

The United Nations And The Challenges Of Global Peace, Security And Development.

Alhaji Ahmadu Ibrahim^{1*} Ali Haruna²

1. Department of Sociology, Yobe State University, P M B 1144, Gujba Road, Damaturu. Yobe State. Nigeria.

2. Department of Sociology, Yobe State University, P M B 1144, Gujba Road, Damaturu. Yobe State. Nigeria.

* E-mail of the corresponding authors: ialhaji@rocketmail.com

Abstract

The study is predicated on functionalist theoretical frame work to examine the origin and objectives of the United Nations and the contemporary challenges of war, conflicts, genocide etc. in the world. The study employs the methodology of documentary analysis to argue that despite some of its achievements, the UN failed to provide the necessary peace and security that will ensure leveled playing field in world politics and sustainable development among nations. The study among other recommendations suggests the strong need for total reform of the UN in order to gain the trust of its member nations.

Key words: United Nation, Peace, Security, and Development.

Introduction

In the contemporary epoch, the subject global peace, security and development is an interesting one for social scientists and researchers in strategic studies. This is because there is near consensus among social scientists and development experts that peace and security are critical ingredients for development.

Toure (2004) has described this new millennium as “a paradoxical epoch that is full of hope for peaceful co-existence between peoples” but is also dangerous with possibilities of explosive conflicts based on the mobilization of different identity and ideological divides. The mobilization of these ingredients of divides between people and amongst societies has led to the escalation of ethnic conflicts, civil wars, religious and other conflicts of various dimensions in political, economic and socio-cultural spheres that are now threatening humanity. Having experienced the agonies and destructions of the two world wars, and other regional and international wars, fifty world leaders gathered in San Francisco U.S.A on 26th June 1945 and approved the charter for the United Nations Organization (UNO). This Charter was later ratified on 24th October 1945, marking the formal take-off of the U.N., as an international organization whose main aim is the maintenance of international peace and security.

This study attempted to study the origin, and mandate of the united nation on one hand and the contemporary challenges and crisis across the globe, as well as peace, security and development in the world.

Conceptual Issues

Three concepts, peace, security and development are keys to understanding the subject matter; it is therefore important to define them for clarity of purpose.

Peace: Galtung (1990) argued peace is only one form of violence that is open physical and direct, there are other types of social conditions which though are not perceived as war, countries or societies experiencing them cannot said to be peaceful. For instance countries experiencing high level of poverty, exclusion, intimidations, oppression, want, fear and other psychological pressures cannot be classified as peaceful. Thus peace and conflict experts attempt defining peace from the philosophical sociological and political perspectives.

Thomas Hobbes argued that the state of nature was characterized by conflicts and violence and life then was solitary, poor, nasty brutish and short and to escape this men resolved and entered into a social contract and gave all their rights to a powerful one for defense, thus creating a more peaceful and orderly life.

Plato, in his Republic argues that justice is the basis for peaceful co-existence. To him justice is giving to each, his / her due and it entails that every society systematically evaluates the endowment of each member and ensure that roles are allocated based on individual endowment which led him (Plato) to posit his philosopher king thesis. He concluded by arguing that injustice occurs when this functional system of role allocation is distorted and this makes it difficult for peace to thrive in society.

Sociological Definition Of Peace:

This perspective looks at the social context of peace and it is defined as a social antagonisms, a condition Ibeanu (nd) posit that, there is no social conflict when individuals and members of the society are able to meet their needs and expectation.

To achieve peace in society, structural functionalist posit that this is when the social structures in the society perform their roles properly and this is also supported by the appropriate culture, norms and values. On the other

hand, sociologists who belong to the dialectic materialist school argue that to understand the society we should look at the processes through which the society produces and distributes means of material existence and the class struggle amongst the social groups involved. This perspective which is mainly concerned with how the society produces and distributes work and reward argues that in all class divided or stratified societies the dominant class do the least work but take the highest reward. This exploitation of one group by the other leads to class struggles, open conflicts or violence. This approach therefore argues that peace is not possible as long as the society remains divided into antagonistic classes. Its position is that peace is only feasible in societies that are not class divided because such societies produces enough to give to each according to his/her needs. Finally, peace can be defined following the foregoing discussion as a dynamic socio-economic process involving all activities that directly and indirectly link to increasing development and at the same time reducing conflict within specific societies or according to Ibeanu (nd) in the wider global community.

