



The United Nations; A Comprehensive Study Of Its Origin, Structure, Function And Contemporary Challenges

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Abstract: The study is predicated on functionalist theoretical frame work to examine the origin and objectives of the United Nations and the contemporary challenges of war, conflicts, genocide etc. in the world. The study employs the methodology of documentary analysis to argue that despite some of its achievements, the UN failed to provide the necessary peace and security that will ensure levelled playing field in world politics and sustainable development among nations. The study among other recommendations suggests the strong need for total reform of the UN in order to gain the trust of its member nations.

Index Terms - United Nation, Peace, Security, and Development

Introduction: United Nation, an organization which is International Organization in Nature. United Nation was founded in the year 1945 and officially it was declared on 24th October, 1945. UN has presently 193 members.

The UN Charter is the face of the organization which reveals all the details above the United Nations. UN's purpose and principal are enshrined in the United Nations charter.

The purpose of United Nations is to maintain peace and security in the world specially for the Member Nations, and not only that there are EN Nos. of activities which are carving the World Community into a Future World, where protection of human rights, delivering the humanitarian aid, promoting sustainable developments and upholding International Laws.

History of United Nations:

The history of United Nations can be divided into 2 i.e.

1-Foundation History

2-Functional History

Foundation History:

In the year 1899, the International Peace Conference was held in the Hague to elaborate instruments for setting crises peacefully, prevention of war and codifying rules of warfare.

It adopted the convention for the pacific settlement of International Dispute and establishment the permanent Court of Arbitration and that began the work in 1902. This was the first court of International Arbitration:

- The league of nations in the for runner of United Nations. League of Nations is an organization which took its shape do to the first world war. The League of nation was established in 1919 under the treaty of Versailles to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security.
- In the same period in 1919 International Labor Organization was also developed.
- The treaty of Versailles as an officiated agency of the league.
- The International Organization like United Nations was coined by the, then USA's President franklin D, Roosevelt. A document calls the declaration by United Nations which was signed by 26 nations in 1942 pledging their governments to continue sitting together against the axis power.

United Nations conference on International Organization 1945:

This conference held in snaphances (USA) which was attended by the representatives of 50 countries and signed the United Nations Charter.

- Foundational treaty of United Nations as an International Governmental Organization.

Composition of United Nations:

The main Organs of the United Nations are:

- 1- The General Assembly.
- 2- Security Council.
- 3- Economic & Social Council.
- 4- Trustee ship council.
- 5- International Court of Justice.
- 6- UN Secretariat.

General Assembly:

The General Assembly is the main deliberative policy making an Organ of the UN. o as we all know that UN has 193 Members in the General Assembly. All the members of UN represent them self in international representation.

In the month of September all the UN members meet in General Assembly in New York for Annual General Assembly Session and General Debate, which may be headed by the heads of the states attended and addressed.

- The subject regarding the Peace and Security, admission of new members and budgeting matters, required a 2/3rd majority in the General Assembly.
- Decisions on other questions are by simple majority.
- President of General Assembly is elected each year to the same period for one-year terms of office.

- Six main committees are: - Draft Solutions can be prepared for the General Assembly by its main committees.
 - i. **First Committee:** - This armament and International Security Committee.
 - ii. **Second Committee:** - Economic and Financial Committee.
 - iii. **Third Committee:** - Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee.
 - iv. **Fourth Committee:** - Special Political and Deep Polarization Committee.
 - v. **Fifth Committee:** - Admission and Budgetary Committee.
 - vi. **Sixth Committee:** - Legal Committee.
- Each member state may be represented by one person on each main committee and on any other committee that may be established upon on which all member states have the rights to be represented.
- Member States place technical advisors, expert or persons of similar status to these committees.
- **Other Committee:**
 - **General Committee:** General Committee needs periodically throughout each session to review the progress of the General Assembly and its committee and to make recommendations for the upcoming progress. The composition of General Assemblies is 1 President 2 vice presidents of the assembly and the chairman of the six main committee. The five permanent members of the security council serves as vice president too.
 - **Credential Committee:** It is mandated to examine the credential of representable of members states and to report to General Assembly.

- **Security Council:**

Security Council is an organization which is having responsibility to maintain the International Peace and Security. It has 15 members states as nonpermanent member among them. There are 5 permanent members and, there are 10 non-permanent members. The permanent members are USA, United Kingdom, Russia, China, France. Non-permanent members are elected for 2 years term by the General Assembly on regional basis.

- **Veto Power:**

- Veto power is the power which is being kept by the 5 permanent members, while voting in the UN General Assembly. If one member among 5 permanent members, if any of the member votes again, then the resolution will not be passed.
- Critics also claimed the veto power is the main cause for International Criticism. Indecision takes place due to veto of the permanent members. In the year 1945 USA had refused to join UN it was asked by the US that unless veto is not provided to USA, US is not joining the UN.

