.

- (c) The language used in the resolution is very ambiguous, which leaves it open to multiple interpretations. As a solution, it must be noted that the ambiguity of the language is a result of the dynamics of the UN, which would have deemed the resolution incapable of being passed had the language been any less ambiguous.

¹⁶ Noeleen Heyzer, "Women, Peace and Security in ASEAN: New Issues", (2020), Pg. 4.

¹⁷ Shepherd, Laura J. "Power and Authority in the Production of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325" (2008), Pg. 390.

¹⁸ Summary of the National Reports of NATO Member and Partner Nations to the NATO Committee on Gender Perspective, (2016), Pg. 23.

gender equality, integration of gender perspectives into all functions and enabling participation of women and enhancing their protection must be promoted.

(f) Younger generations are often the reason for societal change. Although, education plays a crucial role in raising awareness about the benefits of advancing the WPS agenda, the role of educational institutions is often left out.

As a solution, schools and tertiary institutions must highlight the central message outlined in UNSCR 1325 and the subsequent WPS-related resolutions.

The media must also be roped in, to do more to communicate the benefits of advancing the WPS agenda to the public. Women's voices, in particular, must be heard on peace and security issues. Similarly, the internet and social media constitute powerful tools to reach out to a wider audience.

(g) Coordination between international organisations and structures are often lacking, although it could offer an opportunity to various actors, who would otherwise convey their own message separately.

In short, as a solution at the level of Member States, National Action Plans which are localised are a crucial mechanism to support the WPS agenda. They guide nations in the implementation of UNSCR 1325. It is therefore important that Member States fully implement them.

Additionally, besides strengthening governance, an important solution should include the need to continue and ensure that gender perspectives are consistently integrated into every phase of training and education as well as into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes.

(d) The Member States' inability to prioritise certain recommendations over others also weakens the resolution. The eighteen-point resolution covers too many potential interventions and changes that cannot be realistically implemented.

As a solution, Member States should implement according to the order of priorities, as this would attract donors who wish to invest their money in UNSCR 1325.

(e) Governance of the WPS has always been a great challenge. There are no time-bound goals that are backed by proper monitoring, accountability provisions and specific enforcement mechanisms.

As a solution, collective action and partnerships are critical to advancing the awareness and the acceptance of gender equality, especially partnerships with men. Additionally, efforts must be coordinated with other international organisations and civil society. A more resilient global and regional plan of action is required to collectively work on gender and the WPS.

(e) The international community's vision of security is not anchored to include women in all activities. Evidence presents women who serve as mediators of disputes at the community levels; hold families together in times of conflict; identify and manage resources when there are few and in many cases defend and protect often at great risk.¹⁹ As a solution, adoption of the resolution should represent a significant political shift in addressing women's experiences and roles in conflict and peacemaking as a matter of international peace and security. To genuinely advance

¹⁹ Pankhurst D. (2008), *The Gendered Impact of Peace*. In: Pugh M., Cooper N., Turner M. (eds) *Whose Peace? Critical Perspectives on the Political Economy of Peacebuilding*. New Security Challenges Series. Pg.30.

Last but not least, it must be emphasised that the lack of accountability mechanisms is not unique to UNSCR 1325. Most norms that exist in the world today, including the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), started off as a resolution much like UNSCR 1325. This suggests that the slow progress concerning the case for women at the international, regional, and national levels is not due to its nature but rather due to the nature of the UN and the current international system.

The OIC Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women (OPAAW)

In the wake of the adoption of Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, the OIC which is the second largest organ after the UN has also been promoting the role of women in conflict resolution, peace building, peace keeping and establishment of security through the gradual adoption of the OPAAW, an international human rights instrument concerned with the advancement and empowerment of women. It is a Plan of Action that was endorsed in November 2008 unanimously by the OIC Member States. Since then, it remains in the process of gaining momentum and effective recognition. Essentially, since its endorsement, the OIC Member States delegated ministerial-level representatives to discuss, develop and refine the Plan of Action, consequently producing the latest OPAAW version.²⁰ The overarching aspiration of the Plan of Action emanates from a united belief among the OIC Member States that “women have contributed effectively and actively to all social, political, cultural and economic fields and also participated in the building of civilisations and training of generations”. Yet, today, they have to endure discrimination in various aspects of their lives.²¹

²⁰ Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, “46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers”, <<https://www.oic-oci.org/confdetail/?cID=11&lan=en>> (Accessed on 16 January 2021).

