

ABSTRACT

Keywords: globalization, governance, industry 4.0, society 5.0, environment, outer space, demography, ombudsman, rule of law, soft diplomacy

We are living in a dichotomous world which has increasingly become small and expansive at the same time, owing to the forces of globalization which are unconnected and yet interdependent. Anthony Giddens defines globalization as the intensification of the worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice-versa. '*Globalization is about macro-systemic changes in the global marketplace and the nature of sovereignty, but it is also about the here and now, about transformations that affect our daily and emotional lives.*'

Often perceived to be a present age phenomenon, globalization has been happening for centuries. It is intricately linked with trade dealings, whether in 1st century owing to the silk-road mechanism or in 16th century with the emergence of capitalism. It has encouraged free trade agreements between nations, development of multinational corporations, and a network for free flow of goods across the globe. This trans-national flow of goods, capital and technology in turn has influenced the political, economic, social, and environmental landscape and as such the basic human psyche as well. In present age, as a result, we see rise of protectionist policies, revisionist states, economic upheavals, increased immigration, unemployment, competition for natural resources etc. Such a scenario then calls for a regulatory body like the UN which not only guards but executes a seamless give-and-take between such forces.

Indeed there have been ombudsman in past as well, however given the evolution of society, we are now looking into Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0 era, which require amplification of efforts. These are the times which are marked by new technological interface such as artificial intelligence, alt-currencies such as bitcoins, outer-space expeditions, demographic change across nations, resurgence of nuclear threats, escalation in health disasters, rise of temperature, enhanced migration and refugee crisis amongst others. In the present times then the only ombudsman which has an unsurpassable reach and has the capability to overcome any challenge is the United Nations.

This essay aims to highlight the role of United Nations in light of these new challenges and how in past it has mitigated some serious issues plaguing the world. This has been possible owing to UN's sprawling reach, range of work modules and its multitude of extended arms—encompassing the various sections of society and not stratifying it basis any anthropogenic creation or event. The essay further illustrates how the world today has become a mesh, with advanced technological innovations across verticals. It reflects on the capability of UN, which in the past too has skillfully managed, regulated and aided uniquely disturbing and complex situations world over.

Today too we need United Nations, albeit in a role which is more evolved given the evolved circumstances and challenges. The new roles are pertaining to that of a guardian, coordinator, orienter, educator and that of a global representative.

Notably, we live in an age of millennials who account for 27% of the global population. They are expected to outnumber the baby boomer generation by 2019, and are set to reshape the global economy, society and geopolitical landscape. As per a Deloitte survey, this generation is not confident about Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0. Thus, this is the ideal time for United Nations to step in as agents of positive change, equipping this generation of future leaders with right resources and embrace the revolution confidently, and thereby becoming agents of change in process themselves.

END

What Role Should the United Nations Play in the Ever-Changing Today's Global World?

INTRODUCTION

Humans today are living in a global mesh and not just a globalized world. The world is integrated more than ever given the evolution of technology, be it due to communication, transport or any other utility. The word globalization as such itself gained prominence in the roaring nineties when the interdependence of life— political, ecological, social or economic was realized. Today, this reality is inflated more than ever presenting to us a variety of issues— a global mesh in true sense, which requires an ombudsman with its rule of law more than ever.

Contrary to the popular belief, globalization process is a pretty ancient, going back as far as the first century, when the medium was the Silk Road. Today we have numerous silk roads, some established, while others in the making. When looked into deeper the history of the earth, for eons of centuries, is marked with many such regulatory bodies each aiming to establish rule of law; which may or may not have justified the integrity and rights of the human race and their environment, never mind those who would discredit this implicit statute of peaceful co-existence. Lushan Rebellion, Crusades, Napoleonic Wars, Russian Civil War, Mongol Conquests or in more recent times the two World Wars, Cold War and the on-going civil war in Middle East are all few of the many examples of this violation.