- **Economical & Social Council (ECOSOC):**

- This part of the UN has power for coordinating policies reviews policy dialogue and recommendation on Economic Social & Environmentation issues.
- ECOSOC has 54 members, elected by the General Assembly for over letting; 3 years terms.

- This is United Nations center for reflection, debate and innovative thinking on sustainable development.
- Each year, ECOSOC structures its work around on annual theme of Global Importance to sustainable development. It insures focus attention among ECOSOC array of partners and throughout the UN development system.
- ECOSOC coordinates the work of the 14 UN specialized agencies and 10 functional commotions and 5 regional commotions. Received the report from 9 UN Firms and Programs and Issues policies recommendation to the UN system and 2 members states.
- **UN BODIES WITH IN THE PURVIEW OF THE ECOSOC**

Specialized Agencies:

- international labor organization (ILO).
- Food and agriculture organization of the maturation (FAO).
- United Nations educational scientific and culture organization (UNESCO). ○ World Health Organization (WHO).
- World Bank Group (WB). ○ International Monitory Fund (IMF).
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).
- International Marry Time Organization (IMO).
- Universal Postal Union (UPU).
- World Metro Logical Organization (WMO).
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).
- International Fund for Agriculture Development (FAD).
- United Nations Industrial Development & Organization (UNIDO).

Functional Commission: ○ Statistical Commission. Commission of Population and Development.

- Commission for social development.
- Commission on Human Rights.
- Commission on the status of women.
- Commission narcotic drugs.
- Commission on Criminal Prevention and Criminal Justice.
- Commission on Science & Technology for Development
- Commission on Sustainable Development.
- United Nations forum on forest.

Regional Commission:

- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).
- Economic and Social Commission for ACN and the Pacific (ESCAP).
- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

Ad Hoc Bodies:

- Ad Hoc open – indeed working group on information.
- Expert bodies composed of

Governmental Expert Committees of Experts on the Transport of dangerous goods and on the globally harmonized system of classification leveling of chemical.

- United Nations group of experts on Geographical names.
- Expert Body composed of members serving in their personal capacity. Commission for Development Policy.

Meeting of Experts on the United Nations program in public administration and finance. Ad Hoc Group of experts of International Corporation in Tax Matters. Committee on Economic, social and cultural rights. Committee on energy and natural resource for development. permanent forum on Indigenous issues.

Related Bodies:

- International Narcotics Board.
- Board of Trustees of International Research and Training Institute for the advancement of women.
- Committee for United Nations population's award.
- Program on coordination board of the joint in Inter Nations programs on HIV/AIDS.
- Funds and programs which send reports to ECOSOC.
- United Nations Children Funds (UNICEF).
- United Nations Development program for women.
- United Nations Developmental Programs.
- Economic and Social Commission western Asia (ESCWA).

Standing Committees:

- Committees for program and coordination.
- Commission on Human Settlements.
- Commission on Energy and Natural Resources.

Trusteeship Council:

- It was established in 1945 by the UN Charter Under Chapter XIII.
- Trust Territory is a non-self-Governing Territory placed under an administrative authority by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

A League of Nations Mandates: Was a legal status for certain territorial transfer for the control of one country to another following World War 1, on the legal instrument that contained the internationally agreed upon terms for administration of the territory on behalf of the League of Nations.

United Nations Trust Territory: These territories are the successor of the remaining league of nations mandates, and come into being after the league of nations ceased to exist in 1946.

- United Nations Trust territories has provided International Supervision of 11 Trust Territory which was being placed under the administration of 7 members states and ensure that the adequate steps on 1 taken to prepared the territories of self-government and independents.
- By 1944 all trust territories were attained self-government or independents. The trusteeship council suspend operation on 1st November, 1994.

International Court of Justice (ICJ):

- ICJ which is called as International Court of Justice is a Judicial organ of the United Nations. ○ ICJ was established in June 1945 by the charter of United Nations.
- ICJ is a successor organization of (PCIJ) which was established in 1920.

Secretariats of United Nations:

- The members are associated with secretariate is secretary general and tens of thousands of International UN Staff Members. Who carry out the work in the United Nations which has been allotted by the General Assembly and the organizations other principal organizations.

Secretary-General: Is Chief administrative officer of the organization epoxy the General Assembly on the recommendation of the security council for 5 years. Which is renewable in terms.

UN Staff Members: UN Staff members are selected Internationally and locally, and work in duty stations and on peace keeping missions are around the world.

Funds, Programmed and specialized Agencies a Curriculum:

UNICEF: The United Nations Children Funds UNICEF is originally known as the United Nations International Children Emergency funds. It was created by the United Nations General Assembly in 1946. The Purpose of this organizations is to provide emergency food and health care to children and mother of the children in countries that has been developed by the World War 2.

- In 1950, UNICEF mandate was extended to exist the long-term needs of the children and Human in Developing Countries everywhere, wherever required worldwide.
- In the year 1953 (UNICEF) became the permanent part of the United Nations System. The world International and Emergency were adopted from the organizations name but still it retained the original acronym (UNICEF).

