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The Impact and Effectiveness of the United Nations in the 21st Century

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ABSTRACT:

The United Nations established in 1945 with the aim of fostering international peace and security, continues to be a crucial entity in tackling global issues in the modern or 21st century per se. This research paper will analyze the the UN influence and its efficacy in addressing current challenges such as climate change, conflict resolution, human rights and humanitarian crisis, terrorism, and transnational threats and ensuring sustainable development in the world. Despite doing its best like for example adoption of sustainable development goals (SDGs) and global health initiatives, the organization still faces criticism for inefficiency, lack of enforcement, mechanism and, struggle with geopolitical divides. It explores the UN roles in fostering multilateral cooperation accessing its success and limitations in adapting to evolving global dynamics.

KEYWORDS: *International peace, Humanitarian crisis, Terrorism, Conflict resolutions, Sustainable Development Goals, Climate Change and Global health initiatives.*

INTRODUCTION:

Many people desired an international body dedicated to maintaining peace and security due to the destruction caused by World War I and II. The UN has been shaped by the world we live in, while also contributing to its development. In areas such as decolonization, the reduction of Cold War tensions, arms control and disarmament, human rights, economic and social progress, humanitarian emergencies, health, and the environment, the UN has made a substantial impact, but it has never functioned precisely as the founders of the United Nations Charter imagined. For instance, its early years of expansion were influenced by the Cold War and the restrictions it created, especially regarding the Security Council. Five years ago, following the end of the Cold War constraints, the future of the UN appeared more hopeful than ever, as it was able to strengthen its efforts to address ongoing conflicts in diverse regions around the world, achieving success in places like Cambodia, El Salvador, and Mozambique.

However, the hope for a new global order proved to be temporary. The UN became overwhelmed by operational demands, and public confidence was severely compromised due to its inability to prevent or manage recent internal conflicts in Somalia, the former Yugoslavia, and Rwanda; the UN missions in these countries were not wholly effective.

One of the primary motivations for establishing the United Nations was the promise to never allow the horrors of slaughter and genocide seen in World War II to occur again, yet we witnessed these atrocities unfolding right in front of us. They made a significant difference by offering humanitarian aid and reducing the death toll from famine and disease; however, the organization's failure to stop the violence greatly diminished its credibility.

The United Nations Conference on International Organization took place in San Francisco as a result of the conclusion of World War II and its aftermath. The two months of efforts related to the establishment of the UN, which occurred between April 25 and June 26, 1945, culminated in the signing of the United Nations Charter on that day. This document, which would come into effect on October 24 of that year, formally created the United Nations and outlined its objectives, which include promoting peace, international security, human rights, and cooperation. An international treaty that all member nations must comply with. The organization's establishment at the end of 1945 marked an important beginning for 1946. For example, the 51 countries that initially made up the organization took part in the first session of the General Assembly, held on January 10 of that year at Central Hall in Westminster, London. The Organization can engage in various issues and offers its Member States a platform to express their views due to its unique international character and the authority provided by its founding charter.

It has four main purposes:

- To maintain peace throughout the world.
- To foster friendly relations among nations.
- To assist countries in collaborating to enhance the lives of impoverished individuals, to eliminate hunger, disease, and illiteracy, and to foster respect for each other's rights and freedoms.
- To serve as a hub for coordinating the actions of nations to accomplish these objectives.

The General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and Secretariat are the six primary UN entities established under the Charter. Conversely, the United Nations family is considerably larger, comprising 15 agencies along with various programs and committees. Currently, the United States has 193 Member States. Today, the United Nations' work is conducted all around the globe. The United Nations and its System (specialized agencies, funds, and programs) influence our lives and enhance the world in numerous ways, even though it is primarily recognized for peacekeeping, peace building, conflict

prevention, and humanitarian assistance. To achieve its goals and coordinate initiatives for a safer world for current and future generations, the Organization addresses a broad spectrum of essential issues, including sustainable development, environmental protection and refugee support, disaster relief, counterterrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation, promoting democracy, human rights, gender equality and women's advancement, governance, economic and social development, international health, clearing landmines, increasing food production, and much more.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:

- Main objective is how United Nations maintain the security and peace in the world despite being highly criticized for its policies.
- Second objective is how United Nations with its various operational organization tackles with the world problems.
- Third objective is why there was a need for the United Nations in the First place (its history and formulation).
- The last will be how much it was able to secure his objective of maintaining peace and security and to be an effective organization in the modern world.