Fundamentally altering the global landscape, these events— whether a conflict or a decree— have costed not just the mankind but their environment as well. Expressing themselves in the myriad forms of politics, economy, technology, ecology and society— these events have influenced the international trade, national policies, geopolitical stability, migration crisis, global governance, anthropogenic disasters, IT-infrastructure breakdown, and fiscal and economic institutional crisis among others.

In order to mitigate these, the world many a times initiated multiple treaties, alliances and multilateral conferences and establishment of Intergovernmental Organizations. Be it the Magna Carta in 1215 (though domestic), the Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine, established post the Napoleonic Wars, or the International Telegraph Union founded in 1865—

all have in a way provided the principle foundation for the present day global world and institutions. However, of a more notable significance here is the creation of League of Nations in the aftermath of World War I, which soon gave way to United Nations Organization designed to foster peace and security post World War II.

This clearly signals to the constant fluctuation in the geopolitical, geo-economic and geosocial dynamics at any given date and time. In present epoch, this is reflected in the expansionist ideology, civil strife in West Asia, nuclear threat in Korean peninsula, climate change, international cyber—attacks, resurgence of revisionist states and terrorism. With global governance taking precedence more than ever, it is imperative to leverage the existing infrastructure, read the United Nations, and further develop its functional architecture.

Since its inception UN has time and again exercised its influence with great efficiency and efficacy, though marred by few offs such as in Bosnia War Massacre (1992—95), Rwandan genocide (1994), Sri Lankan Civil War (1983—2009) or the most prominent being the Cold War. Yet, none of these can undermine the influence United Nations holds over the rule of law, both at national and international level.

UNITED NATIONS & SOFT DIPLOMACY

Today as we progress towards a more integrated world, importance of global governance is increasing in direct proportion. The mankind as such in the era of fast—tracked globalization faces myriad complex challenges, which require concerted efforts on behalf of global community—laying down a roadmap for sustainable peace and development. Given the rise of emerging powers on the international platform there is clearly a need for a new global architecture. The current scenario is reminiscent of the era when the San Francisco Conference was held, seventy three years ago— an era scarred by unstable global geopolitical, social and economic climate of World War II. The UN Charter established then is till date a revered bible for international law makers— spawning an extensive body of work in international treaties, practices, norms, inter—state relations, institutions and the overall law. Whether it is the Syrian civil strife or North Korean Nuclear Threat, Climate Change or Loss of Biodiversity, Gender Abuse or Cyber Attacks— lawmakers world over time and again have referred to the UN Rule of Law,

looking up to its special task force. Thus, the role of UN in 21st century is now more than ever pronounced.

This role pertains to the soft diplomacy skills of '5 Ms'— **Monitor, Mitigate, Mobilize, Mediate and Message**. With the rise in religious radicalism, ambitious expansionist onslaughts, and resurgence of revisionist nationalist parties, it has become imperative for an organization like United Nations, whose global reach till date is unsurpassed, except for NASA or any other space agency that is, to intervene. Given that the world no longer is multipolar but is rather multi—conceptual, UN is now required more than ever to monitor the situations, of varied nature, and determine the way forward.

This accompanied with timely mitigation of the issue, such as UN deployment of peacekeeping force to end the Suez Canal crisis back in 1956 is emblematic of this instrument. A look at Rohingya crisis and one can see more than a million people rendered stateless— reminiscent of the Jews who were seeking a land of their own back in mid-1940s. It then triggered the Palestinian refugee crisis, in context of which the refugee convention of 1948 was adopted. The year might be different, but history has repeated itself, albeit in a modified form and in different nations— Myanmar and Bangladesh namely. Back in 1940s, in the eleventh hour, it was UN which stepped forward to hand hold the displaced population, and today more than 60 years later too it is the expertise of UN which is sought for when the Asian nations have failed.

Another vital mechanism is mobilization of resources— whether it is human resource, funding, or strategic expedient means— UN is definitely the nodal agency. Setting up funds to drive development projects, healthcare drive such as those of successful eradication of small pox from the planet or for that matter even getting all the nations on board to work collectively for a common community goal such as climate change.