Executive Board: There is a 36 member's board. Who's establishes these policies, approved programs and overseas administration and functional plans. The members are Government representatives those are elected by the United Nations Economic and social council (ECOSOC). Which is elected for 3 years terms.

- UNICEF Rely on contributions from Governments and Pvt. Donuts.

UNICEF supply division: Is located at Copenhagen (Denmark) and acts as the primary point of distribution for each essential items as vaccine medicines for children and mothers with HIV Metricians supplements emergency centers family re-unification and educational supplies.

UNITED NATIONS POPULATIONS FUND (UNFEA):

- UNFEA which was formally called United Nations Fund for populations activities in the United Nations sexual and re-productive health agencies.

- The mission of this agency is to delivered of world where every pregnancy is wanted every child but in safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.
- In 2018 UNFEA launch efforts to achieve 3 transformative regions and promise for world where every man, women and Young Person.
 - ❖ Ending unmet need for family planning.
 - ❖ Ending preventable maternal death.
 - ❖ Ending gender-based violence and Harmful practices.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP):

- Which is known as United Nations Development Program, is UN's global development network. UNDP was established in 1965 by general assembly of the United Nations. It provides expert device, training and grace supporting to developing countries.
- The UNDP executive board is made up of representative from 36 countries around the world. Who serves on the rotational basis?
- Member nations fund set this organizations absolutely and violently.
- UNDP is the center to the United Nations sustainable developmental groups (UNSDG) are network that spans 165 country and Units the 40 UN Funds, program, specialized agencies and other bodies. Working to advance the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP):

- The UNEP which is known as United Nations Environmental Program. This is a global environmental agency which permits coherent implementation of the environmental dimensions of sustainable development within the United Nation System.
- UNEP was founded by UN General Assembly as a result of the United Nations System.
- UNEP and world metrological organization (WMO) established Inter Governmental Panel on climate change (IPCC) in 1988 to assess climate change based on the latest sciences.
- From the founding the UNEP has played a key role for the development of multilateral environmental agreements (MEA's). The secretariats for the following mine MEA's are currently hosted by UNEP
 - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
 - Conventions on International trade are endangered ecospecies of wild forms and flora (cities).
 - Conventions on the conservation of Migratory species of wild animals (CMS).
 - Vienna convention on, for the maturation of the Ozone Layers.
 - Minaret convention on mercury.
 - Based convention on the contrite of forms boundary Movements of Hazardous wastes and their disposed.
 - Stockholm convention on the prior information currant procures for captain Hazardous Chemicals and pesticides no international trade.

UN Habitat:

- United Nations settlement program (UN Habitat) this organization is meant for better urban settlement program.
- The purpose of this mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements devotement and the achievement of educate shelter for all.

United Nations- Habitat was established in the year 1978 as an outcome of the first UN conference on human settlements and sustainable Urban Development (Habitat) in Vancouver Canada in 1976.

- Second United Nations conference on Human Settlement (Habitat II) in Istanbul turkey, in 1996, set the turn calf of the Habitat Agenda.

Adequate shelter for all development of sustainable settlements in and urbanizing world.

- Third UN conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III) was held in 2016 in Quito Equator. It elaborated on Goal-II of the sustainable development Goals make cities and human settlements inclusive safe resilient, and sustainable.

United Nations World Food Program (WFP):

- World Food Program (WFP) is the leading humanitarian organization sharing lives and changing life, delivering food assistant in position of emergencies it works with committed for the purposed of improving nutrition and built re-silence. ○ This organization was established in year 1963 by the FAO (The food and agriculture organization) and the United Nations General Assembly.

United Nations Specialized Agencies:

The United Nations special agencies are autonomous agencies working with the United Nations. These relationships were developed with negotiated agreements. Among these agencies many existed before the First World War. Among them others were associated with the League of Nations and sum of them were created by the UN. Article 57 & 63 of the UN Charter provide the provisions today specialized to these specialized agencies.

Food and Agriculture Organization:

- This Organization was created in 1945 in Quebec Canada in first session of the newly formed United Nations.
- FAO is a specialized agency of UN. The purpose of this age to eliminate hunger.
- FAO attribute knowledge and information. It helps developing countries for the purpose of moralization and improved agriculture forestry and fisheries practices insuring good nutrition and food security for all.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO):

- Under Chicago convention (ICAO) was created in the year 1944. It manages the administration and governments of the convention on international air navigation and fosters the planning and development of international air transport to insure safe and ordinary growth.

International Financial Institution (IFAD):

- The International fund for agriculture development (IFAD) was established on International Financial Institution in 1977 through United Nations General Assembly resolution as one of the measures out comes of the 1974-world food conferences.
- This conference was organized by the United Nations in response to the food crises of the early 1970.

