

A CRITIQUE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL (1945-2020)**Kanu, Donald**Department of Politics and International Relations,
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Abstract

The United Nations was established after the Second World War in 1945 to maintain peace and security because of the threats posed by global poverty, disease, and the breakdown of the environment. To help actualize these objectives, the United Nations Security Council was an absolute necessity in order to make world peace a priority for all nations. However, studies show that a number of institutional issues visible in the UN system have hampered the mandate of the Security Council towards achieving world peace. This study, therefore, intends to critique the United Nations Security Council's efforts to promote international law-based global peace on this basis. The study employed the use of the in-depth interview to elicit data from respondents while content analysis was used to identify data gotten from the field. Findings from the study revealed that the United Nations Security Council has succeeded in the maintenance of global peace and security. This study concluded that the United Nations Security Council's roles are to prevent nuclear proliferation, clear landmines, and promote disarmament. The study also reveals that the body is able to ensure security by constituting peacekeeping and special political missions.

Keywords: Global Peace, Security Council, United Nations

1.0 Introduction

The United Nations is an international organisation dedicated to the promotion of world peace and security. As the second global, multilateral organisation of the 20th century, the United Nations (UN) was created in 1945 (Thakur, 2016). Other important goals include serving as a hub where countries can coordinate their actions and activities toward these ends, as well as maintaining peace and security through the development of friendly relations between countries based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; achieving worldwide cooperation to solve international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems; respecting and promoting human rights; and ensuring that all people are treated with dignity and respect (Lord-Mallam,

2016; Thakur, 2016; Bamisaye, 2019). During World War II, the main Allied countries came to an agreement to form a new global organisation to assist in the management of international affairs. This was done in spite of the challenges faced by the League of Nations in mediating conflicts and preserving international peace and security prior to World War II. Many of the UN's primary institutions and supporting organisations were taken from comparable entities created earlier in the century and the UN's overall goal, structure, and activities all formed a continuity with the League of Nations. But the United Nations was a very different organisation in other ways, particularly in its dedication to economic and social growth and its aim to preserve international peace and security. The United Nations and its decision-making machinery have undergone shifts in responsibility as a consequence of changes in the character of international relations (Anyebe, 2016).

The United Nations Security Council is the primary body responsible for evaluating whether or not a potential breach of peace or act of aggression exists. It urges disputing parties to work out their differences amicably and suggests ways in which they might do so, as well as the conditions on which they should do so. To preserve or restore international stability, the Security Council has the authority to take measures such as imposing sanctions or even authorising the use of force. The purpose of obligatory penalties is to encourage a State or institution, without resorting to force, to meet the goals specified by the Security Council. In this way, sanctions provide the Security Council with a useful tool for enforcing its judgments. Lack of commitment to the rule of law and a lack of genuine care for doing what is right have become major threats to international peace (Blair, 2021; The Economist, 2017). Almost every part of life is troubled by war, bad economies, political unrest, and social unrest. To make sure the United Nations Security Council really works towards the peace of global peace, nations have to band together out of a shared concern and sense of purpose. The United Nations (UN) and the five permanent members of its Security Council (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) have worked together since then to prevent and end wars and war declarations. In spite of this, several countries have engaged throughout armed wars in the years that followed (UNESCO, 2017).

The United Nations is concerned about the need to maintain peace and security because of the threats posed by global poverty, disease, and the breakdown of the environment. Additionally, the risks of terrorism, organised crime, and the spread of weapons of war persist as obstacles to the achievement of world peace. Therefore, the United Nations Security Council was an absolute necessity in order to make world peace a priority for all nations. However, a number of institutional issues visible in the UN system, including the perceived unrepresentative structure of the Security Council, the dubious, cumbersome, and ineffective nature of much of the economic and social apparatus, and the general assembly's limited role and influence have all constituted as stumbling blocks in the mandate towards achieving world peace. To sum up, the lack of standards and criteria towards countries with dubious human right records stands as a massive problem that needs to be attended to in light of the breadth and urgency of the threats facing the entire world. All of these problems required a broader collective security system's focus in order to advance international law's goal of world peace. This study therefore intends to critique the United Nations Security Council's efforts to promote international law-based global peace on this basis.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

This study aim to:

