

Administration, Working & Management of UNO: An Overview in Context of Present World Scenario

Abstract

The United Nations is an international organization that was formed in the year 1945 that was immediately after the World War II, as a replacement to the League of Nations, which had experienced a great reduction of its influence in Europe. The United Nations was formed as an organization that would provide a stage for dialogue between the warring countries that was being experienced in the world at that moment. The United Nations has a variety of subsidiary organizations that helped the organization to be more important than the League of Nations that only served the European countries.

Keywords: United Nations, World War, League Of Nations, Security Council, Peacekeeping.

Introduction

The world has witnessed two devastating wars in the 20th century. The 1st World war broke out in 1914 and continued till 1918. Millions of people were killed, wounded, maimed, crippled and rendered homeless. The horror and tragedy of the First World War led to a universal desire for peace. It was felt that some international organization should be created to prevent future wars. Out of this desire was born the League of Nations. The primary aim of League of Nations was to preserve peace and promote international cooperation. The League of Nations failed to maintain peace and the 2nd World War broke out in 1930. The outbreak of the 2nd World War revealed to the world the weaknesses of the League of Nations. It was felt that a much stronger international organization should be created, if the world was to have peace. The 2nd World War which broke out in 1939 came to an end in 1945.

The Atlantic Charter

Even before the end of the war, in August 1941, the U.S. President, Franklin Roosevelt, and the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, met on a battleship, 'the Cruiser', in the mid-Atlantic and drew up the Atlantic Charter which was released on 14 August, 1941.

The Charter had the following objectives:

1. To maintain international peace and security;
2. To encourage international cooperation in the spheres of social, economic and cultural developments;
3. To develop friendly relations among nations on principles of equal rights and self-determination;
4. To recognize the fundamental rights of all people.

On 1 January, 1942, representatives of 26 Allied countries met in Washington and signed a Declaration of United Nations. The signatories endorsed the principles of the Atlantic Charter. This was the first time that the term 'United Nations' was used. The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October, 1945. The Charter had been ratified by the five big powers Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States and by a majority of the other signatories.

The 24th of October is celebrated as United Nations Day. Today, the organization has 192 members. The headquarters of the United Nations is located in New York, USA. The organization has six official languages- English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese and Arabic. Its flag bears its emblem, a map of the world encircled by two bent olive branches.

Aim of the Study

In the present paper an attempt has been made to discuss the management & administration of UNO. Besides, this paper also discusses about the works and achievements of UNO, shortcomings of UNO and suggestions to improve the performance of UNO.



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Study Duration

As this study is released with purely on the base of theoretically study although planning for present study was grooming last one year. in between research scholar studied many books, u.n.o. reports, articles related with the topic,international media reports, reports of international seminars,conference and discussion on administration, management and working of United nations now the findings, conclusions and other aspects of present research are before us since January 2017 this theory based research is going on.

Review of Literature

According to J.S.Badyal, The ultimate aim of International Relations is the establishment of International peace and for the fulfillment of this objective principles are laid down and mutual inter course are promoted among different nations. In comparison to it, International politics is 'struggle for power' and for the fulfillment of this purpose different nations encourage conflicts and wars and keep on making political maneuvers.

Norman D. Palmer and Howard C. Perkins opined that in the present time, the need to tackle environmental problems, growing international terrorism, violation of Human Rights, Nuclear non-proliferation, unjust economic order, negative impacts of globalization as well as the necessity for reconstructing or reforming UN, IMF, WTO, International power structure etc. has been keeping the discipline on an development path.

According to Robert, the United Nations multifaceted role in the security field faces a huge array of problems. Almost every difficulty connected with the preparations, deployment and use of force has re-emerged in a UN context and does not appear to be any easier to address. Excessive demands have been placed on the United Nations, which has been asked to pour the oil of peace keeping, on the troubled waters of huge numbers of conflicts, to develop its role in the presenting breaches of the peace and the play a central path in defeating aggression and tackling the after effects of war.

