

you have only discussed one relevant argument.

and the answer should be on 7-9 sides of a page.

Q. Critically examine the power and the voting procedure of the U.N. Security Council.

Ans: The UN Security Council is one of the six organs of UN, which was founded in 24, October, 1945. The mandate of the UNSC, according to chapter V, is to make pre-emptive measures that would stop the break out of international conflicts, recommending methods and terms for the settlement of disputes between and among countries, sending peace keeping missions to conflict zones, arranging the cause of disarmament, and imposing sanctions on those countries which violate international law and breach international organisation. It has five permanent members (USA, UK, China, France, Russia) and ten non-permanent members that are rotating after every two years.

Strength of UNSC

use headings relevant to the qs statement.

A. Binding Decisions:

The UNSC's decisions are binding. If a resolution passed by two third majority-nine members vote is yes, and all the permanent members endorsed the resolution, the bill would become binding and be implemented. If a country rejected the decision which was taken by the UNSC, it would face grave repercussions in form of sanctions.

B. Universal Representation:

The UNSC has ten non-permanent members that are rotating after every two years - a sign of universal representation, and five permanent members.

C. Conflict Resolution:

The UNSC has capacity and power to resolve conflicts if the two third majority and five permanent members passed the bill. It gives logical recommendations to resolve conflicts. For instance, in 1950, North Korea attacked the South Korea.

This conflict was resolved by the UNSC by sending military and humanitarian aid to South Korea and declaring North Korea offender. Suez crisis in 1956, Congo crisis, and Gulf War were the major conflicts which were resolved by the UNSC.

Shortcoming of UNSC

A. Veto Power: irrelevant.

Veto is a vote which has the potential to reject the resolution despite of clear majority. Consequently, the veto power undermine the sovereign equality and promoting the authoritative system. For instance, to stop Russia-Ukraine war, a resolution was brought in March, 2022. ~~Present~~ on behalf of the UNSC by the US, but Russia used the veto power and ~~make~~ made it ineffective.

B. Lack of reforms

The UNSC has not yet come across a major reform since 1945. France, Russia, the US, the UK and China

were permanent members in 1945 and are permanent members in 2023. So, time demands reforms in the composition and voting system of the UNSC.

Challenges face by the UNSC

The primary purpose of the UNSC is to stop the world from human made calamities and the spreading of peace. However, the use of veto power for a national interests and Russia-Ukraine war has risen a question on the legality of the UNSC. Also, proxy war in Yemen^{and} Syria, and China's claim over Taiwan has posed a profound challenge to the world in ^{general} particular and the UNSC in particular. These evidences might be trigger points of the WW-III.

In summary, the UNSC has power to pass binding resolutions, which have ^{resolved} so far many conflicts - Suez crisis, Gulf war etc. However, veto power that makes UNSC undemocratic is a loophole in the UN charter. Consequently, the world is witnessing the looming threat of the WW-III.

How far has the United Nation succeeded in developing a comprehensive system of Human Rights protection? Can emphasis on social justice and Human rights lead to a stable international order?

The United Nations has made significant progress in developing a comprehensive system of human rights protection, but its success varies depending on the context and challenges it faces. Here are some key points on both sides

Successes in Human Rights Protection:

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

The UDHR's principles, such as the right to life, liberty, security of a person, have been used as the basis for international and domestic laws protecting individuals. For example, it has influenced the development of national constitutions worldwide, including South Africa's post-apartheid constitution.

2. Human Rights Treaties: (CRC)

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) sets standards for the protection of children's rights. Countries that have ratified the CRC, like Sweden, has made significant progress in areas such as

education and healthcare for children, showcasing the treaty's impact.

3. Monitoring Mechanisms:

The UN Human Rights Council's scrutiny of states' records has led to improvement. For instance, after a review, Saudi Arabia recently abolished the death penalty for minors, demonstrating the impact of international scrutiny.

4. Peacekeeping Missions:

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, UN peacekeepers have played a crucial role in protecting civilians from human rights abuses by armed groups, contributing to the stabilization of the region.

Challenges and Limitations:

1. Selective Enforcement:

Despite documented human rights abuses, powerful countries like China have faced limited international actions due to their economic and political influence, highlighting the selective nature of enforcement.

