



## AN ANALYTICAL APPROACH TO THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**Dr. Ramesh Kumar Singh**  
Assistant Professor  
Veer Kunwar Singh University, Ara Bihar  
Posted At Maharaja Law College, Ara

---

**DECLARATION:** I AS AN AUTHOR OF THIS PAPER /ARTICLE, HERE BY DECLARE THAT THE PAPER SUBMITTED BY ME FOR PUBLICATION IN THE JOURNAL IS COMPLETELY MY OWN GENUINE PAPER. IF ANY ISSUE REGARDING COPYRIGHT/PATENT/OTHER REAL AUTHOR ARISES, THE PUBLISHER WILL NOT BE LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE. IF ANY OF SUCH MATTERS OCCUR PUBLISHER MAY REMOVE MY CONTENT FROM THE JOURNAL WEBSITE. FOR THE REASON OF CONTENT AMENDMENT /OR ANY TECHNICAL ISSUE WITH NO VISIBILITY ON WEBSITE /UPDATES, I HAVE RESUBMITTED THIS PAPER FOR THE PUBLICATION.FOR ANY PUBLICATION MATTERS OR ANY INFORMATION INTENTIONALLY HIDDEN BY ME OR OTHERWISE, I SHALL BE LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE. (COMPLETE DECLARATION OF THE AUTHOR AT THE LAST PAGE OF THIS PAPER/ARTICLE

### ABSTRACT

*The UN's founding in 1945 signalled a dramatic change to a rules-based framework for international government with the dual goals of averting war and encouraging state collaboration. The Objectives and Fundamentals of the UN form the constitutional basis of modern international law and are anchored in Articles 1 and 2 of the UN Charter. With a focus on the preservation of world peace and security and the institutional function of the Security Council in carrying out collective security, this article conducts a doctrinal and analytical analysis of these provisions. The study illustrates the structural limitations resulting from political restraints inside the Security Council as well as the ongoing relevance of the Charter framework by looking at current conflicts, such as the Russia-Ukraine confrontation. The study comes to the conclusion that although the UN's goals and principles are still normatively sound, increased institutional accountability, political collaboration, and commitment to the Charter's spirit are necessary for their successful implementation.*

**Keywords:** *United Nation, UN Charter, International Law, Peace and Security, Sovereignty, Human Rights*

---



## 1. INTRODUCTION

The massive devastation that had been witnessed in the two World Wars, the world understood that it would need to find a more effective and superior means of collaborating in order to prevent future wars. This resulted in the emergence of the UN which was a paradigm shift in the way the countries conduct international law (IL) and diplomacy. The UN was established to be more structured and powerful unlike the League of Nations which was formed on the premise that countries would agree to abide by the regulations without any strong force to enforce it. It included important organizations like the international court of justice, which helps resolve conflicts and interpret international law, the general assembly, which allows all member nations to discuss legal and political matters collectively, and the Security Council, which is principally responsible for maintaining peace and security in the majority of the world.

Preamble – UN Charter: “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war”

Articles 1 and 2 of the UN Charter contain the main goals and values of the UN. Not only are this guiding bedrock but also rules which all countries should adhere to. The UN’s principal function is to maintain global stability, promote international harmony, and protect individual liberties, including the right to decide one’s own fate. Beyond this, the UN is working to advance human rights and basic freedoms while also fostering international collaboration. These objectives demonstrate an international order that is not only composed of individual nations operating independently, but of a collective responsibility, collaboration and collective liability in solving global problems and concerns.

Equally, the Charter of the UN provides the guidelines to international relations in its Principles of the UN. They are respect of national sovereignty, the cessation of the use of force, the right to settle disputes without the use of force, an end to meddling in the national affairs and a genuine intention to comply with the Charter needs. These principles have influenced the judicial interpretation, the state practice and the customary standards, all of which have led to the development of the modern IL. At an international level, they are used as points of reference in determining legitimacy and legality of government actions.

