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## The role played by the United Nations Organization to safeguard the world peace and security

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### ABSTRACT

*United Nations can be identified as a very important International Organization standing in the forefront, among others. The main objective of this study is to verify the manner through which it played its own role, to safeguard World peace and Security. First, we will inquire about the nature of the strategies employed by the UNO to achieve such targets. At this point, secondary sources of information were collected and explanatory research method was used in place of the learning methodology. The conclusion and the outcome of their involvement show, even there were certain setbacks, the UNO has played a major role in maintaining world peace and security.*

**Keywords**— United Nations Organization, Peace, Security and Protection

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In the year 1943 AD, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, American President Franklin Roosevelt and Leader of Soviet Russia, Joseph Stalin, met in Tehran and discussed on establishing an Organization to maintain world peace and security. And the emerging of the UNO as an established entity was an outcome of that meeting. At the conference held in San Francisco in 1945 AD, and the UNO charter was introduced covering its main objectives. This policy statement was first approved by 50 countries, and in the year 1945, on the 24<sup>th</sup> of October, the world's largest International Organization, under the banner of United Nations Organization was recognized its Head office in the City of New York in the United States. From that day onwards every year 24<sup>th</sup> of October is commemorated as United Nations day.

### 2. THE FACTORS THAT MOTIVATED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

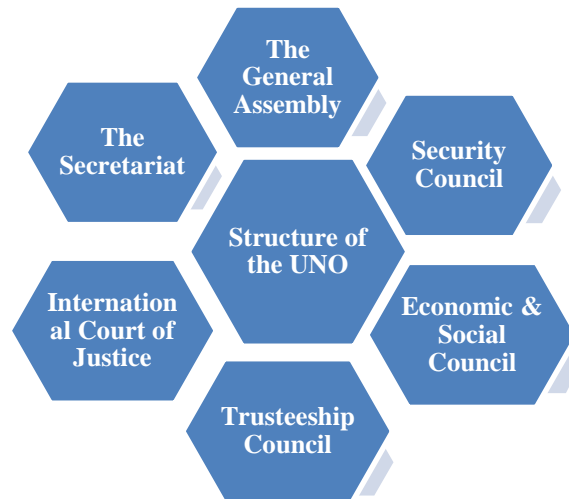
An organization was formed to prevent the repetition of the type of calamity that resulted, owing to the First World War. This organization was named as the LEAGUE of nations. But as there were weak areas that existed in that Organization, the Second World War broke out. Therefore in order to prevent a re-occurrence of such a great destruction, the three world powers, namely the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the Leader of Soviet Russia, Joseph Stalin, held serious discussions. The result of the discussion paved the way to establish a Universal Organization, to safeguard the world peace continually. Once these recommendations were approved, on 28<sup>th</sup> June 1945, the delegation of member countries who represented the United Nations, signed a common treaty. Accordingly powerful countries such as China, France, Soviet Union, Britain, United States of America and several others came into a unanimous decision by placing their signatures and on the 24<sup>th</sup> October 1945, the United Nations Organization was established. In order to conform to its objectives, an Enactment having iii clauses were introduced. Also, the objective of setting up this organization is stated as follows. It serves to protect and safeguard peace internationally, confirming world peace by respecting the freedom of other nations, by making it possible to solve international issues connected with the economy, society, cultures, and humanity, thereby the organization could find the answer to strengthen world peace through its involvement. The present membership strength of the Organization is 192 (Wijesiri, 2013: 116).

#### 2.1 The establishment structure of the United Nations Organization

Upon inquiring about the structure of this Organizations, it was revealed that it consisted of 06 Establishments are and their functions are explained below.

**2.2.1 The general assembly:** All the member states of the United Nations Organizations who represented, functions under this organ. The General Assembly is endowed with major tasks such as disarmament, discussing matters on Policy Making and exercising its authority on safety issues, obtaining reports from the Security Council and other UNO organs and inquiring into them.

In addition, the appointment of the Secretary and appointing a Chairman for the rest of the sessions are carried out by the General Assembly.



