



**NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
MASTER'S PROGRAM**

MASTER'S THESIS

**SHOULD THE UN INTERVENE INTO TO
OPPRESSIVE REGIMES? A COMPARATIVE
EXAMINATIONS OF THE LEGAL OF HUMAN
RIGHT JUSTIFICATIONS FOR INTERVENING
IN AFGHANISTAN AND LIBYA AND THE
INACTION IN SYRIA**

Hadi Abdullah MAWLOOD

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**NICOSIA
2016**

**NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
Department of Law Master's Program**

Thesis Defence

**Thesis Title: Should The UN Intervene Into To Oppressive Regimes? A Comparative
Examinations of The Legal Of Human Right Justifications For Intervening In
Afghanistan And Libya And The Inaction In Syria**

We certify the thesis is satisfactory for the award of degree of Master of Law

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ABSTRACT

The establishment of the United Nations is for the sole reason of protecting the entire peace and for the entire human race. The protection and advancement of Human Rights as innate and enforceable rights are the known tenets behind the establishment of the United Nations. The failure of the League of Nations to protect the entire world against the Second World War culminated in its downfall. How has the United Nations fared in this task of protecting and guiding the world and the entire race of man especially considering the happenings and occurrences/crisis witnessed in Afghanistan, Libya and Syria? the invasion of Afghanistan by the United States of America so as to search or get Osama Bin Laden highlights the partisan and how highly politicized the United Nations is and how politically influential the United States is, it sums it up that the United Nations is powerfully behind or at the beck and call of the united States. Despite the unlawful invasion of Afghanistan, the United Nations took no drastic measure to penalize the United States. Muammar Gaddafi became to sole target of the forces of the world because of his anti-United Nations stand and his vehement criticism of the United States. While he was undemocratic, the support given to rebels by the NATO forces till today leaves a whole lot of questions begging, yet, Bashir Al-Assad till this present moment kills and maim his subjects, yet the United Nations and the pokenoser United States of America have adopted a sudden look approach, can their actions be economical? Your thoughts are as good as mine.

Keywords: United Nations, Human Rights, Afghanistan, Libya, United States.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this master's thesis titled as "*Should the UN Intervene into to Oppressive Regimes? A Comparative Examinations of the Legal of Human Right Justifications for Intervening in Afghanistan and Libya and the Inaction in Syria*" has been written by myself in accordance with the academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that all the materials benefited in this thesis consist of the mentioned resources in the reference list. I verify all these with my honour.

... /.... / 2016

Hadi Abdullah MAWLOOD

DEDICATION

To my Family

Without whom none of my success would be possible

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ABBREVIATIONS

UN: United Nations

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

UNSCR

USSR

UDHR: Universal Declaration of Human Rights

ICJ: International Court of Justice

UNGA: United Nations General Assembly

ECOSOC: The Economic and Social Council

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

WHO: World Health Organization

UNESCO: UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNICEF: United Nations International Children Emergency Fund.

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

UNEP: United Nations Environment program

PDPA: People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan

UNAMA: United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan

IRA: Irish Republican Army

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

The study point of this thesis paper will definitely be Article 1 of the United Nations charter which is the original foundation of the protection of peace of the (Kollerstrom, 2004) world and the pillar upon which protection of Human Rights is built Sørensen, 1968). The very Article 1 of the United Nations charter sets out the very tenacity of the United Nations (Hrc.co.nz, 2015) which is:

“to 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 facts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about peaceful means...” Hrc.co.nz, 2015).

The clear inference that can be taken away from Article 1 of the UN charter is the clear reference to International Peace and Security” (Bercovitch, Huang & Teng 2008). And it can be said that the IPS is fundamental to the structure and establishment of the UN (unic.org, N.D.). It can thus be said that it is when it is established that presence of danger is showing up to IPS that the UN can begin to act. This is also confirmed in Article 2 of the UN Charter:

“Nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under chapter VII” (chasamhuka, 2007).

The stipulation identifying with part VII authorization might appear to give a special case. Be that as it may, part VII is worried with "activity concerning dangers to peace, ruptures of the peace and demonstrations of animosity" (Paphiti, 2013). It is not vague from the procurement of Article 39 that it is a concern of the Security Council to figure out if all risks to the peace, rupture of peace or demonstration of animosity in existent and "should make suggestions, or choose what methods might be brought as per Articles 41 and 42, to keep up or bring back universal peace and security (Paphiti, 2013). This without doubt leaves the Security Council with the

envious power to decide (oxfordjournals.org, N.D.) where or whether a threat to the peace of the world exist somewhere or somehow (Campen, 2013).

The question that readily covers to mind at this point is that, what are the actions of a state that constitutes a breach to the world peace and security (pfpcconsortium.org, N.D.)? It is important to stress that what determines a breach of peace must be accurately dug out and politicization of such brings about problems greater than the breach on ground. We all perceived how on account of Kosovo, cases of genocide by Serbian strengths, which served to expand the ethical weight on the United States to act, were never (Paphiti, 2013) exactly on point. The introduction of the UNSCR 1973 announced a danger to International peace and security, and gave lawful power for part VII activity, however without clarification of what that risk was (Paphiti, 2013).

Russia and China are individuals from the United Nations Security Council and both saw what happened in Libya in February 2011 as an all that much inside matter (Paphiti, 2013): certain parts of the Libya masses faced Gaddafi (Paphiti, 2013). As of right now, there was no affable war, while comparative event was on in the Middle East where the reaction of the UN was uniquely distinctive (Paphiti, 2013). The murdering of regular people is terrible at whatever point it happens be that as it may, as seen by experience, shocking passing of regular folks when battling furnished gatherings is a typical outcome which does not fundamentally sum to genocide or a risk to global peace and security (Paphiti, 2013). It is important to state that it is not just killing of civilians that amount to being oppressive, there are some other human Rights abuses that can tag a state regime or government as oppressive but the question that arises is that is it all abuses that breach international peace and at what point does the international community comes into play or intervenes. It is again important to state that it is not all United Nations intervention that involves unseating the government or war. Through the working group system and Rapporteur mechanism, the United Nations inference in certain violations by calling the attention of the government of the country to such violation after making necessary findings and arriving at adequate points of information.