This necessitates an analysis of the UN Purposes and Principles to illuminate the internal management of the organization, its validity among its member countries and its ability to address urgent problems that impact on the world. The UN Charter has not been overshadowed

by complex international issues like armed conflict, humanitarian crises, global warming, terrorism, and cyber threats. The UN has become the main arm of global governance in the current dynamic global society and through reviewing its underlying provisions we can be in a better position of comprehending its strengths and weaknesses.

### **1.1. The UN Charter as the Foundation of the Contemporary International Legal Order**

The Charter that was adopted in 1945 was a radical shift of paradigm of international relations being based on power because it introduced legally binding commitments to maintain peace, promote cooperation and human dignity. UN Charter has integrated a legal framework on a global basis to all member states, and unlike the previous treaties, which seriously curtailed bilateral or regional relationship, thus creating the foundation of a rules based international order.

As a constitutional document, the Charter establishes the structure, powers, and functions of the key organs of the UN and in the same breath, proclaims the values, which are tenets of the IL. Article 1 and 2 building the Purposes and Principles of the UN provide normative regulations of behaviour of the states and the decisions that the institution arrives at. These principles have significantly contributed to the development of major aspects of IL such as the concept that there should be no use of force, peaceful resolving of conflicts, equality of all the countries and human rights.

UN Charter Article 103:

“If there is a disagreement between the duties that UN members have under this Charter and the duties they have under another international agreement, the duties under this Charter take priority.”

Customary IL has been significantly affected by the Charter with its regular state practices and with significant decisions of international courts in particular the International Court of Justice. Several values outlined in Charter including the prohibition of meddling in the affairs of other nations as well as the right of self-determination are now common rules accepted and legally enforced. Further, the Charter has given the legal framework of establishing specialized



agencies, peacekeeping missions, and international systems to address developmental aspects of the economy, aids, and world security matters.

The UN Charter remains the primary legal framework in addressing emerging international issues to this day such as transnational conflict, humanitarian intervention, terrorism and cyber-threats. Though it is true that sometimes because of the political conditions and power asymmetries, the effectiveness of the structure of the Charter is hindered, nevertheless, the Charter is a powerful source of normative power. It is the ability of the Charter to strike the right balance between national sovereignty and joint responsibility that has made the Charter the bedrock of the current global legal framework and an important means of peace, stability and cooperation in a world that is becoming more and more connected.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Ikedinobi (2025)** took an institutional perspective of the UN, its structure, functions and importance of its main organs. It further added that there was a tendency of these groups sharing similar responsibilities and collaborating and that good political backing was typically the determining factor, more so when the matters concerned peace and security. The book is relevant to current literature because it examines the structure of the UN and how it assists in the preservation of international order and perform its duties through the lens of governance.

**Conforti and Focarelli (2016)** provided an in-depth examination of the UN law both in theory and practical use, and the way Charter can be viewed as the primary guide on how the international society is expected to work. It examined the role of the UN courts, the extent of power the Security Council possesses and the boundaries of such power, and the way to interpret such significant rules as equal treatment of all states, non-use of force, and non-intervention in domestic matters of other states. It also discussed how the activities of the UN such as peacekeeping missions and official decisions have been able to influence customary IL with time. The demonstration of the links between the rules of the Charter and the way the international system functions in reality and the legal outcomes of the latter makes this document an important legal reference.

**Bexell and Jönsson (2017)** pointed out that the SDG framework broadened the UN cooperative role which had been based on inter-state peace and security to expansion of global governance matters such as poverty alleviation, equality and environmental sustainability. It has looked at



how the SDGs was being achieved through the multi-actor responsibility which was shared between states, international organizations, the private actors and the civil society as a sign of multi-actor responsibility. The work also fitted the UN purposes since it illustrated how international cooperation had assumed the form of advanced joint responsibilities and policy coordinating devices.

