



ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS IN MAINTAINING INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL JUSTICE

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ABSTRACT

Background and Purpose

The increase in income inequality is well-documented and exhibits trend features, affecting many nations from the poorest to the richest during the previous two decades. There had been a general narrowing of gaps in income accessible to individuals and families up to the 1980s, at least since the Second World War and in certain instances from the beginning of the twentieth century.

Material and Method

Research scholar has used doctrinal method with both primary and secondary data analyzed and a qualitative approach has been followed.

Social Inequality around the world

More and more people are falling behind others economically, leading to greater disparities in the ownership of capital and other assets, the availability of various services and benefits, and the safety that money may purchase. There is also a rise in inequality in the distribution of paid work possibilities, with rising rates of unemployment and underemployment disproportionately impacting those at the bottom of the economic ladder in many countries. As a result, the disparity in national per capita income between the world's wealthiest and poorest nations is widening.¹

¹SOCIAL JUSTICE IN AN OPEN WORLD- Available at- <https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/ifsd/SocialJustice.pdf> (Last accessed on 02.08.2022 at 9:24 pm).



International Social Justice

There is no clear delineation between international (or "state") justice and social (or "people") justice in the United Nations Charter. Treating justice as an overarching concept to be implemented in international relations, the Charter (of which the Statute of the International Court of Justice is a part) considers the ICJ as an essential institution. Justice is linked to a reverence for international law in the Charter's Preamble and Article 1. As stated in Article 2, peace and security are inextricably related to justice. As implied by the allusions to peace and the equality of nations, no state shall use force to threaten or undermine the territorial integrity or political independence of another state. Furthermore, the United Nations has no business meddling in what is "basically within the domestic authority of any State" (Article 2, paragraph 7) unless it is to execute measures taken by the Security Council in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter. 6 One way in which the United Nations shows its respect for the equality of all sovereign states is via its "one nation, one vote" rule in the General Assembly. The concepts of sovereign equality, non-intervention, and equal voting rights constitute the legal components of international justice, which is referred to herein as international justice.² The decolonization of many nations by the mid-1960s added a new dimension to international justice. The United Nations took on a larger role in assisting these newly independent Member States as they sought to advance economically and socially. With time, the concept of development replaced the initial focus on progress and became an integral part of the Organization's mandate. International cooperation for development was established as a second pillar upon which the activities of the United Nations were based, alongside the maintenance of peace and security. Its primary goal is to reduce and eventually eliminate the disparity between developed and developing nations. Here, the developmental components of international justice are represented through initiatives aimed at narrowing the gap between the world's poorest and richest countries.

Conclusion

The Forum, informed and guided by the principles and spirit of the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, made the following conclusions and observations about the pursuit of justice in the world today, identifying six critical areas of priority for "positive development" from among the current doctrinal orientations of the United Nations:

Keywords: United Nations, Social Justice, Social inequality, inequality, economic inequality, world, human rights, UN Charter

²Ibid.



INTRODUCTION

Background

Today, when people talk about social justice, they usually mean distributive justice. Both in everyday use and in the jargon of international relations, the concepts are seen as interchangeable and synonymous. Although certain academic and theoretical works and international legal or quasi-legal writings (such as the Charter and the Universal Declaration) may only make vague allusions to "justice," the notion of social/distributive justice is implicit in these works. References to social justice are more clear in certain international treaties, such as the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action issued by the World Summit for Social Development in 1995. John Rawls makes multiple allusions to the "principles of social justice" in the first chapter of his 1971 masterwork, *A Theory of Justice*, as he develops his two "principles of justice." In the context of the work of the United Nations, social justice is sometimes equated with distributive justice, which is in turn often conflated with vague allusions to justice. For reasons that will be discussed in Chapter 5, the United Nations has always operated with a clear delineation between its human rights work and its economic and social activity, with the latter two fields focusing almost solely on development. Therefore, rights, such as those enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, have been discussed apart from concerns pertaining to the distributive and redistributive implications of social and economic policies, questions of justice. As awful as it is, we must recognise the consequences of this disconnection. If you believe in social justice, you should fight for a balance between these competing values within the context of a more holistic societal vision, one in which people with rights and freedoms also have responsibilities and obligations as members of society. Despite the underlying connections between social justice, redistributive justice, and justice in general, there has been a marked decline in the explicit commitment to social justice over the past decade. Indeed, the term "social justice" has all but vanished from the international lexicon and is probably no longer used in the official languages of most countries. In this paper, I argue that distributive justice—a modern definition of social justice—needs the United Nations' help to regain its former glory and popularity.

