



ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, AND CHANGING DIMENSIONS OF PEACE AND SECURITY

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<p>Received: March 25th 2021 Accepted: April 7th 2021 Published: April 26th 2021</p>	<p>The founders of the United Nations Organization intended it to play an unprecedented role in world politics. It was the role of a truly global organization of the states committed to human welfare through the preservation of peace and order. It means that states are expected to follow liberal principles while devising strategies for the pursuit of national interest. The U.N charter provides room for economic, political as military intervention in potential dangerous conflict likely to threaten peace and order. Whenever intervention has been channelized through the U.N the results have been more often than not, beneficial for peace and order in the world. The U.S.A interventions in Iraq, Libya, Afghanistan, and Syria have resulted in the destabilization of the entire Middle East. The role of the U.N.O humanitarian and peacekeeping mission in maintaining peace and security by averting humanitarian arises and containing conflicts never is exaggerated.</p>

Keywords: Global Organization, Interventions, Humanitarian values, Peacekeeping.

INTRODUCTION

The creation of the United Nations Organization was a landmarked event in the history of statecraft and politics. Unlike the League which was essentially a Euro-centric organization, the U.N.O was a truly global organization in scope and character because of the process of decolonization after WWII. A large number of small and defenseless states came into being landing fresh importance to the principles of sovereignty and non-intervention. The U.N.O charter promises state that their existence is based upon sovereign equality making sovereignty the first and the most formidable line of national defense in the world where aggression, intervention, and even invasion have become everyday occurrences.

Durable peace and security have been the most elusive human goals. Philosophers, Jurists, Statesmen, states, and international organizations have throughout human history made desperate attempts to come up with ways to ensure lasting universal peace. Alliances have been forged and wars have been fought in the name of peace. However, despite all the human endeavors for order and peace, disorder and conflicts still rule the roost as far as the international state system is concerned. National interest is ruthlessly pursuit with dire consequences for peace and order, aggression is committed with impunity, and rules of international behavior are ignored at will by the states of the world. The fluid nature of international law and the apparent impotence of the U.N.O give inordinate room to states to follow the realist approach in policymaking.

The U.N.O must be allowed a pivotal role in containing and resolving conflicts around the world since it is the only organization, as the global guardian of principles of state behavior, which is capable of making states obey these rules indiscriminately. If strict enforcement of the principle of non-intervention can help world peace and security and it further analyzes what have been the consequences for world peace and security whenever states have ignored this principle in the name of national interest. This research also explores the possibilities of worldwide adherence by states to the principle of non-interventions as a policy through which global peace and security can be grounded on solid footing. Prospects for global peace and order can become much brighter if the U.N.O is allowed to play an expanded and vigorous role in containing and resolving conflicts around the world.

The global political system is riddled with conflicts potentially catastrophic for global peace and order. The tendency of the states of the world to ignore international legal principles and to sideline the United Nations Organization compromises global peace and security. The objective of the study is to ascertain whether strict enforcement of the principles of state sovereignty and non-intervention contained in the United Nations charter has any chance of improving prospects for lasting global peace and order.

The possibility of better maintenance of global peace and order through an expanded role of the U.N.O in managing, containing, and resolving international disputes threatening global peace and order. Preservation of peace

and order is very difficult without a universal application of liberal principles. The U.N.O charter is the most solemn product of the liberal theory of International Relations. It contains principles of state behavior the primary purpose of which is to bind states to international conduct within the parameters determined collectively by almost all the states of the world.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The U.N Security Council and new threats to the peace: back to the future (2003) by Wellens stated that some level of outside help is required to help countries in the move from war to peace. Sometimes, the organization has separated, or Humanitarian Resources have diminished so absolutely that there are the couples of formal structures or points of confinement on which to produce. The U.N.O-drove International people group or International associations have begun to build up a popularity-based Afghan state. Without its help, it can't be conceivable. The International society's money-related response to the necessities of post-battle social requests consolidates the game plan of assistance and approaches medication and particular guidance for the financial change, macroeconomic alteration, and financial change that runs with the monetary help. Afghanistan is subject to agribusiness in which opium is the biggest wellspring of wage while the administration of Afghanistan isn't a viable control over the generation of opiates and medications.