**Bleischwitz et al. (2018)** regarded the SDGs as a resource nexus, asserting that the sustainable outcomes of the development were connected in the energy, water, land, food, and materials units. This paper has demonstrated that any focus on one SDG can lead to trade offs that are detrimental to other goals thus requiring the implementation of cross border policies and cooperative initiatives. It underscored the role played by the UN in furthering systemic planning, joint metrics and joint international action. This contribution added to the existing body of literature concerning international cooperation since it illustrated that the new UN agendas required multi-level, interdependent, and science-based, and not piecemeal interventions.

### **3. PURPOSES OF THE UN: AN ANALYTICAL PERSPECTIVE**

The primary objectives and functions of the UN as outlined in Article 1 of the UN Charter are to clarify the position and the purpose of the organization in the world as well as to establish what it is going to do. These goals were developed after the devastation and suffering brought about by World War II to develop a working and secure system that countries could collaborate. They can also contribute to aligning the sovereign interests of states with the greater aims of humanity by promoting cooperation, respect to human dignity and peace. A study on these purposes provides valuable insights that are essential towards how UN operates as a collective action mechanism, a conflict management mechanism and a problem-solving mechanism on the global level. The following subsections will evaluate the nature of the UN and its relevance in the law, practicality, and relevance in addressing the international problems of the modern day.

#### **3.1. First Purpose of the UN: Preserving World Peace and Security (Article 1(1))**

Article 1(1) of the UN Charter says that keeping the world peaceful and secure is the main and first goal of the UN. The worldwide community's desire to prevent a repeat of the devastating effects of the first and second world wars led to the establishment of this goal. In contrast to

earlier global organizations, the UN Charter established a collective security system that shifted responsibility for peacekeeping from individual states to an international entity.

War is not the only thing that the Charter means when it talks about international peace and security. It encompasses nonviolent resistance to aggression, peaceful resolution of disputes, and the eradication of dangers to peace via concerted global effort. Accordingly, Article 1(1) heralds a shift away from the unilateral use of force and toward a rule-based international order predicated on Co -operation, legality, and institutional enforcement.

- **Role of the Security Council in Achieving the First Purpose**

The main task of keeping international peace and security is given to the Security Council by the UN Charter, specifically Article 24. This is how the first main goal is reached. The Security Council is the most important executive group in the UN that is in charge of making sure the world stays peaceful and secure. The Security Council has promised to help the member countries carry out their duties by agreeing to the Charter.

The main tasks of the Security Council in keeping the world safe and peaceful are as follows:

1. Removing any danger that could cause conflict, disrupt peace, or lead to physical harm.
2. Bringing together the involved parties to settle disagreements without using violence.
3. Suggesting ways or steps to make adjustments and find solutions.
4. Using non-military methods like economic punishments and diplomatic pressure.
5. Chapter VII of the UN Charter allows the use of armed action when peaceful solutions have not worked.

By using this power, the Security Council helps carry out the main goal of the UN and acts as the main system to maintain everyone safe together.

- **Maintenance of International Peace and Security in Contemporary Conflicts**

### **Russia–Ukraine Conflict: A Critical Test of the UN’s First Purpose**

In light of the UN principal mission to ensure the preservation of international peace and security, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine ranks high among the most pressing concerns. The use of force by Russia against Ukraine is highly problematic from a legal

standpoint, as it violates Article 2(4) of the UN Charter, which stipulates that the nation's territorial integrity or political independence can be threatened by the use of force.

The war poses an imminent danger to world peace and security, necessitating a large-scale coordinated reaction, as stated in Article 1 (1). The Security Council has largely disregarded the seriousness of the issue in enforcing the legislation due to Russia's status as a permanent member and veto power. The political interests of powerful states can undermine the basic objectives of the Charter, and this deadlock has shown that this is a systemic problem in the UN system of collective security.

- **Other Ongoing Conflicts and Selective Enforcement**

Similar challenges may be seen in other war situations, such as those in Gaza, Syria, and Yemen, where years of bloodshed have threatened international peace and security. Political disagreements among permanent members have hindered, weakened, or even prevented Security Council action in the majority of these situations. Such a limited implementation of the Charter's peace and security mandate undermines the UN's credibility and undermines confidence in its ability to impartially uphold world peace.