²¹ *Ibid.* Pg. 14

The central section in the OPAAW is composed of nine Objectives, none of which has given rise to any reservation among the Member States. In doing so, the Member States demonstrate a commitment and considerable determination to see the advancement of the OPAAW's Objectives within the Muslim Nations.²² At this juncture, it is vital to explore its relevant Objectives addressing matters which are the subject of Resolution 1325.

(a) Women in Crisis Situations

The Seventh Objective of the OPAAW requires the Member States to ensure “women and girls’ protection and access to humanitarian assistance during armed conflicts, natural and man-made disasters, foreign occupation, forced displacement and other vulnerable situations”.²³ It further urges the OIC Member States to promote “the role of women in conflict resolution, peace and security according to Security Council Resolution 1325”.²⁴ According to this Objective, crisis situations include armed conflicts, natural and man-made disasters, foreign occupation and forced displacement. The Objective encompasses a wide range of humanitarian situations; and it complements the list of provided definitions by further making an open statement of requesting assistance to women in all other ‘vulnerable situations’. In short, the intention of the Objective is to establish the immediate need to provide assistance to all women living in the OIC Member States and enduring difficulties as well as vulnerabilities in crisis situations.²⁵

²² See also Muath Khalil Amayreh, Dato’ Sri Dr. Zaleha Kamarudin, and Muhamad Hassan Ahmad, (2020), “A critical Evaluation of the OIC Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women (OPAAW)”, *Journal of Islamic Law Review*, Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 117-154.

²³ Objective 7, the OPAAW.

²⁴ *Ibid*

²⁵ See also Muath Khalil Amayreh, (2021). “An Evaluation of the CEDAW and the OPAAW as a Complementary Action for the Advancement of Women’s Rights in the Muslim Countries”, PhD Thesis (Unpublished), Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Laws, International Islamic University Malaysia, pp. 213-218.

(b) Women in Armed Conflict

The Ninth Objective of the OPAAW requires the Member States to take "all necessary preventive and protective measures to combat different forms of violence against women in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, foreign occupation, forced displacement and other forms of man-made disasters, such as sexual abuse and human trafficking".²⁶ It further urges the OIC Member States to promote "the role of women in conflict resolution, peace building, peacekeeping and establishment of security".²⁷ The Sub-objectives of Objective Nine articulate the following matters of concern:

- i. "Ensuring gender-based response to women and girl refugees, migrants, displaced by armed conflict and foreign occupation, and facilitating their access to humanitarian safe zones, food shelter, education and healthcare in times of crisis.
- ii. Taking special measures to protect women and girls from different forms of gender-based violence and sexual abuse, in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, providing necessary assistance to victims and fighting the impunity of perpetrators.
- iii. Supporting the role of women and women's civil society organisations in the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies through reconciliation, interfaith and intercultural dialogues among parties of the conflict.
- iv. Ensuring women's participation in all steps of peace processes, including negotiation, crisis management and ending the conflict.
- v. Encouraging the media to actively report on matters related to different forms of violence against women and girls, and also their conditions in the situation of wars and armed

²⁶ Objective 9, the OPAAW.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

conflicts to sensitize society at local, national and international levels.

- vi. Promoting international cooperation in combating the violence against women and girls in armed conflicts".²⁸