Satyanarayana R, opines that India believes that the United Nations must undertake reforms that will make it truly representative while enhancing its credibility and effectiveness. In particular, the composition of the Security Council needs to change thereby reflecting contemporary realities. The United Nations must play an active role in ensuring inclusive growth within nations, and inclusive globalization across nations. This calls for, in the short-term a new international initiative to bring structural reform in the world's financial system with more effective regulation and stronger systems of multilateral consultations and surveillance as well as a collaborative and cooperative global effort for successfully overcoming climate change that leads to an outcome that is fair and equitable while recognizing the principle that each citizen of the world has equal entitlement to the global atmospheric space. India also believes that the UN should play an active role in ensuring genuine global counter-terrorism cooperation, in particular, the conclusion of the continuing negotiations on a

Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

Shairi Mathur expressed her views that the exercise of the veto power has been seen by influential quarters of world opinion, including by leading commentators in India, as one of the main reasons for Security Council reform and something to be eliminated. Many countries see the veto as entrenching the global military pre-eminence of the USA or other great powers and allowing them to trample on the rights of small countries, through invasion or other military pressure. Even the High Level Panel agreed that the 'institution of the veto has an anachronistic character that is unsuitable for the institution in an increasingly democratic age'. But if abolition of the veto power is impossible at present, then UN members will need to ensure that the continuing existence of a veto power, and its use, reflect the evolving character of international order. This is essential in respect of recognizing and exploiting the power relativities (economic wealth and military might) that are most influential in shaping international peace and security. As long as the veto exists, the veto power must be available to those great powers capable of destabilizing global order.

Objectives & Principles of UNO

The UNO aims at four objectives these are:

1. To maintain peace and security all over the world;
2. To develop friendly relations among the nations of the world;
3. To promote the social and economic progress of the world;
4. To offer a common center for mobilization of world opinion and actions.

The UNO is based on the following seven principles:

1. It is based on the sovereign equality of all its members;
2. All member states are required to have good faith in discharging the obligations enjoined on them;
3. All disputes of the world are to be settled peacefully;
4. All member states will eschew violence or force in settling international problems;
5. No non-member state will be allowed to be a danger or threat to international peace and security;
6. The UNO will not interfere in the domestic affair of any state and
7. All member-states will be under an obligation to assist the UNO in any action taken by it according to its decision.

Membership of the UNO

The UNO's membership is thrown open to all countries which believe in peace in the world and accept the principles ingrained in the Charter of the UNO. It is for the UNO to certify that such willing countries are sincere in carrying out the obligations. There are two kinds of members.

