
A STUDY OF THE UNITED NATION AND ITS ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The United Nations' primary focus is shifting away from dealing with interstate conflict and toward preventing crimes committed against civilian populations. Ramesh Thakur investigates the evolution of United Nations operations and analyses the organization's shifting function and organizational structure in this book. He raises the questions of why, when, and how it is permissible to employ force, and he contends that the widening gap between legality and legitimacy is evidence of a deteriorating sense of international community. He thinks about the competition that exists between the United States of America, which has the ability to employ force and project power, and the United Nations, which is the core of the international legal system. He maintains that the rule of law and a rules-based order centred on the United Nations are the cornerstones of a civilised system of international relations, and that they are of the utmost central importance. Students of the United Nations and other international organisations studying in departments of politics, law, and international relations will find this book to be of interest.

Keywords: Nation, Role in Development, Organizational, Structure, Politics,

INTRODUCTION

On October 24, 1945, the United Nations formally came into being as a result of the ratification of the United Nations Charter by a majority of the initial 51 Member States. This event took place on October 24. This day is now recognised annually as United Nations Day and is celebrated all around the globe. The mission of the United Countries is to consolidate the efforts of all of the world's nations toward the common goals of achieving global peace

and sustainable development, while upholding the ideals of respect for human dignity and the general welfare of all people.

ESTABLISHING THE UN

The decisive shift in mainstream thinking away from the former bread-and-butter study of international organization and law toward 'global governance,' which has become entwined with that other meta-phenomenon of the past two decades, globalization, is one of the reasons why the decision to establish the United Nations should be reconsidered. The theoretical work titled "Governance without Government" was written by James Rosenau and Ernst Czempel and published in 1992. This was roughly around the same time that the Swedish government launched the policy-oriented Commission on Global Governance under the chairmanship of Sonny Ramphal and Ingmar Carlsson. The release of the commission's report in 1995, titled *Our global neighborhood*,² occurred at the same time as the inaugural issue of the journal *Global Governance*, which is published by the Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS). Obviously, the concept of international organizations is not brand new. Their modern history should begin in earnest with the establishment of public international unions in the nineteenth century, such as the International Telegraph Union and the Universal Postal Union. These organizations reflected the need to adapt to the demands of technological advancements and market forces that were driving various types of economic modernization.

THE UN AS IDEA-MONGER

The purported incompetence or ineffectiveness of the United Nations in its field activities, in fields as diverse as peace operations, disaster relief, and capacity building for development, is the focus of a significant portion of the discussions that take place regarding the "reform" of the global organization. This necessity, however, may be left aside here in order to concentrate on the research and oral histories from the United Nations Intellectual History Project. These tangible efforts were a natural and anticipated outcome of the UN's founding, and therefore demand more nuanced appreciations. An investigation that spanned ten years found that the United Nations' role as a provider of ideas and as a norm- and standard-setter, both of which draw on the strength of its universal membership, is one of the organization's most distinctive contributions and legacies. This was determined by analyzing the organization's history. The quality and applicability of the policy ideas that international

organizations work to advance and support will determine whether or not they are successful. Surprisingly, the United Nations does not have an intellectual history; in the meantime, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have a better understanding of the value of institutional memory and have made significant investments in documenting their histories, including their policy ideas. This is because they recognize the importance of institutional memory.

Even though a great deal has been written about the global organization and a few specialized agencies have conducted histories, no systematic intellectual history and evaluation has been made of the United Nations structure. This is especially perplexing given that ideas are one of the primary means by which the United Nations can accomplish its Charter-based purposes. Nor have many of the other organizations that make up the UN system taken on the responsibility of chronicling the history of their intellectual output rather than detailing the growth of institutions. An institution that provides policy guidance on matters relating to economic and social growth, humanitarian relief, human rights, and human security shown a startling lack of consideration by omitting this point. In addition, the lessons that may be learned from these ideational contributions are of utmost significance if the United Nations is to play a leading role in the development of a stronger and more unified system of global governance for the twenty-first century and beyond.

