

**EVOLUTION OF UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS****Dr. Adinath Vishwanath Londhe***Assistant Professor, Department of Defence and Strategic Studies**M. S. Kakade College, Someshwarnagar***Corresponding Author: Dr. Adinath Vishwanath Londhe****DOI - 10.5281/zenodo.14468313****ABSTRACT:**

Preparation for the December 2021 UN Peacekeeping Ministerial Meeting in Seoul, Republic of Korea, as well as the sessions leading up to it, are the purposes of this White Paper. Secretary-General A4P initiative, the goal of the 2021 Ministerial Meeting is to strengthen UN peacekeeping by improving performance and impact of UN operations and closing capability gaps through concrete pledges, as well as facilitating new partnerships and enhancing existing ones, as well as encouraging systemic changes that will enhance operations. The goal of this study is to look at how UN peacekeeping deployments have evolved throughout time. In order to maintain international peace and security, the United Nations (UN) has been established. Peacekeeping is one of the many ways the United Nations tries to execute its objective, and it sends personnel and experts to places where they are needed most. The United Nations has implemented a variety of policies and procedures to improve its peacekeeping efforts. The United Nations continues to face problems and difficulties that have a negative influence on the efficiency, effectiveness, and success of its peacekeeping operations despite many initiatives focused on peacekeeping and large successful operations. UN peacekeeping missions, their effects, and the main issues they face have been examined in this article. According to the findings of the study, UN peacekeeping operations have been successful in resolving conflicts and fostering harmony around the world. Peacekeeping missions have, however, been significantly hindered by a number of defects and obstacles, particularly in terms of political, military, and humanitarian components. In order to improve peacekeeping operations and secure long-term peace in many parts of the world, the study emphasises the importance of policy and institutional reforms, as well as promises from parties, institutions, and participating actors.

Keywords: United Nations, Political Challenges, Humanitarian challenges, Military Challenges.

INTRODUCTION:

More than a dozen senior United Nations officials gathered in New York City six years ago for the Leaders' Summit on United Nations Peacekeeping. Four further ministerial-

level meetings and regional preparatory conferences on peacekeeping followed. Unprecedented numbers of uniformed troops, enablers, and capacity development promises from Member States were made at the Summit and

subsequent ministerial-level meetings and regional conferences. Working with Member States to create personnel promises that are vital in contemporary peacekeeping operations, such as safety and security, mobility and situational awareness for United Nations forces, was a significant part of the UN Secretariat's role at high-level meetings (hereafter referred to as pledges). For matters that could not be dealt with just via pledges, delegates also made high-level political promises in statements, declarations and communiqués. In addition to the high-level meetings and preparatory conferences that were hosted by the co-hosting countries, all of these voluntary initiatives, which Member States can endorse as individual governments and in partnership with other governments, were launched during the high-level meetings and preparatory conferences hosted by the co-hosting countries.

Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) was inaugurated by Secretary-General Antonio Gutierrez and Member States in 2019 in conjunction with the Ministerial-level conference, which was held concurrently (the Declaration). A4P includes a section on peacekeeping as one of its eight pillars. All peacekeeping components are supposed to be supported in their capacity to perform and be held accountable; however the majority of the Declaration wording in this section concentrates on uniformed troops specifically. 4 For this

paper, a number of Member State delegates expressed their belief that civilian and uniformed personnel, as well as the whole mission, should be given equal emphasis.

All key factors of performance cannot be addressed at a Peacekeeping Ministerial and preparatory sessions. Members of Congress should utilize the 2021 Peacekeeping Ministerial and at least two of the preceding conferences⁵ to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Make promises of troops, assets and enablers that allow for peacekeeping mobility a top priority.
2. Two things are necessary to ensure the success of peacekeeping missions: first, they need to improve their ability to identify and analyse threats, plan and act, and evaluate their results.

The Secretariat has worked with Member States over the last six years to improve the efficacy of peacekeeping operations. Section three focuses on identifying and prioritising individuals, assets, and enablers with mobility needs. Here, the need for Member States and the Secretariat to assess and analyse; plan and make decisions; and evaluate is discussed.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Vincenzo Bove, (2017)
What role does peacekeeping by the United Nations play in setting the

groundwork for economic progress? We perform the first in-depth investigation of the economic impact of peace operations in the nations where they take place. The degree to which solid judgments regarding the success of missions may be derived requires the development of novel inferential techniques, as we demonstrate in this paper. 11 peace operations have been carried out since the conclusion of the Cold War using synthetic control tactics. Economic recovery has no visible influence in seven out of ten scenarios when peacekeeping is engaged, according to our research. Two of the four remaining scenarios show a negative influence rather than a positive one, showing that the identification procedure is still tough.

