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## Role of Peace Keeping Army in Prevailing Justice to Second World Nations

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**Abstract:** Peacekeeping has been used as a significant tool for the past six decades in solving crises that are dangerous to peace and security at the international level. Over the years the missions regarding peacekeeping have not only grown in size but have also seen an increase in complexity. A lot of personnel including police, military, civilians, and others deployed in United Nations peacekeeping operations around the world have reached unprecedented levels since the commencement of the latest millennium. When the peacekeeping missions began, they were largely governed by the body of principles that was unwritten and were more affected by the events people went through while working for decades rather than any specific statute. The conservation of global safety and tranquility was the main objective behind the formation of the United Nations. The main tool to achieve this objective is the process of peacekeeping.

**Keywords:** Peace Keeping, Army, Prevailing Justice, Second World Nations

### INTRODUCTION

Peacekeeping usually involves diplomacy in resolving conflicts regarding inter-state and intra-state conflicts. The process of resolving conflicts often involves applying structural and diplomatic measures to prevent the escalation of conflicts into violent conflicts. Through diplomatic measures, hostile parties can be brought to a negotiable agreement. There has been an evolution in the way the process of peacekeeping missions has changed throughout the years. It has changed from a system of witnessing and examining ceasefires to including many other elements ranging from armed forces to the police, and civilians who have joined hands to help in the achievement of sustainable peace (Mullis, 2004).

The definition of second-world countries has been evolving over the years. Earlier countries that came under the purview of the USSR were categorized as second world countries which included Japan, China, etc (Washington, 1999). But as the years passed, the word second world countries is being used more loosely and is often used to describe countries with emerging and developing economies and now includes countries like Africa and other countries that come under developing countries.

The personnel who are involved in peacekeeping operations majorly come from Asia, Africa, and Latin America. China is the second-largest contributor, contributing nearly two-thirds of the total financial assistance provided for the continuance of these missions (Hattaway, 1999). Although the west provides monetary support, it has shown reluctance in sending its personnel to a process of high risk. Hence the west takes the help of the Global South for the same. The peacekeeping missions have a separate component for providing justice through separate channels called Justice and Corrections Service. This is achieved by promoting responsibility for heinous offences or crimes and by strengthening criminal justice systems and facilitating rule of law reforms. This process is now being implemented in second-world countries and is now considered a stepping stone in providing and facilitating justice in second-world countries (Slim, 1996).

## **METHOD**

### **What is Peacekeeping Army?**

The Peacekeeping Army has been instituted by the world organization to reconstitute peace in a region that has suffered from armed conflict. Speaking peacekeeping forces consist of troops from different countries. Peacekeeping forces are referred to in a scenario when a country is going through war or fighting, and a group of soldiers assent to the country to prevent further violence. Peacekeeping in general is done to maintain or create lasting peace. Peacekeeping has been notably known to decrease the number of civilian and battlefield deaths. Organizations like the United Nations, NATO mission in Kosovo, and Multinational Force & Observers are among the organization's signs known to implement peacekeeping missions (ISLAM, 2010). The UN is the largest institution that is committed to bringing world peace internationally. It is important to note that most peace keepings have the authorization (undertaking) of the UN and seldom do single states and regional organizations deploy peacekeeping.

When the world war ended, many nations were in ruins. The world wanted to commit to having peace, security, and diplomatic relations that could help foster better living standards and human rights. This led to the birth of the United Nations. The UN was formed in 1945, at the epilogue of the second world war as a forum for resolving conflicts between nations and as a global institution for establishing peace and putting an end to the possibility of a third world war in the future. The UN emerged as a body that would prevent the world from another war that could leave the world in ruins (Sotomayor, 2014).

UN peacekeeping arose when security council's were paralyzed by Cold War rivalries. Initially, UN Peacekeeping missions were bounded to facilitate ceasefires and balance circumstances and situations on the grassroots level, necessitating paramount backing for political restructuring to conclude disputes by amicable means. Now UN peacekeeping is keeping pace with modern days which not only ensures safety and tranquillity, but it also protects civilians, and political processes, disarms combatants, supports elections, protects and promotes human rights, and restores rule of law (Cassidy & Cassidy, 2004).

