

**The role of the United Nations in maintaining international
peace and security:**

An analysis of the most important theoretical approaches

دور الأمم المتحدة في حفظ السلم والأمن الدوليين:

فحص لأهم المقترحات النظرية

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Date of send: 05/03/2022

date of acceptance: 03/04/2022

date of publication: 16/04/2022

abstract:

The present study focuses on the status of maintaining international peace and security in addition to its components within international relations theories, as well as an attempt to extrapolate the United Nations' stance on international relations alongside its role in achieving international peace and security. On this basis, this research will illuminate the notion of peace and security within the United Nations framework, focusing on the UN's role in attaining international peace and security in accordance with its charter, particularly Chapters VI and VII. Furthermore, the research sheds light on the most prominent theoretical perspectives in international relations which provide an explanation for the United Nations' status and role. The latter is divided into two positions: one that denies the UN any role in international relations in general, and in maintaining international peace and security in particular, and instead entrusts it to states, and the other which emphasizes the UN's role alongside states in maintaining international peace and security.

Keywords: ONU, international peace and security maintaining, international relations theories.

الملخص:

يتمحور تحليلنا في هذه البحث حول مكانة حفظ السلم والأمن الدوليين ومقوماتهما ضمن نظريات العلاقات الدولية ومحاولة استقراء مكانة الأمم المتحدة كمنظمة في العلاقات الدولية ودورها في تحقيق السلم والأمن الدوليين من خلال هذه النظريات. وعلى هذا الأساس، سيسلط المقال الضوء

عل مفهوم السلم والأمن في إطار الأمم المتحدة، ليتطرق إلى دور الأمم المتحدة في تحقيق السلم والأمن الدوليين وفقا لما جاء في ميثاقها خاصة الفصل السادس والسابع منه. ثم يدرس أهم المقترحات النظرية في العلاقات الدولية، التي قدمت إطارا تفسيريا لمكانة ودور الأمم المتحدة. وتنقسم إلى اتجاهين: اتجاه ينفي أي دور لهيئة الأمم المتحدة في العلاقات الدولية بصفة عامة وحفظ السلم والأمن الدوليين بصفة خاصة، وينيطه بالدول، واتجاه ثانٍ يؤكد دورها إلى جانب الدول في حفظ السلم والأمن الدوليين.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأمم المتحدة، حفظ السلم والأمن الدوليين، نظريات العلاقات الدولية

Introduction :

It is well established that the international organization is a modern institution in which each country has sought to establish its foundations and benefit from its advantages in achieving international peace and security. Thus, the United Nations represents the most important and prominent achievement in this regard, which is maintaining international peace as one of its goals.

On the same line of thought, the United Nations' institutional development has aroused many doubts in academic circles concerning the organization's sphere of operation, the nature of the roles it performs, and its ability to construct tools that enable it to carry out the tasks committed to it since its founding. The researchers were curious about the dynamics of this organization's activity and its role as an international institution attempting to fulfill its tasks, as well as the extent to which it succeeded under the current international system. Researchers and theorists of international relations disagreed about whether the United Nations has a role in establishing worldwide peace and security in their study of the role and status of the UN as an actor in international relations.

In this research, we will study and analyze the role and position of the United Nations in international relations and the extent to which it maintains international peace and security, and whether the United Nations is an important actor in achieving peace, or there are other more important actors in this regard through the most important theoretical approaches. In pursuance of this goal, the following question needs to be answered: To what extent have these theoretical approaches been able to develop an analytical framework for the interpretation of maintaining international peace and security through the United Nations as an international organization?

Other sub-questions are derived from this research problem, the most important of which are:

- What is the concept of international peace and security within the framework of the United Nations?

- What is the role of the United Nations in achieving international peace and security, and what are the institutions entrusted with that?
- How did the various theoretical approaches explain the position of the United Nations in international relations and its role in achieving international peace and security?

Study hypotheses:

The present study seeks to confirm or reject the following hypotheses:

- The United Nations plays an important role in achieving international peace and security.
- There are other actors besides the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security.
- The role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security remains weak compared to the role of other actors, especially states.

