

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The term International Relations (International Relations) first time created by Jeremy Bantham, which he aims to represent the relations between nation-states that are global in nature (Tingkat Analisis Dalam Hubungan Internasional n.d.). While Joseph S. Roucek said that "International Relations is concerned with the analysis of such" forces of international politics as the great powers, nationalism and imperialism. It is also concerned with the legal principle which nations have agreed to observe, and with the nature and the scope of organization to which nations belong" (Gie 1986)

In general, the world of International Relations (IR) is indeed more intimate or very attached to the political elite because IR is seen as a world that has a character which of course has certain characteristics to enter in it. However, with the evolution of IR to date, the phenomenon it slowly erodes by itself. This is because IR is not something that can only be

touched by the political elite or the like because IR has touched all levels of society. This is all sourced of the many issues that exist in the world of IR where these issues are is a very sensitive issue for the survival of many people. IR itself has a long history that we should learn because IR until this moment it does not metamorphose by itself but many problems and issues related to the world of politics, security, economy, social to cultural are factors that can change the world of IR at all times. Therefore, from now on, like it or not, the world of IR will not we can escape from life because all levels of society take part and participate. The development of the phenomenon of international relations has entered new aspects, where International Relations does not only study about state, but also examines the role of non-state actors in space global political sphere. The increasingly dominant role of non-state actors indicates that non-state actors play an important role (Gie 1986).

There are important things in the study of International Relations that cannot be abandoned, he becomes the main

component in it, because he underlies the occurrence of international relations, it is power and interest (aim). Traditional international relations studies make power as the goal of each actor (state). Power is a combination of persuasive influence to move others through promises and benefits, as well as coercive forces such as threats or deprivation of rights, in this case more inclined to military power, so that international diplomacy expertise and bargaining position (bargaining value) is an indication of the power of a party. Today in a relationship international, happened the changing nature of power, the natural shift of the spectrum power previously dominated by military power (military power) change and extend to others (non-military power), such as mastery of technology, culture, education, economic power and so on. For example, mastery of technology, economic ability and high level of Japanese public education, has provided a clear picture of non-military power they have. So for every academic, individual who will always participate in international relations and those who desire to make the world a better place, study international relations

direct-study it as a major or sub discipline of a branch science, or indirectly following its development, is a must. Therefore, a study center of the relationship is needed internationally to respond strategically to the complexities of the globalized world.

Nowadays, political issues are very important to be noticed. Political issues are closely related to security and the economy global. These three issues become even more vital when they are monopolized by a company certain people or have been controlled by certain groups wrapped in an international organization based on world peace. Focus interest from politics itself is divided into two where there is high politics and low politics. Second this is of course very different because the actors and studies that related to this is also different, what else if it has touched to the existence of a group or organization that is very close relation to the security of the world community. As has been mentioned above, politics is very closely related to security, we can see the occurrence of various conflicts that hit various countries in the world.

Talking about national interests means that we are talking about something that is ambiguous or has a double meaning, namely objective and subjective meaning. Objectively, national interest means state attributes that are directly contained in a country, and subjectively, national interest means the result or output of political, domestic, and international processes. But Columbus and Wolfe argue that "the national interest is understood as a synthesis of subjective and objective approaches in a large and complex situation such as the state, decisions made by a handful of legitimate elites."

The UN Charter was signed at San Francisco on 26 June 1945. Today, international organizations, with the United Nations at the legislative and normative center, touch our daily lives in myriad ways. If the United Nations did not exist, would we invent it? Yes. Considering the ill-fated history of the League of Nations, the UN founders would surely have felt pride and satisfaction at their creation still being intact at the dawn of the new millennium, embracing virtually the entire international community (Thakur 2011).

From the many criticisms of the international world towards the existence of the United Nations, criticism is mostly directed at the United Nations Security Council which is the organ that responsible for the many conflicts that occurred in the world after World War II passed and become the world's benchmark to asses the efficiency of the United Nations in creating and maintaining world peace and security. The United Nations Security Council, the main organ responsible for maintaining international peace and security, has been faced with criticism since its founding in 1946. The structure of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) today draws criticism from the majority of the world's countries and in particular the permanent membership of this council. not approved by many countries of the world (Okhovat, 2011).