1. Examine the extent to which the United Nations Security Council has maintained international peace in assisting the navigation of the difficult path from conflict to peace
2. Identify the impact of United Nations Security Council cooperation on social, economic and cultural developments of member nations
3. Ascertain the dimensions of the asymmetric relationship between the permanent members and non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council attain global peace under international law
4. Determine the activities of United Nations Security Council on the development of friendly relations among nations on principles of equal rights and self determination

2.0 CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATIONS

Concept of Peace Building

Peace building is a long term peace process. Putting the concept into perspective, Albert, (2001) explains peace building as an initiative of restoring relationships, institutions and social facilities and putting in place schemes that can help the disputing communities to be united once again. Gawerc, (2006) added that peace building is the establishment of structures to engender peace based on justice, equity, and cooperation aimed at addressing the underlying causes of violent conflict and making a future resurgence less possible. Jervis, (2002) further added that peace building is a long term process that keeps being pursued even after peace has been re-established. It involves actions from a wide range of parties and stakeholders. They strive not only to stop the fighting and put an end to violence but continue working even after all these have been achieved so as to block the possibility of having renewed fighting. Their activities continue in the form of promoting understanding, fostering good relations, building strong legal, political, economic and social institutions to protect the newly won peace as well as providing what the society needs to stay peaceful and resist the temptation of succumbing to the urge of slipping back to conflict.

However, the process involves a wide range of activities - reconstruction, rehabilitation, reconciliation, demilitarization and so on.

Concept of Peace-keeping

UN DPKO, (2012) defined peacekeeping as an “instrument for peace and security by three mutually reinforcing core principles (consent, Impartiality, non-use of force) which provide a compass to guide peacekeepers in the implementation of their mandates.”

Peacekeeping involves the coordinated presence of military, police and civilian personnel responsible for a wider range of task such as humanitarian assistance, policing, human rights and electoral monitoring, social and economic rehabilitation and reconstruction. The traditional UN peacekeeping was developed during the Cold War era as a means to resolve conflicts between states. This is by deploying unarmed or lightly armed military personnel from a number of countries, under UN command, between the armed forces of the former warring parties. Peacekeepers are deployed when a ceasefire was in place and the

parties to the conflict had given their consent. UN troops observed from the ground and reported impartially on adherence to the ceasefire, troop withdrawal or other elements of the peace agreement. This gave time and breathing space for diplomatic efforts to address the underlying causes of a conflict. An example of this was the UNEF operation in response to invasion of Egypt by Israel, France and UK in 1956 (Langholtz, 2020; Woodhouse et al., 2005).

Concept of Peace Education

Peace education is the process of acquiring the values, the knowledge and developing the attitudes, skills, and behaviors to live in harmony with oneself, with others, and with the natural environment. Peace education is about helping students to understand and transform conflict in their own lives, in the community and in the world at large. It is part of all learning areas and is reinforced by people treating each other in positive ways in classrooms, playgrounds and in their families and communities. (Patra & Mete, 2015). Peace education empowers learners with the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to end violence and injustice and promote a culture of peace (Gleditsch, 2008).

2.1 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1.1 The United Nations (UN)

The United Nations principles make it clear that its members must uphold their commitments to the organisation for it to function effectively. The United Nations, unlike the Concert of Europe, is not a temporary organisation; rather, it "is [nevertheless] an extension of the states system, not an alternative to it." (Wright, 2006). In the General Assembly, all member states, regardless of size or income, have one vote; but, in the Security Council, the sole institution with binding powers, certain governments are treated more equally than others. The United Nations does not act independently of global power dynamics when making decisions. Whenever the United Nations decides what measures to take and how much funding to provide toward those efforts, the Permanent Five, 3 the victors and allies of World War II, have the last say. From 1945 to 1990, the Cold War converted all disputes into tests of one or both superpowers, preventing intervention in all but rare circumstances like Korea. The Permanent Five have so much sway in the Security Council that the United Nations has been unable to take action on issues relating to them or their interests, such as in Tibet, Chechnya, or Central America (Weinstein, 2017). In addition, the members, led

by the United States as the most influential nation, have decided to cut off funding for the organisation, making it unable to carry out its humanitarian and peacekeeping missions.