While we do not have a straightforward charter basis the UN has for peacekeeping, the UN has been the leading peacekeeping body. UN peacekeeping operations have been deployed with the main parties' consent to the conflict (Miksche, 1970). These missions not only cost less than military interventions but promote multilateral burden-sharing have saved many lives across the globe.

### **What are the Second World Nation?**

The nations were divided into 3 different categories as a result of the three-world model, where countries were grouped into three worlds, namely the first, second, and third world nations. The division was a result of the political ideology of the countries. The cold war

between the US and the Post Russian territories was a time of “political constellations” of countries. Different countries with different views associated themselves with countries that had similar political inclinations as them. There was a western bloc or the industrialized capitalist nations that aligned with the US or the western world (Tanin et al., 1973). On the other side of the spectrum were the socialistic countries which aligned themselves with the Soviet Union or Mao’s China, also called the eastern bloc.

The first world countries were the ones allied with the US, second world countries were the ones allied with the USSR, and third world countries were the ones that were neither aligned with the US nor the Soviets.

- a. First World Countries: The Western bloc or the countries which were democratic and industrialized within the American sphere of influence.
- b. Second World Countries: The countries which were affiliated with the Soviets and China during the Cold War Period following a socialistic or communist system of government were referred to as second-world countries. Second-world countries were all under the Soviet Union, China, North Korea, Cuba, Vietnam, and Laos.
- c. Third World Countries: Originally used to refer to the countries which maintained a neutral stance in the cold war, they were members of the non-aligned movement. Primarily found in South Africa, Asia, Africa, and Oceania. Such countries were also increasingly linked to situations of low GDP, a place where people lived in abject poverty given their poor economic conditions. Post the collapse of the Eastern Bloc, third-world countries are defined by their poor economic status and are now referred to as “developing” or “least developed” countries (Moulton & Martindale, 1973).
- d. The emergence of 3 World Model: The concept of the first world emerged initially in the 20th century for the countries following a capitalistic regime. The term ‘first world countries’ was introduced by the UN in the 1940s. They were employed and perpetuated by the then superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, during the Cold War. Following the devastation caused by the Second World War, which broke out in the nineteenth century, a three-world order was formed, led by the United States and the Soviet Union, respectively. Following WWII, the United States and the Soviet Union fought in a cold war to grow and challenge each other's global power (Huang, 2011). The emergence was a product of the cold war times when the NATO and the Warsaw Pact were formed by the US and Russia respectively, also referring to the western and eastern blocs. Initially, the circumstances of the two blocs were considered very different from one another in that they were considered to belong to two different worlds. They were eventually numbered as the first world and second world where the former followed liberal capitalism while the latter followed communism. Third-world countries were composed of formerly colonized and semi-colonized nations (Rubinstein, 2015).
- e. The emergence of Second World Countries: The idea of what second-world countries could have emerged during the construct of the Cold War.
- f. Second World Countries After the Cold War: Post the collapse of the Eastern Bloc in the late 20th century i.e. towards the end of the cold war, the definition was deemed to be obsolete, yet it is continued to be used to define former communists (Hampson et al., 2020).
- g. List of Eastern Bloc: The countries that are categorized as the eastern bloc are: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Ethiopia, Grenada, Hungary, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Mozambique, Yugoslavia, Vietnam, Soviet-Union, South Yemen, Somalia, Romania, Poland, North Korea, Nicaragua. In fact, some of the countries on this list have experienced divisions and foreign policy bias.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

## **WHY THE SECOND-WORLD NATIONS NEED PEACE KEEPING ARMIES?**

The peace operations are generally aroused from the legacy of the conflict mechanism that is left by the league of nations. The peacekeeping by the UN was formulated as a consequence of the Cold War to resolve conflicts between the states by deposing arm forces in the countries that were under the UN's shelter to places where the parties affected needed a party that would be neutral to evaluate the whole process of peace (Olsson & Truggestad, 2019). The peacekeepers could be approached when the powers that are the five permanent members of the Security council merge with the UN to resolve the conflicts that threaten regional stability, international peace, and security. These include proxy wars between the subset states of the principal state that shares a certain power.