“In the wake of these conflicts, a new understanding of the concept of security is evolving. Once synonymous with the defense of territory from

external attack, the requirements of security today have come to embrace the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence” (Paphiti, 2013)

Can this be said to be a digression from the warning to the IPS? Again, the report of the Evans Commission was concerned that:

"There were an excess of events amid the most recent decade when the Security Council, confronted with inner voice stunning circumstances, neglected to react as it ought to have with opportune approval and backing, and occasions amid the 1990s showed on an excess of events that even a choice by the security gathering to approve worldwide activity to address circumstances of grave philanthropic concern was no certification that any move would be made or taken successfully" (Paphiti, 2013).

In the "standards for military intercession", it is prescribed that the individuals from the Security Council ought not to utilize their veto powers where their indispensable state hobby are not included. At standard E, it is suggested that "if the Security Council rejects a proposition or neglect to manage it in a sensible time, elective choices are:

- i. Consideration of the matter by the General Assembly in Emergency Special session under the “uniting for peace procedure;
- ii. Action within area of jurisdiction by regional or sub-regional organizations under chapter VII of the charter, subject to their seeking subsequent authorization from the Security Council (Paphiti, 2013).

Nevertheless at rule F, it statuses "F" (Paphiti, 2013). The Safety board ought to consider in every one of its consultations that, on the off chance that it neglects to release its obligation to ensure in heart stunning circumstances shouting out of activity, concerned states may not discount different intends to meet the gravity and earnestness of the circumstance and that the stature and validity of the United Nations might endure in this manner (Paphiti, 2013). Kofi Annan then underlined that the obligation to secure ought not be mistaken for compassionate mediation, but rather was to guarantee that country's activity if another situation like that of Rwanda

lingered where roughly 800,000 individuals were executed by individual kinsmen (Paphiti, 2013). Around then, there was a United Nations power in Rwanda, the power was neither ordered nor prepared for the sort of mighty activity which around then could have ended the genocide (Paphiti, 2013). The "Responsibility to ensure" created at the 2005 summit has a reasonable and unambiguous acknowledgment by all legislatures of the aggregate universal obligation to shield individuals from genocide, atrocities, ethnic purifying and wrongdoings against humankind (Paphiti, 2013). Countries consented to make convenient and definitive aggregate move for this reason through the Security Council when quiet means demonstrate deficient and national powers are obviously neglecting to do as such (Paphiti, 2013). The obligation to ensure remains a 'rising standard". So as to accomplish agreement for the regulation, it was expressed that "specific concessions, however must be made by restricting obligation to secure extension to four violations (genocide, atrocities, ethnic purging and wrongdoings against humankind and also their instigation) (Paphiti, 2013). Instead of the criteria of genuine damage as appear in the UN charter (Paphiti, 2013). This paper is concerned about the Human Violations and abuses that might have provoked the United Nations into interfering with actions and considering what the topic says, justification for interring in Afghanistan and Libya, how threat-full were the action of the them government to warrant the interference of the United Nations side by side with what might have shout the United Nations out of Syria.

1.1 Background of the Study

The UN Charter established the UN and that came into being after two world wars have ravaged the world (Abeyratne, 2013). The United Nations came to seek for world peace and security. This paper tends to look into how the United Nations has maintained its standard in seeing to violations and protection of citizens in certain offensive regimes, also looking into the justification of the United Nations looking into the internal operations of certain countries (Afghanistan and Libya) and also why and what has so far prevented the United Nations from intervening in the current crisis of Syria. Overtime, the United Nations has been accused of politics and

using power it has to fight selectively or to face a particular nation or leader that is against powerful forces of the world.

1.2 Aims and Objectives of the Study

The aim of this work is to see clearly the factors that pushes the United Nations into interfering in the offensive regimes or abuses of some nations, and sometimes fail to interfere in certain countries where the violation looks vivid and disturbing.

1.3 Research Methodology and Material

The United Nations charter will be of help as seen in the introduction, various General Assembly resolutions of the United Nations shall be consulted in helping to (Abeyratne, 2013) arrive at reasonable and well taken conclusions (United Nations DESA, 2009). The Security Council reports and also reports submitted by working groups and Rapporteurs are also of paramount importance in this paper. Articles and books on the United Nations and scholarly contributions are also of importance in its paper. Internet sources and postulations and articles on the United Nations website shall be consulted widely and lucidly.

1.4 Statement of the Problem

This paper attends to problems that arise out of the inference of the United Nations into the happenings and occurrences of a nation. This paper looks into why the United Nations as an international umbrella of all nations is selective in its interference in affairs of nations (United Nations DESA, 2009), this paper looks deeply into what and what are the tools, signs and actions that calls on the United Nations to look into the happening of a particular country and what time does it becomes important to interfere.

1.5 Structure of the Thesis

This work is arranged into five chapters of articulated research and subsequently digested as follows.

The first chapter stocks the introduction, which gives a simple introduction and overview of the paper. Then it also contains the background of study, which sets the groundwork of this paper. The research methodology and materials, aims and objectives logically explains what this thesis aims to achieve or teach. The statement of problem is also in this chapter, the structure of this paper is presently being done as this is written here and now.

The second chapter addresses the essence of the United Nations and why it came into existence, what and what the United Nations was established for.

The third chapter did clarify about the Afghanistan and Libyan crisis, the origin of the crisis and the violations/oppressions in the countries. It looks into why the United Nation came in and looked into the justifications and rights of the United Nations to interfere.

The fourth chapter looks into the Syrian situation and compares it to that of Afghanistan and Libya. Looks into the reasons why United Nations failed so far to interfere.

The fifth chapter has the conclusion and Remarks.