This dissatisfaction with the UN is reflected in the vast number of comments that raised complaints. It was claimed that the treaty system, the International Criminal Court, the need for a permanent military presence, and peacekeeping troops were all contributing factors. From these observations, the traditional system of bilateral agreements between nations should be protected at all costs, and the United Nations is to blame for the pernicious shifts in international order it is causing by its very existence and operations. Multilateral treaties were seen by them not as mutually beneficial arrangements, but as intrusions on national sovereignty imposed from outside. Throughout the past decade, there has been a consistent call for the United Nations to "do something" in response to the grave human rights abuses and the enormous effect on neighbouring nations of refugee exodus⁹ and economic upheaval (Wright, 2006). Within the wide scope of Article 1's authority, the international community has interfered on humanitarian grounds and tried to democratise governments on a global scale since the conclusion of the Cold War (1)

2.1.2 United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

The Security Council is charged with preserving "international peace and security" under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter. However, the United Nations Charter does not define international peace and security, leaving that decision up to the discretion of the Security Council (Schrijver in Blokker et al., 2005). To fulfil its duties, the Security Council has access to a broad variety of authorities, including "the authority to approve the use of force in the name of the international community." Moreover, the Security Council has the powers that are necessary for it to carry out its responsibilities and are commensurate with the gravity of its role in preserving international stability, as recognised by the long-standing theory of implied powers (Shawn, 2007). Thus, the teleological view of United Nations powers in general, and Security Council powers in particular, is seen as the direct antecedent to Security Council resolutions imposing duties to the international community of nations as a whole rather than being confined to U.N. members.

Regarding the inner workings of the Security Council, its decision-making authority is controlled by a number of papers, including Note 507, which supplements the wording of the U.N. Charter and the Provisional Rules of Procedure. By following these procedures, the Security Council may pass a wide range of documents, such as resolutions, PRSTs, notes from the Security Council President, press releases, and letters from the Security Council President (South Centre, 1996). Although not comprehensive, resolutions are the most politically significant kind of Security Council decision since they are binding on all U.N. member nations. The Security Council's interpretation of the phrase "international peace and security" in the United Nations Charter is an act of discretion due to the obligatory nature of decisions and the presence of the P5's veto power. What this means is that the definition of a threat to or breach of international peace and security is ultimately determined by the willingness of individual permanent members to take a specific action or inaction on a case-by-case basis, rather than by any precedent set by a single resolution of the Security Council. As a result of this, the Security Council has been slammed for being a highly political, unrepresentative council whose decisions have not always been well thought out or fair. The P5's continued membership has been singled out as a major source of contention in the ongoing discussion on whether or not the Security Council needs reform to keep up with the rapid evolution of world politics. The P5 is seen as having unchecked authority as long as there is no entity above the Security Council to rein it in, although being legally subject to the aims and principles of the U.N. Charter (Swart, 2009). This has led to concerns that the P5 is beyond the control of the UN or its member states. The upshot is that each P5 may translate key components of its foreign policy onto the world level without having to defend it under international law. There hasn't been much empirical research done on the procedures used by the Security Council yet (United Nations, 2006). In order to identify important selection effects, existing contributions have organised Security Council rulings into a taxonomy. Many academics have built upon the findings of this empirical methodology to evaluate the conformity of Security Council actions with international human rights norms.

2.1.3 United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and the International Law

The global consensus in international politics is that governments must abide by international law. In a time when headlines often report on some foreign leader's

latest act of official defiance against international law, this may seem like an obvious statement. While international law has existed for years, if not millennia, its recognition as a source of enforceable legal rules is a relatively recent phenomenon. Existing literatures have looked at how much the UN Security Council really follows the rules of international law. Such evidence demonstrates the existence of the international legal instruments mentioned in resolutions. There are two categories for such tools. Treaties and customary international law (CIL) are examples of primary sources, whereas U.N. publications such as Security Council resolutions, PRSTs, General Assembly resolutions, and reports of the Secretary-General are examples of secondary sources. International humanitarian law, international human rights law, refugee law, and international norms are all taken into account in the study as well as more generalised references to international law. Women and peace and security, children and armed conflict, and protection of civilians in armed conflicts are the most often referenced thematic sets of resolutions. In contrast to the resolutions on admissions of new members to the United Nations, those providing recommendations for the appointment of the new Secretary-General, those establishing a date of election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (ICJ), and the one providing a tribute to the outgoing Secretary-General, these declaratory resolutions and related PRSTs appear to have gained a special status among the sample of Security Council resolutions examined (UNGA 2004).

