

Success and Failures of UN.

Introduction:-

The United Nations was established in 1945 as an international organization dedicated to promoting global cooperation, peace and security among member states with primary goals of maintaining peace, stability and cooperations among nations.

Historical Background:-

The UN emerged in after math of world war II, replacing the ineffective league of nations. It sought to foster global cooperation through its various specialised agencies, peace keeping operations and development programmes.

(a) Successes

Peace keeping:-

The UN has played a critical role in preventing major inter state wars.

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Namibia 1989:-

The UN successfully over saw transition of Namibia from South African control to independence, ensuring peaceful and democratic process.

Mozambique (1992):-

UN peacekeepers facilitated cease fire between Mozambican government and rebels, leading to end of a civil war and the establishment of peace.

East Timor (2002)

The UN administered a referendum on independence, providing stability and facilitating the establishment of East Timor.

Sierra Leone (1999-2005):-

The UN's peacekeeping mission in Sierra Leone helped stabilize the country and facilitate disarmament and reintegration of ex-combatants.

Cambodia (1991-1993):-

The UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia

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Successfully organized free and fair elections, paving the way of restoration of democracy in the country.

El Salvador (1991-1995):-

The UN mission El Salvador, known as ONUSAL, played crucial role in mediating peace negotiations and overseeing the implementation of the peace records accords, bringing an end to 12 year old war.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation:-

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: The NPT, negotiated under UN auspices, has been successful in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, with majority of nations becoming party to the Treaty.

Iran Nuclear Deal (2015)

The UN along major world powers, negotiated the joint comprehensive plan of action, which successfully curtailed Iran's nuclear deal exchange program, for sanctions relief.

South Africa's Nuclear Disarmament:

The UN played vital role in facilitating South Africa's decision to dismantle its nuclear program, setting an example for other nations to follow.

Eradication of Diseases:

The eradication of diseases have been one of the significant achievements of the international community, with the United Nations playing a crucial role in coordinating global efforts. Over the years, the UN, through its specialized agencies such as WHO has spearheaded initiatives aimed at combating and eliminating various diseases that pose threats to public health.

Small Pox (1979):

WHO, a UN specialized agency, led a global effort that resulted in the eradication of small pox, marking the time a human disease has been eradicated.

Polio Eradication Today:-

The UN, along with partner organizations

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has made significant progress in eradicating polio worldwide, with the number of polio-endemic countries reduced from over 125 to a few today.

HIV/AIDS Response:

The UN, through initiatives like UNAIDS, has played a crucial role in raising awareness, providing treatment, and reducing spread of HIV/AIDS globally.

Environmental Conservation:

The United Nations plays a leading role in environmental conservation. It provides leadership, encourages partnership and promotes the implementation of environmental policies and agreements at the global, regional, and national levels. The UN also provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries to help them protect their environment.

Montreal Protocol (1987):- The UN lead-treaty successfully phased out the production and use of ozone-depleting substances, leading to gradual recovery of the ozone layer.

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Paris agreement (2015): - The UN led to climate agreement brought together nearly all countries in a commitment to combat climate change, setting targets to limit global temperature rise and sustainable development.

UN environment Program (UNEP)

The UN In 2022, the UN environment program launched UN Decade on ecosystem restoration, a 10-year initiative to restore degraded ecosystems around the world.

Humanitarian Aid and Development:

The United Nations provide humanitarian aid and development programs to million of people around the world. These programs are designed to help who are affected by natural disasters, armed conflict, poverty and other crisis.

World Food Programme: - The WFP is the world's largest humanitarian

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Organization. It provides food and assistance to people in need in over 80 countries.

United Nations Children's Fund:-

UNICEF works to improve the lives of children around the world. It provides education, health care, and other essential services to children in need.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(UNHCR):- UNHCR provides protection and assistance to refugees and displaced people. It helps to find safety, rebuild their lives and return home.

Failures of UN:-

Despite its lofty goals, the UN has been unable to resolve the dispute between

Despite its lofty goals, the UN has been criticized for its failures in a number of areas including Kashmir conflict, The Yemeni civil war, and the Syrian civil war.

Kashmir issue:-

The ongoing dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir remains unresolved, despite efforts by the UN to mediate and find a lasting solution. The inability to prevent human rights violations and ensure the self-determination of the people of ~~the~~ the Kashmir has been a significant failure of UN. The lack of progress in Kashmir issue has resulted in continued tensions, periodic conflicts, and suffering of Kashmiri people.

Reasons of failure:-

India and Pakistan have different interests. India want to keep Kashmir as part of territory, while Pakistan want Kashmir part of separate state. These different interests have made it difficult for UN to find a solution that both countries can agree upon.

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The United States is a close ally of India and has supported India in the Kashmir issue. This has made it difficult for UN for the UN to pressure India to hold a petition.

-Yemen War:

The United Nations has been criticized for its failure to end war in Yemen, which has caused one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world.

In 2018, UN Human Rights Council appointed a group of experts to investigate human rights abuses in Yemen. However, the group was denied access to Yemen by Saudi-led coalition, and was forced to rely on remote reporting. The group's report, which was released in 2020, found that all parties to the conflict had committed serious human rights, and called for the UN to take stronger action to hold them accountable.

The UN has also been criticized for its failure to provide adequate humanitarian assistance to Yemen.

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The UN estimates that 24.1 million people, or 80% of the population, require humanitarian assistance. However, the UN has been unable to raise enough money to meet the needs of the Yemeni people. In 2022, the UN appealed for \$ 4.2 billion in humanitarian assistance for Yemen, but only received \$ 2.4 billion.

The failure of the UN to end war in Yemen is a major stain on its record. The UN has the power and resources to make a difference in Yemen, but it has so far failed to do so.

Syrian Crisis:-

The UN has been widely criticized for its failure to prevent or stop the Syrian civil war, which has killed thousands of people and displaced millions more. UNSC, which is responsible for maintaining international peace has been unable to agree on a unified response.

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to the crisis, due to the veto power of Russia and China, both of which have close ties with Syrian government.

In 2014, the UNSC adopted Resolution 2135, which called for an urgent increase in access for humanitarian aid in Syria and demanded all parties immediately cease attacks against civilians. However, the Syrian government has repeatedly blocked UN aid convoys from reaching besieged areas, and humanitarian response has been severely underfunded.

Rohingya crisis

The UN has widely criticized for its failure to prevent or stop the Rohingya crisis, which has resulted in the displacement of more than 700,000 Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar to Bangladesh. The UNSC has been unable to agree on a unified response to the crisis due to the veto power of China, which has close ties to Myanmar government.

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The UN has also been criticized for its slow and inadequate response to the humanitarian crisis in Myanmar. In 2017, the UNSC adopted Resolution 2322, which called for an immediate end to the violence against Rohingya and for the safe and voluntary return of those who have been displaced. However, the Myanmar government has refused to cooperate with UN, and humanitarian response has been severely underfunded.

Conclusion:

The UN's successes and failures are a reminder of limits of the organization. The UN is a creature of its member states, and it is only as effective as those states allow it to be. The veto power of the UN Security Council gives a small number of countries the power to block action on some pressing issues facing the world. I

If UN is to be more effective in future, it will need to address and reform its institutions. The UNSC

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Veto power must be reformed or abolished. The UN must also be more transparent and accountable to its member states and to the people of the world.

Despite its failure UN remains an important forum for international cooperation. The UN has the potential to make a positive difference in the world, but it will need to change if it is to live up to its promise.