CHAPTER TWO: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The need to keep the world safe and a better place for the continuous existence of humanity cannot be overemphasized. This responsibility is the main focus for the formation and establishment of the UN.

In 1899, an International Peace Conference was held at The Hague to discuss modalities for settling crises peacefully, guiding against wars and writing down the rules of warfare (zeroleech.us, N.D.). It decided to use the document called Pacific Settlement of International Disputes which dealt not only with arbitration but also with other methods of pacific settlement, such as good offices and mediation (Icjcij.org, 2013).

Before the United Nations was the League of Nations (ccwamum.org, n.d.), an international organization conceived in similar circumstances and (Hall, 2013), events in between the WW I, built up in the year 1919 by the Treaty of Versailles "to elevate worldwide collaboration and to accomplish peace and security" so likewise the ILO was additionally made under the Treaty of Versailles as an office identified with the League of Nations (un.org n.d.). The failure of the League of Nations to prevent another WW led to its collapse. On the 12th of that June 1941 the representatives of about 14 countries comprising the of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa and of the exiled governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia and of General de Gaulle of France, met at the ancient St. James's Palace and sign a declaration (O'Loep, 2013). These words from this statement continue to function as the maxims of peace:

“The only true basis of enduring peace is the willing cooperation of free peoples in a world in which, relieved of the menace of aggression, all may enjoy economic and social security; It is our intention to work together, and with other free peoples, both in war and peace, to this end” (kiki-kultut.dk/UN n.d.).

On 1st of January 1942, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, Maxim Litvinov, of the USSR, and T. V. Soong, of China (Outreach.un.org, n.d.), subscribed on behalf of their countries to a short document which later became to be known as the United Nations Declaration and the next day the representatives of twenty-two other nations added their signatures (un.org, n.d.). This important document pledged the signatory governments to the maximum war effort and bound them against making a separate peace against a collective concern of everyone (un.org, n.d.). The complete organization together accordingly affected was in the light of the standards as set up by the Atlantic Charter, and the principal provision of the United Nations Declaration peruses that:

“...subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter...” (un.org, n.d.).

The name "United Nations" was coined and used by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt (Standardized Generic Training Modules for United Nations Peacekeeping, n.d.) during the Declaration by United Nations of 1st January 1942, during the Second (Un.org,. 2015) World War, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their Governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers (un.org, n.d.).

Thus by 1943 all the principal Allied nations were committed to outright victory and, thereafter, to an attempt to create a world that has a common goal of (un.org, n.d.) “...men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.” (Outreach.un.org,. 2015).

In any case, the premise for a world association had yet to be characterized or articulated in subtle elements, and such a definition came at a specific meeting of the Foreign Ministers (Un.org,. (2013) which had in participation Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union in October 1943 (Un.org, 2015). On October 30, the Moscow Declaration was marked by Vyaches Molotov, Anthony Eden, Cordell Hull and Foo Ping Shen, the Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union (Un.org,

2015). The Declaration swore further joint activity in managing the adversaries' surrender (Un.org, 2015).

In December, two months after the four-power Declaration, Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill, meeting interestingly at Teheran, the capital of Iran, made an announcement that concerted victory as been made with due regards to peace (Un.org, 2015).

The Declaration read:

“We are sure that our concord will win an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the goodwill of the overwhelming mass of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations” (un.org n.d.).

The principles of the new face of the projected International Organizations was to be laid down and this took place at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington DC and in attendance were China, USSR, Great Britain, The US (Leo, 1984). Discussions ended during the month of October 1944 and a proposition for the structure of the world association was put together by the four forces to all the United Nations governments and to the (Outreach.un.org, 2014) people of nations for their education and exchange (un.org, n.d.).

2.1 The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals

Four principal bodies were designed to constitute the organization to be known as the United Nations (United Nations, 2012).

- i. The General Assembly which is meant to be composed of all the members, with an Economic and Social Council working under its authority;
- ii. The Security Council of eleven nations; five of these were to be lasting and the other six were to be looked over the remaining individuals by the General Assembly to hold office for a long time (United Nations, 2012);

- iii. Then the International Court of Justice;
- iv. The Secretariat (Outreach.un.org, 2014).

An Economic and Social Council, (ECOSOC) working under the immediate power of the General Assembly all in all, was to be put in place (Outreach.un.org, 2014). The entire pith of the arrangement was that obligation regarding counteracting future war ought to be given upon the Security Council, leaving it with the sole obligation of managing against wars (Un.org, 2013). The General Assembly could examine, talk about and make suggestions with a specific end goal to advance worldwide participation and conform circumstances liable to debilitate welfare (Un.org, 2013). The General Assembly could consider issues of participation in keeping up peace and security, and demilitarization, in their general standards. Be that as it may, the General Assembly cannot consider on matters as of now before the Security Council or make precedes onward such matters (Un.org, 2013). The issue as to the voting methodology in the Security Council was talked about and for all time determined at Yalta in the Crimea where Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin, together with their remote priests and head of staff, met in a meeting (Outreach.un.org, 2014). Another imperative element of the Dumbarton Oaks arrangement was that part states were to put military at the transfer of the Security Council in its undertaking of avoiding war and smothering acts fit for inducing (United Nations, 2012). It was agreed at the Dumberton Oaks meeting that the absence of such powerful force like the Security Council led to the failure and later death of the League of Nations. Three years later, when preparations were being made for the San Francisco Conference, only those states which had, by March 1945, declared war on Germany and Japan and subscribed to the United Nations Declaration, were invited to take part (United Nations, 2012).