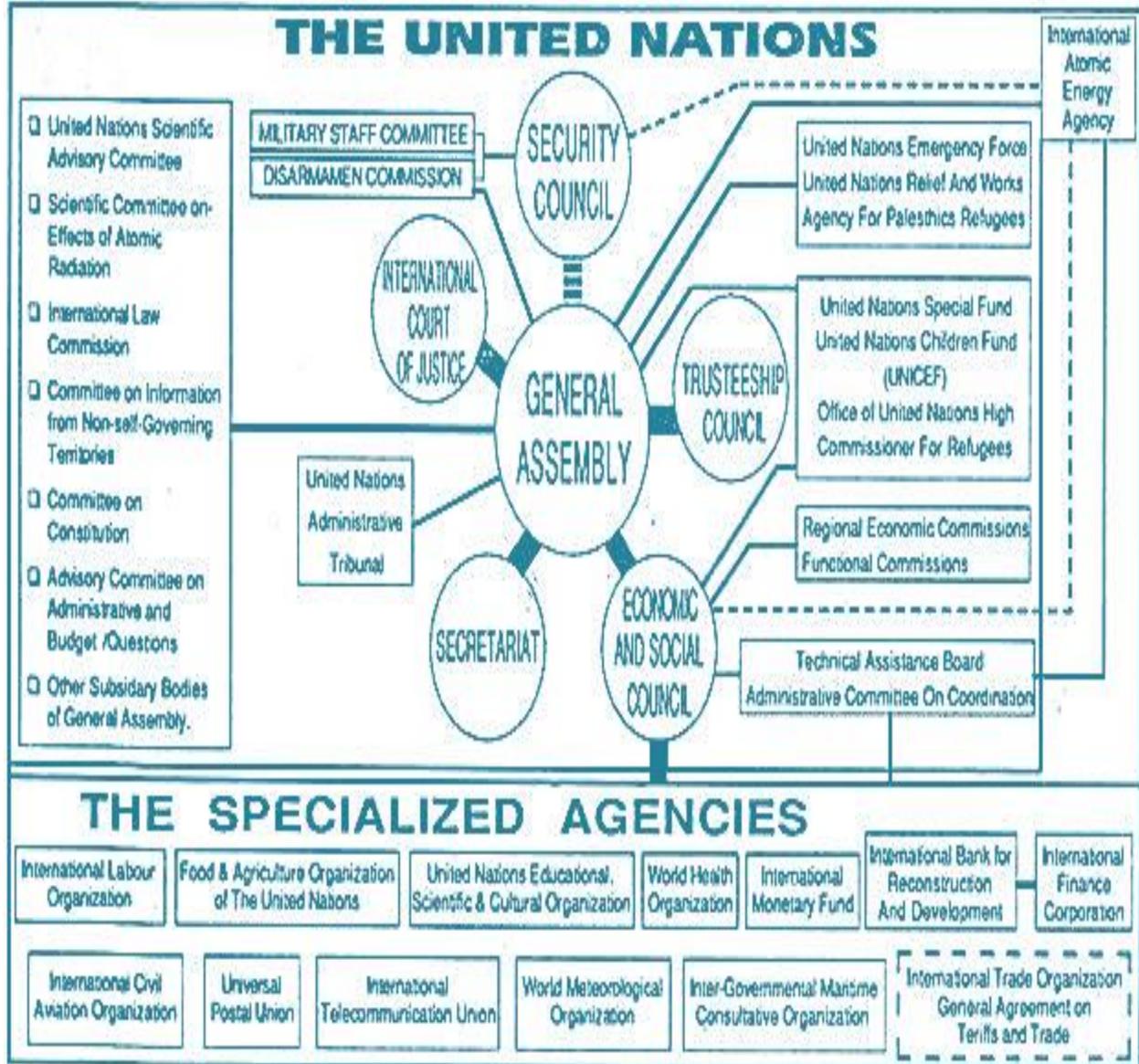
Those states which signed the on 26 June 1946 are called the original members. Other members who are desirous of entering the club can become members by a resolution adopted by the General

Assembly and on the recommendations of the Security Council.

It is the Security Council that can recommend for the suspension or removal of a state; and the General Assembly can carry it out by a resolution. The Security Council can restore a suspended or an expelled member. At present there are 159 members in the UNO.

Organs of the United Nations

The UNO has six organs, namely (i) The general assembly; (ii) The Security Council; (iii) The economic and social council; (iv) The trusteeship council; (v) The international court of justice and (vi) The secretariat.



The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the largest organ of the UN. All members of the UN are members of the General Assembly. Each state can send up to five representatives but is entitled to one vote in the Assembly. This ensures that all the member states have equal status. The General Assembly meets once a year for three months. But special sessions may be held during times of crisis. At the beginning of every session, the Assembly elects a new President.

The functions of the General Assembly are as follows:

1. It can discuss any matter affecting international peace and security.
2. It makes recommendations for peaceful settlements of disputes.
3. It passes the budget of the UN.
4. It elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council.
5. It also elects the members of the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council.
6. It admits new members to the UN on the recommendation of the Security Council.

7. The Security Council and the General Assembly elect the members of the International Court of Justice.
8. In recent years the General Assembly has increased its power through a resolution called Uniting for Peace Resolution. The General Assembly can make recommendations for "collective measures, including the use of armed forces", in case the Security Council is unable to take a decision during a crisis.