International Labor Organization (ILO):

- This is a United Nations Organization. The purpose of this organization is to advance social justice and promote decent work by setting International Labor standard.
- ILO sex International Labor Standard, promotes right at work and insures decent employment opportunity. ○ As an Agency of the Lease of Nations, it was created in 1919 as part of the treaty of Versailles and end world war-I.
- An International Labor Convention and 10 recommendation which declare with the ours of work in industry, un-employment, maternity protections, night work for women's, minimum age and night work for young persons in industry. Where adopted in less than 2 years (1922). ○ ILO became the first United Nations specialized agency as a special agency in the year 1946.
- The organization owns the noble peace prize on its 50th Anniversary in 1969 for pursuing excellent work and justice for workers.
- In 1980, this organization played a major role to the emancipation of palmed from dictatorship by giving its full support to solder nose Union based on respect for convention no. 87 on freedom of association which Poland had rectified in 1957.
- ILO established its Global Commission on the future of work as part of its imitative to mark its centenary in 2019.

United Nations Monetary Fund (IMF): The IMF which United Nations Monetary and financial conference is also called Bretton Woods conference 1944, Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States was held to regulate the International monetary and financial order after the conclusion of world war-I that resulted in foundation of International Monetary fund (IMF) in 1945.

World Bank: World Bank was also evolved in the year 1944 in United Nation Monetary and Financial Conference as it is known as Bretton Wood conference too. After the conclusion of the World War-II. The World Bank is Bareilly called as IBRF this name was given in 1945. Its founding institution of World Bank.

International Monetize Organization (IMO): This organization is a United Nations specialized agency with responsibility for the safety and security of ship pin the presentation of massive and atmospheric pollution by ships.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Is a specializing agency of the United Nation which is responsible for issues that concern information communication technology (ICT) is the oldest among all the specialized agency of UN.

- ITU was established in the year 1865 its head quarter is based in Cerner, Switzerland: It works on the basis of international corporations between Government (Members and Private “Sector Member Associates and Academic”).

- ITU is the premier global formation through which parties work toward consensus on wide range of issues affecting the future direction of the ICT industries.
- It allocates global radio spectrum and satellite orbited clearly the technical standards that ensure network and technology seam lastly, inter correct strive to improve access to ICT's to underserved community worldwide.
- **(UNESCO) United Nations Education, Scientific and cultural organization:**
 - Organization founded in 1945 to develop the “Intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind for the purpose of lasting peace. It is located in Paris (Fomee)”.
 - UNESCO develops education tools to help people live as global citizens free of hate and intolerance.
- **United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO):** This organizations are meant for developing Industrial organization for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability.
- **World Health Organization (WHO):** The World Health Organization:
 - Is a United Nations specialized Agency for health.
 - WHO was established in the year 1945 and its head quarter is in Geneva, Switzerland.
 - WHO is an Inter-Governmental organization and works with the collaboration of its members and works with the Help of States Health Minister's and Ministry of Health.
 - World Health Organization (WHO) is responsible for:
 - Provides leadership on Health Matters.
 - Shaping the health research agenda.
 - Setting Norms and Standards.
 - Providing evidence, based policy option.
 - Providing technical support to countries.
 - And monitoring and assessing health trends.
- **UNCTAD:** UNCTAD supporting countries to access to benefits of a globalized economy move fairly and affectively. It helps tour use trade, investment, finance and technology as vehicle for inclusive and sustainable development.
- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):**
 - This office (UNODC) which is known as United Nations office on drugs and crime is a global watch in fighting against illicit drugs and International Crime. ○ This office was established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programmed and the Centre for International Crime Prevention.
 - UNODC is mandated to mist member states know their struggle against allied drugs, crime and terrorism.
- **United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHLC):**
 - This organization was created in 1950, during the after math of the second world war to help millions of refugees who had left or ousted their homes or lost their home.

- In 1954, UNHCR won the Nobel Peace Prize for its ground-breaking work in Europe.
- With the start of the 21st century UNHCR has seen major refugee crises in Africa, the Middle East and Asia.
- The role of UNHCR is also to place the peoples, those who were displaced to make them settled.

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP):

- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is a main economic and social commission for Asia and the Pacific. The center for the UN in the region, its headquarter is in Bangkok (Thailand) since 1947.
- ESCAP responds to the development means and priorities of the region by convening authority, economic and social analysis, normative standard setting and technical assistance.

United Nations contribution to world:

- **Peace and security:** By sending keeping and observing mission to world trouble, and spotted over past six decades. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has served as the world's best agency allowing the countries recover from conflicts.
- **Preventing Nuclear Proliferation:** For over the five decades, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), has served as the world's Nuclear Inspector, IAEA expert work to verify that safeguarded nuclear material is used only for peaceful purposes as on today the agency has safeguards agreements with more than 180 states.
- **Supporting Disarmament:** United Nations treaties are the legal base of disarmament efforts:
 - The chemical weapons convention – 1997 has been ratified by 190 states.
 - The mine-ban convention – 1997 by 162 states.
 - Arms trade treaty 2014 by 69 countries.
 - At the local level, UN Peace Keepers often work to implement disarmament agreements between warring countries.
- **Preventing Genocide:** It was the first time that a treaty was brought into the line of light to combat genocide. Act committed with the intent to destroy the national, ethnic, racial or a religious group.