Peacekeeping occurs when there is in fact a peace to keep which is hence followed by a conflict being dissolved through a truce or ceasefire. They work with an objective to maintain a peaceful environment by, creating a force between the two parties thus reducing contact between the forces and diminishing the probability of a rupture of peace. The state sovereignty placed tight restrictions on the operations of peacekeeping by categorizing into three basic principles that were later termed the "Holy Trinity":

- a) The consent of the host nation(s)
- b) Equal treatment without discrimination between the conflict factions
- c) The non-use of force by United Nations troops (Kalantidou & Fry, 2014).

The first UN peacekeeping operation was started in 1948 and 1949 in relation to the issues of Middle-East, and India- Pakistan border issues respectively. Over the years, peacekeeping has evolved from a military model of supervising ceasefires and creating forces to separate the client states to a model that has various elements such as police, civilians and military working together towards sustainable peace. The second world nations need peacekeeping armies for mainly four reasons: (i) To monitor and observe the missions (ii) To maintain the concept of traditional peacekeeping (iii) peace-building and (iv) peace enforcement (Daley & Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, 2019).

Moreover, the second world nations need peacekeeping operations to facilitate ceasefire agreements, mediate conflict situations in order to find lasting solutions, monitor elections, provide provisions for emergency relief and promote human rights. The fall of the Berlin wall (a consequence of the Cold War) welcomed several intra-state conflicts which resulted in a shift in the UN peacekeeping toward multi-dimensional operations (Skeldon & Bastia, 2020). This has, in turn, benefitted the second world nations as the civilian workers are deployed in key areas such as protecting and promoting the law, rights of women and children, relief and recovery of victims of conflicts and wars, and supporting the governance process in the post-war transition process.

In addition to this, the Humanitarian activities of peace-keeping include providing shelter, sanitation facilities, relief distribution supply of water, and other basic amenities. Talking the economic activities of the operations include (i) the services catering to foreigners, including those provided by the hotels, restaurants, bars, and transportation and construction sectors (ii) the high and low skilled jobs available to local staff associated with the mission and (iii) Finally, all the downstream economic impacts of these activities on other sectors (Crozier, 2018).

## **INDONESIA'S ROLE AND STAND ON THE NEED FOR A PEACEKEEPING ARMY IN PREVAILING JUSTICE TO THE SECOND WORLD NATIONS**

Indonesia has recently undertaken the presidency of the United Nations Security Council for the second time. In its second tenure of the presidency, Indonesia has issued a statement stating its intention to commit itself to taking up the issue of women's roles in peacekeeping and peace building. It has secured a new resolution, adopted on 29 August

which focuses on a combination of peacekeeping agenda and women, peace and security agenda (Hobbs, 2019).

This resolution encourages the 193 members of the United Nations states to increase the appointed number of uniformed women for operations related to peacekeeping and at the same time to work on the strategies to achieve the same objective. This can be achieved by increasing access to training and information and by observing and working towards eradicating any obstacles concerning deployment, recruitment, and promotion of such personnel who consist of the women workforce.

