

Pakistan affairs

Topic:

UNO

Q: Analyze the role of united nations in conflict resolution and peacekeeping operation. Highlight its failure and principles of united states.

Introduction:

The united nation was founded on 24 Oct, 1945, immediately after the end of the Second world war (WWII). The main purpose of its creation was to save future generation from the horrors of war. In 2025 the united nations has 193 member states. There are five original members also known as founding members. Pakistan joined the united nations on 30 Sep, 1947. The headquarters of the UN is located in New York City. The UN has six official languages such as English, Arabic, French, Spanish, Chinese and Russian. The current Secretary-General of the UN is Antonio Guterres from Portugal.

Reason behind the formation of the UN

Failure of the league of nations:

The immediate reason for the formation of the UN was the failure of the league of nations. The league could not prevent the outbreak of WWII because it lacked enforcement power and collective action. The league of nations followed the methodology of negative peace.

Negative peace:

means the absence of war

or violence.

Positive Peace:

means not the absence of war but also the presence of strong institutions, justice, rule of law, co-operation and equality that prevent conflicts.

The United Nations on the other hand is built on the concept of positive peace focusing on justice, institutions, co-operation, and long term peace.

Concept of peace and Global Politics

Leaders who rely on force instead of reasoning and institutions follow the concept of negative peace. Trump is the example of negative peace because he is not following the mechanism of positive peace. Such leaders may stop war temporarily but fail to build sustainable peace.

Institutionalization of Collective Security:

one of the most important reasons for the creation of the UN was the institutionalization of collective security. The idea is based on the principle "one for all, and all for one". Article 51 of the UN Charter recognizes the right of collective self defense. According to this article if an armed attack occurs against them they have right of self defence of states until the UN security

Council takes necessary measures to maintain international peace and security.
Manifestation of Collective Security:

The concept of collective security was clearly seen during the war on terror, where many countries acted together. In Article 5 of the NATO Charter states that an attack on one member is attack on all. The international security assistance force (ISAF) is an example of collective effort.

Development of Global Co-operation:

Many problems cannot be solved by a single country alone. They are called transnational problems, such as

- Climate Change
- Militarization
- Nuclear Proliferation
- Terrorism
- Pandemics (Covid-19)

The United Nations provides a platform where countries co-operate to solve such global problems collectively.

Prevention of future wars:

The UN was created after the devastation of the second world war to ensure that such a war

never happen again. It institution, rules, and peacekeeping mechanism aim to prevent the outbreak of a third world war.

Objective of the United Nations (Article 01 of the UN Charter):

Maintenance of international peace and security

The UN works to maintain peace at different levels such as state security, human security and international security.

International security includes • protection of territorial integrity.

- Protection of political independence.

- Dispensation of justice at the global level through international institutions.

Development of friendly relations among nation:

The UN promotes friendly relations among states based on mutual respect, mutual interests and equality of states.

International co-operation in solving international

Problems:

The UN encourages cooperation to address global issues such as terrorism, poverty, climate change and refugee crises.

No single ~~problems~~ country can solve these problems alone.

Making the UN a center for achieving common goals:



The UN acts as a meeting point (meeting point) where states come together to discuss and resolve global issues.

This is called **multilateralism** which means solving problems through collective institutions. The opposite of multilateralism is unilateralism where a state acts alone without international cooperation.

Principles of the United Nations

(Article 2 of the UN Charter)

These principles guide how states behave in the international system. Almost all international organizations have borrowed these principles from the UN.

Article 2(3): Peaceful settlement of disputes:

In this no one is on the level of superiority. States must resolve disputes through peaceful means, not violence or war.

e.g. Pakistan and Afghanistan war and their is violation of rule in this war because Pakistan attacks Afghanistan to solve a dispute.