Peace building as the link between security and development: Is the window of opportunity closing? (2003) by N.Y Tschirgi explains in his article donors' states have executed numerous projects and conceded assets to Afghanistan. In any case, it additionally has a few weaknesses and unfavorable legislative issues that influenced the regular citizen. Besides, enable associations to have to start late endeavored to improve the impact of help programming of peace. These undertakings will examine under two headings; for instance, arrange peace building and winding responsibility of helpful activities to peace. On peace building, there are two or three indigenous affiliations that have complimented themselves to the headway of peace. Concerning winding peace building, there are some close-by and worldwide NGOs that fundamentally required gather-based recuperation and change programs. Their approach to managing peace building has been to use enable us to use for settling between common conflicts and propelling gathering connection.

UN peace operations and the dilemmas of the peace building consensus, International peacekeeping (2004) by Richmond, describes that U.N.O is also playing its role in Iran, but its relationships are affected due to nuclear programs of Iran. The U.N.O is engaged with Iran on a variety of issues i.e. security issues and regional political issues and such efforts were also appreciated by the Iranian government. Moreover, the role of the U.N.O in stabilizing the relationship of Iran with its neighboring states was also welcomed with Iran because Iranian interests were affected due to destabilized relationships. The role of IAEA is technical in Iran and information of IAEA is cautiously shared with the U.N.O due to the complex nature of the relationship with Iran. Moreover, U.N.O is also engaged with Iran on the Iran-Iraq-Afghanistan issue which is seen positively in Iran. Iran has enormous ability to impact territorial peace and security. It can incite a provincial atomic race, and strife with Israel, through its proceeded advancement of uranium and refusal to coordinate completely with IAEA. Iran likewise has the degree to ruin other provincial peace endeavors through its monetary and other help to Hezbollah, Hamas, and other rejectionist gatherings. Iran's procurement of atomic weapons would significantly rebalance the district. A conceivable Israeli airborne strike on Iranian atomic offices would have capricious and possibly disastrous results in the area.

Power politics, diplomacy, and role-playing: Simulating the UN Security Council's response to terrorism (2005) by Chasek, explained that conflicts within the states and between the states have been resolved and controlled by various instruments developed by U.N.O and some of the important tools are peace enforcement, sanctions, and disarmament, peace-building, peacekeeping, and preventive diplomacy. The consent of the parties is required for the implementation of peace-keeping, peace-making, and preventive diplomacy. Consent is not required for enforcement and sanctions because these are considered coercive measures. Similarly, both the options (coercive actions or consent) are considered for disarmament but this varies from situation to situation and context to context. These tools are not the property of U.N.O and there isn't any monopoly or claim of U.N.O over these tools but regional organizations are used for the implementation of these tools in the conflicted regions.

Power-sharing in Lebanon: foreign protectors, domestic peace, and democratic failure. Sustainable peace: power and democracy after civil wars (2005) by M.J Zahar describe in his article the U.N.O is unable to intervene for a ceasefire between parties but it often engages parties in indirect dialogues. For example, a Tripartite was created which was headed by UNIFL and included the members of Israeli forces and Lebanese forces, and tensions were diffused through dialogues and accidental violations were prevented. 1701st resolution of Security Council stressed to seek the permanent solution of the ceasefire between both parties. The proper communication channel is needed to solve these conflicts and U.N.O is providing this channel to Lebanese and Israeli parties on various issues. The government of Lebanon also valued the role of U.N.O in dialogues between the parties.