Indonesia is the greatest supporter of peacekeeping operations among the 15 Security Council members, with a strong army dedicated to the cause, totalling 2840 troops, including 158 female peacekeepers. It is also dedicated to boosting the number of female peacekeepers. Indonesia has agreed to contribute 4000 people to the peacekeeping operations in order to demonstrate its commitment (Ansprenger, 2018). It also intends to increase the number of female peacekeepers. The Constitution of Indonesia imparts a constitutional duty on the country to actively participate in the maintenance of world peace as implied in its preamble. Indonesia is also committed to providing justice and promoting peace through peacekeeping procedures and its contribution to World peace is undeniable. The Garuda Contingent is a group of peacekeepers drawn from the Indonesian military that serve with the United Nations. The contingent was first deployed to Israel and Egypt. Over the years it has been deployed to a number of other developing and underdeveloped countries like Vietnam, Somalia, Philippines, Nepal, and Bangladesh to name a few. The latest country where it has been deployed is Lebanon. The Garuda Contingent plays an important role in military diplomacy. Over the years, it has expanded its operations in various countries (Anwar, 2014).

Indonesia sends around 200 peacekeepers to Africa in 2021 and all of them get recognized and awarded for their work. Initially, Indonesia only sent military troupes to various different locations but as time passed, they also started sending engineer troupes and many other different contingents that will help in the overall development of the nation which gets completely devastated due to war and serious conflicts. All in all, we can observe that the involvement and contribution of Indonesia is very high from the beginning of peacekeeping missions of the United Nations, and with the passing time, Indonesia focused on the overall development of the devastated nation as it is more engaging and hence helps Indonesia in making good network over the world. Also, Indonesia supports the view of the UN of sending peacekeepers to second-world nations as it is essential to maintain equality and deliver justice to all. All in all, we can observe that Indonesia is not only a peace supporter through its constitution but in point of fact, it works with the UN for maintaining peace and harmony in all the countries including second world nations as well (Beckett, 2001).

For Indonesia, the concept of peace goes beyond the absence of war. Economic development, community engagement, the protection of human rights, and democracy should also be part of the picture. Indonesia has also shown genuine solidarity with Palestine. Indonesia has also contributed enormously towards the security and stability in Asia and the Pacific, especially in Southeast Asia. Throughout since when the peacekeeping missions began up until now, the role of Indonesia in maintaining peace and contributing in securing justice in the second world countries has only increased and expanded (Fall, 2019). With the expansion, the complexities have also increased but however, Indonesia is determined to overcome the obstacles and shortcomings and to continue to play the role of torchbearer of justice, peace, and security.

## **GLOBAL-VIEW ON HOW PEACEKEEPING ARMY PREVAIL JUSTICE TO SECOND WORLD NATIONS?**

Assisting the countries to navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace, the



peacekeeping operations have proved to be a strong pillar that includes high levels of international legitimacy and an ability to deploy and collect troops and policy around the globe, thus integrating them with the peacekeepers to maintain multidimensional mandates. The modern peacekeeping generations are not only focused on stabilizing conflict zones and providing military assistance but also on protecting the rights of the civilians, demobilizing and reintegration of former combatants, and assisting in restoring the rule of law (Price, 2022).

Both Republicans and Democrats have recognized the value of UN peacekeeping because

- a) Peacekeeping is successful in settling civil conflicts, decreasing brutality during wartime, preventing wars from continuing, and rebuilding state institutions. Furthermore, it is successful in reducing sexual and gender-based assaults;
- b) UN missions are less expensive than other types of military intervention: According to various studies, the cost of sending an equivalent US force is one-eighth the cost to American taxpayers;
- c) Encourages Multilateral Burden Sharing: Because the UN does not have a regular force, it relies on member countries to voluntarily deploy troops and police to its missions.

The contributions of missions of UN peacekeeping in various areas have proved the operation to be an epitome of prevailing justice.

### Cyprus

The UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was formulated in 1964 to end the war between Greek and Turkish Cypriots on the island. UNFICYP has taken control over the ceasefire lines, provided assistance to the citizens, and maintained a detachment force between Turkish forces in the north and the Greek Cypriot forces in the south.

### Mali

The Security Council deployed the peacekeepers to Mali in 2013, which was followed by the French military intervention that aimed at groups linked to al-Qaeda. That had taken over the northern regions of the country, since then, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) has worked to prevent the organizations from extending their support in the area or controlling towns in northern Mali that were affected. MINUSMA works to protect the people of that area, facilitate the distribution of aid and assist in the reintegration of people who were displaced before (Jansen, 2017).