Security: Experts in peace, conflict as well as security studies argue that there is an inextricable link between peace and security, according to Francis (nd) security denotes the conditions or feeling safe from harm or danger, the defense, protection and preservation of core values and absence of threats to acquire values. Security is all about survival and condition of human existence.

Prior to 1994, when global attention shifted to human security, the UN systems were concerned with global security however, the 1994 UNDP Human Development Report attempted defining human security by arguing, that global security can be addressed if the following seven critical threats are taken care of.

Economic security, the report argues that there should be assured basic income accruing from productive remunerative work or at worst from a state financed safety net to individuals. According to the report, Human Development Report, only about a quarter of the world's people are economically secure. Though this problem is more pronounced in the developing countries the developed countries are not immune to this, the report argues that unemployment act as a catalyst to political tension and ethnic violence /conflicts.

Food Security: This requires that every person at every time have both economic and physical access to basic food. The United Nations argues over all availability is not the problems, rather the problem is poor distribution and lack if the economic or purchasing power. Past efforts at tackling food security had been tried at both natural and global levels with limited impacts. The UNDP 1994 argues that food security is a function of access to assets, work and assured income and it is strongly related to economic security.

Personal Security: This requires that people should be protected from physical violence both from individuals and state factors, from domestic abuse and from other forms of psychological violence and abuse.

Political Security: This form of security is concerned with protecting people from the loss of traditional relationships and values and from ethnic and sectarian violence. Globally, many traditional communities especially minority ethnic groups are often threatened by dominant ones. The UN in 1993, declared that 300 million indigenous in 70 countries face increasing violence.

Health Security: This requires that people are protected from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles. In most developing countries, the major causes of death are preventable infectious and parasitic deceases while in industrialized world disease of the circulatory system which are more of unhealthy lifestyles are the major causes of death. The UN (1993) argues that in both developed and developing countries threats to health security are greater for the poor, while malnutrition lack access to clean water and basic sanitation and insufficient access to health services remains high.

Environment Security: This aims to protect people from man made threats and short and long term effect of deterioration of natural environment. In most developing countries, lack of access to clean resources is a major environmental threat while air pollution, global warming are major environmental security issue that world leaders addressed at Copenhagen 2010.

The UNDP (1994) report, further argues that in an ideal world, each of these seven threats would receive adequate global attention and resources in attempting to address this challenges, two perspectives have emerged with each school emphasizing on how best address human security and other threats to individuals should be protected. The schools are: -

Freedom from Fear Perspectives: This school seeks to see human security as protecting individuals from violent conflict and recognizes that these violent conflicts are strongly related to poverty, unproductive activities and lack of state capacity to address problems.

Freedom from Want Perspectives: This approach emphasizes a holistic approach to achieving human security and argues that freedom from threats agenda should be broadened to include hunger, disease as well as natural disasters because they are inseparable in addressing human security because they have killed more than war, genocide and terrorism. This school broadens the scope beyond violence and emphasize development and security

Development: Various scholars define development from their various backgrounds and orientations. However, according to Rodney (1972) development is universal and every society have developed in one way or the other, but the level of development varies amongst societies.

Development is a process of improving the conditions in which human beings live. Development first starts with man's understanding of the laws of nature (science) and secondly by applying this understanding to the creation of tools and other implements, that help man to effectively use his environment to his advantage (technology) and thirdly equitable organization of work and records (social relations of production). (Nnoli 1981).

Development according to George (1977) can have only one valid objective to promote the welfare of the people, of all people in all strata of the society at a given time, while to Lenin, (1968 in UN 2004)) development is a progressive movement on ascension from lower to higher stages and from simple to complex situation. Development suggests an improvement of the later over the former.