The UN Security Council is tasked with maintaining peace and security between countries and in carrying out its duties acts on behalf of UN member states. The UN Security Council is the main UN body or organ which is considered the most powerful and influential among other UN agencies or

organs. Even the UN General Assembly which is representative of all countries in the world is still under it. Even though the number of member countries of the Security Council is very small when compared to the member countries of the United Nations which is more lots than Security Council member. This is because of the special rights possessed by the 5 permanent members of the UN Security Council, which are called veto rights, namely the right to annul decisions or resolutions proposed by the UN or the UN Security Council. The veto rights are owned by the permanent member countries of the UN Security Council, namely the US, UK, Russia, France and China which are a legacy of World War II.

Critics and politicians alike have criticized the Council for its small size and exclusive nature and its undemocratic structure. Most of the demands for reforms within the Security Council that many countries want are a change in the work agenda, abolishing vetoes and increasing the number of permanent members.

Since the establishment of the Security Council, permanent members have mostly used their veto power for their national interests. The use of the power of "veto" greatly distanced it from the original reason for its formation contained in the UN Charter and also prevented the UN from taking direct action against one of its main founding members, the United States. The use of the veto power in the last two decades shows that although it is issued less frequently, it is still being used in US national interest or in the interests of their allies. The United States having used its United Nations Security Council veto power 42 times against resolutions condemning Israel, out of a total 83 times in which its veto has ever been used, out of the 24 vetos invoked by the United States, 15 were used to protect Israel (Okhovat 2011).

The undemocratic privileges of the five permanent members of the UNSC coupled with other defects of the Council have led to several demands for reform. After the end of the Cold war, as the Council became more involved in international matters, calls for reform of the Security Council

increased. This shows that countries in the world are starting to take this issue seriously and debate one of the important organs of the United Nations, thus making them more eager to carry out reforms (Okhovat 2011).

Now, along with the dynamics of the world's political and economic arena, it is increasingly felt that this condition is no longer able to fulfill the aspirations of the international community as a whole. This thesis will discuss about the existence of United Nations in the eyes of international world with its ambivalence relationship and dominance from United States, since its effectiveness to create world peace are often questioned by the world.

1.2 Research Question

From the background above, the author create the problem in a research question as ;

“How United Nations stands in International world world under the implication of Security Council Veto Power?”

1.3 Theoretical Framework

1.3.1 International Organization

In the study of International Relations other than International Politics and Foreign Politics, there are International Organizations which are a forum for meeting countries to unite their various interests so that they become international agreements. Various established interests that are in an international organization, are manifested in the form of institutionalized cooperation and are followed by international agreements. As stated by Jack C. Plano and Roy Olton, the translation of Wawan Djuanda in the Dictionary of International Relations states that:

"An international organization is a formal bond that goes beyond the boundaries of formal ties that determine to form an institutional machine in order to facilitate cooperation between them in the security, economic, social and other fields"

Meanwhile, according to T. May Rudy, Organization in his book Administration and International Organizations simply means that it

includes three elements, namely:

1. State involvement in a pattern of cooperation
2. There are regular meetings
3. The presence of staff working as private civil servants
(May 1993).

Based on the opinion above, it can be understood that international organizations are a form of international agreement, a forum and a tool in coordinating and implementing cooperation between countries and nations. In the agreement, various aspects arise, for example, the United Nations as an international organization, the presence and realization of the United Nations (UN) itself has a common goal as an understanding of what is contained in a region. The duties and functions of the Security Council according to Ade Maman Suherman in his book *International Organizations and Regional Economic Integration in Legal Perspectives and Globalization* consist of:

1. Make recommendations to resolve disputes peacefully
2. Take action against activities that threaten peace,

disturb peace and acts of aggression.