The Paris treaty indeed saw coming together of the global community, but in instances of communication skirmishes between the nations with some withdrawing, it is the mediation skill which comes into play. This was particularly visible during the Korean armistice when UN negotiated for a demilitarization zone or when UN assumed responsibility of the Namibian

territory due to the presence of South African forces, followed by latter's gradual withdrawal from the region, paving way for Namibian independence and democracy.

Clearly then, UN owing to its expansive reach has the ability to disseminate information and message at large scale—reaching areas which otherwise are out of scope for nations. Montreal Protocol for instance was one such message—when the global community came together to prevent Ozone layer depletion; or for that matter Beijing Conference on women produced the Beijing Declaration and platform for action, a blueprint for advancing women's rights.

The 5M strategy has been practiced by the organizations, especially the UN, to mitigate real-time problems faced by the world, albeit as a soft diplomatic tool. However, with time the threats too have evolved requiring new modus—operandi to get maneuvered. In fact the implementation of this strategy is clearly reflected in some of the most watershed UN Missions—namely Saving Pyramids, Eradicating Smallpox, Protection of Ozone, Promoting Arms Control, Protection of Children, Food Aid, Aid to Refugees, Peacekeeping, Running Elections, Reproductive Health and Population Management, War Crimes Prosecution, Fighting AIDS, Bringing invisible issues to the forefront (landmine victims, Marburg fever, child soldiers, modern day slavery etc.) amongst others.

In early years, UN primarily focused on maintaining international peace, security and settlement of controversies—whether it was the Korean peninsula crisis, Cyprus civil strife or Palestinian Refugee situation and many other missions; but now UN has expanded its scope by means of value addition towards stabilizing the world and promoting sustainability and peace. Slowly, but steadily through the means of its various specialized agencies, it took on the mantle to decolonize, strengthen human rights, promote disarmament and give a voice to the underprivileged and weak members of the society. Over a period of time, UN has successfully molded itself adjusting fast to the new innovations and advancements across sectors and areas of human practice.

However, the present age is now marred with unsettling geopolitical threats and reservations such as economic upheaval, technological disruptions, escalating military tensions, social evils like female infanticide, increasing carbon footprint—all resulting in destabilization of the

governing bodies both global and national. United Nations then is that global governing body which can step up its initiatives across sectors, such economy, politics, society, environment and technology. Let us understand the role UN has played with respect to each of the sectors, all of which overlap and intersect each-other; and what the present and the future times can be like.

ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND SOCIETY

Several nations are facing economic and financial crisis in one form or the other, such as inflation, deflation, energy price shock, underemployment, unemployment, asset bubbles etc. Back in 1990s when India faced its direst economic shock, it was UN's specialized agency International Monetary Fund which came to its rescue, bailing it out of its till date worst economic crisis.

Briefly, India till 1991, followed a fixed exchange rate system with rupee being pegged to the value of a basket of currencies of major trading partners. While India had been facing a balance of payments problem since 1985, it did not get serious until end of 1990. The country was now close to bankruptcy with Reserve Bank of India, its central bank, having refused to provide any new credit. The foreign exchange reserves were depleted to the point where India could barely have financed only three weeks' worth of imports. This low point however catalyzed the process of economy transformation from a closed to mixed economy. It was then that India as a part of bailout deal with IMF pledged 20 tonnes of gold to Union Bank of Switzerland and 47 tonnes to Bank of England. For the first time, as a result, private sector of the country was also given its due— with Indian economic landscape now conducive for healthy competition and quality of goods. In addition, controls started to be dismantled, tariffs, duties and taxes progressively lowered, state monopolies broken, the economy was opened to trade and investment. With economic liberalization, globalization processes too were slowly embraced, fruits of which can be seen today 18 years after the IMF bailout— India has become the fastest growing economy in the world (as per both IMF and the World Bank).

Thus, UN definitely has the infrastructure to bailout other major economies who are at the brink of default. Furthermore, it has the power to mediate at critical junctures as happened in the case of Eurozone crisis as well.