HISTORICAL EVALUATION OF UNITED NATIONS

During World War II, the concept of the United Nations was first conceived (1939-1945). The heads of state from across the world who had worked together to putting an end to the conflict sensed an urgent need for a mechanism that would aid in the establishment of peace and put an end to future conflicts. They came to the conclusion that the only way this could be accomplished was if all countries collaborated via the medium of a global organization. That organization was going to be called the United Nations. In the aftermath of World War I, in 1919, a comparable organization called the League of Nations was established. The maintenance of international tranquility was its primary goal. Nevertheless, not every nation became a member of the League. For instance, the United States of America was never a member of the organization. Others who had joined eventually withdrew their membership, and the League seldom took any decisive action. Despite the fact that it was unsuccessful, the League sparked the idea of an international organization. The end outcome was the

establishment of the United Nations. The establishment of the United Nations was preceded by just a few stages. These include:

IDEAS AND OBJECTIVES OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATIONS

The United Nations was established with the following objectives in mind: to preserve international peace and security; to foster friendly relations among nations; to collaborate on the solution of international issues and the promotion of respect for human rights; and to serve as a centre for harmonizing the activities of nations. More than 30 organizations that are part of what is collectively referred to as the United Nations system are working together on this project. The United Nations is not a global government, and it does not pass laws on its own initiative. However, it does have the potential to contribute to the resolution of international disputes and the formulation of policies on issues that are of concern to all of us.

OBJECTIVE

1. To study on the united nation and its role in development.
2. To study on the ideas and objectives of united nations organizations .

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The Earl of Johnson (2018) In 1945, in order to administer the postwar global order, the League of Nations was superseded as the universal international organisation by the United Nations, which was established in the same year. Its primary goals have been to preserve international peace and security; to enhance relations between governments on the basis of equal rights and the self-determination of peoples; and to find solutions to issues that are of an economic, social, humanitarian, or cultural nature. However, its role in maintaining international peace and security through the Security Council quickly became a victim of the Cold War. Despite this, the United Nations was able to develop a range of functions in economic and social matters through the General Assembly,

Kenzhekhan Kabdeso (2022) The Model of the United Nations, often known as MUN, is a hybrid concept that combines the elements of a simulation game with those of a conference that mimics the actual proceedings of the United Nations. Participants, who are mostly students at universities, choose the nations to represent and take on the role of delegates, discussing and attempting to find solutions to key political problems from across the globe.

People who study political science and international relations are the ones most likely to participate in MUN as an experimental teaching approach with the purpose of increasing their level of understanding. At the Kenzhekali Sagadiyev University of International Business in Almaty, Kazakhstan, the purpose of this research is to investigate the effect that Model United Nations has on the development of students' talents. The survey, which included an easy-to-execute sampling procedure, served as the instrument for the gathering of the necessary data.

Majidreza Momeni (2019) The idea of progress has undergone a number of shifts throughout the course of history, but it has acquired the most traction after the conclusion of World War II. This idea gained a new facet with the founding of the United Nations (UN), which was a significant event in the field of international relations. In other words, the term "development" eventually took on a more concrete meaning, which was often seen as an increase in economic activity and a unidirectional process that predominated the operation of the United Nations and relations among states during the Cold War. Although the problem has gone through a number of iterations and phases in the context of the United Nations, the end of the Cold War and the advent of globalisation are regarded as watershed moments in the evolution of the issue. These events are credited with bringing about an entirely new concept, imbuing development with a multifaceted meaning, and transforming it into a multifaceted process operating within the framework of sustainable development.

Etaf Abdel Qader Saafin (2019) The purpose of this study is to explore the role that the United Nations plays in solving national conflicts by its human involvement in order to rescue human life from genocide, ethnic cleansing, and war crimes committed by certain governments against their own populations. In order to accomplish its goal, the study employed a historical and descriptive methodology to conduct an in-depth analysis of the data gathered from three case studies: the Syrian crisis, the crisis in Somalia, and the crisis in Kosovo.

Dennis Dijkzeul (2013) This article examines the role that the United Nations Development Programme plays in the process of constructing a more peaceful world. First, it takes a look at the bigger picture of the environment in which the UNDP functions, namely the interaction between relief, rehabilitation, and development in the context of complex humanitarian catastrophes. Second, it examines the history of the United Nations Development Program

(UNDP), including its progression towards peacebuilding throughout time. In addition to this, it examines the UNDP's attempts toward organizational renewal, as well as the effects of the ongoing reform at the United Nations.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter brings history up to date and discusses the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in the first decade of this century. It traces the contributions and the consequences of the three most recent administrators, the evolution in the development priorities of the organisation, and the current structure, including the United Nations Development Program's most significant structural change, which has led it down the path of regionalization. In 1999, Speth resigned from his position at UNDP, and his successor was someone who stood in stark contrast to all of his immediate predecessors. The first person who was not an American to lead the UNDP was the British national Mark Malloch Brown. Before his selection, Europe had come to the conclusion that it was their time to produce the next Administrator since the United States' core contributions had fallen from their previous position as the top contributors.

