

PAST PAPERS IR:- Paper 1:-

Date: 18/ March/23.

Q. Keeping in view the charter assess the working of the United Nations in the new millennium. (2016):

### FORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS:-

The United Nations was established on October 24<sup>th</sup>, 1945 after World War II to prevent another conflict of such magnitude. It is an intergovernmental organization to promote international cooperation. League of Nations was formed after World War I on 10<sup>th</sup> January, 1920. but as it failed so UNITED NATIONS was formed to prevent further global damage. The Moscow Declaration, 1943, it recognized the need for a post-war international organization to succeed the League of Nations.

The first blueprint of the UN was prepared at a conference held at a mansion known as 'Dumbarton Oaks' in Washington D.C. During two phases of meetings which ran from 21 September through 7 October 1944, the UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE USSR and China agreed on the aims, structure and functioning of a world organization.

The Charter of the United Nations and its main objectives:-

The charter is the founding document of the United Nations. it was signed by On 25<sup>th</sup> April 1945, delegates of 50 nations met in 'San Francisco'.

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For the United Nations Conference on International Organization. The delegates drew up the 111-article Charter, which was adopted ~~as~~ unanimously on 25<sup>th</sup> June 1945 in the ~~San Francisco~~ San Francisco Opera House.

- The main objectives of the UN Charter are to :-
- To maintain international peace and security.
  - To develop friendly relations among nations.
  - Fostering Social and Economic Development.
  - Protecting the Environment.
  - Providing humanitarian aid.
  - foremost principle is the 'sovereign equality' of all member states.

There are 6 main organs which are designed to fulfill the main objectives of the Charter.

The Organs  
of  
UN and their  
main purpose.



1) General Assembly	2) Security Council	3) ECO- SOC	4) Trusteeship Council	5) <del>The Sec- ratarial</del>	6) ICJ
Main Deliberative Assembly.	decides certain Resolutions for peace & security	for promoting International Economic & Social cooperation and Development	Inactive since 1994.	Providing, studies, information, & facilities needed by the UN.	Primary Judicial Organ

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## • The Effectiveness and working of UN in 21<sup>st</sup> century according to the charter

The main goal of UN charter has been 'maintaining peace and security'. There are around 16 peace making operations around the world, carried out by some 125,000 people from 120 countries who go where others can't go just to fulfill the purpose of peace. The recent examples include Sierra Leone, Liberia, Burundi, the North-South conflict in the Sudan and Nepal and the credit goes to UN's peacekeeping forces. To avoid further detestable wars, UN came up with an agency named International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and it has served as a nuclear inspector. The experts of the agency make sure safeguarded nuclear material is used only for peaceful purposes. To date, this agency has safeguarded agreements with more than 180 states. UN has also taken steps to promote Economic Development, 'UN Development Programme (UNDP), with staff in 170 countries, supports more than 4800 projects to reduce poverty, promote good governance, address crises and preserve the environment. 'UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund' works in more than 150 countries, primarily focusing on child protection, immunization, girl's education and emergency aid. UN charter emphasizes on Social Development and also works towards

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making this world a better place by improving literacy and education, programmes aimed at promoting education and advancement for women helped to raise the global adult female literacy rate to 79.9% in 2011. UN's charter has immensely focused on human rights they have taken various productive measures but unfortunately there are some loop holes and new challenges that have been neglected by UN's policy makers due to which it does not stand out to be an effective international organization.

#### • The loop-holes of UN:-

The peace-keeping and peace maintenance remains futile to a larger extent because of P5. The P5 - in Security Council and its biasness fails to solve the problem. Russia and Ukraine, the matter was taken on the platform of UN by US multiple times but Russia being a member of P5 has the power to veto. Hence, till date Russia continues to attack Ukraine. UN failed to protect the town of Srebrenica from Bosnian Serb forces. It is a fact, that UN headquarters and other important organs of the UN are in US, hence US seems to be controlling it. How did US manage to escape the US-led invasion in Iraq and the mass killing in Sudan? If UN works fairly for every state: UNSC has

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failed to resolve Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The veto power policy is a big is one of the main reasons why UN's charter has not been able to exercise to its entirety. The today's world has new threats for UN to tackle such as:- Climate change, Poverty, Terrorism and Proliferation of mass destruction. To ~~make~~ UN requires reformative and structural changes to deal with all the problems and to be fair it needs to change its P5 policy. Equality must be practiced.

### Conclusions

United Nations

development

The United Nations has come far since its origin and but to deal with <sup>with the new challenges of the</sup> millenium it must take some measures ~~to~~ maintain peace. and Syria, Palestine and other issues are crucial for UN.

ans is satisfactory but but for 10 marks

for 20 marks its it less

there needs to be more debate on second part of the answer

ans is composed well but ans is short

7/10