**Fig. 1: Shows the organizational structure of the UNO**

Source: [www.uno.org](http://www.uno.org)

**2.2.2 Security Council:** It consists of a membership of 18 nations, five of which are considered to be very powerful. Those five are America, Britain, China, France, and Russia. The rest of the members are re-appointed every two years, by the General Assembly. The Security Council takes into serious consideration its policies and full filling those objectives when providing protection and peace between interrelations, controlling of arms, imposing economic sanctions and taking action against invasion. It helps in establishing peace treaties and the implementation of sending peacekeeping forces when necessary. The two main power blocks of this Organization, America and Russia, have their own forces ready to disarm and suppress the enemy attacks aimed against those countries supportive of each of them.

**2.2.3 Economic and social council:** The activities coming under this organ of the UNO are carried out by commissions. This is the council which unites the knowledge of the specialists working for the UNO. This Council informs, about the importance of maintaining the economic balance between nations, recommending ways of solving social problems and observing if there are any violations of human rights.

**2.2.4 Trusteeship council:** The function of this Council is to have control over the areas coming under the Jurisdiction of this council. Their main target is to guide those living there, towards, their own independence. The Membership of this Council is covered by the 5 powerful nations in these Councils.

**2.2.5 International court of justice:** The Head Quarter of the International Court of Justice is situated in the city of Hague. Any country can bring their problems before the International Court of Justice. If any nation ignores the decision of the court, there is no way of punishing them. Therefore before appearing for a court case, the countries should declare under oath, to honor the final decision of the court.

**2.2.6 The secretariat:** In this entity, the most important person is the Secretary-General. He is the office in charge of all the administrative functions in all the other councils. The Secretary-General is in charge of the decisions taken on instances of breaking world peace, where he has to bring to the notice of the Security Council of what steps to be taken by the International Peacekeeping forces. The Secretary-General is supposed to uphold the values and moral authority of the UNO in all such instances. Also under his jurisdiction, there are 28 other organs, 4 Commissions and 5 Commissions geographically divided as zones. (Wijesiri, 2013: 122)

### **3. UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AND WORLD PEACE**

At the initial stages, when the NGO was formed, it had an extensive range of activities. Those are activities based on International security and peace, development activities on the economy and social status, matters on human rights and issues on protesting against Colonialism and finally conducting all affairs in accordance with International Laws. How the UNO carried out their affairs during such instances, can be clearly seen. But this article is aimed mainly at how the UNO intervened to protect International Security and Peace during all such occasions (Wijesiri, 2013: 127).

The study revolves around the manner how these superpowers came into being due to political differences, and how the UNO intervened diffuse and distribute their powers in order to maintain world peace and safety. Mainly the UNO played a major role by intervening, during the Korean Crisis in 1950, Berlin Crisis in 1947, Suez Canal Crisis in 1956, and Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 and the Congo Crisis in 1960. A brief search should be made about these different crisis situations one by one. When going back to the Kashmir Crisis, we not that when Kashmir became under the Indian Territory, Pakistan protested that most of its water resources were lost as a result. It was India which first took the Kashmir dispute to the United Nations. And Pakistan kept on blaming India, claiming Kashmir, belonged to their territory. To what extent the UNO stepped forward in resolving the matter can be understood by reviewing, how the UN Security Council decided to give unbiased attention to the deep needs of both countries. For this purpose,

UNO appointed a Commission to look into this matter in the month of July in the year 1948. They imposed a cease-fire held a referendum to get the opinion of the People. But with time the results obtained came under controversy. Also between 1957 and 1964, the attempt made to resolve the Kashmir dispute by the Western Nations became a failure. Similarly, even though it was brought before the attention of the UNO, there was hardly any hope to find a solution to the matter. The Conflict between India and Pakistan became more and worse. Even Though at this stage, the UNO presented their recommendations to resolve the crisis, the response they received was a negative one, stating that the war will go on. In 1971, the UN General Secretary gave a warning and a reminder that the ongoing Kashmir issues were becoming a threat to the World Peace. On the 02<sup>nd</sup> of July 1972, both Pakistan President Al Bhutto and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi signed the Simla Agreement. But now both again disagreed with the Terms of the treaty. As such Kashmir was separated, presently this issue keeps raising its head in a serious manner. As the UNO had not resolved this issue, this problem remains an unreserved problem (Pathirana, 2008)