The peace-building dilemma: Civil-military cooperation in stability operations (2006) by Franke, numerous donors are giving needs for monetary change exercises of the nation. It has been seen much of the time that the absence of monetary or specialized help for critical budgetary projects has been associated with financial help in light of conditions on the benefactor. In any case, its result has seen a deficiency of post-strife recreation. It is a yield of an absence of financing or coordination by universal benefactors. While the work of individuals in post-strife is essential for the nation, contributors have neglected to give this need their projects. It requires paying similarly

subsidizes to the continuous government organizations. Promoter obsession is the change of unlawful economies and the lead of overall exchange. It is major for the worldwide and Afghan government to restrain exchange arms, illicit meds, and secure customary resources.

Democratization between military and humanitarian activities in Afghanistan and the role of law (2007) by R. Nash an economic gap may ensure when the humane response to a crisis begins to draw down, yet fledged progression help isn't yet set up. It may in like manner happen because benefactors are unwilling to give sponsoring by high-danger political and security works out. These activities are the moment when a country, most needs helpful purposely centered on budgetary help to endeavor fundamental peace building attempts. Recognizing these essentials, treating the soil wander suggestion inside the setting of a sound peace-building methodology, and security financing are all the impressive challenges of post-difficulty Nations.

Prospects for the UN Peace building Commission (2007) by T.J Biersteker, stated in his report with the start of the 21st century, a major shift has been observed in the U.N.O peace mission particularly at the policy level. The first major reform was introduced by Brahimi Report in 2000 and major challenges were discussed in a panel in 2012 that was headed by Mr. L. Brahimi. In 2008, it was evaluated that there weren't clear guidelines for peace missions to work effectively, and therefore, it was stressed that a proper framework should be established so that effectiveness of peace missions can be improved.

Diasporas in Conflict: Peace-makers or Peace-wreckers? (2007) by H.A Smith, technical advice to achieve political objectives was also provided to Palestine by U.N.O. One of the biggest achievements of U.N.O was the establishment and development of institutions of Palestine through the Oslo process and due to U.N.O's help and support, this process worked during the severe crisis in Palestine. U.N.O also established the condition to continue the peace process in Palestine through analysis and authoritative information as monthly briefings were provided to Security Council from the secretariat on latest developments. The reports consisted of compliance of the parties with the obligations of U.N.O and violence in the region, moreover, overall economic, humanitarian and political pictures were also included in these reports. It helped the political forces to monitor the progress and make some interventions whenever needed in any particular sector.

Civil-Military Coordination and UN peace building operations (2007) by De Conings, therefore, it is important to understand the reasons for conflicts between the parties because conflicts can't be controlled if the negotiator is unaware of the reasons. Before and during the cold war, military victory was considered as the success of the peace process; however, this has been changed because conflict resolution can only become possible if the settlement is negotiated. Moreover, it is always difficult for the U.N.O to measure the peace wish of parties during any conflict because most of the times, parties are unable to understand that conflict is not in their favor, therefore, hurting stalemate policy is used by U.N.O to start peace process as it was observed in Afghanistan. The first step of peace is to create mutual deadlock between the parties, however, this process is difficult if there is an involvement of multiple parties and this was particularly observed in Afghanistan because several parties were involved in this process and U.N.O had to face severe difficulties while reaching to a consensus.