Havard Hegre (2018) PKOs seem to have a positive impact on health in several researches. However, they underestimate the peacekeeping impact of PKOs by focusing only on the strength, duration, recurrence, and spread of each effect pathway. With the use of a statistical model that accounts for the effectiveness of UN PKOs in preventing internal armed conflict from beginning, escalating, continuing, or repeating, we've devised a new methodology to assess the aggregate impact across all paths. Simulations are done using statistical estimations to determine the effect of various UN policies between 2001 and 2013. Major armed conflict may have been

decreased by up to two-thirds compared to a scenario without PKOs, saving 150,000 lives over a 13-year period if the UN had spent US \$200 billion in PKOs with strong mandates. International security may be improved by deploying UN peacekeepers.

Todd Sandler (2017) Several significant contributions to peacekeeping research are summarised in this article (PK). Two issues stand out: the distribution of the costs of peacekeeping and the efficiency of the operation. Providing private goods and services in exchange for public ones is a basic tenet of burden sharing. Both financial and personnel contributions might have different implications for burden sharing, with the latter driven by the combined production of country-specific benefits. UN-led and non-UN-led peacekeeping missions have different financial burden-sharing arrangements, with country-specific advantages particularly crucial for the latter. Peacekeeping efficacy is often measured in terms of how long a peacekeeping operation can last, or how many people it can save. In today's environment of diverse peace building operations, many criteria have lately been proposed for judging peacekeeping.

Shannon Zimmerman (2020) An international system based on states places the state as the primary agent responsible for protecting its citizens. There are many demands for expanding state authority in the UN peace

operations mandated by the UN Peace operations are often dispatched to nations where the legitimacy and authority of the state are under doubt. Conflicts arise between states and missions when there is no agreed-upon definition of what constitutes the exercise of such power by peace operations and their host countries. In this article, the UN's Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission (MINUSCA) is used to investigate two instances of how state sovereignty could be expanded through MINUSCA (MINUSMA). Conclusion: Conflicting ideas of state authority pervade peace operations and their host nations, limiting mission impact and straining vital relationships. UN peace operations must reexamine how they see and support sovereign authority, in the end.

Richard W. Kemp (2020) US Stability Force Assistance (SFA) offered to partner countries frequently fails to meet its stated goal of enhancing the partner's capacity and competence to suppress an insurgency while also ensuring security. The failure of SFA initiatives cannot be fully explained due to a dearth of study and data. SFA training recipients' views were examined in this qualitative phenomenological research in order to gain insight into the elements that influence the development of competence and capacity. The research used the agency theory as a theoretical framework to investigate any conflicts

of interest between the United States and the partner countries. Studying the viewpoints of troops from Sub-Saharan Africa who had received training and senior officers in their army participating in insurgent operations helped answer the study questions on the efficacy of the training. In order to establish main themes, data from interviews with troops who received training as well as five top commanders was classified and compared. The findings revealed that SFA training had no effect on capacity growth but only had a little effect on capability development. Due to inability to integrate and maintain new abilities into operations, the receiving army's training was mostly ineffective. In order to enhance SFA programmers and have the intended effect, practitioners should address the challenges identified in this research. SFA programmers that are more successful will aid in the development of partner country security forces that can protect their civilian populations and eradicate terrorist safe havens that pose a danger to the US and its allies.

METHODOLOGY:

An exploratory qualitative study is the focus of this investigation. There was no primary data used in this study, just secondary sources such journal articles, books, and book chapters, as well as reports from the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Department

and other UN agencies. UN peacekeeping missions have been documented by several sources, including their successes and failures, as well as the challenges they face. The political, humanitarian, and military components of UN peacekeeping missions have been specifically explored in this paper. There are a number of quotes, summaries, and the authors' interpretations of the research findings that are included in this publication.

History of the UN Peacekeeping Operations:

In 1945, the United Nations was formed to promote peace and security across the world. Peacekeeping is one of the UN's most essential contributions to world peace and security. For peacekeeping, the United Nations charter does not include "resolving disputes," "using force to halt bloodshed," or maintaining international peace intact. Dag Hammarskjöld and Lester Pearson developed the United Nations' main peacekeeping principles in response to the crisis in Suez in 1956. Peacekeeping is defined as a mission that includes military personnel but does not have enforcement capabilities in order to help maintain or restore international peace and security in war zones.