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT

To attempt to summarise in a single chapter the performance and results of an organisation over several decades, let alone a network of agencies, would be an overly ambitious goal. Because UNDP is an institution that focuses on process and dialogue, it is unable to easily highlight milestones of achievement that are both measurable and attributable in the same way that WHO and UNICEF are able to do when it comes to the eradication of diseases and the vaccination of children, respectively.

RELEVANCE: ONE ORGANIZATION, TWO ROLES

The first criterion, which is relevance, is problematic right off the off. All of the entities that make up the United Nations Development System were founded to provide solutions to particular development problems, in particular fields and industries, and frequently for the purpose of formulating and disseminating standards. On the other hand, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) was not so much an institution as it was an amalgamation of two funding facilities. This "need" for the UNDP was founded on the concern at the time to enable the transfer of technical knowledge from North to South. It was positioned as the

primary financial engine for technical assistance and given a central position within the already established network of UN specialized agencies (TA).

EFFECTIVENESS

The efficiency of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is directly proportional to the relevance and character of the role that it plays, considering the fact that it has in fact followed two distinct paths: those of development organization on the one hand, and system coordinator on the other.

The development organization

In spite of the fact that UNDP's financial resources have increased by a factor of two between the years 2000 and 2010, the majority of this growth may be attributed to rechanneling rather than fresh money mobilisation. "New" funding from OECD countries to UNDP constitutes slightly more than 3 percent of their total multilateral contributions (figure for 2008) and less than one percent of their total official development assistance (ODA). Spread out across 130 countries (and global and regional programmes), the UN Development Program has a relatively small financial footprint on the ground. This financial footprint is dwarfed in the majority of countries by bilateral and other multilateral channels, most notably the World Bank, regional development banks, and the European Commission, even in terms of the value of the grants for technical assistance.

Democratic governance

It was a daring move for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the late 1990s to establish governance as a fully-fledged practise. At first, the developing countries that served on the executive board responded to this move with some trepidation. They may have seen governance as a stalking horse for the values and practises of donor countries, but it was also bold because it drew UNDP into potentially sensitive policy areas within countries. This is in contrast to the long-established reputation of local UNDP offices as sources of friendly patronage. It is possible that the UNDP's recommendations will not receive the same level of attention as those of more financially secure development partners. This is due to the fact that the UNDP is only a minor source of aid in the majority of nations. However, a competitive advantage could be achieved by advocating for a specific United Nations response to the problems associated with governance.

Crisis prevention and recovery (CPR)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has responded to critics who believe the organisation has not adapted to changing development issues by establishing a key new practise. As a result of the conclusion of the Cold War and the subsequent withdrawal of the two competing ideological superpowers from their respective zones of influence, the number of fragile and failed states has increased, and the difficulty of reconstruction has multiplied. The United Nations has an extremely dismal track record when it comes to predicting the fragility and collapse of states throughout history (in eastern and central Africa and elsewhere). Now, a portion of the responsibility for recovery falls on its shoulders, and the UNDP recognises that it will have an essential part to play in this process.

This priority region is a strange combination of crises that were caused by man and those that were caused by nature. The former is basically an issue with governance, with a conceptual overlap that is difficult with the democratic practise of governing. The second approach is more along the lines of a humanitarian reaction, although it makes some acknowledgement of the environmental stresses that might lead to natural disasters. The development of remedies to crises of any kind that threaten lives and livelihoods is something that all of these initiatives share in common. In more recent times, the worries list has been expanded to include issues pertaining to development that are caused by climate change.

Energy and environment.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has traditionally possessed a modest level of expertise in natural resources, such as forestry and water. However, it did not start to increase its capacity until after the earth summit that took place in Rio de Janeiro in the year 1992. When the United Nations went through one of its stages of expansion, financing was always the driving force. With the help of poor countries, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) put out significant effort to ensure that the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which has been incubated by the World Bank since 1991, would not continue to be an instrument used only by the Bank. In 1994, UNDP and UNEP began sharing the resources with the GEF, turning the organisation into a tripartite body.

At that time, the UNDP had a distinct edge over its partners due to the fact that its country network was significantly more extensive than those of its partners. However, it also quickly built its expertise in the three primary areas targeted by the GEF: international waterways, climate change, and biodiversity. In more recent years, the mandate of the Global

Environment Facility (GEF) has expanded to include land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants, and the partnership between the GEF and other organisations has expanded to ten organisations, with IFAD, FAO, and UNIDO from within the system being three of those organisations (the four others being regional development banks).