Study axes:

The present study is built upon three main axes:

- **First:** The meaning of international peace and security within the framework of the United Nations
 - **Second:** The United Nations Organization as a mechanism for maintaining international peace and security
 - **Third:** The United Nations and the variables of international peace and security: an examination of the most important theoretical approaches
- 1- The position of the United Nations in international relations theories
 - Realism/centralization of the state as a main actor that negates the importance of other actors
 - Liberalism/plurality of actors on the side of the state
 - 2- The role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security according to theories of international relations
 - Realism and the statist approach to security
 - The liberal discourse and the role of the United Nations as an actor alongside states in achieving international peace and security

1- First: The meaning of international peace and security within the framework of the United Nations:

The concept of ensuring international peace and security was not explicitly mentioned in the United Nations Charter, despite the fact that it is one of the essential principles stated in the Charter. In addition to violence, there is peace and the breaking of it. Furthermore, the charter does not define or describe what constitutes a threat to the peace or a breach of it, leaving it to

the sole discretion of the Security Council in judging what constitutes a violation of the United Nations Charter and international law principles.

The concept of breach of peace encompasses all cases in which acts of war are attributed and force is used, including aggression, which is difficult to distinguish in most cases because a breach of the peace that is not caused by an act of aggression is rare, and some have gone so far as to say that breaching the peace includes aggression. According to Article 1 of the Charter's operational part.¹

The threat to peace can arise for a variety of reasons, such as a state threatening another state by going to war, interfering, or threatening to use one of the forms of violence, and the threat to peace is achieved in the event of a clash within one of the states involving a significant amount of violence. and gravity, putting other countries' trade and interests at risk.

Aggression is defined as the use of armed force by a state against another state's sovereignty, territorial integrity, or political independence, or in any other way that is inconsistent with the United Nations Charter, according to Chapter VII.²

As the concept of international peace and security has broadened, the Security Council has clarified the factors that constitute a threat to international peace and security, no longer limiting them to disputes between states and large-scale hostilities within their borders, but instead broadening their scope to include cases of repression of minorities and terrorist acts. Human tragedy and the rejection of democratic principles are two things that come to mind. Other areas of battling acquired immunodeficiency disease and drug cultivation, production, and trafficking have also been taken care of by the Security Council.³

2- second: The United Nations Organization as a Mechanism for Maintaining International Peace and Security:

The United Nations' goals and objectives are defined in Article 1 of the Charter, the most significant of which is the maintenance of international peace and security. This aim is at the top of the organization's priority list and encompasses all of its activities. This was not surprising considering the circumstances surrounding the UN's founding, as everyone's efforts were focused on the subject of peace and security, as well as how to avoid disastrous wars from breaking out.

The United Nations' fulfillment of its obligations relating to the maintenance of international peace and security requires it to "take effective cooperative measures to prevent and remove threats to peace," according to the first paragraph of Article 1 of the Charter. This means that the organization should not wait for disputes to escalate into violent confrontations before

intervening; instead, it should take proactive steps to address the causes of international tension and friction.

If a conflict arises, the UN should attempt to resolve it by peaceful means and ways. The UN was also given the authority to "repress aggression and other kinds of occupation by force" in the same line. This means that the UN must intervene to take any and all effective steps to stop aggression, whether they are political, economic, or military in nature.

As a result, the first paragraph of Article 1 of the Charter clearly refers to three types of measures that the UN must take to maintain international peace and security: preventive measures to remove the causes of tension and prevent disputes from erupting in the first place, assistance to the parties to the conflict in reaching a peaceful settlement in accordance with the principles of justice and law, and repressive measures to counter.⁴

The United Nations has enlisted the help of a significant number of organs inside the organization that has been tasked with this mission. The Security Council was given broad powers and a set of tools by the Charter, giving it a lot of power to deal with anything that threatens international peace and security, as it is an adaptation tool with a lot of leeway in determining the necessary punitive measures against states that disrupt international security.

In addition to the role granted by the Charter to the General Assembly in the field of maintaining international peace and security, where it recognized the competence to discuss all matters within their scope and to make recommendations in this regard.

Into the bargain, these organizations, the International Court of Justice, plays a critical role in judicially resolving international disputes and thereby preventing military conflicts from erupting. Regional organizations that are part of the United Nations system play an important role in settling regional conflicts that emerge amongst their members, both through peaceful means and through the deployment of repressive measures.