METHODOLOGY:

The report provides an overview of research and articles related to the United Nations (UN), referencing authors such as Kofi Annan, Richard Reeve, and Thomas Weiss. It discusses the UN's historical development from its creation after World War II to its role today, highlighting key events and challenges.

It includes case studies on peacekeeping efforts in Rwanda, Bosnia, Côte d'Ivoire, and Liberia, and addresses global issues like climate change and conflicts in Syria and Yemen.

A comparative analysis is conducted on the UN's effectiveness over different periods, focusing on post-Cold War challenges and reforms. The review of UN bodies like the Security Council and WHO evaluates their roles and effectiveness. The document uses a structured approach and secondary sources instead of primary data collection techniques. This Qualitative research in a sense focused on the role played by the United Nations in the 21st century.

Literature Review:

The United Nations (UN) founded in 1945 with the goal of advancing global development, human rights, peace, and security. Its function has changed over the years in response to latest problems, evolving global dynamics, and the evolving character of international relations. In the aftermath of the Cold War, the United Nations met a range of new challenges, characterized by a more multipolar global landscape, the emergence of non-state actors, and intricate global crises. Scholars including **Kofi Annan (2002)** and **Richard Reeve (2013)** contend that the global environment following the events of September 11, 2001, has profoundly altered the UN's function.

The rise of international terrorism, the growing complexity of interstate conflicts, and the occurrence of global financial crises have compelled the UN to evolve. Within this shifting geopolitical context, some critics assert that the UN has struggled to effectively address emerging forms of conflict, such as insurgencies and terrorism (Deng, 2009). Conversely, scholars like **Thomas Weiss (2012)** emphasize that the UN continues to exert significant normative influence in areas such as peace building and human rights, despite experiencing mixed results in its operational endeavors. In the early 21st century, the effectiveness of peacekeeping missions has been scrutinized due to notable failures in nations such as **Rwanda (1994) and Bosnia (1995)**. Conversely, more recent operations in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia have been regarded as successful. Research conducted by **Mark Malloch Brown (2010)** suggests that although there have been instances of success in peacekeeping initiatives, inherent structural challenges within the United Nations, particularly regarding the composition of the Security Council and its veto mechanism, hinder the organization's capacity to respond decisively in certain circumstances. The United Nations has played a crucial role in delivering humanitarian assistance, especially through organizations such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Program (WFP). The rising figures of global refugees and internally displaced individuals, driven by conflicts in regions such as Syria, Afghanistan, and South Sudan, have intensified the demands on the UN's humanitarian efforts.

In the 21st century, the United Nations stays a vital player in international peace, security, development, and humanitarian efforts. Although it has achieved significant milestones, such as in peace building and advancing the SDGs, its efficiency has frequently been hindered by inherent structural limitations, especially in decision making procedures. The UN's capacity to adjust to the evolving global environment and to maintain its significance in tackling emerging issues like climate change, terrorism, and global inequality will shape its prospective influence. Reforms, both within the Security Council and in its overall organizational framework, will be essential if the UN is to fulfill the requirements of a swiftly changing international landscape.

The Primary Purpose for which the United States was established to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war by deterring aggression between states and especially by maintaining peace and security. This Literature Review provides an overview of the concepts of the United Nations focusing on its ability to address contemporary global issues such as conflicts, human rights, climate change, and its overall influence on global governance.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND THE LESSONS OF THE 20th CENTURY:

After the First World War, the world's foremost nations, spearheaded by US President Woodrow Wilson, concurred that new guidelines were essential to prevent countries from initiating wars and that a venue was necessary to address all matters of global importance so that peace could be upheld through collective efforts. Consequently, in 1920, the League of Nations was created. It

was not to become a reality, despite President Wilson's aspiration for America to take a leading role in the League's progressiveness. During the significant treaty discussions in the U. S. Senate from 1919 to 1920, a clear contrast emerged between narrow minded nationalism and broad minded internationalism. A faction of astute and conservative Republican senators obstructed the US from becoming a member of the League. The isolationists questioned the rationale behind America's concern if the Asian or European nations were involved in warfare. They argued that the United States was completely protected from danger by two oceans. (The assault on Pearl Harbor undeniably refuted this notion.) Some senators, driven by partisanship and reluctant to openly contest the ideal of the League, requested amendments and modifications to the League Covenant, which would have necessitated a total renegotiation of the treaty, something that was clearly impractical. In a frantic effort to "go to Caesar" his expression for the American populace President Wilson suffered a stroke during the grueling cross-country trip. He remarked in one of his farewell speeches for the journey that unless there was a committed effort to endorse the league, another war of greater severity would take place, which would once again devastate or consume the youth of the globe. U. S. President Franklin Roosevelt, who had supported Wilson in his quest for the League of Nations approximately 25 years earlier, succeeded in founding the United Nations towards the conclusion of World War II, with the United States taking the forefront in its post-war involvement. However, in recent years, conservative factions within the U. S. Congress have demonstrated their "America first" position once again and have disregarded the UN by refusing to pay America's dues punctually or fully. America will act according to its own interests, not necessarily adhering to international law, they made it clear. Isolationism in the 1920s and unilateralism in the 1980s are two facets of the same phenomenon.