Do UN interventions cause peace? Using matching to improve causal inference (2008) by M.J Gilligan & E Sergeant, U.N.O was asked to advise the feasibility of elections in Iraq in 2004 and if elections are not feasible, then, alternatives should be advised, so that, sovereignty can be restored in Iraq and this process was led by U.N.O special advisor L. Brahimi. Electoral experts were accompanied by Brahimi during his frequent visits to Iraq and it was advised by experts that feasibility of electoral process is not possible before 2005, therefore, with the consultation of Iraqi society, an interim government was announced in Iraq. In the meantime, efforts were made to lay the foundations of the electoral process and establishment of the electoral commission. Moreover, U.N.O also played its role in developing the constitution of Iraq with the help of the interim government, electoral commission, and national assembly. U.N.O also provided its full support to the Iraqi interim government in the establishment of social and civil services in Iraq. This was a time of extreme violence in Iraqi, therefore, efforts of UNAMI was interrupted several times and Ashraf Qazi was given the task to engage the parties in dialogues to start the political process and lower the violence level in Iraq. Due to intensified political issues in Iraq, political commentators and other parties stressed U.N.O increase its role in Iraq, and due to such demands; the role of the U.N.O was enhanced and intensified in the wake of the 1770th resolution in 2007.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A global organization is considered as a lasting multidimensional system for coordination of inter-state policy, build regimes, and facilitating agreements. The main purpose of a global organization is to solve or mediate international issues, regulations of transactions and to avoid social deceptions which are common in decentralized and interdependent social structure i.e. excess use of common resources or disarrangement of common goods. However, in the liberal organizations i.e. European Union and Breton Woods, the individual participation of each state regardless of its size is limited. (Béland, 2005). The U.N.O for the past six to seven decades is providing a platform for the countries to mediate and resolve their conflicts; similarly, it is assisting and coordinating the supervision, administration, and conclusion of agreements between the states.

In the liberal model, civil society or non-governmental organizations is not a new concept in international governance. Participation in the governance of the international organization is only achievable through lobbying i.e. co-decision making or institutionalized consultation. Civil society can only participate in these organizations as

parliamentary delegations or interest groups; however, there is little or no role of civil society in the policy-making process (Waltz, 2004). There are limited specialized units of U.N.O i.e. I.L.O where participation of interest groups is possible, however, in general, there isn't any specific individual or parliamentary role play in decision making. The E.U is considered as the most developed world organization whose parliament is elected directly and it is responsible for taking decisions jointly on various policies (Keohane, 2011).

For the regulation of state affairs at the domestic level, the liberal model is considered as compatible to a certain extent as several activities of populist view are included in such regulation and those activities are the rule of democracy and law, promotion and protection of human rights, self-determination at the state level and decolonization (Keohane, 2011). However, it is also a fact that this model can't be implemented to the full extent because several member states of U.N.O don't obey this model of sovereignty. It is also one of the major reasons that U.N.O had to make the balance of non-interference and human rights protection. There are several limitations of the liberal model because it is not compatible with the supernatural world and cosmopolitan world. After all, the idea of national sovereignty is invalidated with different types of world organizations (Peters, Pierre, & King, 2005). Moreover, states are considered as the subject of the global system and regulation is not possible without the consensus of participating/member states.

LIBERAL INSTITUTIONALISM

There has been continuous debate to adopt institutionalism and liberal institutionalism as an alternative model since the presentation of this debate. According to this theory, international relations can only be explained when there is an emphasis on international organizations and global governance. (Guzman, 2002) The emphasis of institutionalism is placed on the cooperation and role-playing of the global organizations among the states.

The assumptions of realism are rejected by the institutionalism and the main assumption of realism is that the struggle of power is the basis of politics where security issues and military issues are prioritized, however, institutionalism focuses that there is also the participation of several other players in international politics (Chang, 2002).

It has been found from several issues that there is a decline in the practical implication of internationalist theory and failure of this theory has been observed in the struggle of the World Bank and U.N.O to deal with environmental issues, poverty reduction, and nuclear proliferation. The greater interconnectedness has been observed with the advancement of technology and globalization and the concepts of international relations i.e. critical theory and collective security have been analyzed by the internationalist theory. Therefore, it can be said that internationalism several times has been considered a crucial approach to the realist theory, particularly when discussing international affairs (Keohane, 2011). Therefore, it is necessary to understand the definition and concept of internationalism before measuring its impact on international relations.