2.1.1 The San Francisco Conference

Forty-six countries in total were initially welcomed for the San Francisco Conference: countries that had transparently and seen proclaimed war on Germany and Japan and had pledged to the UN Declaration (Russow, 2015). Some countries such as Poland was not in attendance in The Conference Hall in San Francisco in

light of the fact that the structure and its political formation was not declared until it was overdue where it is possible to go to the Conference (Russow, 2015). In this manner, opening up a space empty for Poland's signatory, one of the first signatories of the United Nations Declaration (Russow, 2015). The Conference gave welcome to four different Countries — the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, recently freed Denmark and Argentina (Russow, 2015). Hence agents of around fifty countries taking all things together, converged at the City of the Golden Gate, delegates of more than eighty percent of the world's populace, individuals of each race, religion and continent (Russow, 2015); all in participation to establish a world free of all forms of abuses, a world of equality and purpose and a world not thirsty of blood of man (Russow, 2015). They tendered some recommendation at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference as the motivation for the meeting and, taking a shot at this premise, they needed to deliver a Charter satisfactory to every one of the nations as a template of living and foundation in blue prints of the inherent privileges of humankind (Russow, 2015).

The conference experienced various disagreements, leading to speculations that it might adjourn without achieving anything concrete and tenable, various clashes of interest and power tussle took the centre of disagreements and heated deliberations with countries accusing themselves of greed and lack of due consideration for others. The begging demand, for instance, was of the standing of "regional organizations (Outreach.un.org, 2014)." Several nations had already established and working (not too effectively) their specific preparations for regional organization, protection and conjoint support (Russow, 2015). There was for example already in existence the Inter-American System and in the Arabs, the Arab League (bestsanfranciscotravel.info, n.d.) The gathering chose to give them space for peaceful settlement furthermore, in specific circumstances, in requirement measures, gave that the points and activities of these gatherings agreed with the points and purposes of the UN (Russow, 2015).

The conference on the issue of trustee and trusteeships agreed that treaties or regional documents or conventions passed afterwards the creation of the UN have to be duly shown to the Secretariat and the secretariat must publish them (Russow, 2015).

There was additionally significant level headed discussion on the purview of the International Court of Justice and it was agreed upon that no country should be forced to accept the decision or be compelled to come before the Court (Russow, 2015). But willing members shall voluntarily take their matters to the court for settlement and such country shall be bound.

The right of each of the nations in the Security Council to exercise a "veto" on actions by the powerful Security Council caused a long and highly offensive and heated debate (tmlun.org, n.d.). There was a genuine but although unfounded cause of worry by smaller powers and nations that when one of the "Big Five" threatened the peace, the Security Council would be frail to act, while in the case of a conflict between two forces not permanent members of the Security Council, the "Big Five" can act subjectively and discriminately (Russow, 2015). Smaller nations did all possible thus to have the power of the "veto" diminished, yet, the powerful nations collectively demanded this procurement as vital, and articulated that the fundamental obligation regarding keeping up world peace would fall most vigorously and exclusively on the big five of the Security Council (Russow, 2015). The smaller nations eventually after much persuasion and enunciated reasons allowed the Big five of the Security Council. This and other crucial subject matters were determined simply because each country was resolved to set up, if not an impeccable international association, at any rate as well as could be expected potentially made to help foster peace and protect the entire race of man (Russow, 2015).

UN did not appear at the marking of the Charter; in numerous nations the Charter must be affirmed by their parliaments (Russow, 2015). It was given that the Charter would come into force when the Governments of China, France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States and a higher proportion of the other signatory States had approved it and signified notification with the State Department of the US. On October 24, 1945, this condition was satisfied and the UN was born (Russow, 2015).

2.2 Organs of the UN

There are basically six organs of the U.N. These are:

2.2.1 The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the core discussing structural part of the UN because it consists of all member nations (Unaslovenia.org, 2015). The General Assembly might examine any matters emerging under the UN Charter and make suggestions to the floor of the Assembly (with the exception of on question or circumstances which are being considered and thought deeply by the Security Council) (Unaslovenia.org, 2015). The Assembly forms decorum and convenes meetings from September to December annually (Unaslovenia.org, 2015). Phenomenal sessions may be summoned by the Assembly, at the requesting of the Security Council, or at the requesting of a bigger section of UN Members (Unaslovenia.org, 2015).

The works of the General Assembly has been assigned to be completed by six principle boards which incorporate, the Human Rights Council, other auxiliary bodies and the UN Secretariat (Unaslovenia.org, 2015).

2.2.2 The Security Council

The Security Council has the primary responsibility under the Charter for maintaining peace and security of the entire human race (Un.org, 2015). They can be convened at any time, whenever peace is threatened. Member States are obligated to carry out decisions reached by the Security Council (stratnet.ucalgary.ca, n.d.). At the point when a risk to peace of the world is brought before the Council, it ordinarily at first occurrence encourage the gatherings to achieve assertion by serene and objective situated means. In the event that genuine emergency occurs, the Council attempts to implore and orchestrate peace between the countries (Unaslovenia.org, 2015). In the wake of leaving on peace missions and it fizzles, the Council might then send peacekeeping missions to pained areas or call for monetary endorses and embargoes to restore peace (Unaslovenia.org, 2014). The Council has fifteen member States, including five permanent Member States: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (Unaslovenia.org,

2014). The remaining ten from the Security Council are chosen by the General Assembly (Baehr & Gordenker, 1994). for two-year terms; choices require nine votes; aside from on procedural inquiries, a choice cannot be taken if there is a negative vote by a changeless part (known as the "veto") (Unaslovenia.org, 2014). The Security Council likewise makes proposals to the General Assembly on the arrangement of another Secretary-General and on the affirmation of new individuals into the UN (Unaslovenia.org, 2014). Throughout the years and in late time, there have been demand and racket by numerous country individuals for the development of the enrollment of the Council to incorporate new changeless and non-lasting individuals (Unaslovenia.org, 2014).

2.2.3 The Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the primarily perceived body for organizing the financial and social work of the United Nations and the UN (Unaslovenia.org, 2014). It has 54 part countries chosen from all areas of the globe (Unaslovenia.org, 2014). The council is committed to the general welfare of member states and led to the codification of the Economic, Social and Cultural (Panhuy, Frederik, Brinkhorst, & Herman, 2013) rights that enunciates the need for governments to provide necessary amenities for the general well-being of the citizens of the world. The Council is majorly conserves with making the social and economic life of the entire human race lofty and delightful. To meet specific needs, the General Assembly has set up a number of specialized and concentrated agencies (unic.org, n.d.), for example, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and projects in the preferences as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (Unaslovenia.org, 2014). The work of these offices and projects is facilitated by Economics Social Council (Unaslovenia.org, 2014).