The 1948 Genocide Convention: The convention was ratified by 146 states, that commits and to prevent and punish action of genocide in war and in peace time. In this chapter we can take the example of Rwanda, Yugoslavia and Rwanda, this became an example the message was given that such crimes cannot be tolerated by any way.

Economic Development:

- **Promoting Development:** Since 2000, promoting living standards and human skills and potential throughout the world have been guided by the Millennium Development Goals.
 - The UN development programme (UNDP) supported more than 4800 projects to reduce poverty, promote good governance, address crises and preserve the environment.
 - The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) works in more than 150 countries, primarily on child protection, immunizations, girls' education and emergency aid.

- The UN conference on trade and development (UNCTAD) helps developing countries make the most of their trade opportunities.

The world bank provides developing countries with loans and grants and has supported more than 12,000 projects in more than 170 countries since 1947.

- **Alleviating Rural Poverty:** IFAD provides low- interest loans and grants to very poor rural poverty.
- **Focusing on African Development:** African countries to be high priority for the United Nations. The continent receives 36 percent of UN system expenditures for development. All UN agencies have special programmes to benefit Africa.
- **Promotion of women wellbeing:** In this programmed UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of the women.
- **Fighting Hunger:** The food and agricultural organization of 120 UN (FAO) leads global efforts to defeat hunger, FAO also helps developing countries to modernize and improve agriculture forestry and fisheries practices in ways that conserve natural resources and improve nutrition.
- **Commitment to support children:** UNICEF has made immense effort to provide immunization to the children the convention on right of child 1989 has become effective nearly in all countries.
- **Tourism:** The world tourism organization is the UN agency responsible for the promotion of tourism sustain and universal access to tourism, its Global code of ethics for tourism seeks to maximize the benefits of tourism while minimizing its negative impact.
- **Global think tank:** United Nations is making enough effort for the research, the purpose of that is to minimizing global problems.
 - The UN Population Division
 - The UN Statistics Division
- The United Nations Development Programme.
- **Social Development:** Preserving historic, cultural, trade technical and natural sites: UNESCO has helped 137 countries and to protect ancient monuments and historic cultural and natural sites. UNESCO has helped 137 countries to protect ancient monuments and historic, cultural and Natural Sites. It has taken note that cultural property and cultural movements has to be protected more than 1000 such sites have been designated as having exceptional universal value – as world heritage sites.
- **Taking the lead on global issues:**
 - The first United Nations conference on environment stock helped to alert world public opinion on the dangers faced by forests 1972 by our planet, triggering action by Governments.
 - The first world conference on women (Mexico City, 1985) put women rights equality and progress on the global agencies.
 - Other landmark events include the first United Nations conference on human rights (Teheran, 1968) the first world population conference (Bucharest, 1974) and the first world climate conferences (Geneva 1979).
 - Regular follow-up conferences have helped to sustain the momentum.
- **Human Rights:** Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948:

- It has helped to enact dozens of legally binding agreements on political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights.
- UN human rights bodies have focused world attentions on cases of torture, disappearance, arbitrary detention and other violations.
- **Fostering Democracy:** United Nations promotes democratic Institutions and practice avouched the world. It also promotes free and fair elections as countries.

In 1990's The United Nations organized a landmark effort to conduct elections in Cambodia, El Salvador, South Africa, Mozambique and Timor-Leste. ○ in recent, UN has provided crucial assistance in elections in Afghanistan, Burundi, The Democratize Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Sudan.

- **Ending Apartheid in South Africa:** By imposing measures by an arms embargo to a convention against segregated sporting events, United Nations was a major factor in bringing about the apartheid system.

In 1994, elections in which all South African were allowed to participate on an equal basis led to the establishment of a Multiracial Government.

- **Promoting Women's Right:** The 1979 UN Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women ratified by 189 countries, has helped to promote the rights of women worldwide.

Environment Programmed of United Nations:

- **Climate Change:** Is a global problem that demands global solution. The Intergovernmental Panel on climate change (IPCC), which brings together 2000 leading climate scientists. On this ground scientists are making efforts on every fifth- or sixth-year scientists are making comprehensive scientific assessments.
- IPCC was established in 1988 under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and World Meteorological Organization for the purpose of assessing the scientific, technical and socio-economic information the purpose of this is to minimize human induced climate change.

UNFCCC UN Framework Convention on climate change provides foundation for UN member to negotiate agreement to reduce emissions which contribute to climate changes and help countries adapt to its effects (UNFCCC-1992) is an International Environmental treaty adopted and opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil in 1992).