CHANGING DIMENSIONS OF THE SECURITY

During the proxy era, U.N.O tried its best to promote peace by introducing international regimes i.e. C.T.B.T and N.P.T so that member nations can be prevented from the testing of nuclear tests. Some of the other major achievements of U.N.O are U.N.M.D.G, H.D.I, U.N.C.L.O.S, and Geneva character and the role of U.N.O after these accomplishments become crucial for the member states. New ways have been found through the platform of U.N.O by states for adopting collective efforts and approaches towards the development and security issues (Sarooshi, 1999).

Moreover, the approach of states has been shifted from national to regional on several important issues i.e. economic and security. The emergence of regional cooperation and organizations can be seen after WWI and this approach is considered extremely beneficial and novel to solve the security issues collectively. For example, construction in Europe after WWII was started jointly by forming E.C.S.C. This was considered a big success, therefore, E.E.C was formed for collective efforts on various economic issues and its current shape was assumed in 1992 with the help of the Maastricht Treaty (Sarooshi, 1999). The economic cooperation of East and South Asian countries was also started after A.S.E.A.N and now the trade volume of these countries has crossed one thousand billion dollars (Martha, 2003).

Similarly, E.C.O (previously R.C.D) and S.A.A.R.C were created to start regional cooperation between the neighboring countries of South Asia and the success of these organizations will result in ample economic opportunities for the region. Similarly, in 2006 S.C.O was created to increase regional cooperation between China and Russia.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY

The collective approach is mostly chosen when someone is facing adverse circumstances and U.N.O is using this approach to solve the most crucial issues that the human race is facing. For example, the adverse issues i.e. global warming can only be solved with collective efforts because adversity of this issue is higher and efforts of a particular group are not enough, instead global efforts are required to solve this pressing issue (Moore, 1996).

The temperature of the earth is increasing continuously and it is the problem of every state on earth, therefore, collective efforts are needed to resolve this issue. U.N.O is working seriously on this issue since the 1990s and since then, U.N.O is working with all of its member states to find a suitable and workable solution to this problem, and material shape to this problem was given in 1997 through the Kyoto protocol and soon positive results of these

efforts were observed and celebrated. In 2012, a formula was agreed by member states of U.N.O to lower the carbon emission level at the Copenhagen summit followed by continuous conferences and summits on climate change (Jackson, 2003).

Several countries took this issue seriously and appoint climate change ministers so that they can work effectively with U.N.O to solve this issue. Several countries agreed to announce a particular standard for the emission of carbon at the Paris and Hague Summits as the carbon emission was extremely higher in those countries due to industrialization (Falkner, 2016).

Several scholars agreed that leading issues are not local or regional issues but these are international issues and some of these leading issues are deprivation, violence, backwardness, illiteracy, and poverty. If these issues are rising, then, the entire world is affected; for example, due to rising conflicts in Iraq and Syria, a lot of people started migrating to several European countries and it has become difficult for those countries to accommodate those migrants. (Franck, 2003) The world will only be civilized and peaceful if the issue like deprivation, illiteracy, violence, and poverty are eliminated globally.

In this interlocked and interconnected world, the idea of a nation is not a great idea, instead, it is a global world. It is expected that the population of the world by the end of this century will cross eleven billion and most of this increase will be observed in third world countries. Therefore, collective efforts are needed in this regard because if such efforts are not carried, then, these less developed states will collapse due to increasing population and limited resources, and the collapse of such nations will affect other nations as well (Franke, 2006). Similarly, other countries will also observe the spillover effects of issues i.e. conflicts and instability. Although, initiatives such as M.D.G.S and H.D.I are much appreciable, yet, such efforts are not sufficient for the elimination of deprivation and illiteracy at the global level. Humanity can't survive without unity and collective efforts, therefore, it is necessary to ignore the concepts of race, color, faith, nationality, and work as a unit (Richmond, 2004).

Therefore, personal interests must be avoided and communal interests should be focused on the prosperity and happiness of coming generations and this can only be achieved with collective efforts and approaches.