Development is a multinational concept which includes economic, politics, social and cultural institutions in society. However we see development as growth in both quality and quantity in production and improved quality of life for the citizens. (Alanana 2006)

The Origin of UN:

The creation of United Nations in 1945 was according to Olaniyi (1975) as a result of the failure of the League of Nations (1919- 1939), to address international issues and prevent further wars most especially the World War II. The failure of the League of Nations can also be attributed to the refusal of many important states like USA to join as members.

The emergence of United Nations was as a result of the need amongst the nations who were at war during World War II (1939- 1945) to galvanize the alliances gained during the war period for a peaceful resolution of conflicts. According to the United Nations Peace Resources Center, although the United Nations was formalized after the world war II, its concepts and principles were negotiated and established while the war was going on through such conferences as the Atlantic Charter of 1941, the Declaration of the Four Big Powers (1941- 1942). The Tehran Conference of 1943, the Yalta Conference (1945). The Dumbarton Oaks, Conference 1945 and the San Francisco Conference (1945). In these conferences, the theoretical and structural frameworks for United Nations Organization were laid.

The name United Nations was first coined by U.S President Franklin Roosevelt, to refer to the Allied Powers the 26 nations that pledged to continue the World War II against the Axis Powers (the three most powerful nations that were on Hitler's side (Germany, Italy and Japan). The United Nations' charter, represents the basis for the formation or purposes of the organization, structure, mandate, modus operandi and limits of the organization.

Aims/Objectives And Principles

The principal purpose or aims of founding the United Nations as espoused in its charter, chapter one according to UN (2004) opens with this affirmation "that the United Nations was created to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom". Other 14 aims include saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war and ensuring that the horrors of the world war never repeated through the following clauses in the charter".

- Maintaining international peace and security
- Developing friendly relations among all nations and
- Initiating, promoting and coordinating international efforts to solve economic socio-cultural and humanitarian problems around the globe
- Promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedom and providing a platform for harmonizing the efforts of nations in the attainment of common goals.

The UN charter also provided the principles that will guide the operations of the organization. These include:

- The sovereign equality of all nations, whether large or small, developed, developing or underdeveloped in all debates and decision that affect the globe

- That all nations respecting their responsibilities in agreement must honour their obligations under the UN charter in good faith.
- That it is in the interest of all nations of the world that the member nations of the UN should settle international disputes through peaceful means.
- That all member nations of the UN must support the organization in any action it takes and must not assist any nation against whom the UN is taking any enforcement actions on.
- That member nations of UN must refrain from threats or use of force against other nations in exercise of international relations
- That UN has the right to ensure that non-member nations comply with the principles of international law for the maintenance of international peace and security.
- That the UN has no right or must not intervene in the domestic or internal affairs of any country.

The membership of the UN is open to all nations that accept to abide by the charter of the organization and in the opinion of the existing members are able and willing to carry out those obligations. Admission of new members is by the General Assembly based on the recommendation of the security council and membership of the organization has risen from 51 in 1945 to 191 in 2005 (UN2004:10). On the other hand, a member nation can be expelled or suspended by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. This can be in extreme or serious situations such as when Security Council is enforcing an action against such nation or if a nation consistently continues to violate the principles of the charter, only the Security Council can readmit an expelled or suspended member nation according to UN charter.

The United Nations is truly an international organization with offices across the world. With their headquarters in New York USA in an international territory of 18 Hectares, the UN has its own security, postal and fire services. The UN due to the nature of its global responsibilities has a very complex structure made up of inter-related working units referred to as the organ, (Olaniyi, 1975). It also has commissions and programmes as well as specialized agencies through which the organization carries out its mandate.

The six organs are the largest autonomous working groups in the organization and include the following the general assembly, the security council and, the international court of justice (ICJ) the Trusteeship council, the economic and social council and the secretariat.