2. Sovereignty vs. Human Rights:

Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014 and its subsequent human rights violations in the region challenged the UN's ability to intervene due to Russia's assertion of sovereignty over territory.

3. Regional Variations:

While some European nations excel in human rights protection, many Asian countries as well. Myanmar have faced ongoing human rights abuses against Rohingya Muslim, demonstrating regional disparities in enforcement.

Emphasis on Social Justice and Human Rights Leading to Stability:

1. Conflict Prevention:

The promotion of social justice and equitable access to resources can help prevent conflict. For example, addressing economic disparities and land rights in Colombia's peace process contributed to reduce violence.

2. Cooperation and Trust:

The European Union's emphasis on human rights within its member states has fostered trust and cooperation, contributing to decades of stability in region.

3. Soft Power:

Countries like Canada which actively promote human rights, have gain soft power and influence on the global stage allowing them to resolve to engage in diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflicts, such as Canada's role in

The Lima Group addressing the crisis in Venezuela.

Concerns about Emphasizing Social Justice and Human Rights:

1. Cultural sensitivity:

When Western countries impose their human rights standards on nations with different cultural norms, it can lead to tensions. For instance, debates over LGBTQ+ rights in some African countries have strained international relations.

2. Selective Application:

The use of human rights as a tool for political gain can be seen in how some power nations criticize human rights practices in their rival, while ignoring issues within their own borders, creating diplomatic tensions.

3. Sovereignty Challenges:

China's response to international criticism of its human rights practices in Xinjiang highlights the tensions between a nation's assertion of sovereignty and international concerns over human rights abuses.

I have written the answer in outline form . If the answer is in accordance with question ,then I will convert it into para....

Q. Elucidate and justify: 'The United Nations in spite of its imperfections, is the only organization that can save humanity from disaster and complete annihilation'

Sol:

I. Introduction

II. Imperfections in the UN

III. Elucidation and justification that UN is the only organization which save human from complete disaster:

A. Struggle for human rights protection across the world

B. Advance measures that have been taken so far to protect the world from the war
E.g. engaging nuclear arm countries in peace keeping missions

C. Gulf war, Suez crisis, Congo crisis, South Korea crisis were some examples which proved that the UN played an effective role in protecting the world from a major disaster.

IV. Conclusion

Q. Keeping in view the power of the security council what suggestions can you give for improving its structure as a dominant body within UN?

Ans:

- I. Introduction
- II. Power of the UNSC
- III. Structure of UNSC
- IV. Recommendations to improve its structure

A. Increase

A. Abolishing veto power which is undemocratic in nature

B. Giving membership to emerging economies in the UNSC

B. Just 2/3 majority would be required to pass the bill.

V. Conclusion

Q. Highlight the factors and forces, which have contributed to sideline the UN in terms of its peace and security role.

Sol

I. Introduction

II. Factors which sideline the UN in terms of its peace and security role:

A. Article 11 - undermining of sovereign equality

B. Stagnant reforms in the UNSC

C. Veto power - a sign of authoritarian system

III. Forces

A. National interests

B. Hegemony of powerful states

Q. Keeping in view the Charter assess the working of the United Nations in the new millennium?

Sol

I. Introduction

II. UN Charter - objectives

A. To promote and ensure international peace and security

B. To provide a platform for conflict resolution among states

C. Diplomatic negotiations

D. Socioeconomic growth

III. Working of the UN:

A. Six organs:

1. Economic and social council

2. Trusteeship

3. ICJ

4. General Assembly

5. UNSC

6. Secretariat

IV. Conclusion

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Q. Do you believe that the UN have the capacity to fulfill the goals of promoting a more united, peaceful, and free world? Explain your answer with **logical analysis** and examples supporting argument.

I. Introduction

II. The UN has capacity to fulfill the goals of promoting a more united, peaceful and free world - partly correct:

A. General assembly which gives non-binding resolutions

B. Representation of 193 countries in the UN

C. UN achievements e.g. Gulf war, Congo crisis, settlement of border disputes of Niger etc.

III. The UN has capacity to fulfill the goals of promoting a more united, peaceful and free world - mostly ~~was~~ unsuccessful

A. Russia-Ukraine war

B. Middle East crisis

C. Inflation in Africa.

IV. Conclusion

Do Not happening of the WW2