ROLE OF U.N.S.C IN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AFTER 9/11

The world faces a new wave of terrorism with the 9/11 event and a collective response was needed to deal with such issues in the future and this issue was presented in the U.N.O which is the only leading organization in the world. Resolution no 1373 and 1368 were presented as a demonstration of sympathy with the U.S.A government and its people (Franck, 2003). The collective efforts against terrorism and the establishment of a counterterrorism committee were announced so that fight against terrorism can be implemented and monitored effectively.

U.N.O was put into an awkward situation due to unilateral and primitive military operations of the United States. Eliminating terrorism was the main focus of U.N.O after the 1990s when several countries i.e. Afghanistan, Sudan, and Libya were engaged in terrorist activities, and sanctions were imposed by U.N.O against these countries under the 1333rd resolution (Gilligan & Sergenti, 2008). All the member states of U.N.O were called on under the 1999 and 1269 resolution to work collectively to counter-terrorism and this strategy was adopted due to increasing terrorist activities in various parts of the world. 1267 and 1999 resolutions of U.N.O were the main tools against terrorist activities before the 9/11 incident.

1373 resolution was passed after the 9/11 attacks and C.T.C was formed by U.N.O and all members were included in this committee. Moreover, U.N.O made an obligation that all the member countries should take necessary steps to stop terrorist activities in their countries and regions (Boulden, 2005). It was also added in this resolution that various types of terrorist activities should be criminalized and equal efforts should be taken for regional peace and all the counterterrorism tools should be followed. Moreover, U.N.O also set requirements for its member countries that countries should report their efforts and measures against terrorism to C.T.C on regular basis.

STRATEGICALLY FRAMEWORK

Technical expertise and coherence should be improved so that the efficiency of the members can be increased and they can play their role effectively. An assistance system should be in place so that victims and their families can be provided necessary aid and support (Boggs, 2004). Threats of bioterrorism should be identified and addressed and a common database should be established against every biological incident, public health of states should be prioritized, and collective strategy should be framed so that it should be ensured that innovation in biotechnology is used for public goods and not for any criminal or terrorist activities. All the sub-regional, regional organizations, and civil society should be involved in the anti-terrorist policies and for the prevention of terrorist activities on vulnerable activities, the private sector should be involved (Diehl, 2013).

PEACE-BUILDING WITHIN THE STATES AND BETWEEN THE STATES

Conflicts within the states and between the states have been resolved and controlled by various instruments developed by U.N.O and some of the important tools are peace enforcement, sanctions, disarmament, peace-building, peacekeeping, and preventive diplomacy. The consent of the parties is required for the implementation of peacekeeping, peace-making, and preventive diplomacy (Chandler, 2010).

Consent is not required for enforcement and sanctions because these are considered coercive measures. Similarly, both the option (coercive actions or consent) is considered for disarmament but this varies situation to

situation and context to context. These tools are not the property of U.N.O and there isn't any monopoly or claim of U.N.O over these tools but regional organizations are used for the implementation of these tools in the conflicted regions (Chang, 2002).

Preventive diplomacy is mostly adopted by the U.N.O as conflicts can be prevented through this process by preventive deployment, quiet diplomacy, and early warning. Peace-keeping operations of U.N.O are seen with the respect worldwide because conflicted areas also acknowledged that successful attempts to prevent the conflict can only be done through peacekeeping. The major principle in this tool is to seek the consent of the parties and from the recent operations, it has been found that success was observed in the operations where these principles were followed, however, less success was observed in the areas where these principles were not followed (Chandler, 2001).

Peace-building is also considered as another effective tool of U.N.O and it has received massive respect and recognition worldwide. Through this process, economic and social development is supported, electoral reforms are introduced, human rights are monitored, judicial and police system is introduced, institutional reforms are improved, and small arms are controlled. Moreover, sanctions are also introduced in few cases along with disarmament (Coning, 2007).

