iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.70405

www.ijraset.com

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue V May 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

The United Nations and Global Governance: Analysing its Influence in Shaping International Law and Human Rights in Modern Era

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Abstract: ***This project explores how the United Nations (UN) plays a crucial role in managing global issues and shaping the rules that govern the states and protect human rights in today's world. As an international organization, the UN has brought nations together to tackle tough challenges like conflicts, inequality, and climate change. It looks at how the UN creates and enforces international laws through agreements, treaties, and resolutions, as well as its efforts to establish and promote universal human rights standards, such as those outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The study also examines the UN's contributions to areas like peacekeeping, justice, and sustainable development while acknowledging its weaknesses, such as inefficiencies, political biases, and difficulties in enforcing decisions. Real-world examples, like how the UN has responded to humanitarian crises or addressed environmental issues, highlight both its successes and limitations. The paper concludes that despite its flaws, the UN remains essential for setting global norms and protecting human rights. It also suggests ways the organization can improve to better address the world's growing and complex problems.***
Keywords: United Nations, Human Rights, Universal Declaration Of Human Rights, International Law A Brief Overview

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The United Nations And Global Governance: An Overview

Global governance refers to the cooperative efforts of international institutions, states, and non-state actors to address global challenges and promote stability. In an increasingly interconnected world, global governance has become essential for managing international conflicts, economic interdependence, human rights issues, and environmental concerns.

The United Nations (UN), established in 1945, has been at the forefront of global governance, playing a crucial role in diplomacy, peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, and the enforcement of international law.

International law and human rights are fundamental pillars of global governance. The UN has facilitated numerous treaties, conventions, and legal frameworks that regulate state behavior and protect individuals' rights worldwide. This article explores the historical evolution of the UN, its role in international law and human rights, its impact on global governance, challenges it faces, and the necessary reforms to enhance its effectiveness.

The United Nations (UN) plays a vital role in global governance, addressing international conflicts, human rights issues, environmental challenges, and economic development.

Established in 1945, it has evolved to include institutions like the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) to enforce international law and human rights. Key treaties such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the Paris Agreement, and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) highlight its influence in shaping global policies.

Despite successes in peacekeeping, humanitarian aid, and sustainable development, the UN faces significant challenges, including bureaucratic inefficiencies, geopolitical power struggles, and funding constraints. The Security Council's veto power often results in political deadlocks, limiting its ability to respond effectively to global crises like the Rohingya crisis, the Syrian conflict, and the war in Ukraine.

Looking ahead, the UN must adapt to emerging global issues such as cybersecurity threats, climate change, and shifting geopolitical dynamics. Reforms in the Security Council, improved enforcement mechanisms, and enhanced collaboration with international organizations are essential for maintaining its relevance and effectiveness in a rapidly changing world. Strengthening global cooperation remains key to achieving lasting peace and sustainable development.

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II. HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND EVOLUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Origins and Establishment of the UN Post-World War II

The UN was founded in response to the catastrophic consequences of World War II, with the primary goal of preventing future global conflicts. The failure of the League of Nations highlighted the need for a stronger international organization capable of maintaining peace and security. Fifty-one nations signed the UN Charter in San Francisco in 1945, establishing a new framework for international cooperation.

B. Evolution of the UN's Mandate and Role in Global Governance

Over the decades, the UN has expanded its mandate beyond peace and security to encompass economic development, environmental protection, and humanitarian aid. The organization has established specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to address global socio-economic challenges. Additionally, the UN has played a key role in decolonization, promoting self-determination for formerly colonized nations.

C. Key Milestones in the Development of International Law and Human Rights

The UN has facilitated major legal advancements, including the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948, which laid the foundation for modern human rights laws. Other significant milestones include the Geneva Conventions, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in 2002.

III. THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

A. Institutions Involved in Shaping International Law

The UN has played a pivotal role in shaping international law through key institutions such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which resolves disputes between states, and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), which harmonizes global trade regulations.

B. Major Treaties, Conventions, and Protocols Facilitated by the UN

The UN has spearheaded several landmark treaties, including:

- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) (1982), which regulates maritime boundaries and resource management.
- The Kyoto Protocol (1997) and the Paris Agreement (2015), which set international commitments for addressing climate change.
- The Rome Statute (1998), which established the ICC for prosecuting war crimes and crimes against humanity.

C. Case Studies of UN-Driven Legal Frameworks

- Law of the Sea: The UN's UNCLOS framework has been instrumental in managing maritime disputes, such as the South China Sea territorial disputes.
- Climate Agreements: The Paris Agreement represents a multilateral effort to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate climate change effects.

IV. THE UNITED NATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

A. Introduction to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

The UDHR, adopted in 1948, remains the cornerstone of international human rights law, influencing numerous national constitutions and international treaties.

B. Role of Specialized Bodies like the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

The UNHRC monitors human rights violations and makes recommendations to improve global human rights standards. However, it has faced criticism for allowing human rights- abusing states to hold membership.