2.1.4 Global Peace and Security

The United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are only two of the international organisations that take both military and diplomatic action in order to secure the safety and security of all member states (O'Connell in Blokker et al., 2005). The global peace and security are directly threatened by terrorism, which has significant implications. This is because it is getting more difficult to distinguish between different countries. As a result, citizens of all nations increasingly move to distant parts of the globe. As a result, terrorist attacks anywhere in the globe will have repercussions elsewhere.

The ideal condition of freedom, peace, and happiness among and among all countries and peoples is how people characterized global peace or peace on earth (MEE, 2020). This vision of a world without violence offers a foundation on which countries and their citizens may work together, whether out of altruism or

because of laws and institutions that make conflict illegal. The findings of the fifty studies conducted by Davies, (2020) prove without a reasonable doubt that peace improves security, lessens social unrest, and stimulates economic growth; this is the group's definition of global peace. As a result, the number of people killed in wars drops drastically, terrorist attacks decrease, and diplomatic talks lead to peace (Amnesty International, 2020). The absence of war and armed conflict is all that is required for a negative definition of global peace. Peace on Earth is indicative of a global environment where all people are treated fairly and where economic and political inequality are minimal. Achieving positive global peace requires recognising and addressing the societal structures that limit people's potential and working to change them. According to Rodrigues, (2020) respondents, a constructive model of global peace is one in which all main human groups and states work together. It's about social organisations of different peoples that voluntarily choose to work together for the greater good of all humanity, including interactions between individuals and between states. This requires a system in which everyone wins; it is a condition so prized that institutions are established to ensure its maintenance and expansion. To promote and protect the human rights of all people, regardless of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status, as outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was seen by UNODC, (2020) as essential to achieving world peace.

2.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study is explained by the realism theory. The theory of realism provides an alternative explanation for the inability of idealism to address the threats posed by terrorism to world peace and security. According to realists, nations are the primary players in the international arena because they care about their own safety, act in their own national interests, and compete for control. Realists' dismissal of the importance of ethical standards in interstate relations is a downside to their focus on power and self-interest. As stated in the aforementioned provision, "national politics is the area of authority and law, while international politics, they sometimes contend, is a sector without justice, defined by actual or prospective conflict among nations" (Mannion, 2003). This realism view emphasises the character and actions of governments themselves. According to Chaliand & Blin, (2007), "the needs of collective security for action compete with the national aims, values, interests, and international

responsibilities..." An overall dedication to global peace must be weighed against competing interests in areas such as military alliances, commerce and investment, culture, and ideology. This means that the selfish and competitive features of international relations pose a significant threat to the achievement of the regional and global collective security goal. The research showed that people are fragile and susceptible to being misguided in their quest to understand the world and the societies in which they live. As a result, people are prone to acting egotistically and hastily, based on flawed thinking or religion. "Human beings are subject to perpetual and restless desire of power after power that they inevitably struggle for power," argued Thomas Hobbes in *Leviathan* XI. "Independent states, like individuals, are enemies by nature, asocial and selfish, and that there is no moral limitation to their behaviour." This is a serious difficulty for the optimistic political vision that relies on a magic formula for collective security to address the threat of terrorism. One may argue that the United States, Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan have all turned to terrorism for their own ends (Matseketsa & Mapolisa, 2013).

That's why going to terrorist gatherings is like going to a trade show. Because there is no internationally accepted definition of terrorism, individual nations have never agreed on a common strategy for combating terrorism or on determining who is responsible for acts of violence. Each country is fighting for global supremacy at the cost of others. Fear mongering and intimidation serve not as means to an end, but as a means to achieving their political goals. In response, they foment anarchy among legal governments by funding terrorist actions in other nations. This study contends that the idea of Collective Security is ineffective in the fight against terrorism. The idea is derived from a pacifist pamphlet and is subdued from the words of (Sarjoon & Yusoff, 2019), which claimed, "A state is a group of men whom no-one else has the power to command or dispose but the state itself and it is a trunk with its own roots." This flexibility gives each state the option of participating in the collective security system or not. Because morality and consensus play such an important role in collective security, countering terrorism is very unlikely to be successful. It is more plausible, according to realists, that nations are motivated by a desire to win the battle for power and advance their own interests.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