Global Environment Facility: Brings together IOUN agencies funds projects in developing countries.

Protecting the Ozone Layer: The UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) have been instrumental in highlighting the damage caused on Earth's Ozone Layer.

- Vienna Convention for the protection of the Ozone Layer 1985 provided foundation for Montreal Protocol:
 - **The Montreal Protocol 1987:** This is an international environment agreement with universal ratification to protect the earth's ozone layer by eliminating use of ozone depleting substances (ODS) such as Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) and halons.

Kigali amendment to the Montreal Protocol 2016: Was adopted to phase down production and consumptions of Hydro Fluro Carbons (HFC) worldwide.

Banning Toxic Chemicals Pollutants – 200: This provision of UN is to ban or rid of the world, of some of the most dangerous chemicals ever created.

International Law:

- **Prosecution of war criminals:** By Prosecuting and convicting war criminals, the UN tribunals established for the former Yugoslavs and for Rwanda have helped to expand International Humanitarian and International Criminal Laws dealing with genocide and other violations of International Laws.

International Criminal Count: This is an independent permanent court that investigates and prosecutes person accessed of the most serious international crimes – genocide, crime against humanity and war crimes. In case national authorities are unwitting or unable to do so.

- **Helping to Resolve Major International Disputes:**

International court of justice has played a major role in resolving international courts.

- **Stability and order in the world's oceans:**

The 1982 UN convention on the Law of the sea, which had gained nearly universal acceptance, provides the legal frame work for all activates in the Oceans and Seas.

- **It Includes mechanism for settling dispute:** UNOSC works with the countries and organization to counter transnational organized crime by providing legal and technical associates to fight creation, money laundering, drugs, trafficking and smuggling of migrants, as well as by strengthening criminal Justice Systems. It has played a crucial role in implementing international treaties such as the UN convened against corruption-2005 and the UN Conventions against Transnational Organization crime 2003. It works to reduce illicit drugs under the three main UN Conversion on drug control:

- ❖ The single convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 (amended 1972).
- ❖ The convention on Psychotropic substances 1971.
- ❖ United Nation convention against illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances 1988.

- **Encouraging Creativity and Innovations (WIPO):**

Promotes the protection of intellectual property rights and ensures that all countries are in position to harness the benefits of an effective intellectual property system.

Humanitarian Affairs:

- **Assisting refugees:** The refugees who have fled their home due to war or violence have received aid from the office of the UN High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR).
 - UNHCR seeks long term solution by helping refugees who have left their countries, if conditions warrant or by helping them to integrate to their countries of asylum or to resettle to third country.

- Refugees an asylum system-seeker and internationally displaced person mostly women and children, are receiving food, shelter, medical aid, education and repatriation assistances from the UN.
- Aiding Palestinian Refugees: for past four-decade UN is helping Palestinian refugees with education, health care, social services microfinance and emergency aids.
- Reducing the effect of natural disasters: The world metrological organization (WMO) has helped millions of peoples to come out of conditions of unnatural and man-made disasters.
- Provides information on the disposal of oil spills and chemical and nuclear leaks and has predicted long term drought.

Providing Food to the Neediest: The world food programmed (WFP) is fighting hunger worldwide, delivering food assistance in emergency and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience.

Health:

- **Promoting Reproductive and Maternal Health:**

- United Nations population fund (UNFPA) is promoting the rights of individual to make their own decision on the number and spacing of their children through voluntary family planning programs.
- Responding to HIV/AIDS United Nations programmed on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) coordinates global action against an epidemic that effects some of 35 million people.
- Wiping out polio: Poliomyelitis has been eliminated from all but three countries Afghanistan, Nigeria's and Pakistan.

- **Eradications of Small Pox:** A 13-year efforts by the world health organizations (WHO) resulted in small pox, officially eradicated from the planet in 1980.

- **Fighting Tropical Diseases:**

WHO Programmed: African programmed for onchocerciasis reduced level of river blindness (Onchocerciasis) in 10 western African countries while opening up 25 million hectares of fertile land for farming.

- ❖ Guinea – Worm disease is on the verge of eradication.
- ❖ Schistogenmasis and sleeping sickness are now under control.
- ❖ Halting the spread of epidermis.

- Some of the more prominent disease for which WHO is dealing the global response for some of the more permanent diseases including Ebola, meningitis, yellow fever, cholera and influenza including avian influenza. **United Nations and India:**

UN Contribution to India:

- United Nations agencies, offices, programmed and funds working in India comprise one of the largest UN field networks anywhere in the world.
- Asian and Pacific center for transfer of technology (APCTT)

- APCTT founded in 1977 at New Delhi, is a regional Institution of United Nations.

(UNESCAP) Economic and social Commission for Asia and the Pacific region.

- Centre has focused in three areas of activities. Technology information, technology promoter and innovation management.
- Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
- This organization Again its work in India in 1948 farm sector through technical inputs and support for policy development.