UN system coordinator

The evaluation report that was referred to before came to a number of conclusions, one of which said that "the function of UNDP in environment and energy within the United Nations system is potentially vital but not fully realised." This finding has the potential to be generalised. At the nation level, which accounts for the vast majority of the organization's activities, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) funds and implements its initiatives alongside those of other United Nations organisations, many of which work in fields that are comparable to one another. This parallelism is inefficient, and as this book documents, it has progressively expanded over time as more and more organisations affiliated with the United Nations Development System have established a field presence. This parallelism is wasteful. Therefore, the efficiency of the UNDP's role as coordinator can be evaluated based on its capacity to bring the United Nations system into a more harmonious alignment. To achieve this, in some instances the UNDP will take an active role in the implementation process, while in other instances it will not.

EFFICIENCY

The evaluation report that was referred to earlier reached a number of conclusions, one of which said that "the function of UNDP in environment and energy within the United Nations system is theoretically vital but not fully achieved." One could draw broader conclusions from this finding. At the nation level, which accounts for the vast majority of the organization's activities, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) finances and implements its initiatives alongside those of other United Nations organisations, many of which work in fields that are comparable to one another. This parallelism is inefficient, and as this book documents, it has progressively widened over time as more and more UN development system entities have acquired a field presence. This parallelism is wasteful, and it has slowly widened over time. Therefore, the efficiency of the UNDP's position as coordinator can be evaluated based on its capacity to bring the United Nations system into a more harmonious alignment, taking an active role in the implementation of some of its responsibilities while not doing so in others.

When it was first established, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was at the pinnacle of its power as a "system coordinator" in the field. The organisation inherited from EPTA and the Technical Assistance Board an existing enormous network of field personnel who, in practically every developing country, were the sole UN system representatives. This network of field workers was already in place before the organisation was established. They would have been familiar with the majority of the United Nations' activities in their nations, and certainly all of those that the UN Development Programme was sponsoring. Equally as essential is the fact that these representatives were in a position to communicate with the rest of the development system regarding the development requirements of the countries in which they served.

As was made abundantly clear in earlier chapters, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) had aspirations of becoming a development organisation in its own right. At the same time, the frustrations that accompanied execution by UN agencies led to a sharp diminution of its funding of the system, which in turn loosened the reins that the UNDP held as a principal donor. It was unable to maintain the loyalty of the United Nations agencies and organisations, who, at the same time and in an entirely unrestricted manner, were progressively creating their own networks of field representatives. More than 10 United Nations offices may be found in the capital cities of the vast majority of developing countries today.

As a result of an increase in the number of UN nation (and regional) representatives, the likelihood of duplication and parallelism also increased. The General Assembly resolution from 1977 that was quoted previously attempted to find a solution to the challenges caused by proliferation by proposing the designation of a UN "resident coordinator" from among the representatives of the local governments. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) was not officially designated as the lead agency; nevertheless, in reality, its own personnel were to become the UN resident coordinators in practically every country. Although history had a role in this selection, the default choice was made since UNDP has the widest (albeit least well-defined) development mandate.

The rest of the system recognised the fact that UNDP would take on the role of field coordinator, although they did not necessarily welcome the decision. It was helpful that the UNDP resident representatives were frequently the most senior among their contemporaries

in the hierarchical rankings that are typical of the UN system. However, this seemingly convenient solution had not one but two defects. By suggesting that an existing representative be named as coordinator, the resolution presented an evident advantage to UNDP as a favoured beneficiary in any UN-wide initiatives. This was accomplished by consolidating two functions into one. UNDP has made full use of this privileged status, which is detrimental to the objectivity that should have been demonstrated by the coordinator posts. In order to circumvent this issue, which would have occurred regardless of whatever organisation was given the role of coordinator, the original resolution need to have established entirely new jobs at a more senior level for United Nations resident coordinators.

The second problem with the outcome was connected to the first, and it was the fact that the UNDP in the field had excellent project managers but typically not development specialists. In an ideal world, a UN resident coordinator would not only be informed about the country, but also talented in comprehending and interpreting the country's development needs. This would allow them to appraise and assign duties to other agencies within the system. Jackson originally described UN resident coordinators as the "brains" of the system at the nation level. This role remains relevant today. This was not, and continues to not be, the profile of the UNDP resident representatives, with very few notable exceptions.

In New York, other plans for the administration of the UN coordinators have been debated from time to time, but the UNDP default option has always been the one that has ultimately been chosen. There have been two further initiatives made to bring about better coherence on the national level. The first, which is addressed in chapter 2, was the establishment of unified offices in the republics that comprised the formerly Soviet Union in the year 1992.