Decisions are taken in the General Assembly by a simple majority vote. In some important cases a two-thirds majority vote is required for taking a decision.

The Security Council

The Security Council is the most important and effective organ of the UN. It is the executive wing of the UN. The Security Council consists of 15 members. Five of them are permanent members, namely Britain, China, France, Russia and the USA. The ten non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years.

Each member has one vote. Decisions are taken by a majority vote of at least nine members including the five permanent members. Each permanent member has the power to reject or veto a decision. This means a negative vote by any one of the permanent members would lead to a cancellation of the resolution. The Council is powerless to act if there is such a veto by any permanent member although it may be supported by all other permanent members.

The Security Council has the basic responsibility of maintaining peace and security in the world. The Security Council meets once a month but in the event of an emergency, a meeting may be held whenever required.

Functions of the Security Council

1. To maintain international peace and security in the world.
2. To investigate international disputes and recommend appropriate methods of settling them.
3. To call on member states to apply economic sanctions against the aggressor and thus to put pressure on the guilty state to stop aggression.
4. The Security Council may take military action against the aggressor, if required.

The International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice, located in The Hague, Netherlands, is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Court consists of 15 Judges from different countries elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. They are elected for a nine-year term. No two judges can be citizens of the same country.

Functions of the International Court of Justice:

1. To settle disputes brought to it by member nations.
2. To provide legal advice to any organ of the UN on request.

The Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council was set up immediately after the Second World War. It was set

up to ensure the proper administration and development of those areas of the world that were under foreign rule. The Council was also to take steps to help them attain self- government. By 1994, all Trust Territories had attained self-government. The Council will now meet only if required to do so.

The Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected by the General Assembly for a three-year term. The ECOSOC discusses major economic and social issues. It is mainly concerned with the management of the UN's social, economic, cultural and humanitarian activities.

Its main functions are as follow:

1. To promote economic and social progress.
2. To solve problems relating to health, illiteracy, unemployment, etc.
3. To coordinate the functions of the agencies of the UN like the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF), etc.

The Secretariat

The Secretariat is the principal administrative department of the UN. It is headed by the Secretary-General appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a term of five years. He can be re-elected. The staff of the Secretariat is appointed by the Secretary-General. They are chosen from among the 192 member countries. The Secretary-General holds a key position in the administration of the affairs of the UN. He organizes conferences, oversees peacekeeping operations, drafts reports on economic and social trends, prepares studies on human rights, mediates in international disputes and prepares budget estimates. It is to be noted that the United Nations can achieve success only if the member states cooperate with it. All member countries must abide by the policies and programs of the United Nations, if the latter is to succeed as a peace-keeping organization.

Works and Achievements of the UNO

In diffusing the international tension and in the maintenance of the peace and security of the world, the UNO did some marvelous jobs.

In the first place, the UNO promptly came to diffuse the tension that mounted between Indonesia and the Netherlands. It is through the mediation of the UNO that Indonesia could attain her independence from the Netherlands. Thus the Republic of Indonesia came as a new nation in the map of the world. This was no mean achievement for the UNO.

In the second place, a war-like situation prevailed in Iran, Syria and Lebanon, because foreign troops had taken control of these countries and the self-government of these nations were jeopardized. The situation was saved, by the timely intervention of the UNO, which secured the independence of these states. This was another glorious record of the UNO.

In the third place, the performance of the UNO in Palestine in 1948 was definitely

commendable. It set up a Truce Commission in April 1948 and this Commission intervened when the war broke out. Finally, in 1949 an agreement for armistice was reached through the mediation of the Commission. Moreover, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees did a lot of good service in the Middle East.

In the fourth place, the UNO played a vigorous role in the civil war in Greece which was engineered by the foreign powers in that country. The UNO's efforts were crowned with success by removing the foreign dangers from Greece and resolving the civil war there. The same efforts succeeded in freeing Morocco and Tunisia from the domination of France.