A descriptive research design was used in this research work. The study is descriptive because data were gathered through interviews. This was intended to better understand the subject matter and provide valid data. The instrument employed in the study for the generation of data was semi-structured interviews. The study population includes five respondents each chosen from the five permanent members of its Security Council - China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Moreover, the population was chosen as a result of their presumed in-depth knowledge of the role of the UN Security Council in preventing violence and maintaining global peace and security.

4.0 DATA ANALYSIS

This section comprises a thematic content analysis of the data collected in the series of interviews that the researcher conducted. The sample size was drawn from five (5) respondents each from the five UNSC's permanent member countries based on available respondent's on-net through In-Depth-Interview (IDI). The responses are filtered into four themes and responses given by respondents fit into the theme;

From Conflict to Peace: UNSC and the Maintenance of Global Peace

As one of the most effective tools available to the UN for assisting host countries in navigating the difficult transition from violence to peace. Peacekeeping does provide distinct advantages, such like legitimacy, burden sharing, and the ability to deploy and maintain soldiers and police around the world, combining them with civilian peacekeepers to achieve multidimensional goals. During the difficult early stages of transitioning from violence to peace, UN troops provide security, political, and peace-building assistance to nations. The findings demonstrate how the United Nations Security Council has maintained international peace by assisting in the difficult transition from conflict to peace. Political analysts, academics, diplomats, and journalists interviewed on the UNSC and the maintenance of global peace concurred that the UN has succeeded in keeping world peace more than any other international body since Immanuel Kant proposed founding an international institution to nurture world peace in his book "The Perpetual Peace."

The transcript of the responses given by the respondents regarding the extent to which they think the United Nations Security Council has maintained global peace. Some held the view that the United Nations Security Council has to a greater extent, upheld global peace. Despite the several domestic wars over the years since the inception of the United Nations, especially during the Cold war, the United Nations have forestalled domestic wars from plummeting into a global crisis. In contrast, others adjudged that the UNSC has played a minimal role in maintaining global peace. Citing examples of the laxity of the UNSC towards giving a desirable response to the Bosnia war of independence and also, in the case of the Rwandan genocide, the UNSC failed to handle it accordingly. Some held the opinion that UNSC has only stabilized global peace at a minimal level.

The respondents explain peacekeeping missions, special political missions, and peace-building offices by highlighting the differences between the offices. Most of the respondents summarize that peacekeeping missions involve the operation of armed troops to protect and restore the peace of a conflict-torn society. They explain that in most cases, it usually involves the intrusion of an armed force or an international military force that tries to mediate peace between combatant nations and groups. On the special political mission, most respondents agree that these are missions that are not administered or supervised by the political and peace-building affairs department. Some respondents cited examples from the United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Genocide Prevention. The respondents clarify that UN special political missions (SPMs) often function in war and post-conflict contexts where local non-combatant peoples experience continued violence from armed players. This tendency is expected to continue if an apparent greater preference for Special Political Missions over peacekeeping operations prevails. Some respondents claim a continuous oversight for the lack of distinction between peacekeeping missions and special political missions. They argue that if these blurry lines are allowed to persist, there will be a conflict and departmental clash in the definition of duties and operations. The peace-building office of the United Nations is known as The Peace-building Commission (PBC). One of the respondents explains that the Peace-building Commission (PBC) is a worldwide advisory organization that supports peace initiatives in conflict-affected nations and is an essential addition to the International Community's capability in the broader peace program. The explanations are evident in the excerpt below.

The Impact of UNSC cooperation on Member States Social, Economic and Cultural Developments

There was a consensus among respondents that the UNSC has contributed to international peace differently. Underlining its roles in preventing nuclear proliferation, clearing landmines, and promoting disarmament, anti-terrorism, the institution of peacekeeping missions and special political missions among others. Arising from this, how does United Nations Security Council evaluate what constitutes a threat to global peace and a breach of human rights? Referencing Article 39 of the UN Charter, an international lawyer and other respondents mentioned crimes related to terrorism, nuclear weapon acquisition and proliferation, and the proliferation of illegally trafficked small arms and light arms/weapons.