It's a tactic used to keep the fragile peace that's been established after violence has ceased and to help peacemakers carry out their commitments. In 1948 and 1949, the

United Nations launched its first peacekeeping missions in the Middle East and the Indian-Pakistan border regions. From a solely military concept of monitoring ceasefires and separating armies during inter-state conflicts to a more complicated one that includes military, police, and civilian components, peacekeeping has developed through time. International Day for Peacekeepers has been established by the United Nations. Multinational troops under the leadership of the United Nations (UN) are used to control and settle conflicts between hostile governments and even inside a single country. There are four levels of UN peacekeeping operations: basic, medium, complicated, and high complexity.

- i. mission observation and monitoring,
- ii. peacekeeping in a more classic sense,
- iii. the establishment of peace and
- iv. Enforcing law and order.

Intervention, mediation, monitoring and surveillance, as well as help and support. The UN's peacekeeping deployment includes troops and military observers, civilian police observers, and civilian support staff. Even while UN peacekeeping forces are allowed by international law to participate in combat operations, reaffirming the organization's three key values of consent, impartiality, and the exclusive use of force in self-defense is

critical. The scope of UN peacekeeping deployments varies widely. As part of the political reconstruction process, peacekeeping operations include activities such as facilitating ceasefire agreements, mediating conflict situations, monitoring elections and the rule of emergency, providing emergency relief, promoting human rights and the rule of law as part of the restoration of representative democracy, and restoring representative democracy.

The basic form of UN peacekeeping was designed during the Cold War as a means of resolving international issues. At that time, peacekeepers were deployed to resolve conflicts between militarily strong sides. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, UN peacekeeping operations took on a more diverse approach because of the increase in intra-state conflicts. Increasing numbers of non-military personnel have been brought into peacekeeping operations to assist in the protection and promotion of the rule of law and good governance, human rights, including the rights of women and children, and relief and recovery for war or conflict victims, as well as supporting post-war or post-conflict governance. UN peacekeeping operations contain political, military, economic, and humanitarian considerations. Peacekeeping's involvement in restoring democracy, rule of law, and good governance includes electoral

monitoring, judicial reform, and the building of civil society.

Assistance with disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration, local security, and the preservation of law and order are some of the most critical military responsibilities in peacekeeping. Distribution of food and water to those in need and the provision of sanitation and other necessities are among peacekeeping humanitarian missions. The services provided to foreigners, such as hotels, restaurants, bars, transportation, and construction, are among the many economic activities linked to a peacekeeping mission's presence in a particular location. Also included are the high- and low-skilled jobs available to local staff members associated with the mission, as well as all other downstream economic impacts. Peacekeeping has a conflict-reducing effect, but it isn't for everyone.

Evolution of the United Nations Peace Keeping Operations:

The United Nations is a legally recognized entity with the authority to react to any kind of conflict via a variety of channels. One of the areas where diplomacy and democracy have crossed paths is peacekeeping. The role of peacekeepers in maintaining international and domestic peace is now unavoidable. There have been 14 United Nations-led peacekeeping missions since 1948, according to the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations. About 100,000 military,

police, and civilians from 124 nations participate in UN peacekeeping missions. Missionaries with a duty to safeguard people make up more than 95% of the group. More than 600 members of the human rights workforce are dedicated to advancing and safeguarding human rights. During the Cold War, the majority of peacekeeping missions were concentrated in the Middle East, Africa, and other regions where de-colonization was a major issue. A great majority of these peacekeeping missions were manned by the military, and their goals included keeping an eye on the cease-fire, maintaining security in the buffer zones, investigating reports of arms transfers, and so on.

Maintaining a sense of calm on the front lines allowed peacemakers to seek a resolution of their differences. A major expansion of UN peacekeeping operations, together with additional mandates, was sought during the second generation or phase. There was a new degree of engagement with many operations in the early 1990s, especially those that did not have the express agreement of more traditional operations. Several of the activities were used as part of a political agreement. During this phase, peacekeeping operations focus on human rights monitoring, refugee resettlement, police training, and humanitarian aid protection. Disarmament and demobilization of military forces are

also included. UN peacekeepers were given the Nobel Peace Prize in 1988 for their crucial role in the beginning of genuine peace discussions in a number of crisis situations during this era. There have been a number of new procedures and techniques used by UN peacekeepers in the wake of the second generation of peacekeeping missions' failures. As part of the '1992 Agenda for Peace' manifesto, these policies and initiatives were designed to achieve long-term peace. As a result of these efforts, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations was established in the same year. As a consequence of these efforts, the UN's third generation of peacekeeping operations was born. Most of the fighting in Somalia and Bosnia occurred inside the countries' borders, with no consent from the people on either side of the conflict.