Literature Review

There is little doubt that international courts may improve treaties based on empirical facts. Third-party adjudication, for instance, is linked to better settlement of territorial conflict between states (e.g., Gent & Shannon, 2010), and trade-liberalizing judgements of international tribunals promote international commerce, at least temporarily (e.g., Gabel et al. 2012, Bechtel & Sattler



2015).³ These findings are quite interesting. But they don't explain why or how judicial review makes international accords more effective. And they don't address the question of how much weight courts carry.

Aim

The aim of present study is

1. To analyse the role of UN in maintaining peace and social justice around world.
2. To study in detail the concept of social inequality and economic inequality around the world.

Economic Justice

The concept of economic justice, which refers to people's access to satisfying jobs and careers, as well as their receipt of equitable compensation for their efforts, will be discussed in this context. Because it helps to rationalise the dichotomization of the economic and social worlds, the conventional difference between economic justice and social justice is intellectually unsatisfying. This bias may severely impede the progress of justice, especially within institutions that play a normative role in developmental issues. There has been a clear movement in recent years toward the watering down of not only the idea of social justice but also the associated ideas of social development and social policy in international discourse. The social realm has been sidelined in many aspects. The demise of "social" attitudes may be traced back in part to a narrow definition of the term. Later it is argued that the gradual decline in public support for the concept of social justice can be traced to the fact that its proponents and practitioners have ignored one of its essential dimensions: that people should be given the chance to make the most of their abilities and abilities should be rewarded fairly for their efforts. Again, to advocate for a social perspective on human affairs is to recognise the importance of considering economic justice as a component of social justice. There are many interconnected facets of social life, and economic justice is only one of them. It is argued here that redistributive and distributive justice do not have to be seen as different or conflicting concepts.

³INTERNATIONAL COURTS-A THEORETICAL ASSESSMENT Available at- <https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/10.1146/annurev-polisci-051215-022917> (Last accessed on 20.09.2022 at 9:24 pm).



Methodology

The present study has followed doctrinal research methodology with qualitative approach.

Study Design

The study has been conducted by descriptive analyses of data collected and reaching necessary conclusions. Objectives have been studied in detail and accordingly theories have been propounded.

Data Collection

Primary data such as case laws, statutes have been taken from bare acts, official website of courts while secondary data has been collected from websites, blogs , journals etc.

Data Analysis

Qualitative analysis of data has been done using various sources and opinion of jurists.

CONCLUSION

It is encouraging and vital that there is renewed focus on the connection between civil and political rights and economic and social progress. The pursuit of fundamental freedoms and efforts to improve living standards must be reunited, even if there are still some reservations about the concept of good governance, notably because its relationship to good government has not been clarified and even if the word "democracy" is used somewhat loosely. It is crucial for the survival of humanity that the United Nations spread the word that peace, development, and human rights are inseparable, both locally and globally. • Governments can no longer hide behind arguments about national sovereignty or the absence of foreign meddling in internal issues to avoid responsibility for human rights violations. Within the framework of international law under the umbrella of the United Nations, some kind of what is called the "right of intervention," applicable to everyone, must be developed. The growth of humanitarian law reflects the increasing realisation that human rights and dignity should be universal and not dependent on nationality or political affiliation. Creating a permanent home for the International Criminal Court is a major step toward a more fair global order.



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