

Critically evaluate different debates of reform of United Nations from theoretical lens of IR.

INTRODUCTION

Declaration of United Nations can be traced back to Atlantic Charter in 1941 when leaders of Great Britain and America met to shape peaceful and secure world after end of World War II; however, war was still going on.

United Nations was established in 1945

The main objectives of the UN are to maintain peace and security across the world, to harmonize actions of member countries in dispute settlement, and to

Promote cooperation among states

Structure of the United Nations

United Nations has five organs; General Assembly, Security Council, Trusteeship Council, Economic and Social Council, and International Court of Justice. Security Council contains 15 seats; Five permanent seats including Russia, China, America, France, and Great Britain and 10 non-permanent seats.

Permanent seats were allocated to the winners of World War II. Permanent members are elected for 2 years.

NEED OF REFORMS IN SECURITY COUNCIL

a. Unbalance of power among states

Permanent members have veto power.

They have authority to defend any decision regarding any state or to reject any decision. Devised states have severe

Where did you apply theory?

Concerns regarding veto power, so they often demand for reforms in UNSC.

b. Unequal representation on basis of Continent

In fact, whole power of veto is restricted to West. Developing countries had been ignored. American has 1 permanent seat, Europe has 3 permanent, Asia has 1 permanent seat and, 1 permanent seat belongs to Russia. Latin America and Caribbean do not have any permanent; Africa, 54 countries do not have also.

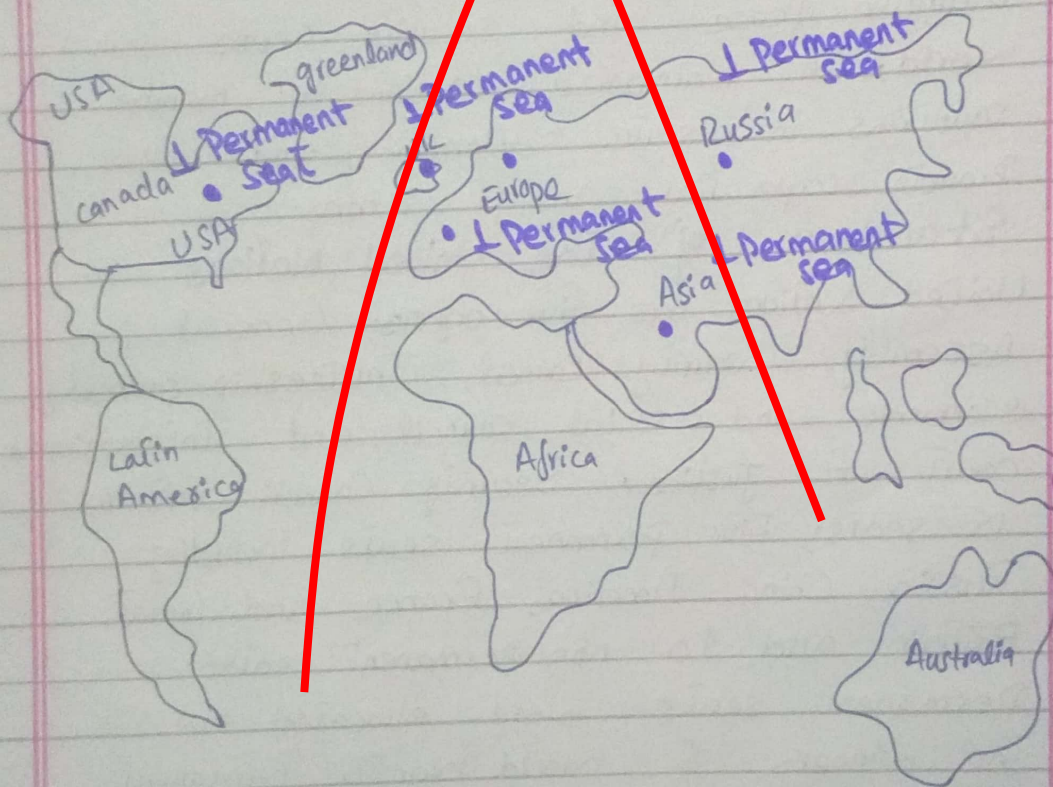


Fig. Representation of continent in Security Council

DIFFERENT PROPOSED REFORMS IN SECURITY COUNCIL

a. G4 Reforms

G4 Reforms were presented in IN6 document in 2015. In G4 Reforms, newly proposed permanent members are India,

Brazil, Germany and Japan. They asked for addition of 4 or 5 more ^{non-} permanent members in existing 10; 1 or 2 from Africa, 1 from Asia Pacific, 1 from Caribbean, 1 from Eastern Europe. They asked for addition of 6 permanent in existing 5; 2 from Africa, 2 from Asia Pacific, 1 from Latin America or Caribbean, 1 from Western Europe. They suggest that veto does not extend to newly elected permanent states until decision is taken under review at least for next 15 years.