In the fifth place, when the Indo-Pak crisis reached the point of war over the Pakistani raids in Kashmir in October 1947, the UNO intervened and ordered for a ceasefire and did a very useful job. The same good zeal was exhibited by it when Pakistan attacked India in 1965 and 1971. In all the three occasions the UNO came as the impartial umpire to restore peace over Kashmir. It did what could be the best under the circumstances.

In the sixth place, the UNO did a formidable task in tackling the Korean War which began in 1950. North Korea, that had attacked South Korea, was pulled out by the UNO army under the command of General Douglas MacArthur. The ceasefire was followed by permanent peace in the region.

In the seventh place, it was a testing time for the UNO when Israel invaded the United Arab Republic in 1956 to be followed by an Anglo-French aggression on the Suez Canal. The war cloud began to lurk when the USSR, in protest against the Anglo-French aggression, threatened to join the issue. It is through the tireless mediation of the UNO that a real war was averted and the aggressors had to vacate the Suez Canal.

The Arab-Israel conflict again came to the surface in 1967 and 1973 and in these two occasions also the UNO did not allow the friction to get into a conflagration.

In the eighth place, the UNO played a useful role in condemning the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia and the American tutelage over Vietnam. It has also adopted numerous resolutions condemning the vexed apartheid issue in South Africa.

On 2 August 1990 Iraq forcibly occupied Kuwait. By a series of resolutions passed in August 1990, the UNO Security Council called upon the member states to impose economic sanctions against Iraq and on 30 November 1990 the Security Council sent ultimatum to Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait by 15 January 1991. When Iraq ignored the ultimatum, on 16 January 1991 the USA and England on behalf of the UNO bombarded Iraq. Finally, Iraq saw reason and decided to pull out from Kuwait in April 1992.

When Libya refused to hand over two Libyans suspected of blowing up an American airliner in Scotland in 1988, the UNO in April 1992 imposed economic sanctions against Libya and brought pressure on her to hand over the two air-blowers.

Lastly, the UNO perhaps has been playing a greater role in the upliftment of the social, economic and educational standard of the world through its specialized agencies like the UNESCO, WHO, ILO, IMF, etc. to make the world safe for prosperity. This is something unprecedented in the history of mankind.

Unlike the League of Nations which failed to prevent a world war, the UNO has succeeded in keeping the world distant from another world war. This is the biggest achievement of the UNO. Although the UNO might not be successful to satisfy all countries of the world in obtaining collective security of the world, it is still doing a lot of good things for mankind.

The UNO is the last hope of the existing world since it provides a forum, at which all the nations of the world can assemble and iron out their differences. Had there been no UNO, the world would have been politically, economically and intellectually poorer today. It is the best thing that the world can have under the circumstances.

It is the ultimate pole-star of mankind to guide through the troubled waters of international politics. It is for the benefit of mankind to hope that the UNO will go from strength to strength in the days ahead of the twentieth century.

Shortcomings of the UNO

The UNO is handicapped by some inherent shortcomings. Its improvement over the League of Nations is more technical than real.

1. First, the UNO believes in the theory of sovereign equality of all states, big or small. This being the case, a vast country like India is equated with Grenada which is a tiny state with very negligible population. This over-simplification of the concept of equality is not always justifiable or acceptable. An elephant and an ant cannot have the same position or status.
2. Secondly, the UNO instead of being a forum for international peace and security has been degenerated into an international debating club. There the members talk more than work. The resolutions and recommendations of the different bodies of the UNO are more academic than practical.
3. Thirdly, the veto power given to the big five permanent members is a serious snag in the mechanism of the UNO. All effective steps towards the preservation of world peace can be brought to a naught by a single negative dose of the veto. If one of the big powers is an aggressor or supporter of such aggression, no good will come out from the deliberations of the Security Council. The result will be a deadlock or stalemate in the functioning of the world body.
4. Fourthly, the UNO is not a universal body but an instrument of two principal blocs of power, namely the American bloc and the Communist bloc. The peace of the world is secondary; the power games between these two camps are of pre-eminent position. It is, therefore, small wonder that the interest of the Asian and African countries or the developing world take a back seat in the world organization. These countries are compelled to swallow the bitter pill because

their protests are not heard of. They have to accept the measures of the UNO against their own will and have to very often sacrifice their principles.