Problem Of Study

The UN has been argued from the foregoing to have been established to enhance global peace, security and development. This study aims to investigate the factors that are responsible for the organizations inability to achieve global peace and security which would have ushered in global development after sixty –six years of its existence.

Literature Review

One of the primary aims of founding the UN is the maintenance of international Peace and security which are critical infrastructures for development.

Since it came into being the United Nation has been at one time or the other been called upon to perform this function by resolving disputes between member countries.

According to United Nations Today an online publication through the activities of the Security Council the United Nations has helped to end numerous conflicts across the globe. However according to the United Nations University Institute for Sustainability and peace there is today increasing threats to global peace and security such as violent conflicts, human rights abuses spread of diseases, increasing poverty and increasing deprivation in a grossly unequal but well informed world which has watered the seeds of terrorism. Arguing further the paper posits that the existence of increasing number of extremely wealthy transactional criminal gangs and accessibility to weapons of mass destructions and their manufacturing technology are present day global realities. Scholars such as Anyaele (2005), Gamba (2005) Ayissi (2000) have argued that the UN has not succeeded in ensuring global peace that can usher in development.

According to Ron Mc Entee in his criticism of the UN there have been more wars and bloodshed since the advent of the UN than any other period before.

Furthermore the UN high level panel on threat challenges and change have argued that sixty years after the formation of the UN (2005) the world now faces bigger threats to global peace and security as these extends to

poverty, infectious diseases, environmental degradation, spread and possible use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and transnational organized crimes as well as terrorism.

Also Anan (2005) agrees with the foregoing views and proceeds not only to analyze the link between global peace security and development but posit that as a result of the level of interconnection among human societies a threat to any of this is a threat to all and no one nation can address these threats alone and concluded by saying that a more secured and prosperous world is a shared responsibility of all members of the human society.

Furthermore UNDP in its (1994) report argue that the greatest threat to global peace, security and development is poverty as it exacerbates other threats and serve as fertile grounds for breeding other threats and also according to Anan (2003) a more secured world is only possible if poor countries are given real chance to develop and in his view people in rich countries will be more secured if their government assist poor countries to defeat poverty and diseases.

However Kuna (2003) has established a link between security and geostrategic interest of the west in the contemporary global conflicts for in Kuna's words, "The cotemporary global conflicts can never be comprehended adequately outside the dynamics of contemporary global capitalism. According to him the current global expansion of capitalism is characterized by massive movement of goods and capital, a condition which Gindin, (2002) has described as capitalist and imperialist economic revolution produces corresponding security dilemma.

The contention here is that there is a linkage between the current capitalist expansion process called globalization the increasing global poverty and marginalization and the increasing global challenge to global peace and security and development which the UN aims to address.

A World Bank report quoted in Kuna (2003) argues that poverty is the most common cause of conflict globally as four fifths of the World's Civil Wars are fought in the world's poorest countries; Also according to Stiglitz (2000) while globalization enriches the Euro-American TNCs it increase the level of poverty in the world with more than 45% of the world population living in abject poverty (less than 1 dollar a day). Levy (1994) presents a more pathetic view of globalization in Africa as according to him, Africa is a continent where even bare survival is not assured where about 350 million people out of a population of about 50 million are living in absolute poverty.

Furthermore, globalization according to Thomas Wilkin (1999) is exclusionary, widens and deepens existing inequalities within and between countries and affects human security in terms of its degree with which its reinforces or mitigate the two types of freedoms, that of wants and fear. Globalization worsens human insecurity in the southern hemisphere as it widens economic, health, environmental, food, community and political insecurity.

Globalization has even generated the WTO clause on National Security exception which empowers the US and other Western powers to divert civilian fund for arms production for export; thus increasing militarization for the globe and increasing insecurity problems that hinder the tranquility required for productive activities that will develop societies.

Also following the September 11 2001 attacks the military dominance of US globally became unparalleled. "War Against" terrorism according to Feffer (2002) though for US interests worldwide, it allows the US or her allies to detect, disrupt and defeat transnational terrorisms.

