

## **Role of UN Its Relevance**

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### **Abstract**

*U.N. maintain International peace and security and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace and to bring about by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and International law adjustment of settlement of International disputes or situations which might lead to breach of the peace.*

*U.N.O achieve International co-operation in solving International problems of an economical International problems of an economical, social, culture of humanitarian character for human rights and for fundamental freedom for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.*

*The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to peace.*

**Keywords:** *U.N.O., Humanitarism, International co-operation health, economic development, U.N.O. convention.*

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**Introduction:**

Seventy six years ago the United Nations was founded to maintain International peace and security at the end of second world war to save the succeeding generation from the scourge of war has been instrumental in “Promoting social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom in its endeavour to pursue the goals enshrined in its preamble it truly” employed International machinery for the promotion of economics and social advancement of all people. U.N had envisaged that in order to ensure stability and well being, it is essential to establish peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on the principle of equal rights and self determination. In later years, apart from its original focus it has been addressing contemporary issues such as environment protections, sustained development to name a few.

**Methodology:**

The methodology adopted in this article is historical and analytical study based on published secondary sources. The method of study is descriptive seeking information from documents of UN charter books throwing lights of UN as an organization and its efforts and also from articles published in newspapers and magazines from time to time.

**UN and Colonialism:**

UN was created at the time in the history when a large number of people in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean lived under colonialism. Those principles and value under which the United Nations was created give the moral and political authority to the struggles against colonialism and apartheid on “14 December 1960, UN declared colonialism as an evil that infringes human rights and also poses hindrance to world peace. Due to its continued support many sovereign states emerged on the world map and there was an end to apartheid. As recognition of its efforts and faith in its working, membership of United Nations swelled from 51 to 191 in short span of time.

Nations set themselves free from the bandage of colonialism regime but they were deeply engrossed in the political upheavals and internal disturbances in these regions at one point of time post grave threat to world peace. Order issues surfaced between newly formed countries and era of cold war further work send the relationship. Continued efforts of United Nations saved nations like Sweden, Berlin, Congo, Korea, Bosnia, Herzegold, Vienna etc. From power struggle and helped them achieve smooth political transition. United Nation is a putting its endeavour to bring in Afghanistan, Kuwait and Middle East countries.

**UN and humanitarian activities:**

United Nation is the largest institution that devotes its resources for human welfare and sustainable development through its different organs. For instance, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), with staff in 145 Countries, supports projects to reduce poverty, promote good governance, address crises and preserve the environment. The UN Children Fund (UNICEF) works in more than 150 countries, primarily on child protection, immunization, girl education and fighting HIV/AIDS. 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 10,000 developments projects since 1947.

**UN and Health:**

The United Nation defined the rights to health in Article 12 of the International convent on Economics, Social and Cultural Rights in 1966. The convent guaranties the “Right to everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health” all calls for the provision for the reductions of morality and for the healthy development of the child the improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene, the prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, occupational and other diseases and the creation of conditions which could assure to all medical service and medical attention in the events of sickness.

Security General Ban-Ki-Moon cited, “Fewer woman world-wide are dying in pregnancy and child birth. More children are being immunized against meals, tetanus and polio. More households are being protected from malaria and more people are getting treatment. He added, this assembly’s focus on nutrition among mothers, infants and young children highlights renewed determination to address the global hunger challenge.

United Nation through its different writings is involved in the funding and development of a variety of education training programmes throughout the world. For example UNICEF devoted 14% of its annual programmed expanding with special emphasis on the basic education and girl scholarship and schooling. UNESCO pursues its objective through five major programe, education, natural sciences, social sciences, social and human sciences, culture and communication and information.

With great foresight the found of United Nation identified a set of fundamental purposes and principles, which are still relevant today. They said that its purposes are “to maintain International peace and security, to friendly relationship among nation based on respect for the principal of equal rights and self determination, to achieve

International co-operation in solving International problems of an economic, social and cultural or humanitarian character and to be the centre for harmonizing to the actions of nations in the attainment of these common goals.”

The idea of a One World Government or One World Order has been taken and debated since the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and more precisely towards the end of the First World War but it was given a shape at the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNICEF) in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This Conference produced three documents. The United Nation framework convention on climate change (an International Treaty) the United Nation on Biological Diversity (an International Treaty) and UN Agenda 21 (not a treaty but a “soft” law).

On June 1992, 154 nations singled the UNICEF, that upon rectification committed signatories government to a voluntary “non-binding aim” to reduce atmospheric concentrations of green house gas with the goal of preventing dangerous Anthropogenic interference with Earth’s climate system. The objectives of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its compacts and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic sources including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technology.

Adoption of UN Agenda 21 in 1992 represented the culmination of two decades of focused attention, which began with the United Nation Conference on the Human Environment held at Stockholm in 1972, Agenda 21 makes suggestion and recommendations that are adopted into law at the state and local levels through comprehensive land use plans. Its goals include but are-

1. Redistribution of population according to resources.
2. Government control of land use in order to achieve equitable distribution of resources.
3. Land use control through zoning and planning.
4. Government control of excessive profits from land use.
5. Urban and rural land control through public land ownership.
6. Development rights must be held by public authorities via, “regionalist” authorities.

The One World Convergence of the UN Agenda 21 requires that every societal decision be based on the environmental impact on global land use global education and global population control and reduction. They have deemed “not sustainable” most human activities that from our modern civilization, private property, fossil fuels consumerism, farming, irrigation, commercial agriculture, pesticides, herbicides, farm lands, grazing of livestock, paved roads, gold courses, ski lodges, logging, dams, reservoirs, fences, power lines, suburban living and the family unit.

United Nations convention on sustained development held in Rio de Janeiro,

Brazil from 22, 23 June 2012 renewed commitment to sustainable development and to ensuring the promoting of an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for our planet and for present and future generations. Eradications of poverty were envisaged as the greatest global challenge facing the world today. The outcome of this conference was-

1. Framing a global vision.
2. Renewing political commitment.
3. Green Economy.
4. Institutional framework for sustainable development.
5. Framework for action and follow up.
  - (a) Thematic areas and coessential issues.
  - (b) Sustainable development goals.
6. Means of implementation.
  - (a) Finance
  - (b) Technology
  - (c) Capacity building
  - (d) Trade
  - (e) Commitment

**Conclusion:**

The United Nation is no doubt created for the maintenance of international peace and security, but the political and socio-economic development of countries of the world. Since its inception it has worked on the common courses for which it was set up and over the period of time it has evolved into forward thinking organization that is addressing the issues that many endanger the very existence of mankind.

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