These offices were initially a clumsy combined endeavour between the field-oriented UNDP and the UN secretariat. However, the idea was sound in principle because it involved having a single coordinator representing the entire United Nations development system. This meant that no agency had an inside track, and the requirements of a country could be addressed in a comprehensive manner. If knowledgeable individuals from the outside had been appointed to lead these offices, they would have been much more productive. In actuality, competing UN agencies interpreted them as providing UNDP an unfair edge, and lobbying efforts in New York damaged them as a result.

Since that time, there has been no attempt at complete unification. On the other hand, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) in New York, which is comprised of the majority of the organisations involved in the development system, have encouraged the formation of "country teams" of local representatives from the United Nations, which are to be chaired by the UN resident coordinator. In these teams, the deputy UN resident representative also serves as a representative for the UNDP. UNDP has selected an increasing number of "country directors" to head up its programme work in order to make a clearer demarcation between its objectives in development and coordination. This has allowed the local coordinator to concentrate more solely on the functions of the system as a whole. In addition, UNDP has made an active effort to broaden the pool of candidates for the position of resident coordinator, bringing an increasing number of applicants from other UN agencies and organisations as well as from countries that are not members of the United Nations.

The UNDP is still in charge of the coordinators, although their connections to the organisation are not as strong as they once were. Everyone is required to participate in a selection procedure that lasts for three days and includes a variety of different examinations pertaining to management and communications; passing any of these tests is not a given. However, there is not even a hint of a test for development knowledge or abilities included in this screening procedure at all. This is the single most important factor. Therefore, successful candidates still emerge from the standard, non-substantive UNDP mould.

Delivering as One, a programme for organisational transformation that was introduced in 2006, suggested "united United Nations national teams" with "one leader, one programme, one budgetary framework, and, where appropriate, one office." In the beginning, there were going to be five pilot countries for One UN; as of right now, there are eight, and more countries are showing interest. These suggestions were enthusiastically adopted by UNDP, and in each of the eight countries, some strides have been made in increasing the cohesiveness of the respective country teams. Once more, obtaining finance is essential to achieving success. These nations, as well as others, currently benefit from multi-donor trust funds, which are designed to be divided among the agencies on the basis of development need, as defined by a unified programme framework.

These funds are intended to be used for a variety of purposes. In actuality, all resident organisations, as well as non-resident organisations that are skilled at lobbying, anticipate receiving shares. In these countries, there are currently more collaborative (multi-agency) initiatives than ever before; nonetheless, these programmes resemble bundles of parallel projects and can themselves involve complicated difficulties of sequencing and coordination. Delivering as one at the country level challenges the capabilities of the system to function more harmoniously in parallel, although it may involve more time and resources rather than fewer of either. First and foremost, what is lacking are respected UN development specialists who are able to evaluate the development needs of their countries in a comprehensive manner, as well as apportion and adjudicate the contributions of various parts of the UN system, on an objective basis, rather than one that is primarily based on expediency.

As a result of its management of the United Nations resident coordinator network, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assumes responsibility for system coordination at the global level. This responsibility is carried out through the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), which is comprised of the majority of the agencies and organisations that are engaged in development operations. The administrator of UNDP, who is the third most senior person in the United Nations (after the secretary-general and the deputy secretary-general), also serves as the head of UNDG.

Gustave Spieth was the first administrator to lead the United Nations Development Group as chair in 1997. The number of members was very restricted back then, but since then, it has grown to encompass the majority of the United Nations agencies that are active in providing technical assistance. However, as is typical with the United Nations, there was no planned method of evaluating eligibility, which resulted in irregularities. In the field of trade, UNCTAD is included, but the more operational International Trade Centre (designated as the principal trade promotion body of the United Nations) is not. Among standard-setting organizations, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is included, but the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) are not. Similarly, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) is not included. Also included are various United Nations offices that are located within the New York secretariat but have no responsibilities for activities in the field. In spite of this, the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), along with its secretariat, the United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office (UNDOCO), is an efficient mechanism for keeping a dialogue going

within the United Nations development system, and it played a significant role in the recent implementation of the One UN initiative.

CONCLUSION

Early in 2010, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) was the subject of the most recent evaluation conducted by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN), which is comprised of 16 different donor nations. MOPAN employs a total of 18 indicators in its analysis of the efficacy of organisations in the areas of strategic management, operational management, relationship management, and knowledge management. On 14 of these indicators, the UNDP's performance was rated as "adequate," while on two others, it was rated as "strong," and on two others, it was rated as "poor." The conclusions of the survey, which was carried out in 2009 and was based on a questionnaire given to UNDP's partners in nine different nations, can be summed up as follows:

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) continues to be acknowledged for the function that it plays in the architecture of development aid at the country level: its position in coordinating government and other UN agencies is named by numerous respondents as the organization's greatest strength...

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