Sub-objective (a) ensures the need to principally provide women and girls with the appropriate support during armed conflict. It stresses the need to have a gender-based response to armed conflict for women and girls in the following situations: 'refugees, migrants, displaced by armed conflict and foreign occupation'.²⁹ Sub-objective (b) requires the OIC Member States to take all possible measures to counter inhuman abuses inflicted on women and girls during armed conflict. The drafters incorporated, in this Sub-objective, all types of gender-based violence and further emphasised violence and sexual violence. Furthermore, the Sub-objective addresses the need to extend the measures of protecting women and girls even post conflict.³⁰ Hence, the Sub-objective ensures the need to safeguard women and girls in both circumstances by stating 'in armed conflict and post-conflict situations'. Sub-objectives (c) and (d) highlight the need for women's involvement and participation in all efforts countering armed conflict and in reducing their effect. Sub-objective (e) encourages utilising various media outlets for the protection of women and girls during armed conflict, and publicising all matters and complexities women face during the armed conflict with particular focus on reporting any matter related to any form of violence against women and girls. In doing so, the Sub-objective aims at 'sensitising' society at the local, national and international levels. Sub-objective (f) places particular emphasis on the extent of cooperation among States, required to address the dilemma faced by women and girls during conflict.³¹

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ See also: Muath Khalil Amayreh, (2021). "An Evaluation of the CEDAW and the OPAAW as a Complementary Action for the Advancement of Women's Rights in the Muslim Countries", PhD Thesis (Unpublished), Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Laws, International Islamic University Malaysia, pp. 229-238.

(c) Cooperation on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325

It is undeniable that some of the OPAAW's Objectives, especially Objective Seven and Objective Nine, are directly inspired by Resolution 1325. Objective Seven makes direct reference to it by urging the OIC Member States to promote "the role of women in conflict resolution, peace and security according to Security Council Resolution 1325". Although, the direct reference was not mentioned, the wording of Objective Nine, reflects the spirit of Resolution 1325 as it urges the OIC Member States to promote "the role of women in conflict resolution, peace building, peacekeeping and establishment of security". By doing so, drafters of the OPAAW demonstrate the determination of the OIC to increase cooperation not only amongst the OIC Member States but also with all other entities at the international level in addressing the role of women in conflict resolution, peace and security matters. It is evident from the wording and the spirit of the OPAAW that it aspires to cooperate with the international community in order to advance the cause of empowering women.

(d) Strength of the OPAAW

It should be noted that the OPAAW has been adopted by the OIC, the second largest inter-governmental organisation after the UN,³² comprising fifty-seven (57) Nations with diverse cultures and backgrounds spread over four continents. Thus, it is safe to assume that applying the contents of the OPAAW could impact on a large scale because these contents are unanimously endorsed by these States. In addition, the OPAAW, as an international instrument, has the capacity to cooperate with other international women's rights instruments such as the CEDAW and, in this context, UNSCR 1325. Effectively, the OPAAW can be viewed as one of the solutions to what may be considered an international desire to advance the status of women. It is a project that is supported by transnational

³² Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, "History", <https://www.oic-ci.org/page/?p_id=52&p_ref=26&lan=en> (Accessed on 16 January, 2021).

determination and can bring about practical change for the benefit of women at least within the OIC Member States. Albeit the OPAAW is not a binding legal document for the time being, it will steadily and surely transform itself to become an efficient binding international instrument protecting women's human rights and promoting the advancement of women in all circumstances of life in the OIC Member States.³³

Conclusion

The UN Security Council has faced many challenges in the past twenty years in implementing all four pillars of Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325). Women too often remain excluded from negotiating tables and decision-making processes in the realm of peace and security. Similarly, conflict-related violence continues to affect women, despite commitment to prevent such violence and protect them from it. Gender perspectives often continue to be ignored in the development and implementation of post-conflict relief and recovery measures.

UNSCR 1325 has actually paved the way for more resolutions and action plans, and it has created the first ripple in terms of creating new international norms that protect women and integrate them into all levels. UNSCR 1325 has also established a new ripple as it identified women as active agents, which has empowered women to demand what is rightfully theirs. Its identification of women's participation as their right is especially important as it allows women to advocate their cause further.

UNSCR 1325 has also encouraged organisations and governments to implement gender-based programmes and integrate women into their working ranks. This is because Member States and organisations often desire to follow UN recommendations. Thus, despite its lack of

³³ See also: Muath Khalil Amayreh, (2018). "A critical analysis of the OIC Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women (OPAAW) as the empirical approach to *Maqasid Al-Shari'ah*", *Journal of Islamic Law Review*, Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 351-375.

enforcement measures, the resolution has led to some substantive progress.