### South Sudan

The UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) first came into action in 2011 when South Sudan gained independence. Two years later, however, there were interruptions between military factions that supported the President and Vice President, and UNMISS was forced to shift the mission virtually overnight to civilian protection and opened the gates of its bases to fleeing civilians. The action saved the lives of more than 200,000 people who were targeted for their ethnicity or political affiliations.

### Afghanistan

First deployed in 2001 after the U.S. invasion, the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) has supported several activities critical to the country's stability and development over the years. In the wake of the Taliban's seizure of power in August 2021, the UN's work in Afghanistan has become significantly more complicated. However, the UN remains focused on coordinating the delivery of critical humanitarian and development assistance to Afghan civilians, who are currently experiencing historic levels of economic dislocation and food insecurity. The UN Development Programme (UNDP) has worked to

improve the problems of the country's health system by paying the salaries of 25,000 doctors, nurses, and other health care workers across 2,200 health facilities. Moreover, the UN has established a fund to provide salaries to other public sector workers such as teachers through the private banking system or direct transfers (Thakur, 2016).

## Iraq

The UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) works to promote human rights and the creation of institutions that are stable and democratic governing. UNAMI also oversees humanitarian assistance that has aided in the stabilisation of regions recovered from ISIS influence. UNHCR and UNDP, in specific, have assisted in the recompense of 4.9 million Iraqis; finished nearly 3,000 construction initiatives that have supplied water and electricity to vast numbers; employed 41,000 people, many of whom are women; and renovated hundreds of schools, enabling kids to resume their studies.

## CONCLUSION

Peace is one of the utmost vital parts of everyone's life and this notion of peace is not limited to a particular group or community rather it should spread nationwide and even there should be peace worldwide. Therefore, to maintain peace, security, and harmony worldwide after the second massive war between different nations, United Nation was established. In the process to achieve the goal, the UN made their army or forces which is solely responsible for sustaining amity and security among nations. These forces are often termed Peacekeeping Forces as their primary aim is to restore peace in war-prone areas and to maintain harmony in normal areas. The peacekeeping forces are formed from a collection of armies or troupes of different member nations of the UN.

Since its establishment UN peacekeeping forces carried out many successful major operations at different locations around the globe. Recently the need for a peacekeeping force increased rapidly because the world witnessed three major wars between six major countries namely Armenia - Azerbaijan, Israel - Palestine, and Russia - Ukraine. Many Russian, American, as well as Indonesian peacekeepers, were deployed by the UN in these countries to maintain amity and restore the humanity and human rights of the individual. Along with this, second world nations are also in surge need of the Peacekeeping Forces to uphold armistice and harmony and to restore the humanity and hence provides justice to the citizens of those nations. Indonesia being an active affiliate of UN in protecting the world and performing operations also supports the view that peacekeeping forces are very much needed in second world nations.

Indonesia, since its independence becomes one of the first few nations that started giving their special forces for protecting and maintaining peace worldwide. In 1957 they constitute special forces for the same and hence took part in many peace keeping operations of UN and made them successful. Therefore, Indonesia being a peace support nation agrees that there is necessity of peacekeeping forces for providing justice to citizens of second world nations and also for maintaining normal political situation in all those countries who became victim of the brutal war and even in those countries where small conflicts took place.

Therefore, towards the end, we can observe that peacekeeping forces were very necessary to maintain peace during 1960s era and even now they become the vital part of our life as the stiffness increased rapidly among different nations and specially among those nations which were formed by breaking down with a sovereign state around 1990s. Indonesia being an active member also provides sustenance to the view of world by agreeing that to maintain peace, harmony, security, to deliver justice and restoring humanity and human rights, peacekeeping forces were the most vital element in second world countries as well as in whole world.

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