Furthermore, globalization has reflected in the west especially US definition of security which is developed by the US and accepted by all the G8 members where they perceive their national security strategy as based on enlarging the community of markets and democracy. This shifted their emphasis on security as any strategy that will ensure their control of the world's energy and mineral resources.

Thus it was globalization and its agenda of a single world market economy that according to Yengo (2002) has bought in global war order and perpetuation of conflicts that has ensured a new imperial order that has made the work of UN in ensuring global peace, security and development a difficult one.

The new global economic order has ensured the gradual replacement of traditional firms by global business network which enriches only the rich countries thereby creating a global irony whereby the world economy is managed by the economic interests of the west and America which Isama (2002) argues in 1980s produced 600 transnational corporations that produced half of the world's industrial products a quarter of all physical goods and a fifth of all income. This climax to the level that the world's three richest people worth more than the combined GDP of eight poorest countries.

Furthermore, conspiracy theorist such as William Hoar in his 1984 published book "Architects of conspiracy: An intriguing history" has argued there exists a cabal that is bent in completely controlling the world to further their

economic interests. The theory argues that these groups control the world systems and its rules and was responsible for the two world wars, the dissolution of the League of Nations and the foundation of the UN. To most manmade disasters such as the attacks on US on September 11, 2001, are masterminded by the state actors in this cabal but shielded from the public through the media also controlled by them.

The theory adds that in such situations states and organizations that do not act their interest are singled out as culprits for destruction and their principal aim is simply to create a single world, a new world order in which they have complete control both politically and economically. The theory argues that this cabal controls the UN and its agencies and accounts for the double standard of which the UN is known for.

Theoretical Framework

In providing a theoretical frame work for this study, it is necessary to examine Max Weber's sociology especially his thesis on sociological imagination. In this thesis Weber argues that the best way to study society is to attempt to understand the subject matter by identifying oneself with the human actors and "imaginatively experience their intentions and motives" (Labinjo 2002). Through this method, Weber argues one have "a causally adequate explanation for others conduct for according Weber one does not need to be Julius Ceaser in order to understand him. Following Weber's prescription, in adopting a sociological theoretical framework for this study the circumstances and motives that led to the formation of the UN as well as the pioneer founders (actors) were taken into consideration. It has earlier been argued that the actual conferences or plans that led to the formation of the United Nations started when the World War II was still going on.

From the foregoing this paper argues that UN aimed at essentially controlling people and the functionalist perspective in sociology as espoused by Talcott Parsons is hereby used in explaining the UN as a system. Parsons starts his functionalist analysis by asking how social order is made possible. He answers that social life is characterized by mutual advantage and peaceful cooperation rather than mutual hostility and destruction (Haralambos, 1980). After considering the works of Thomas Hobbes who claimed to have found the analysis of social order which is based on the social contract theory, Parsons reject this because Hobbes has presented man as a rational, self-interested being who is coerced into an ordered society with his fellowmen by the authorities. Parsons shares the Durkhiemian view of acting in response to moral commitment to common values will provide social order in society.

Parsons examines business transaction in the market place and argues that for business transaction to be orderly, a moral commitment is essential in his view rules governing business traction must be derived from shared values which stipulate what is just, right and proper. According to him the world of business like any other part of the society is by necessity a moral world. Value consensus is another fundamental principle which Parsons believes is responsible for social order in society. In his views if the people in society are committed to a common value they will share a common identity which provides unity and co-operation shared values produce common goals and goals provide specific direction on how to achieve them.

After discussing the importance of value consensus Parsons argues that the main task of sociology is to analyze the importance of value orientation in the social system. To him when values are institutionalized and behaviors patterned as such; a stable social system will emerge. Parsons also discussed the state of social equilibrium which is attained when the various parts of the system are balanced. Social equilibrium is also maintained through the control of deviant activities in society.

Parsons like other functionalists views the society as a system and argues that every society has four basic functional prerequisites, adapting, goal attainment, integration and pattern maintenance which are problems every society must solve if it must survive.