In a nutshell, the adoption of Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security was a major achievement. Accordingly, in line with the spirit of this resolution, the OIC has also been promoting the role of women in conflict resolution, peace building, peace keeping and establishment of security through the gradual adoption of the OPAAW. As of now, although it is not a legally binding document, it will gradually transform itself to become an efficient binding international instrument protecting women's human rights and promoting the advancement of women in all circumstances of life in the OIC Member States.

Chapter 6

UNIVERSAL FOUNDATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE: ICCPR AND OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

Dr. P. Puneeth

Introduction

'Global Peace', ideally speaking, is the paramount goal all the countries of the world are supposed to be in pursuit of. But unfortunately, in the last few years, the world seems to be moving in the opposite direction. As per Global Peace Index (GPI), 2020 the average level of global peace deteriorated by 0.34 per cent during the year itself. The deterioration did not happen for the first time in 2020. GPI 2020 points out that this was the ninth time in the last 12 years that global peace had deteriorated. Peace has declined 2.5 per cent since 2008. It is undoubtedly, a serious cause for concern. Thus, identifying and reinforcing the principal foundations of global peace is very important in times like these.

In this short piece, an attempt has been made to highlight the significance of International Human Rights Instruments, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, in achieving global peace.

Human Rights as Foundations of Global Peace

It is pertinent to note at the outset that 'peace' denotes not just the absence of war or violence. No doubt, in times when wars were common, the word 'peace' only meant that. For long, history reveals that humans lived under the constant threat of war or invasion. As the renowned historian of contemporary times, Yuval Noah Harari, states: "From the Stone Age to the age of steam, and from the Arctic to the Sahara, every person on earth knew that at any moment, the neighbours might invade their territory, defeat their army, slaughter

by the majority of Indians. At the same time, it should be stated that the responsibility to prove their nationalism and patriotism rests on the shoulders of Muslims. But my concern is with the blame-shifting and discovery of a communal narrative in a global existential crisis. Now the liberal political space in India has been occupied by once-fringe elements of the FRAME community, and unfortunately, the FRAME-induced political discourse is the new normal. It involves vigilantes who have been questioning the nationality and citizenship of Muslims along religious lines. The propagation of such a theological perception by FRAME goes against the Indian constitutional values and jurisprudence developed with HRBA within the IHRL framework. Moreover, in a scenario where the world has been battling a pandemic and the government of India is in solidarity with the international community, *Should We, the People of India, be seen divided along religious lines?* COVID-19 offers scope for transforming people into better human beings who respect equality, dignity, and justice. The pandemic has to be the catalyst of re-asserting humanity based on compassion, communal stability, social harmony, and national solidarity.

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PRINCIPAL FOUNDATIONS FOR GLOBAL PEACE

[A Way Forward for Better Future]

The book in your hand is based on the contributions of eminent writers on peace studies to a two-day online International Conference on "Identification of Principal Foundations for Global Peace" organized by the Institute of Objective Studies, New Delhi on January 23-24, 2021. The discussions cover basic themes related building a peaceful global order. It strives to endeavour engagements with the themes: Envisioning and Endeavoring to Attain a Peaceful Global Order Before and During the two World Wars; Historical Understanding of the Peace Initiatives in Inter-War Years; Conflict situations between nations and within nations to determine a course for attaining global peace before, during and after First World War; Redefining Responsibilities of Nation States and Global Community for Contributing to Promotion of Peace Process; Principal Universal Foundations for Peace and their Adoption through United Nations Resolutions, Treaties, Declarations and Conventions Chairperson; Relevance of UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to Peace and Prospects of their Achievement; Aspirational Emergence and Disappointing Decline of League of Nations; Causes for Supersession of Peace Perspectives Leading to the Horrendous Hell of the Second World War; Policies and Strategies Enshrined in the United Nations Charter for International Conflict Resolution and Promotion of Universal Synchronization for Peace; Basic Universal Dicta for Advancement of International and Social Peace through Denouncement of Subjugation and Authoritarianism under International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966; and Prospective Relevance of UN SDGs-Goal 5: Gender equality and women's empowerment for Promotion of Global Peace.

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