2.1 General Assembly of the United Nations:

The Charter of the United Nations authorizes the General Assembly, in a number of its articles (11-12-13-14), which focus in Chapter Four, to discuss issues related to the maintenance of international peace and security. (Saadallah, 2005, p. 92) at the request of a member of the United Nations or the Security Council (Article 11, Chapter Two) and it may take the necessary measures to peacefully settle any situation that harms public welfare or disturbs international relations (Article 143).

According to Article 143, the power of the General Assembly is to issue recommendations, and the recommendation is to take peaceful measures that the General Assembly deems appropriate, such as investigations, negotiations

or good offices. However, these recommendations do not have any obligatory character.⁵

2.2 Security Council:

The Charter of the United Nations has assigned the main task of maintaining international peace and security, or restoring it to the Security Council with all powers and authorities, as Chapter VI and VII of the Charter regulate the powers granted to the Security Council. Chapter VI includes the peaceful resolution of conflicts, and Chapter VII includes means of suppressing aggression.⁶

Examining disputes or situations that threaten international peace shall be based on a resolution issued by the Security Council (Article 24), or at the request of any member of the United Nations (Article 35), or at the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (Article 99).⁷

The Security Council also considers the existing disputes between states if they fail to find a solution to them, as Article 37 of the Charter of the United Nations states: "If the states between which one of the disputes referred to in Article 33 fail to resolve it by the means set forth in that Article, they must present it. on the Security Council."⁸

The Security Council considers conflicts or disputes between states and issues decisions in their regard calling on the states parties to resolve their differences by the methods they deem appropriate for it, or it determines the method to be followed. However, these decisions are merely recommendations that do not have any mandatory character.⁹

Nonetheless, the Security Council can issue decisions that are binding on states within the scope of Chapter VII, and these decisions are taken in cases related to threats to the peace, breach of peace and aggression. Under Chapter VII of the Charter, it was stated in Article 39, which included "and he shall make his recommendations or decide what measures to take." This chapter of the Charter included the texts containing the measures that the Security Council can take to confront the threat of international peace and security. Or to suppress aggression, and stipulated in taking these measures that the Security Council decide that a threat to international peace and security is realized, or a breach of it or the occurrence of aggression.¹⁰

These decisions are taken in two ways: The first is decisions that include measures of a military nature. The second is decisions that contain measures that do not require the use of military force.¹¹

2.3 international justice Court:

The International Court of Justice is the primary judicial organ of the United Nations, and the inclusion of the International Court of Justice's Statute as an integral part of the Charter confirms its significance. The charter went

even further, allowing non-members of the organization to join this system under the conditions set by the General Assembly based on the Security Council's recommendation.

The court has been charged with two types of competencies as a result of this formation:

The first is judicial, since it works to resolve international legal conflicts. This jurisdiction remains optional, and thus it has no right to adjudicate in an international dispute except when accompanying its parties, referring it to them, and formally notifying them of what is required of them to prefer, and when stipulating in bilateral or multilateral agreements over the Court's jurisdiction to adjudicate disputes that arise around the interpretation or application of the provisions of these agreements.

The second level of authority is advisory: The International Court of Justice has the power to express a legal opinion on any legal issue if it is requested to do so, and the right to request an advisory opinion remains. It is confined to the entire General Assembly and the Security Council. As for the legal value of these resolutions, they remain non-binding.

Despite the optional jurisdiction of the Court and the non-binding nature of its advisory decisions, it appears that it has an important role in the field of judicial oversight regarding the maintenance of international peace and security. As it adjudicates international disputes, it significantly limits the possibility of conflicts that threaten international peace and security, and the same applies to the case of advisory opinions, especially with regard to requesting the interpretation of some provisions of the international agreement, as the difference in interpretation often leads to igniting wars.¹²

2.4 Regional organizations:

By defining a series of regulations controlling the operation of these organizations and promoting their development, the United Nations Charter aims to deploy regional international agencies and organizations in a way that helps sustain international peace and security, whether global or regional. Article 52, paragraph 1: "Not in the Charter, there is nothing in the Charter that prevents the establishment of regional organizations or agencies that deal with matters related to the maintenance of international peace and security in what regional action is appropriate and appropriate as long as these regional organizations or agencies and their activities are consistent with the United Nations' purposes and principles."