Functionalism is used here to discuss the U.N because the founding of the UN was basically to ensure a stable and well-ordered society which will enhance the realization of the motives of the founding fathers of the organization. In addition just as functionalism abhors change which it sees as causing disequilibrium, the UN sees any contrary view or action against its ideals as actions that will disrupt world peace and just as functionalism, strongly ensures that the status quo is maintained the UN has strived to ensure that the domination of the world in the economic social and political spheres and running the whole world according to its ideal is maintained.

Discussion:

In discussing the topic under study we attempted to look at the UN from a point of view of successes and weaknesses, for it is assumed that the organization has recorded astounding successes in different spheres of life of the global community however, the weakness may be as a result of several factors, which may be ideological, administrative and political amongst others. This section is therefore subtitled Achievements and Criticisms of the UN.

Achievement Of The UN

The UN's ability to maintain world peace since its formation is a fact, for since its formation it has been able to stop world war despite the fact there are global threats that if not for the UN would have degenerated into a world war. Such global conflicts include the Israeli – Palestinian crisis in the Middle East, US invasion of Iraq amongst others.

Secondly, the matured way the organization handled the ideological war between the two super powers the USA and the defunct USSR without taking sides is commendable.

Thirdly, in the area of maintaining peace, the organization can be argued to have performed very well even though it may not be directly involved in peace enforcement, it has been engaged in peace keeping operations in different war ravaged countries such as DR. Congo, Bosnia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Darfur, amongst others. According to UN Peace Keeping Operation (2004) the UN had 57,334 peace keepers at a cost of about 3 billion dollars in Africa alone.

In addition the UN has also assisted the global community in managing crisis that emanates both from natural disasters and conflict situations. In recent years, the UN has assisted victims of the Haiti earthquake, the 2004 Tsunami victims, wild fires and internally displaced persons in conflict zones have all received assistance from the UN.

According to Anyaele (2005) the UN through its specialized agencies has enhanced human rights defense (UNHCR) human standard of living (UNICEF and WHO) control of dangerous diseases (WHO) education (UNESCO) economic development (World Bank, IMF and WHO) aids to developing countries (WHO, World bank, UNDP).

In addition, in order to maintain peace among member nations the UN through the ICJ has adjudicated on cases between member-nations and the parties have accepted the courts decisions no matter how painful they may be, for instance the ceding of oil rich Bakassi peninsula to Cameroun by Nigeria.

The dismantling of Apartheid in South Africa has a lot to do with its condemnation by the UN; the decolonization of Africa was also boosted by the UN support to most of the colonized countries.

Finally, the UN serves as a forum where global leaders come together to discuss global issues, share ideas and provide factual global standards for addressing critical human problems.

Criticism Of The United Nations And Its Inability To Ensure Global Peace Security And Development

The United Nations has been confronted with a lot of damaging criticisms, most critics of the UN such as Ron Mc Entee and Necla Tschighi (2003) have emphasize on the institutional challenges the UN face in international affairs and the UN ability in global security problem. In view of these scholars, the UN instead of being solution of global peace security and development is a part of the problem. According to Wikipedia (2013) critique of the UN can be based on its administrative principles philosophical and ideological principles as well as diplomatic and political principles.

Administratively it has been argued that the elite nations constitute the permanent members of the Security Council, made up of the US, UK, France, Russia and China otherwise called the big five. These are nuclear power nations that have created a nuclear club whose powers the UN cannot even check. This council was formed when the UN had only 51 members and as at 1991 when the UN had 191 members all attempts to increase the number has failed thereby denying it an international representation as there is no African nation in the council. It has been argued by Anyaele (2005) that the Security Council addresses only the political and strategic interests of its members.

Furthermore, the veto power arrangement of the permanent member of the Security Council questions the globalization of the organization as an objection from any permanent member of the council can abort any important security or diplomatic crisis the UN wants to address. These veto powers have been used to advance

individual member's national interests and not that of the UN. According to Walt (2007) since 1982 the US has voted against 32 Security Council resolutions they think are anti-Israel.