2.2.4 The Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council was assigned under the United Nations Charter to guide and see to the administration of Trust Territories that is, former colonies or dependent territories which were placed under the International Trusteeship System (Unaslovenia.org, 2014). This was made to make nations that fall under settlements to work towards the achievement of freedom and self-power. Subsequent to the formation of the Council, more than seventy provincial Territories, including the (unic.org, n.d.) greater part of the first 11 Trust Territories, have accomplished autonomy with the assistance of the United Nations. Subsequently, in 1994, the Council chose formally to suspend its operation and to meet as and when event may require (unic.org, n.d.).

2.2.5 The International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the (cetim.ch, n.d.) United Nations' principle legal organ. Managing the ICJ, or "World Court", are fifteen chosen judges, each from an alternate country, chose by the General Assembly and Security Council; the Court settles only disputes between nations and (Unaslovenia.org, 2014) does not entertain individual disputes, matters are settled in accordance with the tenets of International Law (Kriz, 2012). In the event that a nation does not wish to join in a procedure it doesn't need to do as such, unless required by extraordinary bargain procurements (un.org, 2012). Once a nation acknowledges the Court's purview, it should consent to its choice (un.org, 2012). The International Court of Justice is located at The Hague in the Netherlands (unic.org, n.d.).

2.2.6 The Secretariat

The Secretariat is made up of an international staff working at United Nations Headquarters in the USA, as well as United Nations offices in Geneva, Vienna, Nairobi and other locations (Unaslovenia.org, 2014). The secretariat has more than 16,000 staffs scattered in different workplaces of the United Nations, incorporating common staff in peacekeeping missions leaving the aggregate number to roughly

30,000 staffs (Unaslovenia.org, 2014). Staff individuals do their capacities as coordinated (Unaslovenia.org, 2014) by the General Assembly or the Security Council (Un.org, 2012).

The Secretariat is going and composed by the Secretary-General; he is delegated by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Security Council for a five-year term (Unaslovenia.org, 2014). As the boss managerial officer of the Organization, the Secretary-General coordinates its work (Unaslovenia.org, 2014).

The Secretary General also sees to the implementations of various resolutions of the United Nations. He may use his position to prevent conflicts or promote peaceful settlement of disputes between countries (unic.org, n.d.). The Secretary-General may also act on his own initiative to deal with humanitarian or other problems of special importance (unic.org, n.d.). There have been only eight Secretaries-General since the founding of the UN: Trygve Lie (Norway), 1946-1952 Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden), 1953-1961 U Thant (Burma, now Myanmar), 1961-1971 Kurt Waldheim (Austria), 1972-1981 Javier Pérez de Cuéllar (Peru), 1982-1991 Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt), 1992-1996 Kofi Annan (Ghana), 1997-2006 Ban Ki-moon (Republic of Korea), 2007- date (unic.org, n.d.).

2.3 Functions of Organs of the UN

The main function of the United Nations is to preserve and see to international peace and security (aj-onu.org, 2015).

Chapter 6 of the Charter provides for the settlement of disputes, through the intervention of the Security Council, by means such as negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and judicial decisions (aj-onu.org, 2015). The Security Council may investigate and establish keenly any dispute or situation to determine whether it is likely to endanger international peace and security (aj-onu.org, 2015). At any stage of the dispute, the United Nations may (aj-onu.org, 2015) intervene to seek a peaceful and lasting end to any dispute or crisis. The fundamental point of aggregate security and activity, whereby a hostility against one part is met with resistance by every single part country, is strikingly found in section 7 of the Charter, which gives

the Security Council the ability to arrange compelling measures, running from conciliatory, monetary, and military approvals to the utilization of furnished power, in occurrences where endeavors at a quiet and elevated settlement have declined to drench and settle such emergency (all-history.org, 2015). The United Nations Charter demands the interest of the General Assembly and non-part states in security issues (all-history.org, 2015). Any state, whether it is an individual from the United Nations or not, might bring any debate or circumstance that jeopardizes universal peace and security to the consideration and notification of the Security Council or the General Assembly (all-history.org, 2015). The Charter orders the General Assembly all in all to altogether talk about any issues identifying with the upkeep and reclamation of universal peace and security and to likewise make proposals as to any such inquiries to the nation or nations concerned or to the Security Council or to both arm (all-history.org, 2015). This approval is confined by the procurement that (all-history.org, 2015):

“while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests” (all-history.org, 2015).

The determination of November 1950, be that as it may, the General Assembly provided for itself the ability to manage dangers to the peace of the world if the Security Council neglects to act in view of a veto vote by a changeless part (all-history.org, 2015). Even though these procurements allow the General Assembly an expansive auxiliary part, the Security Council can settle on choices that tie all individuals, though the General Assembly can make just suggestions (all-history.org, 2015).

2.3.1 Peacekeeping, Peacemaking, and Peace Building

Global military were initially utilized as a part of Kashmir and Palestine look for a truce in the year 1948 (all-history.org, 2015). In spite of the fact that not particularly specified in the United Nations Charter, the utilization of such powers as a pad between questioning gatherings pending troop withdrawals and arrangements—a

practice known as peacekeeping—was entrenched and seen in 1956 amid the Suez Crisis between Egypt, Israel, France, and the United Kingdom (all-history.org, 2015). Peacekeeping missions have taken numerous structures, they are composed and framed to be tranquil and to see to truce and not to bolster a gathering against the other (all-history.org, 2015). Somewhere around 1948 and 1988 the United Nations attempted around Thirteen peacekeeping missions including by and large genuinely outfitted troops from unbiased and fair-minded nations other than the perpetual individuals from the Security Council—frequently Canada, Sweden, Norway, Finland, India, Ireland, and Italy (all-history.org, 2015). The troops in embedded in these undertakings were permitted to utilize drive just in situations where self-preservation is coincidentally vital (all-history.org, 2015). Somewhere around 1988 and 2000 more than 30 peacekeeping endeavors were approved, and at their crest in 1993 more than 80,000 peacekeeping troops representing about Seventy-Seven nations were sent to better places all through the world (all-history.org, 2015).