Furthermore, the respondents cite examples of how the United Nations Security Council has responded to threats to peace or breach of fundamental human rights in the past. At first, the UNSC employ conventional means that did not include military force. These measures include sanctions on the economy and trade, the institution of international tribunals and the establishment of funds to compensate for the harm caused by an invasion.

Due to the possible failure of the above measures, respondents hold on to Article 42 of the United Nations charter to justify the actions of the United Nations Security Council to deploy military forces in response to threats to peace and breach of fundamental human rights?

The Dimensions of the Asymmetric Relationship between the Permanent Members and Non-Permanent Members of the UNSC to Attain Global Peace under International Law

There are different dimensions of the asymmetric relationship between permanent and non-permanent United Nations Security Council members. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the United Nations (UN) six primary organizations. It is tasked with safeguarding world peace, nominating new states as potential members of the United Nations to the General Assembly, and implementing any amendments to the UN Charter. It has the authority to form peacekeeping missions, impose international sanctions, and authorize military operations. Preventive diplomacy and mediation were identified by one

of the respondents on how the permanent and non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council sustain global peace and security. If things have skyrocketed beyond prevention and diplomatic mediations, the United Nations Security Council constitutes a peacekeeping mission.

UNSC and Development of Friendly Relations among Nations on Principles of Equal Rights and Self-determination

Some of the activities of the UNSC towards fostering the development of friendly relations among member states on principles of equal rights and self-determination were outlined by the respondents. The UN Human Rights helps advice and experience a broad variety of human rights monitoring mechanisms inside the UN system while adhering to international human rights legislation. There are two kinds of human rights monitoring mechanisms within the United Nations system: Treaty-based bodies and Charter-based entities. The ten human rights Treaty Bodies, comprised of committees of independent experts, oversee the implementation of the leading international human rights accords. The Human Rights Council, Special Procedures, the Universal Periodic Review, and Independent Investigations are charter-based entities. UN Human Rights offers knowledge and assistance to all the various mechanisms.

Furthermore, in promoting Self-determination, the United Nations played a significant role in bringing down the apartheid regime by enacting policies spanning from an arms embargo to a treaty barring segregated sports events. Elections whereby all South Africans could vote on an equal basis resulted in the formation of an interracial government in 1994. On women's rights, the United Nations coordinated the first World Conference on Women in Mexico City in 1975, which, along with two World Conferences held during the UN Decade for Women (1976-1985) and the World Conference in Beijing (1995), established the objectives for furthering women's rights and women's empowerment. The 1979 United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, approved by 189 nations, has aided in promoting women's rights across the globe.

4.1 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Concerning the first research objective, which requires that the study investigates the extent to which the United Nations security council has maintained

international peace in assisting the navigation of the difficult path from conflict to peace, the data gathered from the interviews and the thematic analysis; the respondents corroborated that the United Nations Security Council has succeeded in maintaining world peace to a greater extent. Another study corroborates a lot of evidence that the UN peacekeeping operations have been very good at dealing with conflict and setting up peace in many parts of the world (Sarjoon & Yusoff, 2019). Another research point out that the ultimate strength of the UN has been in its contribution as a normative power, which helps people around the world understand what is and isn't acceptable (Clayton et al., 2021). Another study added that the Mozambique peacekeeping mission was a success. The United Nations was involved in a well-defined peacebuilding mission in Mozambique, which required minimal men and resources. This explains a big part of the success (Taylor, 2020). On the other hand, Another study presumed that the United Nations in the early 1990s failed to protect civilians (Attree et al., 2018).