b. Africa Reforms

Africa contains 54 countries with no veto power. Their non-permanent and permanent was same like G4; they asked for addition of absolute 5 non-permanent member. These reforms were proposed in UNSC in 2005. They propose that veto would not extend. They suggest that veto should be abolished, but extended to all newly permanent members until it exists.

c. CARICOM or Caribbean Reforms

They demand addition of 6 non-permanent members including 2 from Africa, one from Asia Asia Pacific, one from Caribbean, one from Eastern Europe and 1 from Small island developing countries. Their demand for permanent member addition is same like G4 and African reform. Their suggestion about veto is same as Africa has.

d. L69 reforms

L69 reforms include India, PNG, Saint Vincent, and Jamaica. Their demands are

Same like Caribbean's demands. ~~despite~~
~~Proposal of non-permanent member. They ask~~
~~11 more non-permanent in UNSC.~~

Uniting for Consensus (UFC)

UFC includes Mexico, Republic of Korea,
and Italy. They are fine
with existing number of Permanent member
but they ask addition of 11 non-permanent
members in Security Council. They are fine
with any effective method that limits the
use of veto.

Critical Analysis

a. General problem in changing shape of United Nations Security Council

Handling of large Security Council would
be a problem. Many issues are needed to
be considered such as question of veto, question
of equity and justice, balance of power
across the world, and concerns of deprived
and poor states.

b. G14

Currently, India is the close ally and geo-strategic
and defense partner of America. India has
been trying hard to get permanent membership
of UNSC. India's economy is the 5th
largest economy, according to IMF. India
can be considered a permanent member in
Security Council due its growing economic,
military, and diplomatic power.

c. Current ~~debat~~ debates on reforms

National Assembly has agreed several times
that Security Council is in a dire need of
Reforms on the basis of equitable representation
worldwide. Pakistan's envoy ^{has} asked in Security India ^{for consensus before considering}

Council. He further added that they wanted more representative, transparent, and accountable security Council.

4 and Concerns of Pakistan

Security Council is considering 4 reforms; however, other 4 proposed reforms are there. If India becomes permanent in Security Council, it will be bad or even worse for Pakistan than any other country. India wanted to attain hegemonic position since independence. As a permanent member in Security Council, it will exploit already crippling Pakistan. India as a permanent member in Security Council will be existential threat for Pakistan either by considering Jammu and Kashmir or by considering Gilgit Baltistan.

Other Proposed Reforms

All five proposed reforms have same demands with neety greedy. Atleast each region has 1 permanent seat. For instance, Latin America has 1, Caribbean ^{must} has 1, Asia is a large continent; it must be divided into small region for considering members of Security Council like South Asia, East Asia, and Middle East. Africa must also be divided into portion for considering members of Security Council.

IMPLICATION OF THEORETICAL LENS ON REFORMS

a. Implication of Realism

According to realist, balance of power is best way to avoid war because state's nature is anarchic. If permanent seats in

UNSC allocated to members on basis of equitable representation, it would ^{create} balance of power worldwide, so war can be prevented.

Implication of Neo-realism

Waltz's defensive approach argues that countries ultimate goal is to power maximization rather than security. In this way, equilibrium of power can be created. On the contrary, offensive neo-realists believe that this approach ^{can not} maintain equilibrium. If reforms are seen in perspective of offensive-neo realism, balance of power through permanent membership in Security Council can not create equilibrium and can not prevent war.

Implication of Liberalism

Main tenets of Liberalism are democratization, respect to international law, independence. Economic Liberalism includes free trade with interdependence. Institutional Liberalism argues that institutions create peace and cooperation among states. UNSC is an institution. If countries get their equitable right in UNSC, resultantly, peace and cooperation can be promoted among various states. According to Liberalism, democracy does not fight against democracy. Democratic states in the UNSC would not fight against their democratic member states.

Implication of Constructivism

According to Constructivism, social interactions are based on social group and thoughts. For example, we are 'x', we can do 'y'. Permanent members in UNSC think that they are permanent member and they

have authority to do anything. Suppose, India becomes a permanent member. It would think that he has right to exploit Pakistan because he has authority as a permanent member to do so.

According to constructivism, countries make decisions by considering self-other relationships. newly elected permanent members make decision on basis of their relationship with other countries. For instance, Pakistan and India are rivals. India as a permanent member would make decision on basis of this rivalry. That is why, it would surely be a bad decision for Pakistan.

Conclusion

Permanent 5 members in Security Council have veto power, they can control of affairs of whole world. Many deprived nations have concerns about it. National Assembly agrees several times that it has a need of reforms. Various reforms have been proposed such as G4 reforms, Africa reforms, Carribean reform, LGA reforms and UFC reforms. Pakistan has severe concerns about G4 because India has been proposed as permanent member of Security Council

Discuss in detail how globalization has affected the concept of security.

INTRODUCTION

Globalization means the expansion of politics, military, and economies across the globe. It includes the integration and interdependence of economies of states throughout the international community. Security is freedom from threat; threat can be military, economically, environmental, societal, and political.