Notably, last few years have also seen a sharp uptick in political instability and war scenarios, at times outstripping the world of its ability to cope with them. Rise in revisionist states, protectionist policies, state collapse, nuclear threats— all of these do not reflect the world envisioned by the global community in 1945 UN Charter. The Syrian Civil Strife, North Korean Nuclear Threat, overlapping social and political crisis in African continent (Greater Sahel region, Lake Chad Basin, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo etc.), escalating US—China tensions, Russian interference in Ukraine, Human Rights crisis in Myanmar and Bangladesh etc. point towards a murky future, unless the international order (read UN) intervenes. Earlier too United Nations has mitigated and mediated peace and stability in countries like Cyprus, Korean peninsula, Europe post the World War II and those of African continent.

A successful crisis mitigation by the UN is Cote d'Ivoire. Back in 2010 Laurent Gbagbo, the President of Ivory Coast since 2000, proclaimed himself to be the winner despite the election count stating otherwise— thereby leading to a socio—political crisis. However, a timely intervention by the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) protected the national sovereignty. At the time, UN and other international organizations reported several accounts of human rights violation with a fragile political—democratic structure. UNOCI worked closely with UNSC, leveraging instruments ranging from mediation to deployment of peacekeeping forces to target sanction regimes. This was accompanied by the UNOCI's election certification role which further helped resolve the 2010 presidential election result dispute, thus avoiding any new political crisis. A successive measure then clearly illustrates UN's adeptness at maneuvering situations asking for protection sovereignty and national identity of each citizen. In scope of time and space, this is a very recent event showing the ability of UN to adapt and cater well to the real—time ground situations.

Other such critical socio—political event in recent times is the Rohingya crisis, which as per some global influencers is just few decimals short of a genocide. It is indeed a pathetic situation, where millions of Rohingyas having been refused ethnic identity status by Myanmar, are now seeking refuge in other South Asian nations, especially Bangladesh. They have borne the brunt of the lack of government protection, never mind military or democratic rule. This year, UNSC finally stepped in, starting the process by visiting the northern Rakhine state (the epicenter of all the

political/ military violence and human right rights violation). Given the UN intervention, who stated that the Rohingya Violence and exodus is the "world's fastest growing refugee crisis". In fact, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation recently in statement said that the treatment of Rohingyas amounts to "serious and blatant violation of international law." Such tragic situations, very often activate a range of issues which are not just economic, political or social in nature but also very much effect the environment and the natural resources.

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

Linked directly to this socio—political anomaly of refugee migration crisis is the environmental management. Movement of people, whether due to domestic civil strife or for better life chances, is never a standalone process. It is accompanied by social anomalies, competition for natural resources, economic inequity, xenophobia etc. What also follows from such large scale migration is enhanced risk of anthropogenic induced natural disasters and climate change, biodiversity loss, given that more and more natural forest lands are converted into urban sprawls and agricultural lands, and overall ecosystem collapse. Notably, migration in itself can also be induced due to environmental disasters and climate change like it happened in case of the Saraswati or Harappa civilization. As suggested by few paleo-climatologists who conducted radio-carbon dating of the organic matter at the site— the shift in the monsoon pattern and its gradual failure led to the decline of Harappa civilization. Present times too aren't immune to such phenomenon and therefore need consistent monitoring and mitigation either to reverse or avail better facilities in wake of crisis.

As per the UNHCR report, more than 26 million people have been displaced by natural disasters. It is the environmental insecurity which is now shaping up this new world. Natural resource scarcity, especially through anthropogenic means, poor resource management, and unsustainable agricultural practices are some of the major precursors to climate change. With several environmental treaties and programs aligned, United Nations is the only organization which can successfully seep into the socio—economic fabric of the society and bring about change at the ground level by altering the very mindset of people at a large scale. Inculcating healthy and sustainable habits through global climate treaty, UN Habitat summits, or localized

WASH programs and SDG campaigns, United Nations definitely has the reach and the apparatus to achieve the change. Whether it is to control climate change, to overcome food/ water scarcity, avail health incentives specific to natural catastrophes or conserving the natural biodiversity. UN with its myriad agencies such as United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), has an important role to play.