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C. Contributions of Agencies like UNICEF and UNHCR to Protecting Human Rights

UNICEF has been instrumental in advancing children's rights, while the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provides aid to refugees and displaced populations.

D. Successes and Shortcomings in Addressing Human Rights Violations

While the UN has successfully contributed to the end of apartheid in South Africa, it has struggled to address crises such as the Rohingya genocide in Myanmar due to political constraints and limited enforcement mechanisms.

V. THE UN'S ROLE IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

A. Addressing Global Challenges

The UN plays a crucial role in tackling issues such as international conflicts, climate change, and public health crises. It coordinates peacekeeping missions and humanitarian aid while facilitating international cooperation through diplomatic negotiations.

B. Coordination with International Organizations and States

The UN collaborates with organizations like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Trade Organization (WTO) to promote economic stability and development.

Additionally, partnerships with regional organizations such as the European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU) strengthen global governance efforts.

C. The Concept of Multilateralism

Multilateralism, a core principle of the UN, promotes collective decision-making. The General Assembly and Security Council exemplify multilateral cooperation, though political divisions often hinder effectiveness.

VI. CHALLENGES AND CRITICISMS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Effectiveness, Legitimacy, and Accountability

Critics argue that the UN's bureaucracy and slow decision-making processes reduce its efficiency. The lack of enforcement mechanisms for UN resolutions also limits its effectiveness.

B. Challenges in Enforcing International Law

Despite legal frameworks, enforcement remains weak, as seen in conflicts where international law is violated without consequences.

C. Influence of Power Dynamics

The Security Council's structure, with five permanent members holding veto power, leads to geopolitical deadlocks that prevent decisive action in crises such as Syria and Ukraine.

D. Financial and Operational Constraints

The UN relies on member states for funding, but budgetary shortfalls and unpaid dues often limit its operational capacity.

E. Case Studies

- International Conflicts: The UN's failures in Rwanda (1994) and Bosnia (1995) exposed its limitations in preventing genocide. In contrast, its diplomatic efforts in Ukraine have facilitated humanitarian aid.
- Human Rights Interventions: The UN played a key role in ending apartheid in South Africa but has struggled to address the Rohingya crisis effectively.
- Successes and Failures: While the UN led the eradication of smallpox and the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), its response to the Syrian Civil War remains inadequate.

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ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue V May 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

VII. EMERGING GLOBAL CHALLENGES AND THE UN'S FUTURE ROLE

A. Climate Change and Environmental Governance

Climate change poses one of the most urgent and complex challenges facing humanity today. As a leading global institution, the United Nations must enhance its climate governance mechanisms to ensure that international environmental agreements are effectively implemented. This includes strengthening the monitoring and enforcement of commitments made under the Paris Agreement and promoting greater accountability among member states. The UN should also support the development and dissemination of sustainable technologies, facilitate climate finance for developing nations, and integrate environmental priorities into all aspects of its work. Collaborative global action, guided by the UN, is essential to achieving a sustainable and resilient future.

B. Technology and Cybersecurity

As our lives become increasingly digital, the threat of cybercrime is no longer just a technical issue—it's a deeply human one. From personal data breaches to attacks on hospitals, schools, and essential infrastructure, cyber threats affect millions of lives across the globe. The United Nations has a vital role to play in bringing countries together to create fair and effective cybersecurity frameworks. These should not only regulate digital security but also protect individuals' rights and dignity in the online world. By fostering international cooperation, building trust, and supporting vulnerable nations, the UN can help create a safer, more inclusive digital future for all.

C. Geopolitical Shifts and Multipolarity

The world is no longer dominated by a few traditional powers; instead, it is evolving into a multipolar landscape where emerging economies like India, Brazil, and South Africa are playing increasingly significant roles. To remain credible and effective, the United Nations must adapt to these changing realities. This means giving these nations a stronger voice in key decision-making bodies, especially the Security Council. Inclusion fosters trust, fairness, and a sense of shared responsibility. By embracing diversity in leadership and perspectives, the UN can better reflect the world it serves and ensure that global governance is more equitable, balanced, and responsive.

D. Structural and Policy Reforms

For the United Nations to effectively meet the demands of a rapidly changing world, structural and policy reforms are no longer optional—they are essential. Reforming the
Security Council to better represent today's global realities, including voices from the Global South, is crucial for fairness and legitimacy. Improving transparency and accountability across all UN bodies would strengthen public trust and member engagement. Additionally, streamlining complex decision-making processes would allow the organization to respond more swiftly to crises. These reforms would not only enhance the UN's effectiveness but also reaffirm its commitment to justice, equity, and meaningful global cooperation in the 21st century.

