

Is the United Nations Redundant or Still Relevant?

Aadil Ahmad Shairgojri

Department of Political science and Public Administration Research Scholar of Annamalai University Tamil Nadu, India

ANNOTATION

The Atlantic Charter of 1941 guaranteed state equality and their freedom to choose any form of government. In 1942, 26 countries signed the UN Declaration, modelled after the Atlantic Charter. The United Nations Charter was drafted by fifty countries in June 1945 in San Francisco, based on proposals made by England, the USA, Russia, and China in 1944 at Dumbarton Oaks. The UN was founded on October 24, 1945. To maintain international peace, promote social and economic development, protect the environment, assist in humanitarian aid and protect women and children's rights, the UN has expanded its activities with the help of its various agencies. I am convinced that the UN will be the world's most important international institution in the twenty-first century. There have been some successes and failures since the Charter, including failing to prevent armed conflicts that have killed, injured, and displaced millions. There's no denying the UN Security Council's apparent failures in Syria. The aim of the study is to explain is the United Nations Redundant or still relevant?

KEYWORDS: United Nations, Relevance, Role, Redundant etc.

Research Objectives

To shed a detailed light and analyse the fact is the United Nations Redundant or still relevant?

Methodology

The article is both descriptive and analytical in nature, and it makes extensive use of secondary sources such as newspaper articles, magazine articles, and investigation reports to support its claims.

Introduction

On 24 October 1945, the UN was established with a single purpose in mind: to promote international cooperation. The League of Nations disbanded after World War II, leaving a void that was filled by the United Nations Charter, which was drafted during a conference, held in April-June of that year. The United Nations was created on October 24, 1945, as a result of this charter. In addition to ensuring the safety and security of the world, the United Nations is tasked with promoting human rights, economic development, social equality, and cultural understanding. Coordination on these issues can take place here, as can the development of friendly relations based on mutual respect for these values. An overarching UN goal was to continue the League of Nations' tradition. This new version, like its predecessor, has the same structure and functions. Same goes for the government's major bodies and other agencies. Unlike its predecessors, the United Nations was focused on both maintaining international peace and security and promoting economic and social progress.

The Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as their allies, complicated the UN's peacekeeping mission in its earliest years.. The establishment of Israel as a sovereign state in 1947 was supported by the organisation, as were major actions in Korea and the Congo. Its membership grew rapidly in the 1960s, and its budget for economic and social development programmes soon outpaced its expenditure on peacekeeping. By the 1970s, membership had risen to more than 100 countries. There have been a number of major military and peacekeeping missions undertaken by the United Nations since the end of World War II.

Discussion

International Court of Justice, and the UN General Assembly, all of which are based in New York City. The UNGA is a discussion and policymaking forum. The Security Council has 15 members (5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members). They can veto a matter brought before the permanent notice. The UN Security Council can request unconventional dispute resolution and then recommend instructions or terms of settlement. The Security Council can also use force to maintain peace and order.

The UN was founded to prevent future wars and suffering. Many millions have died in countless conflicts over the last half century. The conflict in Syria has killed millions. In Central Africa (1990), Sri Lanka, Syria (recently), and the Civil War, the UN has failed to promote human rights. A country's human rights record has no bearing on its ability to vote in the General Assembly. The UN's bureaucratic bloat, which has nothing to do with seniority, slows down decision-making and prevents effective response to crises like Rwanda and Yugoslavia. The General Assembly's unanimously supported proposal can be thwarted by one of the Security Council's last five vetoes. As a result, countries like the US and NATO have taken unilateral action, resulting in fewer officials. Since 1945, the UN has had no involvement in international affairs because it cannot deal with issues like Israel and Palestine. Great powers came together by chance and institutions like GATT and WTO working together to promote independence at the UN.

The UN is still relevant because it funds, programmes, and has special agencies. The UNDP serves 141 countries (UNDP). Main goal of UNDP is poverty reduction a boycott and inequity. This method aids policy formulation, institutional capacity building, and flexibility for strong development and growth. The area has UNDP, sustainable development, democratic governance, and disaster management. The UN International Children's Emergency Fund prioritises child rights and well-being (UNICEF). Poverty, violence, disease, and discrimination are all targets of UNICEF. With their help, a favourable environment for their fulfilment is being created.

It is also involved in the policy of UN policies, global standards, and standards that are changing in this regard. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees is also involved (UNHCR). The Geneva Convention of 1951 protects refugees and coordinates international action to solve refugee issues. The UNHCR's role in Syria's civil war has been widely acknowledged. Another humanitarian organisation is WFP (WFP). It works to end world hunger and malnutrition and assists in civil wars, natural disasters, and wars. The WFP feeds over 8 million people annually. WFP humanitarian aid in Somalia in 2011 improved the situation. Famine and extreme poverty have left 40 lakh people hungry. As a result, the UN Population Fund works to ensure that every pregnancy is needed, and that every child is born

safely. UNPF It protects sexual and reproductive health by preventing child marriage, HIV spread, and female sexual intercourse. Various UN agencies are involved in environmental conservation. The UN Environment Program (UNEP) has established environmental structures and agendas to promote environmental consistency. It promotes sustainable development by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation as part of the UNFCCC (REDD). The outcome of the COP 21 talks in Paris is a case in which the United Nations has stepped in to establish environmental responsibility. The United Nations Peace Keeping Force has been a part of the UN's efforts to maintain world peace (UNPKF) (UNPKF). Peacekeeping operations aim to maintain peace and security, facilitate political processes, protect citizens, assist in disarmament and reunion, support democratic governance and law, and legitimate state officials. It also helps coordinate anti-terrorist efforts. The UN has helped broker a ceasefire in Syria's on-going civil war.