HOW GLOBALIZATION HAS AFFECTED

THE CONCEPT OF SECURITY

Concept of security has been affected either positively or negatively. Some positive effects are given below.

a. Economic cooperations among countries boost security

For achieving security, a state needs to enhance its power; power can be enhanced by making economic alliance with other countries to boost country's GDP growth. For example, India is the 5th largest economy, according to IMF report 2022. India cooperates economically with other countries; countries take interest in India due to its largest and emerging market.

→ Viewpoint of Adam Smith

Adam Smith was economic liberalist. According to Adam, countries need to liberalize their economy, to promote free labor and capital, and to allow laissez-faire. So, conflicts can be avoided. That is the reason; India is secure as compare to Pakistan. Pakistan

This question is basically on non traditional security
You didn't understand it

is facing economic crisis. According to state bank of Pakistan, foreign reserves have remained \$7.5bn. Currently, Pakistan is facing severe security challenges.

b. Military alliances among countries boost security

Military intervention of opponent is a major security threat; nonetheless, security concept has been changed in 21st century due to increasing importance of environmental and non-military threats such as terrorism. For example, America has strong military influence on periphery due to NATO. Currently, NATO consists of 30 members. Since the formation of NATO after the end of WWII, Europe has remained a most prosperous region and did not face any military security issues, although, conflicts are escalating due to Russia-Ukraine war.

View point of Barry Buzan

According to Barry Buzan, countries can easily cope with external security challenges that are bounded within an ~~the~~ military alliances, because they do not have mutual military threats. That is why, America and its European allies like Great Britain, Germany, South Korea, and Italy cope easily with external security threats.

c. Role of International Organization in Promoting Security

After world war II, international organizations such as IMF, the UN, World Trade Organization and World Bank ~~are~~ ^{were} established to regulate affairs of countries under observation.

The main objective of the United Nations is to promote peace and security worldwide. UN takes actions against aggressive in any region of world through resolution or physical operation. The WTO maintains some rules for worldwide Trade. For example, WTO restricts a certain limit on subsidies that a country can provide to its peasants, but China oppose this rule of WTO, and provides huge cotton and fishery subsidies to its farmers.

Viewpoint of Neo-economic liberalists

Neo-economic Liberalists counter Adam Smith and David Ricardo because both were in the favor that government should not intervene into the economic sector. According to neo-economic liberalist, International government should maintain check on Trade Policies of all nations, so that they do not exploit others. In this context, WTO is trying to negotiate with China to change its policies regarding subsidies.

Negative effects of globalization on Concept of Security

Globalization has negative impacts on concept of security of poor nations; however, it increases the opportunities to boost security for core countries. Some negative effects are given below:

a. Role of UN in Threatening security of poor nations.

Nonetheless the United Nations claims to promote security among nations and it has succeeded many times, The UNSC succeeded in exploitation of many poor countries

Especially Third World Countries. P5 in the UNSC promotes their personal and ^{national} interests in promoting while punishing poor nations. For example, Article 41 of Charter of United Nation explains the requirement of sanctions, and 42 explains military operation. America exploit this article to intervene in poor nations such as Iraq and Afghanistan. During 2003-2008, America led forces entered in Iraq and overthrew regime of dictator Saddam Hussein. Since then, Iraq has not seen any secure place for living. Civil wars are going on and any citizen can not see a sign of security and safety.

b. Role of IMF in Threatening Security of countries

According to Mercantilists, countries have need to enhance their economic power, so that they would buildup military power. IMF exploits nations by extracting resources from them. For example, IMF imposes surcharges on countries when they delays their payment depending on amount of loan.

Viewpoint of Joseph Stiglitz

According to Joseph Stiglitz, surcharges are the gain of rich countries at the expense of poor countries. In this scenario, IMF gives permission to Global North to spend how much they want but does not leave a breathing space for poor countries because the whole phenomenon restricts the demand of IMF money and increases payment of loan from poor

countries back.

Viewpoint of Economic Imperialist

According to Economic Imperialists, core countries have found another way of extracting resources from poor countries in the form of IMF conditions rather than classical land-based imperialism. For example, surcharges can be used in educational sector, health sector, and infrastructure making sector by poor countries that they must give to IMF for preventing default.

Transnational economic industries promote nationalism

Globalization is a journey to an unreachable destination. A globalized economy in which distance and national borders can not impede national transactions, according to Martin Wolf. In case of transnational economic industries, powerful countries demand to apply specific labor requirement that ^{may be} not fulfilled by local labor. That is why, countries have to outsource employees based on requirements. This scenario creates nationalist feeling in government and public. Internal anger and aggressive can be a threat for security of countries. For example, Britain's exist was triggered by huge international employees working in European Union.

Conclusion

The concept of security has been changed in 21st century due to emergence of non-security threats. Globalization has some negative consequences on security and some positive consequences on security.