Over the year: FAO's contributions have expanded to issues such as access for food, nutrition, livelihood, rural development mentation and UN sustainable development goals (SDGS) much of the FAO's focus in India will be on sustainable agricultural practices.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD):

- IFAD and the government of India have achieved a great result investing in the commercialization of small holding agriculture and building small farmer's capacity to increase incomes from market opportunities.
- IFAD- Profits have also supporters provided women with access to financial services, such as by linking women with self-help groups growing with commercials banks.

International Labor Organization (ILO): The first ILO Office in India was established in 1928. There are 43 ILO conventions and one protocol ratified by India.

International Organization for Migration (IOM):

- IOM had assisted Indian citizens who were among the thousands of people displaced by the Persian Gulf war (1990s).
- In 2001, IOM's prompt action and affective assurance during the Gujarat earth quake planted the seed of IOM operation in India as a Homonegative Agency.
- In the year 2007 India has been recognized as the major placements of labors in other countries. The result of that, foreign based Indian Labors above impelled and pumped lot of foreign currency to India.
- UNESCO Mahatma Gandhi Institution of Education for peace and sustainable development (MGIEP).
- MGIEP is an integral part of UNESCO, established with generous support from the Government of India in 2012 in New Delhi.
 - the purpose of MGIEP is to transform education policies and practices by developing innovative teaching and learning methods.
 - MGIEP works for sustainable development (SDGXp.7 education for building peaceful of sustainable society across the world).
- The first review of SDG's (4.7) by MGIEP, was released in rethinking schooling for in the 21st Century.

United Nations Entity for Gender equality and the empowerment of women:

- **In India, UN-Women's five priority areas are:**
 - Ending violence against women and girls.
 - Expanding women's leadership and empowerment.
 - Making Gender Equality.
 - Exchanging women as global peace.
- UN Women advocates for greater participation of women in politics and decision-making and works with planning bodies such as NITI Ayog to ensure that policies and budgets expresses the needs of women.
- **United Nations Development Programmed (UNDP):**

In 1950 and 1960 UNDP helped establishing institution of national importance include space angles and nuclear research laboratories.

Over the last Decade, UNDP has focused on building the resilience of people faced with the risk of natural disasters and climate changes and of minorities to various forms of discrimination.
- **United Nations Economic and social commission for Asia and the practice (ESCAP):**

In December 2011, a new south and south-west Asia office of E&CAD inaugurated in New Delhi to serve 10 countries in the sub region.
- **UNESCO:** UNESCO has provided technical support to several premium educational institutions in India.
 - As a part of its world heritage programmed it has recognized 27 cultural heritage sites in India.
 - UNESCO has also played a key role in family radio stations in India, having helped to formulate the community radio policy of 2002.
- **United Nations Population fund (UNEFA):**
 - Currently, UNFPA is placing greater emphasis on policy development and advocate reflecting India's middle-income status.
 - It raises awareness about demography shift towards order populations and about the need of the opportunity and address the challenge of population ageing.

United Nations Commission on Human Settlements (UN-Habitat):

- **UN-Habitat Promotes socially and environmentally sustainable town and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter food:**
- This programmed initiative in India including supporting government projects on sanitation coverage in urban area.
- UN-Habitat world cities report 2016.
- As per consume 2011, 377 million Indians comprising 31.1% of total population lived in Urban areas.
- By 2015 it has resent to the level of 420 million.

UN-Habitat- New Urban Agenda (NUA)-2017 addresses goal-11 of the sustainable development goals (SDG).

India launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (Amrut) small cities, Hidayat (National Heritage city Development and augmentative year and swachh Bharat Prominently allied to the goals of in UN-Habitat-NUA). o United Nations Children fund (UNICEF) “In 1954, UNICEF signed an agreement with the Government of India to fund the Airey and Anand Milk Processing Plant”.

Polio campaign 2012: The Government, in partnership with UNICEF, the WHO the bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Rotary club, International Clothes and the Centre for disease control and prevention contributed to almost universal awareness of the need to vaccinate all children under five against polio.

The result of this programmed is that the India has been removed from the poliomyelitis countries.

UNICEF is also supporting nationwide campaigns on Internal and child nutrition and the reduction of neonatal mortality and still birth rates to single digit by 2030.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO): Integrated programmed on sustainable cities 2017 funded by the Global Environmental Facilities.

- **World Food Programmed (WFP):**

World food programmed is working to improve the efficiency, accountability and transparency of India’s own subsidized for distribution system. Which brings supplies of wheat, rice, sugar and Kerosene oil to around 800 million poor people across the country.

- **World Health Organizations (WHO):**

- o On 12 January 1948 India became part of (WHO).
- o The WHO country corporation strategy India (2012-2017) has been jointly developed by the Ministry of Healthy and Family welfare (MOH & FW) and the WHO country office for India (WCO).