- **Critical Evaluation**

The first goal of the UN is institutionally focused on the Security Council, but it is actually limited by structural and political constraints, according to an examination of ongoing hostilities. Although the veto power was initially meant to guarantee agreement among the great countries, it has frequently impeded prompt and efficient reactions to grave threats to international peace. As a result, Article 1(1)'s guarantee of global peace and security continues to be uneven and inconsistent.

### **3.2. Development of Friendly Relations Among Nations**

By promoting peaceful cohabitation among its member nations, the UN's aims to achieve universal respect for human dignity, which includes the right to self-determination. This role was especially important during the decolonization era, when the UN assisted many regions in gaining independence. Current discussions regarding self-determination have influenced issues such as autonomy, secession, and minority rights.



### **3.3. International Cooperation**

Through specialized organizations like the WHO, UNESCO, and ILO, the UN also addresses issues that transcend national borders. This goal emphasizes, analytically, the interconnectedness of states and multilateral solutions to global issues like poverty, health crises, and climate change.

### **3.4. Promotion and Protection of Human Rights**

One of the main goals of the UN is to Promote and protect and ensure that all people have their human rights and basic freedoms. In 1948, leaders from around the world came together to agree on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was a big turning point in the history of human rights. This shows that international law is now more focused on individuals rather than just countries when it comes to global politics.

UN Charter Article 2(5):

“All members must help the UN in any action it takes according to the current Charter, but they cannot Promote and protect any country that the UN is acting against through enforcement or preventive measures.”

UN Charter Article 2(6):

“To help maintain global peace and security, the Organization will ensure that non-UN members follow these principles whenever it is needed.”

The general goals of the UN are outlined in Article 1 of the Charter, but without legally binding guidelines controlling state behavior, these goals cannot be achieved. This vital task is carried out by Article 2, which converts UN goals into binding legal norms. Articles 1 and 2 together create an integrated normative framework that directs state behavior and institutional action in the preservation of international cooperation, security, and peace.

## **4. PRINCIPLES OF THE UN: AN ANALYTICAL EXAMINATION OF ARTICLE 2**

Enshrined in Article 2 of the UN Charter, the UN Principles give the intellectual and operational underpinning for accomplishing the organization's objectives. Article 2 lays out the organization's aims, whereas Article 1 sets legally binding norms of conduct that govern the UN and its member nations. Modern international law and diplomatic practice rest on these

principles, which find a middle ground between individual states' rights and the need to work together.

Article 2's principles, in contrast to idealistic declarations, are binding under law and have evolved into customary international law via judicial interpretation and consistent state practice. The impact on international dispute resolution, treaty duties, and state behavior is substantial, and their relevance extends beyond the formal functions of the UN.

#### **4.1. Principle of Sovereign Equality of States (Article 2(1))**

The UN is founded on the principle that all of its members are equal and sovereign, as stated in Article 2(1). According to this theory, all states are considered to have the same legal standing within the international legal system, regardless of their size, population, economic might, or military force. Equal participation in general assemblies and equal protection of political independence and territorial integrity are guaranteed by sovereign equality.

Since no state may be subject to international duties without its consent, it is evident from a legal standpoint that sovereign equality is the basis of consent under international law. However, political realities frequently place restrictions on this idea in practical settings. The Security Council's makeup, particularly the veto power of permanent members, makes the system unbalanced and hinders the realization of sovereign equality. However, these flaws do not negate the principle's importance in preserving states' independence and dignity within the framework of the international system.

#### **4.2. Fulfilment of Charter Obligations in Good Faith (Article 2(2))**

Member states are required by Article 2(2) to fulfill their duties under the UN Charter in a sincere manner. The larger idea of *pacta sunt servanda*, which mandates that governments uphold their international obligations in a sincere and truthful manner, is reflected in this notion. In order to preserve stability, predictability, and trust in international relations, good faith compliance is crucial.