Peacekeeping operations have been launched by the United Nations since 1998, which have included political, military, and humanitarian missions. However, UN Peacekeeping operations have been effective in bringing peace to many parts of the world during the last two decades, despite their numerous shortcomings. The United Nations was able to reduce 4-5 large wars to smaller ones via their peace building efforts. Thousands of people have been saved and displaced as a result of UN peacekeeping operations. Conflicts have been prevented or averted because of

UN peacekeeping efforts. Even more importantly, they have contributed to the termination and/or decrease in the severity of a conflict that was already in progress. Fighting between the warring sides, limiting scope and length, and managing violence towards civilians were all accomplished by the use of these military tactics. As a result of peacekeeping operations, the spread of war has been limited in terms of both geographical and temporal spread. The UN peacekeeping deployments have also contributed to extend post-conflict peace. Preventing spread of the war in the neighboring nations is likely to be a long-term goal as a result of a peacekeeping operation's evolution.

UN peacekeeping strategies have proved successful throughout the years, but the organization might have done a lot better. UN peacekeeping operations with a strong mandate have a better conflict-reducing impact if they are ready to invest more money and get a more robust mandate. Peacekeeping can help avoid civilian relocation and, as a result, lessen humanitarian suffering across the region. There is also a case to be made that peacekeeping operations may have beneficial benefits on the economy in several ways. They contribute to an increase in agricultural output by reducing conflict. In addition, they aid in boosting both labor output and the government's ability to collect taxes. Peacekeeping's economic actions are influenced by financial windfalls

from foreign assistance, commodities price stockpiles, and oil and mineral discoveries. International peacekeeping deployments have a direct impact on economic growth in developing countries. To maintain peace in a conflict zone, local economic recovery and institutional creation are necessary.

A key emphasis of United Nations peacekeeping operations has been on the preservation and promotion of human rights, which has led to the development of UN peacekeeping operations. Most UN peacekeeping operations include a human rights office with personnel who specialise in human rights duties such as reporting, monitoring, and mainstreaming. They do all of these things. At all times, peacekeepers are expected to adhere to human rights standards. Each of these groups promises to contribute to human rights safeguards, enable individuals to exercise and defend their human rights, aid governments in executing human rights obligations, and promote the rule of law, among other objectives.

Although initially established to preserve human rights during the Cold War when Security Council gridlock limited its capacity to react to global security concerns, peacekeeping is now recognized as one of the most admirable conflict management methods that the UN has devised. The United Nations is committed to protecting and advancing human rights as a key part of its mission to safeguard future generations from

the Evolution of conflict. Human rights violations are increasingly expected to be prevented or stopped by UN peacekeeping teams operating in the midst of bloody civil conflicts. No matter how well UN peacekeeping has worked, the complexity of today's interstate and intrastate conflicts, as well as the challenges surrounding the numerous facets of UN peacekeeping, has made these missions more difficult. The missions were constantly questioned and condemned because of the difficulties associated with peacekeeping. To ensure that UN peacekeeping operations and initiatives are carried out effectively, this section evaluates the most pressing concerns from a political, humanitarian, and military perspective.

CONCLUSION:

In recent years, UN peacekeeping deployments have been more engaged in development activities, frequently working with humanitarian groups, non-governmental organizations, and assistance agencies. In terms of the effectiveness of the rebuilding process, it is unclear if peacekeeping missions had any impact on the economic recovery of host countries. There has been too much focus on the security side of peacekeeping in prior study, and the positive benefits on other areas, such as economic growth, were disregarded. UN peacekeeping is, without a doubt, a potent tool for

today's promotion of international peace and security. UN peacekeeping has remained an active and hard endeavour due to continuous tensions between nations as well as armed conflict inside those countries' borders. Every day since they arrived, UN troops in conflict zones throughout the globe have saved the lives of more than one million people. A wide range of political, humanitarian, and military challenges have made UN peacekeeping more difficult. With this in mind and in order to meet political, military, and humanitarian concerns, UN peacekeeping missions' structures and procedures must be restructured.

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