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT, NUCLEAR WARFARE AND SPACE RACE

Next, the race to be first in any field has rendered the world a slave to technological innovations. These specifically include man—technology interface in the form of gadgets, constant nuclear threats and space exploration. Often, this is transformed negatively into data fraud and theft, cyberattacks, adverse consequences of technological advances like that of AI, critical information infrastructure breakdown etc. all of which indicate towards a technological upheaval for the world.

Of course there are discussions on the new world order and new economic formats— however it is equally important to note that they depend upon revolutions such as Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0. More than adopting them, the question arises how well can we cope up with the new challenges, how can we after all adapt seamlessly into the molds of new technology interface such as Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain etc. If we take the example of cryptocurrencies we see that it is bubble which is ready to burst any time, and already it has started to adversely affect several economies, like that of Japan. Bitcoins, Ethereum, Ripple, Cardano, Litecoin, NEM, Stellar, NEO etc. all the cryptocurrencies, are sleeping giants, which have the ability to make or break a national economic structure in future. Definitely, given the technological advancements they are here to stay and with several countries aiming for cashless economies these altcoins indeed are part of the future. Given UN has two major finance and economic institutions— IMF and World Bank accompanied by a bouquet of specialized agencies and commissions working across sectors like technology, space, intellectual property etc. UN has the ability to help the world governments' sail through the rough waters and timely manage any future crisis.

Another critical trigger for global anxieties is the security situation in wake of nuclear armed countries. Some of these like North Korea, Pakistan, and Israel etc. are not even signatories to the UN initiatives of non-proliferation treaty or the recent nuclear weapon ban treaty of 2017. Adding to this is the new colonial game, that is, space explorations, which has created a possibility for States to colonize not just the earth but the entire solar system. Today we see a range of space probes, missions or launch of satellites, with countries like China, the EU, India and Japan having ventured as major players in space race. Here clearly, the desire to become a super power is often accompanied with nuclear empowerment and space supremacy and is therefore being supported by many. The present time, then, is very much reminiscent of the cold war era when nuclear arms race, space race and investment in technology research and development had increased. Reflecting on the current scenario, Thomas Markram, Deputy High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, in his opening of the 2018 session of the UN Disarmament Commission speech said *“At a time when global anxieties about nuclear weapons are higher than at any time since the Cold War, measures for disarmament and arms control are more vital than ever.”*

Along with a Disarmament Commission, UN also has established United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs. Given that then, definitely there has been a diplomatic momentum created which will help intergovernmental liaison and control any anti-state anomaly in regards to the human—space initiatives in outer space.

Indeed, we have entered those times where space as an industry in itself is ready to impact the world geo—politically, economically, socially, environmentally and all of it supported by technological inventions and maneuverings. Remarkable then, this global mesh is set to take a universal form in the next 100 years, or maybe less. In such scenarios an advanced rule of law to mitigate the rising challenges is crucial, lest we fall behind as has happened in case of Syria. It becomes important here to understand what then is truly a global mesh?

A GLOBAL MESH

The Syrian refugee crisis serves as a case in point here. Though perceived to have stemmed from the domestic civil strife and anti—state bodies, the root of the crisis lies in poor governance, economic mismanagement and bad agricultural and environmental policies by the Syrian State.

To comprehend this better, it is necessary to understand that Syria is part of the Fertile Crescent region which also encompasses Israel, Iraq among others. For centuries it served as the cradle to human civilization, given the ancient climatic conditions which allowed rain-fed agriculture to flourish here, supported by snow-clad mountains and winter rainfall.

However, with the accumulation of greenhouse gases over the centuries there was a change in the atmospheric water cycle. 'Century-long observations of temperature, precipitation, rise in sea-levels, atmospheric pressure, suggest how deeply the unsustainable activities affected the region. Persistent droughts are like a permanent feature of this once flourishing food bowl of Middle-East, which is now suffering one of the world's worst humanitarian crisis.