With the time of the establishment of the UNO, its attention was focused on the Korean dispute. At the initial stages, the UNO sent peacekeeping forces for the first time to maintain safety and bring Korea under a united banner. With the separation of Korea as North Korea and South Korea, this attempt became useless. With the establishment of South Korea, a referendum was held with the UNO playing its main role. However at the later period when the North Korean military invaded South Korea, the UN Security Council condemned it and ordered the Korean Forces to withdraw from the occupied Indian Territory 38 ° away from the Northern Meridian. As the North Korean Government refused to carry out the UNO advice, the other UN member states were summoned by the Security Council, to render support to South Korea to maintain peace and Security. In order to have further negotiations and resolve the ongoing issue, the UNO appointed a permanent residential commission to be stationed inside the South Korean territory. But the intention of both South and North Korean Governments, was that both countries should be united without the mediation of the Western Governments and it should be achieved in the peaceful manner and such an effort to get the United to need to be appreciated. While the Korean Crisis remained as it is, the UN decided to held discussions only. Though the United Nations Organizations acted in this manner to safeguard the Peace under the situation that prevailed, still both countries have political disagreements between them, which have not yet been solved.

Until the 30<sup>th</sup> July 1960, Congo was under the Colonial Rule of Belgium. When Congo won its independence economically they were in a better plane, than Africa. But in the year 1960, Belgium was willing to grant independence to the state of Congo and its local leadership. But the Security Council informed the Secretary-General, that according to Clause 99 of the UN Charter, ample support should be granted specially to the Government of Congo. This is only just one less than the Volume of Aid UN supplied in their aid programme during the Kuwait Iraq Crisis. Not only the political independence but the UN peacekeeping forces had to safeguard the territorial integrity of the state of Congo and in order to fulfill it, different service units and technical support had to be provided. Even then Congo did not have a Head of State. As such to compensate, UN provided around 2000 specialists of different countries, to the Government of Congo. The Cuban Missile Crisis was resolved when the Secretary-General of the UNO made a special effort and made a personal intervention on its behalf. (Pathirana, 2008: 136).

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

From the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> World War, a meeting was held to form an Organization to safeguard world peace and safety. This entity was known as the League of Nations. With the ending of the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war in order to protect the life and property of People, the leaders of the friendly nations gathered together and formed the United Nations Organization. As its main objective was to safeguard and protect world peace, all its major activities were centered on its initial vision. At the initial stages of the formation of this Organization, as there was a power struggle between two power blocks, it became difficult to reach its objectives. When the certain decision had to be made on issues connected with regard to peace activities of UN, it became clear that without being bias, they could not arrive at taking any fair decisions. For example, during the Kashmir crisis as none could arrive at a permanent solution, matters kept aggravating. During the Korean Crisis even though the two countries were separate as both countries wanted to run independently, UNO faced no major obstacles. During the Congo Crisis, it became evident that the independence of smaller states was confirmed. UNO was successful in resolving the Cuban problem completely. Similarly, the other organizations which were affiliated with the UNO, such as the World Health Organization, International Children's Monetary Fund, and the office of the General Secretary for Refugees also played their own important roles. The UN charter in one place states that it is committed to maintaining peace at all times without engaging in wars. In another place, that when necessary it can counterattack an offending Government by sea or by air. This makes the Charter legislature unlawful. However in 22 areas around the world observation teams have been deployed by the UN, to prevent conflict situations and maintain peace in those areas. Because of the continued conflict between those fighting nations, it had been difficult to implement peacekeeping efforts at all times. The main reason for this is lack of funds. However, the primary target of the UN charter is to provide safety and maintain World peace. All member states are bound to make this their priority and commitment. But no nation likes to go beyond their own ambitions and targets. As such it is very difficult to maintain world peace. But for a third world war to break out with the advanced technology and based on other reasons is most unlikely. However, the balance seen in International politics and the assurance of maintaining world peace and safeguarding its security is mainly due to the intervention of the UNO. No other Organization can take the Credit for it, other than the UNO.

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