As it turned out, the Soviet Union under Gorbachev became an enthusiastic advocate for the UN, while the United States under Reagan was distancing itself from it. The new Soviet perspective on the UN following Gorbachev's leadership was greeted with skepticism by the West. The years from the 1950s to the 1980s witnessed a near reversal of the superpower policy. Reagan's America was coolly dismissing concepts that the United States had supported in the 1950s and 1960s, such as a UN disarmament body and a stronger UN Secretariat, while Gorbachev's Russia was boldly endorsing them. Numerous opportunities to bolster the UN and establish the foundation for peace in the forthcoming century were squandered by the major powers at the conclusion of the Cold War, particularly by the United States. The West debated preventive diplomacy, yet took no action to back the UN's innovative initiatives. The UN did not enhance its Secretary General's resources or its organizational framework even as its responsibilities expanded. Moreover, the United States did not extend support to the Eastern bloc nations, especially Gorbachev's Russia, with the same generosity it had shown to the defeated nations following World War II (e. g., the Marshall Plan). The "new

world order," as President H. W. Bush described it, was merely the same existing world order. Our brief overview of history in this century (20th) can be summarized as follows, we advanced following World War I by creating the League of Nations, we moved further after World War II when we founded the United Nations. However, we merely depended on the institutions we possessed, without enhancing them, after the Cold War, which consumed as much money and resources as the two previous global conflicts combined (of course, over a tenfold longer duration). In short, there was a lack of global leadership that was forward-looking.

IMPACT OF THE 21st Century:

As the globe evolves in the twenty-first century, the United Nations is required to address a diverse array of complex and interconnected issues. Robust diplomatic initiatives, global collaboration, and a commitment to upholding UN principles are necessary to tackle these various challenges. However, discovering effective solutions to these issues is a challenging and ongoing endeavour, as the UN often faces obstacles such as geopolitical tensions, disputes over national sovereignty, and differing goals among member states. Some Significant Challenges are:

Restoring a sense of perspective:

In recent times, there has been a notable increase in peace operations, incorporating humanitarian assistance. This immense shift has led to a growing absence of perspective. The overall trajectory and execution of the UN peace and security agenda are beginning to reveal significant disparities, It is essential to examine these three areas to restore perspective. The first area of disparity is the rising tension between development initiatives and peacekeeping operations. A substantial imbalance is emerging between the resources distributed for long-term peace building and the resources provided for humanitarian and peacekeeping activities. Long-term peace building and development resources are starting to fall behind those supplied by the UN, other international entities, and donor nations for peacekeeping and urgent humanitarian operations.

In fact, numerous governments and other donor bodies have started to reallocate resources from their development budgets to humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping initiatives. For example, the Belgian peacekeeping contingent in Somalia was funded by the European Union utilising funds from its development budget. As the United Nations notes, the overall development aid expenditure of OECD countries has plateaued, despite a higher absolute figure, as the UN budget for peacekeeping has escalated from \$230 million in 1987 to \$3.6 billion in 1994. Although the proportion of OECD expenditure on emergency aid has risen markedly in recent years, the amount of Official Development Aid (ODA) allocated to OECD nations fell by 6% (in real terms) in 1993. In terms of funding for disaster relief efforts, there has frequently been a noticeable decline in financial support for development projects within the UN framework. For instance, the basic funding for the United Nations Development Program has diminished by 15% in recent years, while resources for

the World Food Program (WFP), primarily focused on relief food assistance, have increased, we must confront this trend. One of the most effective methods to establish a foundation for enduring peace both within and among societies is by investing in social and economic development. Development programs should, therefore, strive to tackle the root causes of conflict: Conflict is bound to emerge from a significant disparity in the allocation of development resources. Thus, it is crucial to deliberately integrate a conflict response component in the planning of development initiatives, especially in countries with a high risk of conflict or its escalation.