United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR):

- o India has a long tradition of refugee that goes back centuries.
- o UNHCR’s supports to India dates back to 1969-1975 when it coordinates aid to Tibetan as well as refugees from than East Pakistan.
- o UNHRC’s urban operation is based in New Delhi with a smaller presence in Chennai that helps Sri-Lankan refugees in Tamil Nadu voluntary repatriate back to Sri-Lanka.
- o Two Largest groups of refugees recognized by UNHCR are Afghanistan and Myanmar nationals but people from Countries as diverse as Somalia and Iraq have also sought help from the office.
- o The last report of the secretary general to the Security Council on UNMOGIP was published in 1972.
- o From 1972, India has adopted a non-recognitions policy towards third parties in their bilateral exchanges with Pakistan over the question regarding the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

India’s Contribution to United Nations :

- o India had a representation for the formation of League of Nature in the year 1919 in Treaty of Versailles. India was a signatory in the formation of League of Nation. Hence India became eligible for the entry, in League of Nations.

India was represented by her secretary of state, Edwin Samuel Montague. The Maha Raj of Bikaner Sir Ganga Singh, Satyendra Pacino Smiths, Parliamentary undersecretary of state of India.

- India was the original signatory members of the United Nations that signed the Declaration by United Nations at Washington D.C. in 1944. This declaration become the base for United Nations (UN) and that was formalized in the United Nations Charters signed by 50 countries in 1945. ○ By 1946, India had started using concerns regarding colonization, apartheid and racial discrimination.
- India took active part in drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948. ○ It experience with the UN had roll always been positive on Kashmir issue.
- It seems that UN had no vision over the subjects deeply and that he had been indirectly being guided by colonialized rules. Nehru had faith in UN which became very costly for India specially the issue of Kashmir and are of Hyderabad these issue which did not eled good results. ○ India took an active part in drafting of the Universal Declarative of Human, Rights in 1948.
- Vijay Laxmi Pandit was elected the first women of the on general assembly in 1953.
- India had been founding member of United Nations and also has been founding member of NonAligned Movement (NHM) and the group of 77 (G-77) which have made its place in United Nations. India's involvement in conflict with China in (1962) two wars with Pakistan in 1965 and 1971 and this period had entered in political instability, economic stagnation, food shortage and mean famine conditions. In Nehru's political period, India's role admission in the UN which had brought demon the image of India adopted low profile at the UN and Speak only on vital interests.
- India has been member of the UN security council for seven terms a total of 14 with the most recent begain in 2011-2012.
- India is member of G4 (Brazil, Germany, India, Japan) a group of nations who back to each other for the permanent seat on UN security council they advocate for the reformed of UNSC.
- The hussian federation, United States, United Kingdom and frame support India and other G4 nations for arming the permanent seat in UNSC.

- **India is also part of the G-77:**

This group (G-77) was established in the year 15 June 1964, 77 developing countries are the signatory of the Joint Declaration of the seventy-seven developing countries.

On Peace keeping missions:

The purpose of UN peace keeping mission is isobutanes, protecting civilians and helping countries transition from conflict to peace, India has served the cause of pence.

○ on 2014 the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution commemorating 21 June as the International Yoga Day.

United Nations Challenges & Reforms:

UN Administrative & Financial Resources Challenges:

- Development Reforms: Sustainable Development, frauds (Agenda 2030. This programmed reform holds changes to the UN Development system (UNOS) for the emergence of a New Generation of

country teams, centered on a strategic UN Development Assistance from work and led by an impartial, independent and empowers resident co-ordinary.

- **Management Reform:** As per the time and future global challenges and to remain relevant in a fast-changing world, United Nations must empower their managers and the managing system, staff and simplifies process, increase, accurmentatbility and transparency and improvements on the delivery of our mandates. There are many concerns for improving efficiency avoidances of duplication and the minimizing of waste in the functioning of the entire UN system.

Peace and Security Issues:

Threat to peace and security issues: Potential threats to peace and security that UN has to face, are following:

- Poverty, dispense and environment breakdown.
- Conflict between states.
- Violence and massive human rights violation with in states and the proliferation of weapons.
- Nuclear proliferation: In 1970 the nuclear nonproliferation treaty was signed by the 190 nations, despite this treaty nuclear stock piles remains high.

Security Council Reforms: This point has a wide breath among member rations: In the year 1965 the numbers of the security council those were 11 over raised to 15 count the permanent members of the security among remained 5 as at the period of its formations.

UNSC Veto Power:

Article 108 and 109 of the United Nations Charter grant the P5 (veto over any amendments to the charter, requesting then to approve of any modification into the UNSC).

Conclusion:

Despite having many holes in the pocket, UN has played a crucial role making this human society more civil more peaceful & security in comparison to time of its origin at 2nd world war.

United Nations is the world's largest democratize body of the all nations, its responsibility towards humanity is very high in terms of building democratic security.