

HOW TO STRENGTHEN THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL SCENEARIO

*Prasad Aman**

INTRDUCTION

United Nations is not only an International Organization but is **Supra-National organization**, whereas an ¹**International Organization, or a Union, whereby member states transcend national boundaries or interests to share in the decision making and vote on issues pertaining to the wider grouping.** ²United Nations was born in **1945** due to failure of **League of Nations**. Due to the major shortcomings in the guidelines and rules of formation of League of Nations, these failures especially in the 1930's, exposed the gross malfunctioning of the League of Nations and played a part in the outbreak of World War 2 in 1939. During the 1920's the failure of the League of Nations were essentially small scale and did not embark its effects on International Peace. However they did leave its mark as- that the League of Nations could not solve problems if the protagonists did not 'play the game'.

³According to **Article 11** of the League's Covenant which stated that; "Any war or threat of a war is a matter of concern to the whole Nation and therefore the League should take remedies safeguard peace". Therefore, any tussle between and within nations, which ended in war by victory of one state over another state, was considered to be the failure of League of Nations as they were unable to maintain peace through peaceful means. But ultimately people didn't

Choose to follow the mandate that was set for League of Nations which brought about The Start of World War 2 which finally led to formation of a body incorporated to kill the devil of League of Nations and strengthen the overall development in peace through United Nations. The United Nations has since tirelessly worked successfully in mitigating peace, stability and

* Student, Faculty of Law, Delhi University.

¹ *Definition of Supra-National- Investopedia*

² *Failures of League of Nations by- Trueman*

³ *Same*

security in the globalized world for Human Prosperity. United Nations has not only helped countries being hand in gloves for a common cause i.e. to bring peace and prosperity through peaceful negotiations and management but also has given a new impetus and meaning to Peace Building for a Stronger Nations worldwide. UN since its inception has turned out to be the Global Watchdog of Conflicting Interest of Powers between Nations as well as amongst Nations too. UN has not only helped these nations to come out of there crises periods but has also safeguarded them and provided grants and aids to meet there immediate demands. United Nations since then has been hugely successful in delivering peace and harmony through stable and governed assistance by its officers through various peace keeping missions and projects which have been largely reciprocated to the ⁴**War-Torn** areas marred by conflicts, use of arms and ammunitions, widespread disease and unstable government and economy. Hence by summing up our Introductory speech for the UN, we can all unanimously come to an conclusion that United Nations has not only been successful in overcoming the drawbacks and loopholes The League of Nations had, but has also brought about much more advances and improvements in the global scenario so as to be called ⁵**World's Number One Peace Keeping and Maintaining Agency**'.

ARGUMENT

Now keeping in mind the pros and cons of United Nations, we should elaborate both views i.e. one from Protagonist and other from the side Antagonist. ⁶The main reasons for strengthening The United Nations in current International Scenario can be adjudged as follows;

A) **For Reformation of its ⁷General Assembly**; Firstly, ⁸Taking an example of **Belarus** who in recently five years have come up with various forms of revitalization procedures which are as follows; They argued for stronger implementation of debates for General Assembly on key global issues to encourage effective participation and engagement of key private players and other national and international NGO's. So in order to make sure that these debates do not

⁴ Office for Disarmament Affairs- www.un.org/disarmament/

⁵ UN also known as 'Nations of the World'

⁶ Reasons for strengthening the UN through various measures

⁷ General Assembly- www.un.org/en/ga

⁸ General Assembly Revitalization

over time become insignificant, we strongly suggest that UN Secretariat closely watches these modulations and come up with clear vision of moving forward, which means that these thematic debates should end up with a summary lining out priority measures for the UN in dealing with issues concerned. Secondly, there should be larger coverage of General Assembly activities both in the UN as well as in major media houses so that there is a better balance between General Assembly and Security Council. Thirdly, we want to see a stronger role of General Assembly President in leading the way for all the other officers in carrying out the work effectively for setting productive targets. The support can be both in the form of Technical as well as Financial, which is required for the ailing countries and the President of the General Assembly, should keep a check in the proper functioning in meeting the demands of the goals of the UN.