A FUTURE PROSPECT OF U.N.O IN ABILITY TO SURE PEACE AND SECURITY

The world will only be civilized and peaceful when deprivation, illiteracy, violence, and poverty are eliminated globally. The concept of a disconnected nation is not workable nowadays because the world is highly interlocked and interconnected. It is estimated that the population of the world after the 21st century will cross eleven billion and the majority of this increase will be observed in the third world countries (Shawcross, 2001). It has been found that underdeveloped countries are facing severe issues due to a greater increase in population and this situation will worsen over time, and it will affect the security and peace situation of the world.

The resources of these states are limited and needs are higher, therefore, the social and economic strain will result in the collapse of these states which will directly affect the security and peace situation of the entire world, and to deal with these issues collective efforts are required. If the conflict and instability are not cured properly, then, spillover effects can be observed in the nearby regions as well (Shroder, 2007).

The deprivation and poverty elimination efforts can't be successful with the state-wise introduction of M.D.Gs and H.D.I, therefore, a global prospect is needed to solve these issues. It is high time that the world should ignore the differences and divisions of race, color, faith, and nationality and collective efforts as a unit should be done for the betterment of humanity (Srinivas, & Upendra, 2000). Humanity will only prosper and survive when the common interests are the preferences, not the personal efforts, therefore, a global approach is required to improve the security situation and maintain the peace of the world. An unprecedented role has been played by U.N.O founders in global politics for the implementation of its plans towards the betterment of the world. As U.N.O is a global organization, therefore, its role is to preserve order and peace in the world for the welfare of human beings and introduce basic rules that are not breakable by any state (Williams, & Bellamy, 2009).

A fundamental ingredient introduced by U.N.O to maintain order and peace in the world is the adherence to non-intervention policy, and respect for sovereignty. It means that liberal principles should be followed by the states where policies for national interest should be designed and followed.

CONCLUSION

The creation of the United Nations Organization was a landmarked event in the history of statecraft and politics. Unlike the League which was essentially a Euro-centric organization, the U.N.O was a truly global organization in scope and character because of the process of decolonization after WWII. A large number of small and defenseless states came into being landing fresh importance to the principles of sovereignty and non-intervention..

The ability of the U.N.O to positively impact the maintenance of global peace and order was severely hampered by rivalries between the U.S.A and U.S.S.R. As the cold war unfolded, both states kept jeopardizing global peace and order through continuous violation of state sovereignty, interventions, forced regime changes, and proxy wars all over the globe. However, even in those turbulent times, the U.N displayed its potential for improving prospects for global peace and order.

A variety of test ban treaties were signed under the tutelage of the UNO, the humanitarian services provided by the UNO in the form of refugee camps, peacekeeping missions, and food programs have prevented conflicts from spilling over to the whole regions on several occasions.

The UNO has served as a very effective deterrence against violations of sovereignty and intervention in other states by prescribing punitive economic, political, and military measures against rogue states. The role of the UNSC has been made more effective by the fact that the UN charter not merely forbids intervention in the matters of sovereign states but prescribes collective intervention as a tool for the preservation of peace and order. The UN asks its member states to intervene collectively in situations threatening peace and order. The U.N intervention in Sudan, East Timor, and the Balkans did inordinate good for peace and order of the respective regions.

The U.N involvement in ongoing disputes like the Kashmir and Palestine conflicts has helped the rival parties to keep these conflicts within manageable proportions. A comparison between the first and the second Iraq wars bears out the true implications of the importance of the role of the U.N concerning the maintenance of global peace and order. The US-led interventions in Iraq and Afghanistan after 9/11 had no U.N sanction and therefore gave unlimited liberty to the U.S.A and her allies to prolong the conflict indefinitely and to employ methods that required

approval from nowhere. This sidelining of the U.N and blatant violation of rules of state behavior has resulted in catastrophic consequences for global peace and order and the destruction of entire nations like Libya, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria. The backlash of the intervention in the Middle East without a just cause and the support of the international community is manifesting itself not only in incessant terror attacks all over the globe but also in the form of deteriorated national security being experienced by U.K Germany and France. This merely reinforces the idea that whenever a violation of sovereignty and intervention occurs global peace and order are compromised.