2.3.2 Sanctions and Military Action

By subscribing to the Charter, all member states automatically agrees to put at the disposal of the United Nations all their forces and military ammunition and machineries that would aid the promotion and maintenance of peace globally (all-history.org, 2015).

2.3.3 Arms Control and Disarmament

The UN's organizers trusted that the upkeep of global peace and security would prompt the control and inevitable lessening of weapons (all-history.org, 2015). The Charter empowers the General Assembly to pass commendations to the Security Council about the control proliferations of arms and to prevent running to ammunition indiscriminately (all-history.org, 2015).

2.3.4 Economic Reconstruction

The General Assembly, ECOSOC, the Secretariat, and a large portion of the particular organs and specific organizations (all-history.org, 2015) of the UN are the

custodian of advancing monetary welfare and prosperity and participation in ranges, for example, post war recreation, specialized help, and exchange and improvement (all-history.org, 2015). The significant work of financial remaking, be that as it may, was designated to the World Bank, one of the major budgetary organizations made in 1944 at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference (regularly known as the Bretton Woods Conference) (all-history.org, 2015). Despite the fact that the World Bank is officially self-sufficient from the United Nations, it reports to Economic and Social Council as one of the UN's particular offices (all-history.org, 2015). The World Bank works intimately with giver nations, United Nations programs, and other specific organizations (all-history.org, 2015).

2.3.5 Financing Economic Development

The World Bank is additionally troubled with the assignment of financing monetary advancement (all-history.org, 2015). The International Finance Corporation was made in 1956 as an arm of the World Bank for the principle reason for animating private speculation streams (all-history.org, 2015). The partnership has the power to make direct credits to private ventures without government ensures and is permitted to make advances for others than settled returns (all-history.org, 2015). While the General Assembly gives heading and supervision to financial exercises, and ECOSOC arranges distinctive offices and projects, UN improvement endeavors have comprised of two essential exercises (all-history.org, 2015).

2.3.6 Trade and Development

Since the international trading system and the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade dealt primarily with the promotion of trade between advanced industrialized countries, the General Assembly (Lynch, 2015) was able to establish the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to address issues relating to developing countries in 1964 (all-history.org, 2015).

In exchanges with UNCTAD, assertions were to be on a Generalized System of Preferences, to give lesser levy charges on fares to poorer nations and on the

formation of a Common Fund, to back support stocks (all-history.org, 2015). UNCTAD talked about inquiries identified with delivery, protection, things, the exchange of innovation, and the methods for helping the fares of creating nations (all-history.org, 2015).

2.3.7 Refugees

After the WW II, the IRO effectively relocated, sent home, moved and kept in safe care more than one million European and Asian displaced people (all-history.org, 2015). It was scratched off in 1952 and supplanted by another universal evacuee structure. In 1951 Economic and Social Council drew up, and the General Assembly affirmed, a Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (all-history.org, 2015). The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was then delegated and coordinated to act under this tradition, and Economic and Social Council named an Advisory Commission to help the High Commissioner (all-history.org, 2015). The work of the UNHCR has turned out to be progressively fundamental since the late 1980s (all-history.org, 2015).

2.3.8 Human Rights

The UN dissimilar to the League of Nations consolidated the standard of appreciation and sacredness for human rights into its Charter, insisting regard for human rights and for central flexibilities for all without respect to sex, race, color, connection, dialect or religion (all-history.org, 2015). By hypotheses of the Charter, the General Assembly is accused of starting researches and putting forward proposals, and Economic (all-history.org, 2015) and Social Council is in charge of building up commissions and concentrated organizations to satisfy this order.

2.3.9 Control of Narcotics

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs was authorized by the General Assembly in 1946 to advise and make recommendations to the General Assembly on how to

control the (all-history.org, 2015) abuse of Hard Drugs throughout the world (United Nations Documents, n.d.).

2.3.10 Health and Welfare Issues

The UN, via the UNICEF and particular offices, for example, the WHO, progresses in the direction of enhancing wellbeing and welfare conditions the world over (all-history.org, 2015). UNICEF, initially called the UN International Children's Emergency Fund, was built up by the General Assembly in December 1946 to accommodate the necessities of youngsters in zones crushed by World War II (aj-onu.org, 2015). UNICEF was made a perpetual UN association in 1953. Financed generally by the commitments of part states, it has nourished youngsters in more than 100 nations, gave attire and different necessities, and looked to kill illnesses, for example, tuberculosis, whooping hack, and diphtheria (aj-onu.org, 2015). UNICEF advances ease preventive social insurance measures for youngsters, including the bosom nourishing of newborn children and the utilization of oral rehydration treatment to treat looseness of the bowels, the real reason for death in kids (Academic Dictionaries and Encyclopedias, 2015). UNICEF has key observing obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (all-history.org, 2015). WHO happen to be the essential UN office in charge of wellbeing exercises (all-history.org, 2015). Among its real activities have been inoculation crusades to secure populaces in the creating scene, regulation of the pharmaceutical business to control the nature of medications and to guarantee the (all-history.org, 2015) accessibility of lower-cost generics, and endeavors to battle the spread of HIV/AIDS (All-art.org, 2015).

2.3.11 The Environment

In light of developing world-wide worry over ecological issues, the General Assembly organized the UN Conference on the Human Environment, which was held in Stockholm in 1972 and prompted the establishment of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) around the same time (concise.britannica.com, n.d.).