The second area of imbalance relates to preventive measures. Ensuring peace after violence or following a political agreement must be part of preventive efforts. A "cycle of violence" can occur from the recurrence of conflict unless systematic political, social, and economic measures are taken to rebuild trust and strengthen peace, this trend is exemplified by Rwanda and Burundi. Both countries have experienced repeated Programs, primarily due to minimal to no efforts made to tackle the underlying causes of the conflict or initiate a significant national reconciliation process after each incident. Nevertheless, after years of extended conflict, South Africa, El Salvador, Cambodia, and Mozambique have emerged. Following the establishment of negotiated political agreements, they must each navigate a fragile transition period. To reinforce their new peace and avert the risk of potential future violent conflicts, both internal and external actions should be executed during this post-conflict stage.

The evolution of Franco German relations since World War II provides an example of an effective method for peace consolidation in this context. It now appears unimaginable that the two countries could ever again engage in warfare with each other due to the intentional process of political confidence building and economic collaboration that has transformed these former adversaries into allies in the pursuit of European unity over the past 50 years. The third area of imbalance is the focus on humanitarian intervention during conflict compared to the necessity of a political process. Humanitarian initiatives should be framed within the larger context of a society in conflict. This explicitly indicates that humanitarian initiatives should occur alongside a political process aimed at addressing the root causes of a conflict and achieving a political settlement.

Otherwise, the significant efforts being devoted to the humanitarian cause will likely be futile. A successful integration of political and humanitarian initiatives are illustrated by the experiences of Mozambique, El Salvador, and Cambodia. The current situation in and around Rwanda, where a substantial humanitarian initiative is in progress, sharply contrasts with this.

Providing Leadership:

Both domestic and global political leadership and creativity will be essential to deliver an adequate multilateral response to the growing peace and security agenda. At the national level, leadership must clarify how the well being of the nation might eventually be affected by seemingly

remote threats in order to connect national interests, broadly recognised, with international responsibilities, this illustrates the actual functioning of interdependence. Furthermore, numerous communities own a considerable untapped reservoir of humanitarian concern. The question remains whether national leaders are prepared to harness this asset and channel it towards fostering global action.

The United States currently occupies an unparalleled position of authority following the conclusion of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union. At present, the United States might be the sole nation able to consistently assert its power on a global scale. This raises a dilemma. For what political aims is the US prepared to use this substantial influence? What form of leadership is the US prepared to offer to the world in contemporary times? The United States of America cannot dominate the world independently. Nonetheless, the US's role in collaborating with others and providing leadership through engagement and the influence of ideas is crucial to the success of any significant multilateral initiative in the current era. However, we must not overlook other forms of support that the US could promptly provide to international peace and security initiatives in the short term. These could encompass aiding in the development of a system for preventive action, supporting regional organisations in reinforcing their conflict management abilities, sharing the expenses associated with peacekeeping and peacemaking, supplying logistical and other support systems to countries that need assistance deploying their contingents in peace operations, and spearheading humanitarian relief efforts.

Building Institutional Capacities: Towards a Division of Labour:

The United Nations is facing significant challenges in managing its peace and security duties due to limited resources. To enhance the global response to conflicts, it is essential to define clear roles for the UN and other international organisations in areas like prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, enforcement, and peace building. This approach should leverage the strengths of regional organisations, national governments, and NGOs, focusing on their unique advantages to create an effective framework.

Currently, the UN should prioritise preventive measures, traditional peacekeeping, humanitarian aid, mediation, and peace building. Although regional organisations are expected to take on more peace and security responsibilities, many are still lacking the necessary experience, funding, political power, credibility, and operational capacity. Therefore, there is a pressing need for the UN and major global powers to collaborate in strengthening these regional entities. Until they develop adequate capabilities, expectations should be tempered.

At this stage, regional organisations are best positioned to engage in preventive action and peacemaking while gradually improving their peacekeeping skills. The discussion around the division of responsibilities often highlights established institutions like the OAS, LAS, OAU, EU,

and OSCE, but there should be more focus on emerging regional groups. These include subregional organizations like **ASEAN and SADC**, historical associations like the Commonwealth, and ad hoc arrangements created for specific regional challenges.