In addition the UN reform Global policy forum contend that permanent members of the security council meet secretly and take decisions on global issues which makes the U.N security council resolutions mere rubber stamping of the permanent members' decision.

Also, scholars as Creery (1994) argues that the UN is not a democratic organization nor does the organization represent the interest of the world's people but the interests of the governments that formed it. The UN is also accused of playing double standard as it legislate arms control but cannot enforce it because the 5 permanent members of the Security Council are among the ten largest arms manufacturing and exporting countries in the world (www.globalissues.org).

On the political and diplomatic principles, the UN has been criticized on their effectiveness in handling some cases that are not based on Security Council resolution such as Darfur, the Rwanda genocide, in some cases the UN has been even accused of complexity in some of these cases.

Furthermore, (Rajan, 2006) has criticized the UN, on the Israeli-Palestine crises and other Arab-Israeli conflicts and the inability of the UN to address them, its double standard thesis is strengthened by the UN's non charlant attitude towards massive human rights violations in china, Russia (permanent members of Security Council) Libya, Saudi Arabia (US Allies) amongst others.

Philosophical and ideological principles. In his book "Tower of Babel" how the United Nations has fuelled Global Chaos, Dore (2004) criticizes UN's support for global chaos and the moral feebleness of the founding fathers. While at the creation membership was limited to those of the same ideological orientation that can collectively take a stand on issues, the present day UN is diluted where Dore (2004) argue that more than half of the numbers of UN are truly democratic.

The UN has also been criticized since the early 1950s arguing that the original aim of the UN was to establish a one world government.

Another controversy that the UN has been involved in is the accusation of some groups that the UNPFA has provided support for government programmes which promoted forced abortion and coercive sterilization. UNPFA (2002).

Recommendation And Conclusion

Sociologist believe in the principle of causation which implies that every effect has a cause, thus, the present challenges the UN is facing with regard to global peace, security and development has can be solved by identifying those causes and eliminating them. From the literature review it can be argued that the major cause of the problems can be located in the global economic system with its globalization agenda which has produced winners and losers, widened inequality between and within nations, enriched one section of the global family stupendously and has spread abject poverty deprivation, disease, environmental degradation and conflicts to the other. The capitalist expansion drive which is the motive of the founding of the UN is at the fore of these challenges and our contention here is that if the UN must function well, capitalism must have a human face for as Anan (2005) says the rich countries must see that the poor nations achieve real development if global peace and security must be achieved. The developed nations must see the poor nations as equal stakeholders in the global community, must be given aids and grants without stiff conditions.

In addition, even the UN itself knows that it needs reforms, (UN, 2005). It is an irony that since (2005) the UN has been talking of reforms, setting up panel upon panels for such reforms, yet sixty six years after its formation, the Security Council's permanent membership has never been reformed to bring in new ideas. In addition, the problem of super powers domination of the UN can only be resolved if recruitment into the organization's agencies is democratized. For now, it is still a law in UN that the head of World Bank and IMF must be an American and a European respectively. This does not show democracy (Animalu, 2005).

Also, the UN must be specific in its operations and remove ambiguity surrounding some key concepts in its operations. Words such as security, Zionism, terrorism, extremism had been manipulated by the super powers to pursue their strategic national interests and not that of the UN.

Also, the UN drug and crime agency should promulgate a legislation banning European and American banks from receiving money from corrupt leaders from developing countries. The ravaging poverty in those regions can be reduced if a safe heaven is not provided by Euro-America banks where they stash away these funds.

Conclusion

This study has examined the United Nations and the challenges of global peace, security and development. The study agrees with the views of other scholars and literatures that there is an inextricable link between global peace, security and development. After taking a conceptual analysis of those three concepts the study had no doubt that before the UN can achieve its aims and objectives, but it must first of all ensure that peace and security thrives globally. However, the global economic system and its globalizing mission which aim at making the world a one market economy, generating extreme poverty to most societies while enriching the others, has generated global conflicts that is even threatening not only the UN but the entire world, as threats of terrorism, wars, disease and nuclear conflicts stares mankind in the face.