B) **⁹Reformation of Security Council**; The UN Reform will never be successful if member states build a consensus over the Security Council and the working methodology should be checked in carefully with proper mechanisms build in for implementation procedures. Firstly, we believe that the working method of the current Security Council key steps for functioning should be updated or even replaced with greater reforms as in involving the larger share of participation and say of all the key member state players so that their views, ideas and agendas would be considered in Decision Making Procedures and not be overlooked. Secondly, there should not be overlapping of powers or convulsion of interests between The General Assembly and The Security Council. Both should be allowed to function and carry out their methodology separately or independently and not create breakdown/encroachment in each other powers. Thirdly, the membership of the Security Council should be geopolitical in nature, as it should encompass as many UN member states as possible and also should levy the rule of Fair and Equal Representation from all member and even non-member countries specially Africa and Regional group of Eastern Europe.

C) **¹⁰Reformation of Bretton Woods Systems which includes World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, IBRD), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Trade Organization (WTO)**. Firstly, World Bank or as its generally

⁹ Security Council Reforms- un.org

¹⁰ Reforming Global Architecture

known IBRD, Despite decisive measures in 2014 to stabilize the economy and the haphazard growth, economy worsened specially due to merging of conflicting powers in the East. The lower forecast of the economy is mainly due to ongoing conflict which has led to unstable and slow growth rate; resultantly has hurt the confidence of both the consumers and the investors. What is needed is a gradual recovery in the economy and stable and continued growth rate which can be implemented through Macroeconomic and Structural Reforms. The World Bank also outlined the importance of improving the Public Finances that remains under pressure due to large accumulated imbalances that are compounded by economic contraction. The need for budget discipline has to be balanced with reforms for targeted investment in infrastructure and public services to support the weak real sector. Secondly, ¹¹The IMF clearly struck down the factors which are required for effective implementation during the period of crisis which are as follows; - Effective and Legitimate Leadership combined with Inclusive Representation/Participation, - Clearly chalked and broadly discussed Goals and – A Realistic Roadmap for reaching these Goals. According to ¹²*Paris Peace Conference 1918-19*, which main purpose was to redraw Political Borders and to establish the Principle for Free Trade and Flow of Capital which till date remains untouched. ¹³A New World Order in Monetary Policies was needed now, following substantial pressures on Exchange Rates in the 1960's and official termination of Gold Convertibility of the US Dollar in 1971. Both the IMF and ¹⁴*OECD* (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) comprising of mainly wealthier industrial economies responded by developing proposals for a financial facility to recycle the the surpluses of Oil-Exporting Countries. ¹⁵Due to these reforms in recent years and also the pressure of US Congress, IMF was forced not to make long-terms loans and write off its claims on heavily indebted poor countries. These discussions eventually resulted in formation of two major bodies to help IMF and regulate its Trade Policies; 1) *Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative* and 2) *IMF policy support instrument in 2005*. Thirdly, reforms in WTO were immediately needed to amid ¹⁶Global Economic Problems including record unemployment and hence WTO should be better equipped and reformed to protect the interest of the workers, farmers all over the world and save them from situations like- famine and poverty. Labour Rights Development should be in

¹¹ *Reforming International Financial System-IMF Key Issues, Finance &Development Magazine(2009)*

¹² *Paris Peace Conference 1919-20; <http://www.britannica.com/event/Paris-Peace-Conference>*

¹³ *Finance & Development Magazine, Vol.46 No.1-'A New Bretton Woods', James.M.Boughton*

¹⁴ *Department of Economic and Social Affairs- www.un.org/en/development/desa/index.html*

¹⁵ *Right Role for IMF in Development- 'May 2000'*

¹⁶ *WTO Public Forum- 25th September 2012*

its agenda so that every labour has fair and equitable representation to be heard and finding actual solutions to their existing problems. New Models for Trade and Development should be in practice where an opportunity driven approach is inculcated which helps in bringing Food and Trade Security and creation of better Job Opportunities.

