

CHALLENGES FOR SAARC PERSPECTIVE ON PROMOTING PEACE

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SAARC as a Regional Organization formed in December 07-08, 1985 in Dhaka, Bangladesh, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation included seven member countries Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives, and Bangladesh in year 2005 Afghanistan included as eight member of the organization. Charters of SAARC everything in clearly and beautifully in words but implementation of SAARC Charters are they challenges to SAARC member countries to implement? Because SAARC has twenty five years of experiences but achieved only soft, non-complex targets. SAARC member countries likely to address about economic and security related issues on their Annual Summits.

But SAARC countries only suffer from Economic and military issues no beyond that poverty, health, malnutrition, stability and peace so in SAARC countries there was a dilemma on security means Human security or Military related security but they focusing on military security why they give preference to it because strengthening military to face any challenges then focus on other issues so they think every issue and threats can be labeled as Terrorism and finish every thing under name of terrorism. So that SAARC had regional convention on combating terrorism and additional protocol also to defeated terrorism. First SAARC summit was held on Dhaka heads of states agreed to obey sovereignty, territorial, independence, non-interference, and peaceful solution for problems so in these matters they divided themselves for their own dignity as a country. But only defeating terrorism they united so why can't they be united to promote peace in SAARC region there is peace and also stability, development and human security also ensured.

This study is aimed to focus on How SAARC as a regional cooperation mechanism to promote human security, what are the challengers faced by the SAARC countries with regard to human security, How far this cooperation is working to promote peace thought protecting human security. This study is focus on the descriptive analysis and it mostly relied on secondary sources of information, to a certain extent, this study involved the historical method. Basic data for this study have been taken from previous study materials, books, news papers, and magazines

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