Before the uprising, in 2007-2008, the Fertile Crescent experienced severe drought which begot widespread crop failure and forced mass migration of nearly 1.5 million farming families to urban centers, in Syria. Adding fuel to fire were the State's unsustainable agricultural policies, which ensued groundwater depletion- critical for over a third of Syrian agriculture. Even though the government tried to alleviate this, yet the 2005 law which necessitates a license to dig wells was never enforced. The Khabur river system, Euphrates and Tigris, in North-Eastern Syria as a consequence dried up. With rainfall below normal for over a century, increasing demand for the resources and emphasis on agricultural produce- Syria got embroiled in a cycle of unsustainable practices. These practices- land redistribution and irrigation projects, quota systems, and subsidizing fuel, endangered Syria's water security and made it even more susceptible to droughts. However, this is not the first time as Syria has been subject to periodic droughts. In 1950s, 1980s and 1990s too it experienced the droughts but somehow, the nation could not recover from 1990s drought and famine.

The Syrian uprising, now a civil war, gathered momentum from these persistent droughts. As more and more people shifted to the urban centers, they found themselves unemployed, thereby pushing them towards revolution. Syria, then, is an example where a complete disregard for sustainability with enhanced anthropogenic influence has led to cataclysmic ecological, socio-political and economic effects for the human civilization itself. The reality of Syrian refugee crisis

is then an environment induced displacement, where climatic changes forced people to change their way of living and later resort to violence to demand rights from the State.

Another negative outcome, was the anti-state actors like the ISIS and the Taliban amongst other terror outfits seeking control of the land. Following this several international players like the US, Russia, Turkey etc. too joined this, making it a global political game. Use of cyber warfare, chemical weapons and other conventional arms was widely seen, with the native population seeking asylum in foreign lands, especially in Europe.

Remarkably, the migrant crisis in Europe in fact is believed to be the precursor of Brexit as well, which in turn had a two-fold result. First, politically this led to UK turning inwards and looking forward to implementing protectionist measures, a wave which soon enfolded few other prominent West countries. And second this impacted the economic health of both the European Union as well as Britain, not to forget in recent past the region has suffered Eurozone crisis. All the drought, foreign meddling and the deeply entrenched religious tensions resulted in a splintered Syria leading to a string of other crisis, especially when the world is globalized more than ever owing to speedy communication and technological advancements.

In this light, then let us understand the future roles that UN should step into.

i. ROLE OF THE GLOBAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR NATIONS AND REAL- TIME SITUATIONS

Such political anomalies bring to light the societal discriminations, wherein basis one's ethnicities, religious bearings or gender identity etc. the world has been fragmented. UN has the ability to traverse these and truly establish a global community. UN is irreplaceable in its role of global affairs; (and as such has exhibited this in case of Syria, having deployed Special envoy to Syria early on in 2012 itself). Given that it is one of the most represented inter-governmental organization in the world today— it can avail innumerable positive results by leveraging its specialized agencies and projects. This capacity is incomparable and with no other organization or a government having been able to counter it. Whether it is about promoting peace, stability, development and cooperation for general interest issues— UN provides framework and structure for national governments to adhere to. In this ways then UN capably has and will continue to balance world powers, channelize regional support and foster trust in all sections of the society.

In doing so it will also organize its dynamics around these realities and by invigorating grassroots level diplomacy by configuring both a top-down as well as bottom-up approach. Overall, United Nations has the ability to change the mindset of the country heads and influencers by promoting society building instead of state building, thereby integrating all section and verticals of society be it woman, entrepreneurs or any other players for global and local challenges such as climate change, disease epidemic, women rights etc.