The modern Nation-state system rests upon the concept of sovereign equality of states. It means that states are expected not to intervene in the matters of other states. The purpose behind the articulation of the principle of sovereignty was to ensure a just, smooth and orderly running of the global political system. However, states tended to pursue national interests at the expense of global peace and security. This practice of ignoring international legal principles such as sovereignty has never been conducive to world peace.

The 21st century has found humanity facing completely new and unforeseen dangers. Global warming, global food security, population explosion, expanding economic disparity among the peoples of the world, pollution, illiteracy, and poverty are only some of the new villains who have made the entry on the global stage and are hell-bent on causing the annihilation of humanity. These are not the problems that states, regions, or even continents can solve individually and only a collective and well-orchestrated effort on the part of the entire humanity has any hope of saving the day.

The ideas of an international organization, collective security, international law, and a permanent mechanism for conflict resolution and maintenance of peace have taken centuries to evolve. Successive generations of men through centuries have contributed to this process of evolution. It has taken centuries for these doctrines to assume their current promising shape.

The dawn of the 21st century denuded problems that have made a collective approach towards security more necessary than ever? The meaning of the very word security has transformed. The old enemies of humanity like, war, slavery, imperialism, genocide epidemics have moved to the background, giving way to more massive and potentially deadly enemies which can wipe out life from the globe or at least de-shape it beyond recognition. Global warming, Hunger, Overpopulation, illiteracy, poverty, and financial disparity between nations and regions are the new lethal enemies which require new tactics to be beaten.

It required every state of the world to take Practical steps at the micro-level it has to be solved. The issue has been taken up by the UN since the last decade of the 20th century. Persistent and tireless efforts are underway to build an understanding among the nations of the world as to what is the best way forward towards the solution of this problem. The efforts began to take material shape with the Kyoto protocol of 1997 and have starting yielding results. At the Copenhagen summit of 2012, the formula for a gradual decrease in carbon emissions was agreed upon. A series of climate change summits and conferences have taken place. Numerous states have established climate change ministers to coordinate with and assist the UN. At The Hague and Paris summits, the countries with a higher rate of carbon emissions have agreed to negotiate to set a limit on carbon emission.

Benjamin Disraeli said that "palace is not safe when the cottage is not happy." Poverty illiteracy, backwardness, violence, and deprivation do not remain local in a global world. Their effects tend to spill over as Europe is learning through a flood of refugees knocking at its border fleeing the conflict in Syria and Iraq. A peaceful and civilized world is possible only through the elimination of poverty, violence, illiteracy, and deprivation on a global scale. In a world interlinked and interlocked such as ours, the old formulas like "every nation for itself" will not work anymore. The population of the world is expected to touch the figure of 11 billion by the end of this century with most of the increase in the population taking place in the underdeveloped worlds.

If collective efforts on the part of the world are not carried out to prepare for the future, the peace and security of the entire globe with being in jeopardy once the overpopulated states collapse under economic and social strains produced by the limited resources and the increased needs. Instability and conflict always spill over to the adjacent regions if not contained. The introduction of the Human development under (HDI) and assignment of (MDGs) to states are not adequate measures if the objective is a worldwide elimination of poverty illiteracy and deprivation.

The survival of humanity depends upon the unity of humanity. The time has come for humanity to cast away the divisions of nationality, faith, color, and race and to work as a unit. The happiness, prosperity even the very survival of our coming generations depends on our capability to give up our old habits of giving our personal interests precedence to our common interests. If humanity has to survive and thrive, a collective approach toward peace and security is indispensable

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