These smaller organizations can leverage local connections and respond more quickly to situations than larger bodies, making them effective in prevention, mediation, and trust-building. However, emphasizing regional organizations should not lead to viewing conflicts as purely regional issues, as this undermines the UN's global mission. There is a need for collective international involvement in regional conflicts to ensure legitimacy and effectiveness. In future enforcement actions, it is likely that coalition efforts will be necessary, requiring alignment of national interests. The UN Security Council must maintain oversight of these missions and prepare thoroughly for transitions to UN control, thereafter, as seen in past situations like Somalia and Haiti. Careful planning and clear role definitions are crucial for successful transitions.

Seeking Additional Revenue Sources:

The funding for peacekeeping operations has not kept pace with their rapid growth, putting pressure on the current system that relies on funds from member countries. To address this, three main issues must be tackled: ensuring that member states fulfill their financial contributions on time, possibly changing the current assessment scale, and looking into new funding options beyond government sources. The first two issues are currently under review by a United Nations working group.

Some activities benefit from a stable international environment, including travel, telecommunications, financial transactions, and multinational corporations. Proposals for levying fees on these activities have been suggested, with some being more practical than others. For example, charging a fee of \$1 per international plane ticket could generate \$315 million annually. A proposed 0.5 percent surcharge on foreign exchange transactions could bring in \$1.5 trillion each year, while also reducing market speculation. Certain businesses benefit from access to restored peace in conflict zones, as seen in the 1956 Suez Canal crisis, where a surcharge on tolls helped finance clearance costs. Similar arrangements exist for the Panama Canal, where tolls have been charged since its opening in 1912. During conflicts like the Iran-Iraq War, maritime routes and ports faced significant disruptions.

A third option involves special contributions from nations that benefit directly from peacekeeping, possibly including countries with historical or economic ties to conflict resolution. Examples include Egypt and Saudi Arabia funding the UN Yemen Observer Mission, and Cyprus and Kuwait financing their respective operations. A structured approach for soliciting contributions from benefiting nations is necessary, as reliance solely on government funding is becoming unsustainable. Member States must reconsider their view that only governments should finance UN

peace operations, while also addressing their concerns about loss of authority and accountability in peace and security matters.

Climate Change:

The primary challenge confronting the world today is climate change, and we find ourselves at a crucial juncture. The effects of climate change are unparalleled in magnitude, impacting everything from changed weather patterns that jeopardise agricultural productivity to increasing sea levels that raise the likelihood of severe flooding. The United Nations has assumed an active role in addressing climate change through initiatives such as the 2015 Paris Agreement and the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. The main hurdle is convincing all nations to implement significant actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, adjust to the repercussions of climate change, and meet sustainability goals. Achieving a balance between economic advancement and environmental responsibility remains a daunting task.

Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping:

The United Nations has a crucial role in mediating conflicts and promoting peacekeeping efforts worldwide. Current crises like those in Syria, Yemen, South Sudan, and Ukraine highlight the pressing necessity for UN engagement. The organization faces considerable challenges in facilitating peace treaties, guaranteeing humanitarian access, and maintaining stability in areas recovering from conflict. As stated in the UN Charter, the organization was established with the goal to "save future generations from the tragedy of war." A central issue that supports the realization of all Sustainable Development Goals is the preservation of global peace and security. Major UN entities that contribute to promoting and sustaining international peace and security include the Security Council, General Assembly, Secretary-General, Departments of Peacekeeping Operations, Field Support, Political Affairs, and the Peace Building Support Office.

Global Health:

The World Health Organization (WHO), as a component of the UN system, has taken a key role in global health efforts. Besides its continuous work in fighting diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis, the WHO has been pivotal in overseeing the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic revealed both the advantages and shortcomings of the UN system, while it coordinated initiatives for vaccine distribution, disseminated information, and offered technical advice to governments. Nevertheless, there were criticisms concerning delays and inconsistencies in the response at the beginning of the pandemic.

Humanitarian Aid and Refugee Assistance:

The UN is pivotal in addressing humanitarian emergencies and supporting displaced communities:

UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees): UNHCR has been essential in

delivering protection, aid, and resettlement options for countless refugees and internally displaced individuals.

Emergency relief operations: The UN, via different organizations such as the World Food Program (WFP) and UNICEF, organizes worldwide emergency relief initiatives in reaction to natural disasters, famine, and conflict.

These are some of the multifaceted challenges and impact of the United Nations in the 21st century.

EFFECTIVENESS OF 21st CENTURY:

The UN plays a vital role in global diplomacy, humanitarian efforts, and governance in the 21st century. Its primary functions include maintaining international peace, promoting human rights, providing humanitarian assistance, fostering sustainable development, and addressing global issues like climate change etc.