The second paragraph of the same article also stipulates that "Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or of which those agencies are composed shall make every effort to find a settlement of regional disputes through these regional organizations or through these agencies, before submitting them to the Security Council."¹³

This article also decided that the Security Council should encourage the peaceful resolution of local disputes through these organizations. The dispute for these organizations is raised either by the conflicting parties, or by any member state of the organization, or by its Secretary-General, or by the Security Council.¹⁴

These organizations settle conflicts by encouraging disputing parties to use peaceful measures. Or by recommending to the parties that they use a certain method, such as investigation or mediation, or by constituting a commission of inquiry or mediation and good offices.¹⁵

3- Third: The United Nations and the variables of international peace and security: an analysis of the most important theoretical approaches

Through the suggestions offered, we will focus on the most important theoretical approaches that have sought to define the link of international institutions in general, and the United Nations in particular, with the factors of international peace and security. Which was divided into two directions: the unilateral tendency of realists, who see the international community as a system in which states interact like "billiard balls," and the pluralistic trend of liberals, who see the world as a "cobweb" with many actors other than the state.

3.1. The position of the United Nations in international relations theories:

The subject of whether the United Nations is an autonomous international actor with a self-will that is independent of the will of member states is always raised. To address this question correctly, we must distinguish between the legal and political or practical sides of this difficult topic.

There is no doubt, from a legal standpoint, that the United Nations is a person of public international law, with defined competences, functions, and powers outlined in the charter that established it. Many documents demonstrate this, the most significant of which is, for example, but not limited to, what is stated in Article 104 that the United Nations enjoys. One of its members in each nation must have the legal power to carry out its responsibilities and tasks and achieve its goals.¹⁶ The legal aspect seems clear and decided to a large extent, but the political dimension is more complex and less clear, so researchers differed about whether the United Nations is an independent actor or a subordinate to states.

1/ Realism/ centralization of the state as a main actor that negates the importance of other actors:

The realistic approach focuses on the conduct of the state as the single and fundamental player in international politics, ignoring the action of other entities such as international organizations.¹⁷ In this regard, Raymond Aron says that international organizations should be viewed as a reflection of power-sharing among states rather than as a true participant in the system.¹⁸ That is, all international organizations, including the United Nations, are viewed as a reflection of the distribution of power among member states, so the power that exercises real influence in international relations is found within the international organization's structures rather than in the organization itself.¹⁹

Proceeding from the centrality of power in international politics, realists link this concept with the unity of the state. The talk is always about the power of the state as the basic unit of analysis and the focus of interaction in international relations. Therefore, realists avoid referring to cases in which power is linked to actors other than states, such as organizations, companies, and institutions, whether Was it international or internal, and the reason for this realistic disregard does not stem primarily from the denial of the existence of other actors, but rather due to the commitment of these actors to the identity of the state, meaning that these actors are defined mainly within the framework of independent nation states that constitute units of the international system.²⁰

Accordingly, the realists refuse to include international actors other than states, because this violates a basic rule on which realism is built, which is that the international system consists mainly of states, and that the latter is the one that establishes international organizations, and it is they that conclude international treaties and agreements, and it is they that provide protection for their citizens and institutions within And outside the homeland, and it is internationally responsible for any mistakes it commits, such as getting involved in wars or not fulfilling its obligations, and it is the only authorized person to conclude political and military alliances or establish economic blocs.²¹

The ontological vision of neo-realism at the level of the nature and kinetics of actors in the international system did not differ much from traditional realism, as the state is the basic unit of analysis in international relations, which in the end is a continuous interaction between states, and there is the formation of new actors in the international system from multiple companies Nationalities and international governmental and non-governmental organizations, which imposes a theoretical framework that at least accommodates the biological presence of these actors regardless of their impact and effectiveness in directing international interactions. Despite this shift in the nature of the actors, the essence of analysis in international politics has not changed much, or as Waltz says throughout history, states have changed in many forms, but the nature of international life has always been the same as conflict and cooperation. ,

companies...) constitutes for us a new actor independent of its constituent parties, which is the structure of the international system.²²

Waltz considers that states are unified actors with a single motive or goal, which is the desire to survive, 2002,²³ but he disagrees with the classical realists who make the concepts of power and interest that drive the behavior of states that determine the structure and nature of the international system. The international system determines the behavior of states, not the other way around. The international system, according to Waltz, has a real existence, and it has an impact on member states. However, this influence varies according to the structural characteristics of the international system, regardless of the participants in it.²⁴

The neo-realists believed that international organizations are only an effective way to think about linking the power of the state with the creation and formation of these organizations, which represent the desire of the dominant party in them, making them a framework for continuing to preserve the interests of the state or the dominant states, which highlights it as a formative product of the interests of states and an organization that works under The international.²⁵

2/ Liberalism/multiplicity of actors on the side of the state:

If the state is the only and most important actor, and the great powers are the only ones who receive attention among realists, then this concept changes among liberals, as the number of states has increased dramatically since World War II, and more important than the number of states is the emergence of non-state actors, such as international organizations and multinational corporations, which have crossed international borders and sometimes control markets.