The UNODC fights narcotics trafficking, organised crime, and terrorism. Its mission is to set global standards for anti-drug trafficking and anti-drug crime. Among the crimes it aims to prevent are HIV/AIDS, money laundering, organised crime, and marine theft. The UNODC has launched campaigns like the World Dispensary Campaign, International Anti-Corruption Campaign, and World AIDS Campaign (UNODC).

Conclusion

The effectiveness of the UN and its bodies in various fields can be debated. But the UN's efforts can never be reduced. The world has entered the 21st century with heavy baggage. The UN needs to be everywhere to ensure a better and more peaceful future. The world can move more permanently under UN auspices. Thus, all stakeholders must abandon trust in the UN. The UN is not redundant and will not be in the near future, and major issues are discussed democratically. I doubt the UN will be abolished in the next 75 years. The UN has survived ideological lobbying, selfishness, outright corruption, policy evasion, and neglect. It has changed by adding new functions and reforming procedures and agencies while maintaining its founding principles and legitimate bureaucratic processes. It has prevented several wars and alleviated much human suffering.

As for the UN, I do not expect it to achieve inter-governmental cooperation and world peace in the face of state, leader, and society selfishness. The UN's controversies, incoherence, inefficiency, and ineffectiveness simply reflect the international system's dysfunctional characteristics. Nonetheless, I am convinced that the United Nations will be the world's premier international institution in the twenty-first century.

Conflict of interest and Funding

Nil

Acknowledgement

To each and every one of you, I express my sincere gratitude for providing me with the opportunity to finish this paper. Special thanks goes out to the countless researchers and inspectors who worked tirelessly to prepare papers on topics related to our article and collaborated with us to develop an effective strategy for ensuring that our work ran smoothly throughout the process.

References

1. O'Neil, B. (1996). Power and satisfaction in the United Nations security council. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 40(2), 219-237.
2. Thakur, R. (2016). *The United Nations, peace and security: from collective security to the responsibility to protect*. Cambridge University Press.
3. Detrick, S. (1999). *A Commentary on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child*. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.
4. Beigbeder, Y. (2016). *The internal management of United Nations organizations: The long quest for reform*. Springer.
5. Dshurina, S. B. (2012). *Has the state of war been made redundant by the UN Charter regime on the use of force?* (Master's thesis, University of Cape Town).
6. Heyns, C., & Viljoen, F. (Eds.). (2021). *The impact of the United Nations human rights treaties on the domestic level*. Brill.
7. Weiss, T. G., & Daws, S. (Eds.). (2018). *The Oxford Handbook on the United Nations*. Oxford University Press.
8. Mearsheimer, J. J., & Walt, S. M. (2003). An unnecessary war. *Foreign Policy*, (134), 50.
9. Berdal, M. (2005). The UN's unnecessary crisis. *Survival*, 47(3), 7-32.
10. Mossinghoff, G. J. (2004). Patent Harmonization through the United Nations: International Progress or Deadlock. *J. Pat. & Trademark Off. Soc'y*, 86, 5.
11. Gareis, S. B. (2012). *The United Nations*. Macmillan International Higher Education.
12. Bodansky, D. (1993). The United Nations framework convention on climate change: a commentary. *Yale J. Int'l l.*, 18, 451.
13. Davies, S. E. (2007). Redundant or essential? How politics shaped the outcome of the 1967 protocol. *International Journal of Refugee Law*, 19(4), 703-728.
14. Kim, S. Y., & Russett, B. (1996). The new politics of voting alignments in the United Nations General Assembly. *International organization*, 50(4), 629-652.
15. Knight, W. (2000). *A changing United Nations: Multilateral evolution and the quest for global governance*. Springer.
16. Albright, M. K. (2003). United Nations. *Foreign Policy*, 16-24.
17. Higgins, R. (1989). The United Nations: Still a Force for Peace. *Mod. L. Rev.*, 52, 1.
18. Joyner, C. C. (Ed.). (1997). *The United Nations and international law*. Cambridge University Press.
19. Rosenthal, G. (2005). The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. *An Issues Paper. New York: Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation (Occasional Paper No. 15)*.
20. Farrall, J. M. (2007). *United Nations sanctions and the rule of law* (Vol. 262). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

21. Müller, J. (2006). *Reforming the United Nations: The struggle for legitimacy and effectiveness*. Brill.
22. Cockayne, J., Brubaker, R., & Jayakody, N. (2018). *Fairly Clear Risks: Protecting UN sanctions' legitimacy and effectiveness through fair and clear procedures*. United Nations University.
23. Sohn, L. B. (1997). Important Improvements in the Functioning of the Principal Organs of the United Nations that can be made without Charter Revision. *American Journal of International Law*, 91(4), 652-662.
24. Jandl, M. (2017). Towards the monitoring of Goal 16 of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): a study of the selection, rationale and validity of indicators with suggestions for further improvements.
25. Murphy, R. (2003, April). United Nations military operations and international humanitarian law: what rules apply to peacekeepers? In *Criminal Law Forum* (Vol. 14, No. 2, p. 153). Springer Nature BV.