The UN has seen notable successes despite challenges. Its peacekeeping missions have helped stabilise regions such as Liberia and Sierra Leone. The UN facilitated peace agreements like the one in South Sudan, although the use of the Responsibility to Protect principle to prevent mass atrocities is still inconsistent. Additionally, the World Food Programme won the 2020 Nobel Peace Prize for combating hunger, while the UNHCR has supported millions of refugees. The World Health Organisation has also been crucial in managing health crises, such as those caused by Ebola and COVID-19. On climate change, the Paris Agreement of 2015 marked a significant global commitment, and the Sustainable Development Goals aim to drive progress in various areas by 2030. Human rights efforts include the establishment of the International Criminal Court and initiatives against child labor and gender discrimination.

However, the **UN faces several challenges** that hinder its effectiveness. Like a political deadlock in the Security Council often arises from the veto power held by five permanent members, making it challenging to respond to crises in places like Syria and Ukraine. The organisation has struggled to prevent major conflicts and the Rohingya crisis has highlighted gaps in its capability to stop ethnic cleansing. The effectiveness of its resolutions is often undermined by the lack of enforcement power and the limitations of peacekeeping forces, which face operational issues and scrutiny over misconduct.

Environmentally, the UN's climate agreements depend on voluntary commitments, leading to weak enforcement. Bureaucratic inefficiencies and instances of corruption have tarnished the UN's image. Additionally, funding constraints limit the UN's ability to respond effectively to humanitarian needs, as it relies heavily on financial contributions from member states, notably the U. S. and China, calls for reform are growing due to these challenges. Suggestions include expanding the Security Council to include emerging nations and reducing the use of veto power, strengthening peacekeeping operations through better funding and training, and enhancing enforcement

mechanisms for international law and climate agreements are also recommended. Reducing bureaucracy and improving efficiency in operations, coupled with ensuring consistent financial support from member states, are critical steps suggested for the UN's improvement.

Looking to the future, the UN's role will be essential in addressing new global challenges, such as the implications of artificial intelligence and cybersecurity. It must bolster the World Health Organisation's ability to respond to health crises and enforce stronger climate pledges to combat global warming. Furthermore, new strategies for dealing with contemporary conflicts must be developed, particularly regarding hybrid warfare. Despite criticism, the UN remains a necessary global entity with the legitimacy to foster international collaboration, but without significant reforms, its effectiveness may continue to be limited in the coming years.

Conclusion:

The UN has been essential in peacekeeping, development, and global governance, yet its effectiveness is obstructed by political disputes, bureaucratic delays, and inadequate enforcement mechanisms. Although it still offers a venue for dialogue and collaboration, its capacity to enforce resolutions and avert conflicts remains constrained. Revamping the UN is essential for it to effectively address 21st-century issues, including climate change, pandemics, and threats to global security.

The UN is crucial but not without flaws. It has successfully averted significant world wars, mitigated humanitarian disasters, and established global standards for human rights and development. Nevertheless, it is still obstructed by political rifts, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and enforcement issues. The 21st century brings extraordinary challenges that necessitate a stronger, more efficient, and reformed UN. Whether the international community can unite to carry out these reforms will influence the organization's future ability to uphold international peace and security. The UN's efficiency will rely on political determination, worldwide collaboration, and organizational changes. In the absence of significant modifications, it may find it difficult to adjust to the swiftly changing geopolitical environment.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

First, is reforming the Security Council to include more permanent members and limit veto powers to better manage crises. It also calls for increased funding and support for peacekeeping missions and stronger partnerships with regional organisations for local peace efforts. Second, emphasises the need to streamline UN governance by reducing bureaucracy, increasing transparency, and strengthening enforcement of resolutions to ensure member compliance. In addressing climate change, there should be stronger global commitments, greater financial aid for developing countries, and more collaboration with scientists for effective solutions.

For global health, the focus should be on the World Health Organisation with more

authority, improving early-warning systems, and enhancing international cooperation on vaccines and medical supplies. For humanitarian assistance, there should be better funding models, strategies for refugee integration, and improved coordination among UN agencies. There should be new funding sources for the UN, ensuring timely payment of dues by member states, and partnering with private organisations for support.

Lastly, the report calls for international agreements on responsible AI use and a UN-led framework for cybersecurity to prevent conflicts and discuss digital rights.

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