UNEP has endeavored to discover answers for different ecological issues, incorporating contamination in the Mediterranean Sea; the danger to aquatic life postured by human action; deforestation, desertification, and drought; the exhaustion of the Earth's ozone layer by human-created chemicals; and an unnatural weather change ([concise.britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com), n.d.).

**CHAPTER THREE: AFGHANISTAN AND LIBYAN CRISIS: ORIGIN OF
CRISIS, VIOLATION AND OPPRESSIONS IN THESE COUNTRIES,
RIGHTS AND JUSTIFICATIONS (IF ANY) FOR THE INTERFERENCE OF
UNITED NATION'S**

The Afghanistan crisis has a long history and sources describe the crisis as the greatest to have plagued any Arab nation. In April 1978, the Marxist People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) staged a coup (the so-called Saur Revolution) with the help of pro-communist soldiers and executed the first president of the country Mohammed Daoud Khan (1909-1978). From records, within the time frame of two years, about 50, 000 people were killed by the Afghan Communist regime (Kostov, 2015). Afghanistan became an interest of the Soviet army who invaded to help the local communists to establish a pro-Soviet regime. This invasion turn out to give birth to a 10 year old war with hundreds of thousands dead. Villages were run down, children and adults were executed, many people were burnt alive (Kostov, 2015). It was noted that the forces called *mujahidin* groups were more than reliant on the US for support in terms of arms and intelligences. Via Pakistan, a good amount of weapons were channeled into Afghan from US which goes into the hand of the *mujahideen* group. It was not waved off that China, Saudi Arabia were also involved in the support for the *mujahideen*.

After the rise and fall of Kabul, the Communist regime also vanished. Back to *mujahideen* group, they took up a serious fight with the Soviet invasion and it was after the Soviet Union withdrew its troops that the government fell and (Goldstein & Pevehouse, 2008) after the fall, political parties agreed on what is today regarded as the "Peshawar Accords" and established the Islamic State of Afghanistan (danpritchard.com, n.d) which was then headed by an interim government. After this, another Militia opposition sprang up led by one Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and led a group of forces and started to bombard Kabul. Outside the whims of Hekmatyar, three other forces engaged different locations in Kabul and engaged in violent wars against each other. It is important to state that, countries such as Pakistani, Iran, India, Uzbekistan, Saudi-Arabia because of interest in influencing the strategically found Afghanistan bolstered and in specific instances organized a reasonable amount

of powerful forces tormenting Kabul. By the time these forces were conjured in late 1994 to early 1995, another strong and devilishly dangerous militias called the “Taliban” emerged and unrest returned, this time in death alarming scale to Afghanistan. In that early 1995, the Taliban launched a major attack on Kabul and suffered an alarming defeat and loss which made many to believe that that was the end of the group, only for the group to re-organize and re-group in 1996, this time around with martial backing from Pakistan and money related backing from Saudi-Arabia. The Taliban till today remains one of the most dreaded forces in history. A ragtag collection of ill-trained and extremist clerics and brainwashed students, this obscure movement emerged out of the relics of cold war to shock the world with their draconian Islamic teachings and beliefs. The Taliban even after the September 11, 2001 refused to surrender their vision, reinventing themselves as part of a wide insurgency that destabilized Afghanistan and they even pledged and threatened to drive out the United States of America, NATO and their allies and install an Afghanistan government guided and ruled by an Islamic emirate. This till this present day remains a very challenging phenomenon. While this paper sheds light on the invasion of Afghanistan, the anachronistic band of religious zealots called the Taliban contributed immensely although negatively to the calamity that befell Afghanistan. Till today, the Taliban retains a tenacious foothold in the struggle for the future of Afghanistan.

September 1996, the group took over Kabul and set up the Islamic emirate of Afghanistan. It is critical to express that outside powers saw precariousness in Afghan as a chance to press their own particular sanctuary and partisan configurations. It is important to state that, the ever present institution of war always working against all regime parastatals, police force and the judicial structures never allowed any government to thrive and perform. Atrocities were committed in large scale by individuals and different factions, lawlessness and chaos ruled and vast rights abuses and violations as reported by the Human Rights Watch and the Afghanistan Justice Project (danpritchard.com, n.d.). Back to the history, the The United Islamic Front (Northern Alliance) was made under the initiative of Ahmad Shah Massoud as a resistance with militia and politically driven power against the Taliban Emirate which was upheld militarily by Pakistan's Army and loaded by a

few thousand Al Qaeda cohorts from Arab nations and Central Asia (solverr.org, n.d.).

Various NGO reports have successfully accused certain branches of the Afghanistan government of violating human rights, not minding the very fact that military forces and sect forces also used minors and women as tools of wars. Various accusations of American soldiers on Afghanistan civilians ranges from Rape to torturing innocent Afghans especially at the Beghram prisons. After the 9/11 attacks which inflicted the US, it is important to state that (Survey of international law, 1971: p.1) the Taliban created an environment that bred terrorism and terrorists. Osama Bin Laden, a veteran of the fights against the soviets became a leading figure in the Al-Qaeda terrorist organization, which remains till today a leading and sophisticated Islamic terror groups in the world and it was from Afghanistan that Osama Bin Laden and his terrorist members struck the United States of America on the 11 of September 2011 (Panhuys, Frederik, Brinkhorst, & Maas, 2013: p. 23). Al-Qaeda as a terrorist group participated in the war in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Somali Civil War, Uprising in the Maghreb, Iraq war, Iraqi uprising, Al –Qaeda uprising in Yemen and presently in the current crisis in Syria. Al-Qaeda has been marked a terrorist group by the UN Security Council, the NATO, EU and the US. Al-Qaeda has mounted and executed different occurrences on civilians and military objectives in so many nations together with the 1998 USA Bombings, the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Centre that eventually led to the invasion of Afghanistan.

The National Security Directorate, Afghanistan's national security agency has been accused of running its own prisons, torturing suspect and harassing journalists (danpritchard.com, n.d.). So also, local security force Militias have been reported also to have their own prisons for torture and to kill people as well. Many civilians were killed in battles with war lord forces with child death and rape taking fore. The various governments limited freedom of the media by selective crackdowns and invoked Islamic law (Marines.mil, 2015). The media was totally controlled by the government.