States must uphold the spirit and intent of UN rulings in addition to formally adhering to Charter requirements. The UN's authority and the framework of collective security are weakened by selective compliance, political manipulation, or willful non-implementation of

Security Council resolutions. Therefore, governments' willingness to operate in good faith is crucial to the UN system's efficiency.

#### **4.3. Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes (Article 2(3))**

Article 2(3) mandates that states to settle their international conflicts peacefully so as not to jeopardize global security, justice, or peace. Compared to previous international practices where war was regarded as a valid tool of national policy, this principle marks a significant shift.

The UN recognizes a wide variety of ways for conflict resolution, including regional agreements, arbitration, conciliation, mediation, judicial settlement, and negotiation. A venue for the legitimate resolution of conflicts originating from international law is the International Court of Justice. The success of these processes relies heavily on the Co-operation and consent of states, especially in politically delicate situations.

#### **4.4. Prohibition of the Threat or Use of Force (Article 2(4))**

Article 2(4) The rule that stops using or threatening to use force against a country's political freedom or borders is one of the most important achievements in modern international law. This rule is meant to lower the chance of one country attacking another, helping to stop aggression and wars. Besides the right to defend yourself (Article 51) and Chapter VII, which allows the Security Council to approve military action, the Charter doesn't allow any other exceptions to this rule. Even though this rule is a fundamental part of international law, it's hard to apply in real life because security threats maintain changing, like terrorism, claims of humanitarian intervention, and pre-emptive self-defence. However, this rule is still very important because the UN wants to create a world based on clear rules and agreements.

#### **4.5. Non-Intervention in Domestic Affairs (Article 2(7))**

Article 2(7) prohibits the UN from getting involved in issues that are basically under a state's domestic jurisdiction. This principle respects political, cultural, and legal diversity while defending state sovereignty. It guarantees that national governments are not superseded by the UN as a supranational authority.

However, in situations involving egregious human rights abuses, humanitarian crises, and mass crimes, the extent of non-intervention has been discussed more and more. Sovereignty has been



reinterpreted as an obligation rather than an absolute protection with the advent of the obligation to Protect (R2P) philosophy. R2P aims to balance non-intervention and human rights protection, but its selective implementation has raised questions about political abuse and inconsistencies.

#### **4.6. Critical Assessment of Article 2 Principles**

Together, the tenets of Article 2 create a legal system built on mutual respect, cooperation, and moderation. However, uneven power structures, uneven enforcement, and geopolitical agendas often undermine their efficacy. Although these guidelines offer a solid basis for norms, institutional responsibility and political will are crucial to their implementation.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, Article 2 is nevertheless essential to the operation of the global order. It continues to direct states' actions in a world that is ever more complicated by translating the UN's goals into specific legal duties.

### **5. CASE STUDIES ILLUSTRATING THE APPLICATION OF UN PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES**

Real international crises and historical events are the best lenses through which to see the UN's Purposes and Principles. Decisions made by the courts, acts taken by the Security Council, and experiences with peacekeeping operations can teach us how these basic principles are used, interpreted, and sometimes disputed in practice. Case studies helped connect the theoretical foundations of the UN Charter with its practical uses by providing an example of successful, limited, and evolving interpretations of IL. The following events provide an analysis of the UN function in preserving international stability by illuminating the implementation of fundamental UN principles such non-intervention, collective security, peaceful conflict resolution, and protection of human rights.

#### **5.1. *Nicaragua v. United States of America* (1986) – International Court of Justice**

The *Nicaragua v. United States of America* (1986) A major decision in international law history dealt with how to understand and follow the UN main goals and rules. Nicaragua sued the United States at the International Court of Justice, claiming that U.S. Promote and protect for rebel groups in Nicaragua and mining activities in the country went against international law. The court said these actions were not allowed because they broke the UN Charter, which stops



the use of force and says countries shouldn't interfere in each other's affairs. One way the U.S. tried to affect Nicaragua's politics without officially taking control was by giving rebels money, supplies, and weapons. The court's decision supported the UN Charter and showed how the ICJ helps make international law work and holds governments accountable when they don't follow their duties under the Charter.