5. Fifthly, the UNO has made a departure from its avowed task of peaceful settlement of all disputes with its own force where necessary. With the onset of the cold war it has become rather a collective military instrument for use against the aggressor nation.

The result is that it has deviated from its role of mediation and peaceful settlement and has taken to the method of collective security. This too has not been adhered to all along. The collective security was the anxiety of the UNO in Korea, but it was not applied in Guatemala. So the UNO is very often devoid of any principle of its own.

Suggestion Regarding the Performance in the Charter of United Nations

1. Easy method to get the membership
2. Rational representation in General Assembly
3. Reform in security Council
4. Permanent solution of the Financial Problem
5. Need of reform in veto power
6. Provision of Permanent forces
7. Increase in the jurisdiction of international Court of justice
8. Proper interpretation of Domestic Jurisdiction
9. Proper representation to Asian and African continent.
10. Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the United Nations.

India's claim for UNSC Permanent Seat in Perspective of Its Role in UN Peacekeeping

India has deployed well over 100, 000 Troops, Military Observers and Police Officers in UN Missions over the years but it has not yielded much in terms of its efforts to seek a Permanent Seat in United Nations Security Council, or even in its attempts to seek a Greater Role in World Affairs. But the large troop contribution does reinforce India's claim for a Permanent Seat when the UNSC is expanded. Besides, it provides handsome monetary compensation and "International Exposure" to soldiers and accrues a lot of Good Will for India on the Global Stage, Especially in places like the Oil and Mineral Rich Africa, Where the new "Great Game" is now being played. The killing of five Indian army soldiers serving in the recently created state of South Sudan is a Poignant Reminder of the Sacrifices our Troops have been rendering for Decades to make the World a better place.

One of India's biggest contributions to global governance is its constant supply of able, highly skilled, and professional military forces to peacekeeping operations. Many developing countries are eager to depute their soldiers as Blue Berets, but India's Military has the quality that a few can match.

India's peace keeping units are famed in global hot spots for their sensitivity in understanding local contexts, respecting human rights and remaining free of scandals. In 2001, the then UN Secretary General Kofi Annan singled out our peace keepers for special praise and told them "You have much to

teach the Peace keepers of other Countries, Who may share your enthusiasm and determination, but lack your experience and training".

India's claim to a permanent seat on the UN Security Council is buttressed by claims about our extraordinary talented peace keepers who have been huge assets for promoting safety and normalcy in war devastated countries. The goodwill they earn for our country is invaluable and every drop of blood they shed is worth its weight in gold. Be it Somalia, Congo or Afghanistan, India has not fled after absorbing grave and dastardly attacks on our Peace keepers and Reconstruction Specialists. Despite losing five comrades in arms, The United Nations has described the present morale of the Indian contingent in South Sudan "Very High". India does not quit when the cause is a worthy one, and all Indians must appreciate the rationale behind this determination by learning in depth about distant conflict zones and their internal and regional dynamics. When our soldiers are laying down their lives in far flung war zones, Indians cannot remain unaware of or indifferent to the fate of these countries.

Conclusion

To sum up, the world war, cold war and conflicts between different nations and to establish global peace and security United Nations was formed. It has diverse activities such as education, women's development, children's health, human rights, labour welfare, peacekeeping, etc. India is cooperating and supporting all the activities of the United Nations. Even the principles of Indian foreign policy are supporting the basic principles such as peace, development of nations, counter terrorism, disarmament, peacekeeping, etc. which are stressed by the United Nations. United Nations is also very cooperative in extending its support to develop the children and women and Indian society. Of all the activities of United Nations, India is great contributor for UN Peace Keeping Operations.

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