While analyzing the UN, it is revealed that while the organization has ensured that no world war has taken place since its formation, civil wars, and internal conflicts has increased thereby increasing the weaknesses of the UN as well as its criticism which can be explained in relation to its modes of operation that aims at protecting the interest of a selected few member nations. It is the view of the study that for UN to function well capitalism should be fair to the developing nations while the UN must ensure that all member countries obey the rules as contained in its charter for justice is a basic criterion for peace, security and development.

REFERENCES

- Alanana, O. (2006) *Sociology of development: An Introduction*. Kaduna, Joyce Graphic Printers and Publishers.
- Annan, (2005) Address to the 2005 world summit on 14/09/2005. www.polity.org.za retrieved: 05/12/13
- Anyaele, U.J. (2005) *Comprehensive government for schools*. Lagos: A Johnson Publishers Ltd.
- Feffer, J. (2002) The core misconceptions in the war on terror. www.iraq-war.ru Retrieved: 05/12/13
- Gamba, V. (2005) *Challenges to international peace and security. An Alternative view*. International Summit on Democracy Terrorism and Security.
- Galtung, J. (1990) Positive and Negative peace. www.exchangedrawloop.com Retrieved: 05/12/13
- George, S. (1977) *How the other half dies, the real causes of world hunger* quoted in Alkali (1977) *The World Bank and Nigeria, Cornucopia or Pandora's Box*. Kaduna: Baraka Press.
- Gindin, S. (2002) Capitalism and the terrain of social justice. An independent socialist magazine. Monthly review vol. 53, issue 09, February 2002.
- Haralambos, M. & Horlbon, R.M. (1980): *Sociology: theories and perspectives*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Hoar, W. P. (1977) *New World Order*. America Opinion, Volume 20 April 1977.
- Ibeanu. O. (nd) *Conceptualizing peace* in Best S. G. (ed.) *Introduction to peace and conflict studies in West Africa*. Ibadan: Spectrum Books.
- Ibrahim, J. (2002) *Notes on globalization and marginalization of Africa*. Codesria bulletin, special issues. 10th General Assembly No's 3 and 4.
- Kuna, M.J. (2003) : *Arms and daggers in the heart of Africa: The political economy of war and conflicts in Africa*.
- Labuijo, J. (2002) *The Sociological Trio : An introduction to Marx, Weber and Durkheim*. In Isuigo Abanihe et al (eds.)
- Levy, J. (1994) An analysis of UN security council resolutions. www.en.wikipedia.org Retrieved: 05/12/13
- Nnoli, (1981) *Path to Nigerian development*. Dakar Cordeseria.
- Olaniyi, B. (1975) *Advanced level government in Nigeria. 11th Edition*. Akure: Olaniyan Publishing Company Ltd.
- Rodney, W. (1972) *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*: Washington DC, Howard University Press.
- Sliglitz, J. (2002) *Globalization and its disadvantage*: New York. W.W. Norton.
- Toure, K. T. (2004) *Ethno - Religious crisis in Kaduna state*. Human Rights Monitor.
- UNDP (1994) *Human Development Report*. New York: United Nations Development Project.
- United Nations (2004) *A More secured world: Our Shared Responsibility*. Report of high level panel on threat challenges and changes. New York: United Nations.
- United Nations, (2005) Documents on conflict prevention and mediation. www.securitycouncilreport.org Retrieved: 05/12/13
- Walt, S. (2007) The Israeli lobby and US foreign policy. Wipedia, the free encyclopedia. www.en.wikipedia.org Retrieved: 05/12/13
- Wilkins, (eds. 1999) *Globalization, human security and the African experience*. Boulder, Lynne Reinner publications.
- Yengo, P. (2002) *Globalization, New World Order and Perpetuation of Conflicts in Africa*. Codestria Bulletin Special issues 10th Gen. Ass. No's 3 &4.
- www.globalissues.org