### **5.2. The Korean War (1950)**

The Korean War is an important example of the real application of the UN Charter in terms of collective security. In 1950, after North Korea invaded South Korea militarily, the UN Security Council declared that this action had broken international peace and security. Resolutions that asked member countries to give military help to stop the invasion were approved and passed by the Security Council, even though one country could have used a veto. Using force to protect international peace and security was a new and unexpected action by the UN. According to the UN Charter's notion of collective security, the conflict proved that an assault on one country can be seen as a danger to all nations. Decisions made by the Security Council were also affected by the political atmosphere, especially the power of superpowers, as was seen in this.

### **5.3. UN Peacekeeping in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

An illustration of the pros and cons of the UN engagement in complicated internal conflicts is the organization's performance in Bosnia and Herzegovina throughout the Yugoslav War in the 1990s. In order to back up ceasefire agreements, protect civilians, and distribute humanitarian relief, the UN sent peacekeeping forces. The UN's goals of preserving human rights, fostering peace, and preventing the further escalation of violence were all met by these measures. The failure of UN forces to prevent crimes like the Srebrenica massacre, however, demonstrated some fundamental limitations on operations and mandate. Political consensus among member states, insufficient funds, and low standards of participation all worked against the Charter's intended execution. The case highlighted the difficulties of sustaining peace in the midst of civil strife and led to more revisions to UN peacekeeping doctrine.

### **5.4. Responsibility to Protect and Libya (2011)**

A new way of thinking about the UN's goals, especially the balance between not getting involved in other countries' affairs and protecting human rights, came about after the action



taken in Libya in 2011. The UN Security Council passed Resolution 1973 in response to the serious harm caused by the Libyan government. This resolution allowed the use of force to protect civilians. The idea called the Responsibility to Protect, which says that governments must protect their people from things like genocide, was seen by many as being put into practice through this intervention. The intervention caused controversy due to the implications of the regime change and the ongoing instability, even if it demonstrated the UN's dedication to prioritizing human rights and civilian protection. Concerns about accountability, proportionality, and bias in the implementation of UN principles are highlighted by the Libyan instance, which also highlights the tensions between contemporary humanitarian principles and traditional notions of sovereignty.

## **6. CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION**

Even though the goals and values of the UN are widely known and seen as important guiding principles, there are still many challenges that stop them from being properly followed in the world today. One big problem is the political use of the veto power by the five permanent members of the Security Council. This veto was meant to stop powerful countries from making decisions on their own, outside of the UN. But when it's used often, it causes deadlocks and stops the UN from acting. This has weakened the UN's ability to maintain the world stable, especially when there are wars, big crises, or serious human rights problems.

Also, the UN's fairness and trustworthiness are damaged because its rules aren't always followed the same way everywhere. Some rules, like not using force or not getting involved in other countries' problems, aren't respected by all nations. Stronger countries can often break these rules without facing serious consequences, while weaker ones may be unfairly criticized or punished. This unfairness makes people less willing to follow the UN's rules and makes them see the organization as unfair and not impartial.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

The current system of international law is based on the UN Charter, especially Articles 1 and 2, which explain what the organization aims to do. Article 2 sets up rules that countries must follow to help achieve the main goal of the UN, which is to maintain international peace and security, as mentioned in Article 1. Recent situations, like the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, show that the veto power in the UN has its limits. This study highlights the important

role of the Security Council in making sure collective security is maintained. Even though there are challenges and not all the Charter's ideas are fully followed, the UN is still the main body that handles global affairs. To have a peaceful and trustworthy international system, we need to improve the way institutions work and make sure everyone follows the Charter properly.