D) ¹⁷**Reinforcing the Peace-Keeping Operations/Missions in the world and in the conflicting areas**; as the largest contributor to Peace Keeping Forces, India has the strong interests in ensuring the peacekeeping operations remains cost effective deliver results and maintains high ethical standards. In recent years, ¹⁸UN peacekeeping operations have experienced quite a number of increases, with more than 120,000 troops, police, and civilian staff functioning in 15 missions across worldwide. Today Peace-Keeping Arrangements allows us to maintain peace processes, defend civilians, modify judicial systems, train security and police personnel, disarm and reintegrate former Militants and support Refugees and those who are internally dislocated. But after all said and done, UN Peace-Keeping Forces are short in numbers and require much more strength and manpower than is today e.g.- Peace-keeping Forces required in War-Torn country of Syria, Iraq and parts of Middle East Countries.

E) ¹⁹**Performing the Disarmament Role**; The UN top most initiative is to perform the role of Disarmament. Disarmament includes Elimination of all forms of Mass Destruction Weapons (known as WMD's i.e. Weapons of Mass Destruction), Correct and Proper utilization of Nuclear Weapons in Peace Operations, Role of IAEA (International Atomic Energy Association) in liberating the amount of Nuclear Weapons and Reactors each country has and putting a check on the usage of it, so that no country can use the force of Nuclear Power upon each other and especially not at times when Peace is the only solution in a War-Torn Area. Peace should be brought about through proper dialogue, negotiations and implementation of proper man and resource management. Nuclear Reactors should be used to produce abundance of Electricity and provided to all

¹⁷ *Strengthening Peacekeeping, Strengthening the Organization*

¹⁸ *International Court of Justice- www.icj-cij.org/*

¹⁹ *Encourage in giving up Arms- Countering Terrorism (un.org)*

low shortage areas. ²⁰Elimination of all kinds of Hydrogen Bombs, Chemical Weapons and also discouraging and putting a 'No Use Policy' to the countries who are in position of such source e.g.- North Korea, Iran Nuclear Programme.

F) ²¹**Speeding of Relief and Rehabilitation programmes in conflict-torn and devastation of natural calamities areas** e.g. - Recent Quake in Nepal which killed many and left thousands wandering Homeless.

G) ²²**Focussing and Settling the Cause of Displaced People across the world**; such as providing home to economic migrants who are in search for employment, by giving them shelter and liveable conditions, also by providing Refugees, Asylum where they can take adequate shelter and protection from the external hostilities and emergencies.

CONCLUSION

We can rightly now come to a halt and say that, through the mass involvement of a large number of **Heads of State and Government** as well as leaders from **Civil Society, the Private Players as well as Firms and the Philanthropic Community**, this need for '**Reforms**' has roped in worldwide attention. The need of the hour is not only to protect such interest in favour of the member states but also non-member states and to take such proposal to a Geo-Political Level where maximum mass population can be benefitted through such UN Policy and Humanitarian Reforms. Hence, this outcome document should be put into practice.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

BOOKS

²⁰ *Non-Proliferation Treaty- Maintaining International Peace and Security (un.org)*

²¹ *First Aid and Shelter Camps-UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO (un.org)*

²² *Asylum, Extradition Treaty, Protection of Refugee-Humanitarian Law*

- *Nations United (Creator) (10th August 2008), the United Nations Today, United Nations Publications, Paperback.*
- *Lowe Vaughan, Roberts Adam, Zaum Dominick (1945), the UN Security Council and War: Evolution of Thought and Practice since 1945, Oxford University Press, USA, Paperback.*
- *Fasulo Linda (8th March 2005), An Insider's Guide to the UN, Yale University Press, Paperback*
- *Weiss G Thomas (2008), What's Wrong with the UN and How to Fix it, Polity Press, Paperback*
- *Milanovic, Branco (2005). Worlds Apart: Measuring International and Global Inequality. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press*
- *United Nations Humans Rights Council (2008) Final Report On Group of Experts and Democratic Republic of Congo. 12 December. S/2008/773*
- *United Nations (2005a). Report on World Social Situation 2005. The Inequality Predicament. Sales No. E.05.XIII.9*

IJESLS

JOURNALS

- *Journal of United Nations; Programme of Meeting and Agenda, No 2015/113*
- *Boughton M James, A New Bretton Woods, Vol. 46, Number 1*
- *The Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Human Settlement 2003, Management of Environmental Quality: An International Journal, Vol.15 Iss:3, pp.337-338*
- *Rana Husseini (2007). Women leaders attempt to bridge East-West Culture Divide. Jordan Times, 9th May.*