Article 2(1): Sovereign equality of states:

All states are legally equal regardless of size, power or population. No state has superiority over

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Article 2(4): Prohibition of use of force:

There is no use of any force against any state such as territorial integrity and political independence of any state.

e.g. Pakistan and India War (2025). In this Pakistan use Bunyan-ul-marsos term that symbolize unity and collective defence while Simboor symbolize honour and retaliation by India. Their is violation of rule and any violation of this principal is considered a breach of the UN Charter.

Article 2(6): universal application of the UN Charter:

This principle of the UN Charter apply to all states whether they are member or not.

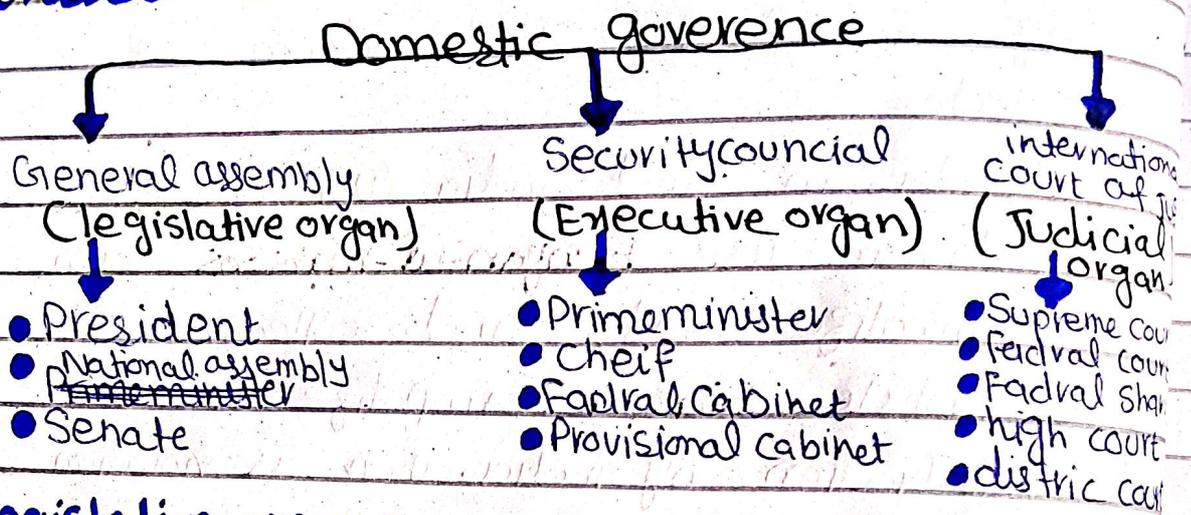
Article 2(7): Non intervention in domestic affairs:

The UN and member states cannot interfere in the internal affairs of another state. This principle protects state sovereignty and political independence.

e.g: India intervention in Balochistan that India interferes in Pakistan's internal affairs by supporting unrest

in balochistan which violates the principle of non intervention under article 2(1) of UN charter.

Six Principle organs of the United State:-



1- Legislative organ:

It represent all member States. Each state has one vote. Discusses global issues and makes recommendations.

2- Executive organ:

=> Responsible for maintaining international peace and security.
=> Has five permanent members with veto power.

3- Judicial organ:

=> Settles legal disputes between States.
=> Located in Hague, Netherlands.

4- Trusteeship Council:

=> Supervised trust territories.
=> Its role ended in 1994 after Palau became independent.

5- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):

It promote social and economic development works with agencies like WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF.

6- Secretariat (Administrative organ):

Manage day to day work of the UN.
Headed by the Secretary-general.

Conclusion:

In the end we conclude that the ^{United} nation remains the most important global institution for peace, cooperation and collective security. It has successfully replaced the failed league of nation and provide a platform for dialogue, justice and international co-operation. How ever to achieve its true goals, the UN must strengthen multilateralism ensure fair application of its principles and reduce dominance of powerful states. only then can the UN fully realize the vision of positive peace and prevent future global conflicts.