The question that arises is not which is more important, the state or the non-state groups. Usually states are more important, because they are an effective tool in the field of international politics, but they do not take the field for themselves alone.²⁶

States, according to liberalism, are basic actors in international relations, but they are not the only important actors, and states are rational or responsible actors, always seeking to promote their interests in all issues and fields. In this competitive environment, states seek to maximize their absolute gains through cooperation, and rational behavior leads to the view that benefit lies in cooperative behavior, and states thus become less concerned with the advantages and preferences achieved by other states through these cooperative arrangements.²⁷ furthermore, if, according to realists, force dominates state relations and governments want to survive and grow, then liberalism views the person to be the greatest value and ultimate goal, and the state is nothing more than a method of guaranteeing and balancing individual rights.²⁸

Liberals have criticized the realist school for portraying countries in the world like billiard balls, avoiding each other in an attempt to maintain a balance

of power. They considered that insufficient because people communicate with each other across borders.

Liberal thinkers considered that some factors, such as political systems, elite type, class structures and decision-making, should not be neglected in any analysis of how states should act.²⁹

3.2. The role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security according to theories of international relations:

1/ Realism and the Statist Proposition of Security:

According to realism, rivalry and conflicts between nations are a natural and permanent aspect of international relations,³⁰ and Morjanto describes international politics as a battle for power on this premise. They are frequently defined by conflict, despite the fact that these ties contain both war and peace as a result of the political units in international relations with each other sharing antagonism, friendliness, neutrality, and maybe indifference.³¹

And because states act according to their national interests (international politics according to Morgento is governed by the concept of interest defined in the framework of state power) and the other.³² This means that a country's commitment to moral principles at the domestic level does not necessarily mean its commitment to these principles at the international level. In their external behavior, states take moral principles and international law into consideration only when there is a compatibility between them and their national interests.³³

The realist school of thought explains war or conflict by focusing on the chaotic environment in which governments exist. In the absence of a global authority to mediate disputes, each country must rely on its own capacities to safeguard its national interests and attain security. Countries aim to improve their security by growing their strength or diminishing their fear of attacks from other countries. Because other nations are also attempting to secure their security in the same manner, the consequence is the so-called security dilemma, which explains the deadlock caused by the international system's chaotic structure. And war cannot be eradicated in this society; at best, disputes may be handled to lessen the desire for war.³⁴ International institutions are also unable to find solutions to international chaos, although the state has international dimensions in its interactions. Institutions do not have the ability to control or limit force within Qatari states.³⁵

Given the bleak chances for long-term peace, governments can only try to create a balance of power with other states in order to avoid a position of total dominance.

In agreement with the classical realists, the neo-realists emphasized that institutions are essentially a reflection of the world's distribution of power based on the self-interest calculations of the major powers, and they have no

independent influence on the behavior of the state, and thus they are not an important factor in determining peace and its impact. In the best-case scenario, it sits on the sidelines.

The neo-realists realize that states sometimes interact through institutions, and they also believe that these rules reflect the self-interest accounts of the state, which cannot be isolated from the global distribution of power, as the most powerful states in the system resort to creating and formulating institutions in a way that enables them to maintain their share of Global power or even its multiplication, and from this angle, institutions are nothing but a "field of interaction outside power relations", And, according to neo-realists, the conditions of war and peace are primarily a function of the balance of power, and institutions largely reflect the distribution of power in the system; in other words, the balance of power is the variable. The autonomous explanation for the conflict, as for institutions, they are a variable entwined in the course and nothing else.³⁶

While realists agree on how to attain international stability, which is simply power balance, they disagree on the optimal structure to achieve that balance. Morjanto and David Singer believed that the multipolar system was the key to achieving international stability, whereas Waltz believed that the bipolar system was the most stable because major countries' ability to use and control violence allows them to mitigate the effects of others' use of violence as well as absorb the consequences of violence used by others they cannot control.³⁷