3. Plays a very important role in the development of peacekeeping operations (Maman 2003).

The United Nations is a multilateral institution. Multilateral is a term of international relations that shows cooperation between several countries. Most international organizations, such as the United Nations and the WTO, are multilateral. The main proponents of multilateralism have traditionally been middle-power countries such as Canada and the Nordic countries. Large countries often act unilaterally, while small countries have little direct power over international affairs, other than participating in the United Nations, for example by consolidating their votes with other countries in voting held at the United Nations.

It is one of the tasks of the United Nations to create a form of world peace and security which is the common aspiration of the nation. May Rudy in his book *Administration and International Organizations explain the*

purpose of the United Nations (The United Nation's), that:
"Maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations between nations, solve international problems both economic, social and cultural in nature. And become the center for completing national actions in achieving goals (May 1993).

In the explanation above, it is seen that the existence of the United Nations as an international institution has an important role in the problems that arise in international relations today. Within the United Nations International Organization, there is the most important and influential main organ, namely the United Nations Security Council. The Security Council represents the aristocracy. Within it, the five members continue to exercise enormous power, both formal and informal. As the UN Charter provides for the Security Council "primary responsibility for peace and security", the Security Council is the authoritative organ dealing with issues related to war and peace. The decisions of the Security Council, which are

taken by its 15 members are binding on all UN member states.

There is a mutual understanding among the P5 that both their veto power and their permanent position on the Security Council give them significant control privileges over the all-powerful global institution - the United Nations.

The United Nations Charter is an extraordinary document. It is still regarded as a living and relevant document even though it was written nearly sixty years ago. But the instrument of vetoes and privileges bestowed upon the five victors of World War II was set to correct a fundamental weakness that occurred in the first half of the 20th century: the failure to anchor the strengths of the twentieth century. great power in a collective security system and to ensure that no decision is taken against their interests. Therefore, it has both positive and negative functions. As Philip C. Jessup puts it, the veto is "the safety valve that prevents the United Nations from committing in a political field that the United Nations lacks the power to

fulfill at the time (L 1964).

The P5 is UN Security Council's Important influence, it can be said that UNSC is being currently under their dominations. Every decision in UNSC should has P5 agreement, which in this case the UN Security Council multilateralism does not work at all. It is the influence of the domination and hegemony of the P5' foreign policies that kills the UN Security Council's multilateralism policy.

1.4 Research Argument

Based on the description that has been stated above and reinforced by several assumptions from the above framework, the writer can formulate the following hypothesis:

"If the use of the veto is controlled by the process of democratization, reconstruction and structuring within the UN Security Council, UN will not face lot of criticism from the International World about its relevancy and existence as International Organizations".

1.5 Research Methodology

The approaches, procedures or technique used to collect data or information for analysis in order to uncover new knowledge or to provide a deeper understanding of certain subject is called research method. The method use in the making of this thesis is qualitative which developing the understanding of problems that happened in social life, based on existing reality conditions research.

The data collection method that used is literature analysis. Author gathered literature from scientific journals, books, articles, reports and website also from various online sources. The data that author got from those variable then being analyzed to get conclusion of this thesis.

1.6 Writing System

The systematic writing of this thesis proposal will be written as follows:

- **Chapter I :**

the author will discuss the background of the problem, identification of the problem, the purpose and usefulness of the research, the framework of thought, methods and techniques of data collection, and the systematic discussion of the topic to be studied.

- **Chapter II :**

the author will discuss about the veto right, starting from the history of the emergence of the veto right, about the UN Security Council, the functions of the UN Security Council towards world security and peace efforts, the basis for setting up, principles/principles of sovereign equality in decision making at the UN Security Council, as well as the juridical reasons for using the veto power.

- **Chapter III :**

This chapter will discuss about the current United Nations existence under the implications of veto power in security

council also the current world politics critics and issue towards United Nations

- **Chapter IV** :

This final chapter of this research thesis contains conclusion and summaries from all discussions and explanations from previous chapters.