Another significant facet of this role would be revision of the UNSC seats and include the emerging nations like India, Japan, Germany, Australia, Brazil etc. If not all then at least one or two. This is because these nations represent the new changes of this world clearly, whether it is demography, technology, socio-economics, environment and the polity.

ii. ROLE OF GLOBAL COORDINATOR

A very important feature of United Nations job portfolio is also to provide seamless coordination for Public-Private Partnerships across the global mesh, opening up avenues to involve some of the largest multinationals, world citizens and also some of the small not-for-profit organizations working at grassroots level. United Nations Volunteer program provides one such inventory to bring together civil society, public bodies and private enterprises, thereby helping make the world a better place.

iii. ROLE OF GLOBAL EDUCATOR AND TRAINER FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

UN also provides avenues to incorporate millennials providing them employment opportunities and a chance to change the world. We also need to realize that the world is nowadays experiencing a demographic imbalance, as few nations have ageing societies like Japan, while few others like India have approximately 60% of their population below the age of 35. In such a scenario, equitable deployment and utilization of human resources and capital becomes fundamental—with an Ombudsman monitoring and mediating the entire process. This completely falls in the purview of the UN specialization and expertise given the reach, mechanisms, apparatuses and knowledge of the entire UN system.

iv. ROLE OF ORIENTER

Today peace and sustainable development have become paramount, as global and regional challenges are on the rise, every time presenting themselves in a new form. As discussed, with regards to better assimilation and participation of member nations on issues of climate change, disease outbreak, outer space governance, disproportionate population growth, balancing the cryptocurrency dangers etc. — United Nations in the coming decades can play a stronger role. It will help the global community adjust to the new realities of Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0 and promote the establishment of a just, sustainable and reasonable international political and economic climate.

v. ROLE OF GUARDIAN

It becomes pertinent here to ensure all Member States of the United Nations are able to avail and leverage their right to equal participation in international affairs along with safeguarding the rights and interests of the developing countries. Given its distinctiveness UN has the potential to bring about change in the situation by initiating dialogue, liaising, imposing sanctions, moderating, and running quasi governments especially in elusive states— thereby streamlining better resource management.

CONCLUSION

In the last several decades, the U.N. members have significantly grown nearly to 200, expanding its mission and vision in process to encompass issues like hunger, poverty, disease, and human rights abuses. As we continue to live and evolve in an increasingly connected society, the role of U.N. is more crucial than ever. If we dwell on public health, diseases like Ebola, SARs etc. which if earlier were localized have become a global epidemic phenomenon. In such scenario a well-equipped, well sourced and omnipresent body is what can enable mitigation of the situation; just as UN has done for Small Pox helping in wiping out the disease completely from the face of the earth.

We are definitely then, owing to globalization of all facets of the world, living in the age of a messy multilateralism. It is here that a global universal entity is needed to establish a balanced

world order by helping stabilize the financial markets, inter-state conflicts, regulatory reforms, providing economic stimulus and hence reverting any abnormalities such as global depression or autocratic governance. In this regards, the principles of UN charter, specialized agencies and soft diplomacy tactics adopted by UN, read the 5 M strategy, will come in handy. They, therefore, need to be infused with new life by incorporating the future generations, educating them and training them in global principles of sustainable and peaceful co-existence.

As such there is no other organization better equipped to maneuver the complex web of global forces which have entwined social, economic, technological, political and environmental factors, as exhibited in the case Syria. Until now UN has largely fulfilled the chartered goals established in San-Francisco conference of 1945. Concerns thenceforth driving the UN agenda should be to continue focus and efforts towards international peace, security, climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation, demographic distribution especially in wake of powerful demographic shifts transforming the global economy, resource management, greener economy and overall diplomatic mitigation of conflicts and governance. Additionally UN will be required more than ever to manage unusual issues pertaining to technology, cryptocurrencies, cyber warfare and space colonization. However, any action in limited amount goes discounted and therefore it is fundamental for the UN to leverage the next generation and their talents optimally, by honing their skills and availing them opportunities to become the desired future leaders.

UN indeed is the central operating system and will continue with few twist and pulls in its framework. Such finely adjusted mechanism will indeed serve as the motherboard and processor of global governance and management, enabling ideas such as Sustainable Development Goals to become key policy drivers for the other multilateral global organizations and forums such as G20, NATO and the entire civil society in general in present and future.

END

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