According to John Mearsheimer, the bipolar system is the primary cause for the high degree of stability that has persisted since World War II, and that the move from this system resulted in instability and the introduction of new risks.³⁸

2/ The liberal discourse and the United Nations' position as a co-actor in attaining international peace and security:

Liberals argue that ignoring the significance of international institutions in understanding global politics in the post-Cold War era is impossible. Will NATO grow under these rules? Under what circumstances will China be bound by WTO rules? Can the United Nations' peacekeeping techniques be effective? ... These considerations highlight the growing significance of international institutions in preserving global order."³⁹

Institutional liberalism emphasizes that institutions play a fundamental role in achieving international security and even in enhancing internal security through the powers and elements that they have now possessed that allow them to control some aspects of internal issues as a result of the transformations that affected global politics and which no longer make states act alone in their internal policies.⁴⁰

The proponents of this trend assume that international institutions have the property of reducing the rate of uncertainty surrounding international behavior.⁴¹ Although the international system is chaotic, international institutions can mitigate the negative effects of that chaos by encouraging Cooperation and mutual dependence between the countries of this system.

According to Joseph Nye, international institutions, even if primitive, provide a measure of order by facilitating and encouraging contact, as well as a measure of exchange and bargaining. As the realists claim. Leaders of countries in the world do not direct their energies and attention to security issues and the permanent survival of their countries only. There are large economic and social areas in which cooperation or conflict can occur.⁴²

Robert Keohane and Lisa Martin emphasized that institutions “can facilitate cooperation by helping them to de-escalate conflicts,” in other words, they facilitate the “connection issue” that often results in cooperation. Where it becomes possible to change the behavior of states independently, and then they can cause peace, by persuading states to renounce the behavior of multiplying power, and to accept some outcomes that may weaken their relative strength position.⁴³

According to Joseph Nye, international institutions offer several ways to resolve disputes. In the European Community, for example, negotiations take place within the Council of Ministers and the European Commission, as well as the European Court of Justice. Institutions create an atmosphere in which dreams of stable peace are realized.⁴⁴

In this context, Champel stressed that the establishment of peace between European countries after World War II was due to the establishment of international organizations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, NATO, the European Coal and Steel Community, and the European Economic Community, and he believes that the impact of the establishment of these institutions in ensuring peace was just as important The effect of democratization and interdependence.⁴⁵ Robert Keohane argues that avoiding armed conflict in post-Cold War Europe is based primarily on whether the main advantage of the next decade is the continuation of the institutional cooperation model.

According to institutional liberals, if the impact of institutions on state behavior is weak or non-existent, this pushes decision-makers to pursue interest-based policies with the goal of doubling power, which prompts others to adopt similar policies, which always end in conflict and war, and states' breach of their obligations towards one another. International commitments and agreements obstruct inter-state collaboration and foster international conflict.⁴⁶

Conclusion:

Maintaining international peace and security is the primary emphasis of the United Nations' activity, as it is one of the primary purposes outlined in its charter, which contains several instruments for attaining this aim. For this, it was necessary for it to take all measures to deter and prevent all causes that would threaten international peace and security. and , if any exist, should be removed.

Nevertheless, the Cold War offered a tremendous challenge to the UN as a consequence of its exposure to a variety of influences, which had a considerable impact on the UN's practice in this sector. The United Nations' reach was such that it could not manage or influence its course.

Despite the changes that happened in the 1990s, the United Nations was able to play an essential role in resolving several crises. The UN Security Council was able to issue a number of resolutions based on Chapter VII of the Charter and its binding norms, as well as resolve various disputes. Some, though, see this as merely a vehicle to legitimate the interests and actions of powerful countries (especially the United States of America). They noted the Security Council's dishonesty in dealing with international crises, which led to questions about the validity of Security Council decisions and the United Nations' role in ensuring international peace and security.

The above confirmed the realistic vision that doubts the credibility of this organization in its current situation, its structures and mechanisms, and the role of all international organizations in achieving international peace and security, whereas liberals believed that the UN could play a critical role in this if it is reformed through the democratization of its organs, particularly the Security Council. In addition to the diversity and evolution of the United Nations' methods of work in its management of international crises in response to the creation of a set of variables that forced their ramifications on the reality of its work worldwide community and incorporate them into its work.

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