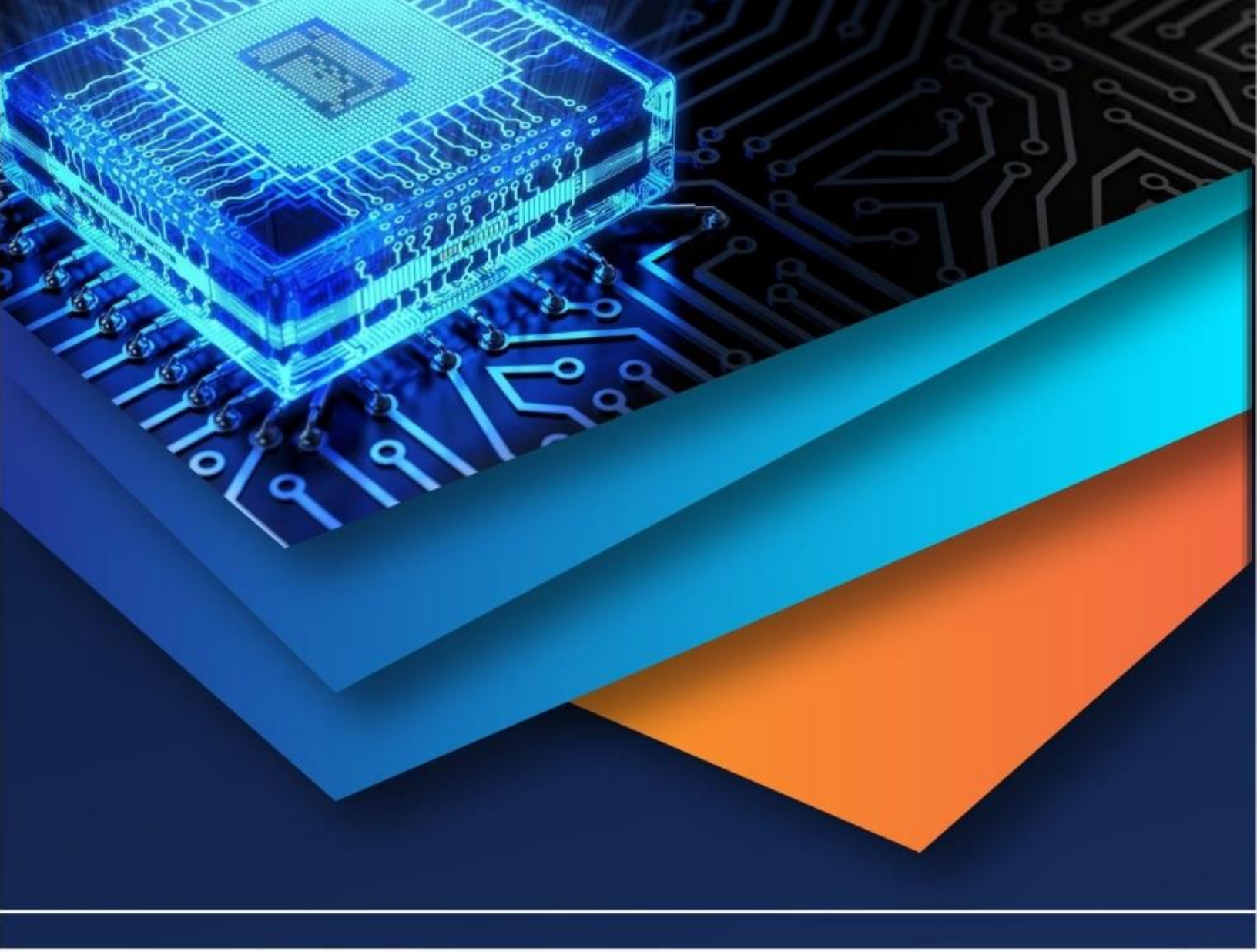
VIII. CONCLUSION

The United Nations (UN) continues to stand as a cornerstone of global governance, playing an indispensable role in promoting peace, upholding international law, defending human rights, and coordinating humanitarian responses. Since its inception in 1945, the UN has been instrumental in shaping the rules-based international order, offering a platform where states, regardless of size or power, can engage in dialogue and cooperation. Its numerous bodies and specialized agencies have helped establish global norms on disarmament, climate action, health, education, and conflict resolution. Despite these considerable achievements, the UN faces significant challenges that threaten its efficacy and credibility in the 21st century.

One of the most pressing concerns is political interference, particularly within the Security Council, where the veto power held by the five permanent members often paralyzes action on critical global issues. This structural flaw has hindered timely intervention in crises such as Syria, Ukraine, and Myanmar. Additionally, the UN's limited enforcement mechanisms mean that its resolutions and international laws often lack the necessary means to compel compliance, weakening their overall impact. Financial instability, stemming from member states' delayed or insufficient contributions, further undermines the organization's ability to operate effectively. To remain relevant in an increasingly multipolar and technologically advanced world, the UN must undergo comprehensive reforms. These include restructuring the Security Council to reflect contemporary global realities, improving transparency and accountability, and enhancing the efficiency of its decision-making processes.

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Embracing digital innovation, developing robust cybersecurity frameworks, and intensifying efforts on climate change are essential for addressing new-age challenges. Above all, fostering inclusive multilateralism and strengthening partnerships with regional organizations, civil society, and the private sector will be crucial in reinforcing the legitimacy and responsiveness of the UN. As global interdependence deepens, a stronger, more adaptive UN is vital for achieving sustainable development, peace, and security for future generations.



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