The second research objective demands that the study identifies the impact of United Nations Security Council cooperation on social, economic, and cultural developments of member nations. The data analyzed for this research objective were collected using the interview as a research instrument. The finding of this research objective indicates that the United Nations Security Council's roles are to prevent nuclear proliferation, clear landmines, and promote disarmament. Another study³² corroborate that United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 is a rare piece of international law because it is binding on all United Nations Member States, brings together obligations from a number of single-technology-focused treaties and agreements, focuses on the activities of non-state actors, and asks the Member States to do more than just say they support nonproliferation(Gahlaut, 2019). Another study upholds that since 1991, the Security Council has passed three sets of Chapter VII resolutions that require both individual countries and the whole world to work together to stop global terrorism and the spread of WMDs. It has also passed a group of resolutions that try to stop or reverse nuclear weapons as well as missile delivery programs in the DPRK and Iran. Other findings show that United Nations Security Council maintains peace and security by constituting peacekeeping and special political missions (Allen, 2019). Another study supports that the Security Council achieves its goals via peacekeeping deployments, international sanctions, and then even military strikes (Day et al., 2020). Another study corroborates that

when a disagreement escalates into hostilities, the Security Council attempts to terminate the conflict by imposing cease-fire orders or assigning military observers and perhaps a peacekeeping force. Economic sanctions, weapons embargoes, financial fines, severance of diplomatic relations, blockade, or even collective military action may be considered by the Council (Jeong & Yeo, 2018).

The third research objective is concerned with the dimensions of the asymmetric relationship between the permanent members and non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. The data analyzed for this research objective were collected using the interview as a research instrument. The finding of this research objective indicates that the difference between the Security Council's five permanent members has the authority to veto any fundamental resolution whereas the non-permanent members of the UN Security Council do not have veto power. This permits a permanent member to halt or terminate discussion but not to prohibit or stop the passage of a resolution. Another study confirms these findings that without a question, the Security Council is the most powerful instrument of the United Nations. The Charter has entrusted it with the primary duty for maintaining global peace and security, and its decisions are enforceable on all Member States. Its narrow geographical balance, along with five reserved permanent seats with veto rights, renders the Security Council less inclusive. many Member States – particularly emerging middle powers - prefer, and they are increasingly pressing for the Council to be restructured (Freiesleben, 2008). Another study corroborates with the findings of this research objective by stating that the permanent members of the UN Security Council have the power to veto, which is a special power that they have because they played a big role in defeating fascist forces. This power was given to them by the U.N. Charter, Art. 27(3), and the same power is also given to them by Art. 108 and 109 (Singh, 2019).

The fourth research objective focuses on the activities of the United Nations Security Council on the development of friendly relations among member states on principles of equal rights and self-determination. The data analyzed for this research objective were collected using the interview as a research instrument. The finding of this research objective indicates that the primary purpose of constituting the United Nations is to foster friendly relations among its member states. It also indicates that the development of friendly relations among member

states of the United Nation depends on the upholding of the principles of equal rights and self-determination of each state.

Another study supports this finding by adding that the 1970 Declaration reinforces the doctrine that counties have a responsibility in their international relations to refrain from threatening or using force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other way inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, such an act constituting a violation of international law and the Charter and that cannot be used to settle international issues (Bejan, 2014).

5.0 CONCLUSION

According to the findings of this study, the United Nations Security Council has been effective in keeping global peace and security. The roles of the United Nations Security Council are to prevent nuclear proliferation, clear landmines, and promote disarmament. Finding further indicate that the UN Security Council fosters peace and stability by establishing peace operations and special diplomatic missions. The UNSC dispatches peacekeeping and special diplomatic missions whenever there is a threat to peace or a violation of fundamental human rights. As established in this study, the principal purpose of founding the United Nations is to foster peaceful relations amongst member states.

Peaceful relations among member states can only be achieved by respecting each state's rights and decision to self-determination. The study points that the permanent member of the United Nations Security Council has veto powers, and there are five UN member states. The Security Council's five permanent members have the authority to veto any fundamental resolution. This allows a permanent member to halt or terminate discussion but not to prohibit or obstruct resolution passage. The UN Security Council's non-permanent members do not have veto power.

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

The growing changes in the dynamics and nature of global challenges have presented increased and broad challenges to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) within the context of new age. The contemporary challenges include the new trends of human trafficking, the growth and spread of terrorism and the contemporary wave of infectious diseases across territorial borders of States –

the corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic that held the world to standstill -, among others necessitates the United Nations and specifically, the UN Security Council to restructure within the context of new age to have the capacity to effectively, efficiently and proactively combat current and future challenges. The UNSC should also invest more in practicable research to identify lasting solutions to the current challenges and proactively predict the future one. Investment in further researches will help the comity of nations not to be taken by surprise by emerging challenges.

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