## REFERENCES

1. *Bebbington, J., & Unerman, J. (2018). Achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals: an enabling role for accounting research. Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal, 31(1), 2-24.*
2. *Bexell, M., & Jönsson, K. (2017, January). Responsibility and the UN' sustainable development goals. In Forum for development studies (Vol. 44, No. 1, pp. 13-29). Routledge.*
3. *Bleischwitz, R., Spataru, C., VanDeveer, S. D., Obersteiner, M., Van Der Voet, E., Johnson, C., ... & Van Vuuren, D. P. (2018). Resource nexus perspectives towards the UN sustainable development goals. Nature Sustainability, 1(12), 737-743.*
4. *Boluk, K. A., Cavaliere, C. T., & Higgins-Desbiolles, F. (2019). A critical framework for interrogating the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030 Agenda in tourism. Journal of Sustainable Tourism.*
5. *Bou Franch, V. (2023). Purposes and Principles of the UN Organization.*
6. *Conforti, B., & Focarelli, C. (2016). The law and practice of the UN (Vol. 57). Brill.*
7. *Ikedinobi, E. (2025). AN ANALYSIS OF THE UN WITH EMPHASIS ON THE ORGANS OF THE UN.*
8. *International Court of Justice. (1986). Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment. ICJ Reports 1986, p. 14.*
9. *Pomerance, M. (2024). Self-determination in law and practice: the new doctrine in the UN. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.*
10. *Trahan, J. (2022). Vetoes and the UN Charter: the obligation to act in accordance with the 'Purposes and Principles' of the UN. Journal on the Use of Force and International Law, 9(2), 243-277.*
11. *Tsalis, T. A., Malamateniou, K. E., Koulouriotis, D., & Nikolaou, I. E. (2020). New challenges for corporate sustainability reporting: UN' 2030 Agenda for sustainable*



*development and the sustainable development goals. Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management, 27(4), 1617-1629.*

12. UN Security Council. (1950). *Security Council Resolutions 82, 83 and 84 (1950) on the situation in Korea. UN.*
13. UN Security Council. (2011). *Resolution 1973 (2011) on the situation in Libya. UN Doc. S/RES/1973 (2011).*
14. UN. (1999). *Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/35: The Fall of Srebrenica. UN Doc. A/54/549.*
15. Weiss, T. G. (2016). *What's Wrong with the UN and how to Fix it. John Wiley & Sons.*

### **Author's Declaration**

As an author of the above research paper/article, here by, declare that the content of this paper is prepared by me and if any person having copyright issue or patent or anything otherwise related to the content, I shall always be legally responsible for any issue. For the reason of invisibility of my research paper on the website /amendments /updates, I have resubmitted my paper for publication on the same date. If any data or information given by me is not correct, I shall always be legally responsible. With my whole responsibility legally and formally have intimated the publisher (Publisher) that my paper has been checked by my guide (if any) or expert to make it sure that paper is technically right and there is no unaccepted plagiarism and hentriacontane is genuinely mine. If any issue arises related to Plagiarism/ Guide Name/ Educational Qualification /Designation /Address of my university/ college/institution/ Structure or Formatting/ Resubmission /Submission /Copyright /Patent /Submission for any higher degree or Job/Primary Data/Secondary Data Issues. I will be solely/entirely responsible for any legal issues. I have been informed that the most of the data from the website is invisible, shuffled, or vanished from the database due to some technical fault or hacking and therefore the process of resubmission is there for the scholars/students who find trouble in getting their paper on the website. At the time of resubmission of my paper I take all the legal and formal responsibilities, If I hide or do not submit the copy of my original documents (Andhra/Driving License/Any Identity Proof and Photo) in spite of demand from the publisher, then my paper may be rejected or removed from the website anytime and may not be consider for verification. I accept the fact that as the content of this paper and the resubmission legal responsibilities and reasons are only mine then the Publisher (Airo International Journal/Airo National Research Journal) is never responsible. I also declare that if publisher finds any complication or error or anything hidden or implemented otherwise, my paper may be removed from the website, or the watermark of remark/actuality may be mentioned on my paper. Even if anything is found illegal publisher may also take legal action against me.

**Dr. Ramesh Kumar Singh**

\*\*\*\*\*