Following the refusal to extradite bin-Laden, the United States with the backing of some powerful forces (international community) responded with a military action. In October 2001, the United States and its allies launched a bombing offensive against

the Taliban although with support of Afghan forces. In late 2001, the Security Council authorized the United States of America to overthrow the (Edersheim, 2013: p.412) Taliban's, which literally means, the invasion of Afghanistan territory by the US was with the support of the UN, as an offensive against the terrorist Al- Qaeda Organization (American Model United Nations, 2013). The Security Council of the UN also authorized that the US and its NATO allies setup the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) so as to give the required military support and balance (Morgan, 2014: p.599). It is important to state that during this invasion, the United States ran a separate anti- terrorist military operation. It is important to state again that in March 2002, the Security Council of the UN established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan (UNAMA) which was established to (unic.org, n.d.) manage all United Nations humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction activities (Medals.nzdf.mil.nz, 2006). Despite all these UN invasion and the United States' bombardment, Afghanistan remains a "failed state". It has been reported that the Taliban has enjoyed an upsurge of military success in 2007-2008, and in fact several NATO countries have expressed their grievous concern and plight about the political viability of the operation. Afghanistan has suffered bitterly from great power rivalry and foreign military intervention which are only beneficial to powerful forces of the world leaving the country in total disarray and over persistent turbulence.

3.1 Legal Basis for the Use of Force against Afghanistan

Article 2 (3) of the United Nation's Charter states that "all members states shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice is not endangered (Al Saud, 2009). The question that arises is that did the US (with the silent support of the Security Council) take all necessary measures to settle the issue or not (Frohnen, 2008)? It merits emphasis to stress that on the day of the attacks, the Taliban ambassador called a news conference and declared openly that the Taliban would detain Bin Laden and put him to trial under the Islamic law if a formal request and evidence is received from America (Iram, 2011: p.76). President George Bush replied the Taliban when they offered to surrender Osama Bin Laden for trial to a third party, if the bombing

halted and they were shown evidence of his involvement in the terrorist attacks of September 11, Bush said “there is no need to discuss innocent or guilty (Iram, 2011: p.76). We know he is guilty (Iram, 2011: p.76). It sums it up all, the United States was not ready to bring Osama bin Laden to face the law or even, it can be put that the United States of America has more to push than to bring Osama Bin Laden to book. The United States was keen to bring down and destroy Taliban and AL- Qaeda and to also get complete control of Afghanistan; the worst and most alarming thing is that (Iram, 2011: p.76) not even the United Nations asked for evidence of the involvement of Al Qaeda. It can thus be conclusively agreed that the US with the support of the UN Security Council (unic.org, n.d.) fixed not this matter in a diplomatic way as postulated by Article (2) and (3) of the UN charter (Iram, 2011: p.76). According to International Criminal Court of Justice, the right of self-defense apply in the response of sending by or on behalf of a state of armed bonds, groups, irregulars or mercenaries which carry out acts of armed forces, or its substantial involvements therein (Iram, 2011: p.76). However, the armed attack occurs when the connection between State and the State of non-actors is very close (Byers, 2002: p.159), as such, the September 11 attack is not a State act, Afghanistan State was never an actor in it and this brings to fore the fact and very truth that the invasion of Afghanistan is not strictly legal but political and a flex of power. Terrorists are individuals, Osama Bin Laden never held a political office neither did he took a decision in a position of power bestowed on him by the supreme law of Afghanistan. Politics of intervention is in style to achieve global targets set by powerful States and this practice is normally carried out under the wide and politicized international law (Iram, 2011, p.76).

The Bombings of the Afghanistan by the US supported by NATO forces are illegal. The nineteen (19) men charged with the bombing of September 11, 2011 were not Afghans. The invasion of Afghanistan is totally political and holds no legal badge. Apart from internal political debates, most human rights violations that plagued Afghanistan were those recorded during the invasion and war. The United States tried to defend the invasion by claiming that it was needed to prevent a second attack. Although debatable, even if this excuse is real, it has clearly no need for that urgency used. United States political leaders claimed and even recently President Barrack Obama confirmed it that the UN authorized the US of America’s attack of

Afghanistan (Panhuys, Frederik, Brinkhorst, & Maas, 2013, p. 25). So the US troops invaded Afghanistan with the support of the UN and under the banner of International legitimacy (Unsgselection.org, n.d.). It is imperative to state that the Security Council played beautifully to the gallery by openly passing various resolutions but ignored to mention in any of their resolutions the use of force against Afghanistan, although resolution 1373 affirmed that terrorism is an issue that demands urgent attention and confrontation and an issue that the United Nations would support international efforts to root and kill and also expressed strong support for the Afghanistan to establish a new Taliban free government. This never alluded to the approval of any military force (Paphiti, 2013) to be used against or in Afghanistan by the US or any NATO state (Leo, 1984). While some writers claimed that the war on Afghanistan was not authorized by the UN Security Council (idl-bnc.idrc.ca, n.d.) in 2001 or at any time, the question to ask such writers is that has the Security Council taken any step to disclaim this or has any step been taken to penalize the United States? It is tacitly clear; the political underscore to the war in Afghanistan is of benefit to the UN Security Council. The Afghanistan invasion and interfering forcefully in the government of Afghanistan lacked both legal and moral justification. An important fact which the United States failed to consider was that the September 11 attack was a one-off, isolated incident and not part of the continued attack on the US Civilians. It can thus be said that the war was not legal under the ambits of International law (E-International Relations, 2013).

The relics of the invasion of Afghanistan are still up and doing till this present day and should not be overlooked. The invasion can be argued to be just a wicked and pointless one in its points as whatever other western mediation before it (E-International Relations, 2013). The intercession had prompted more brutality in Afghanistan and there are passing for all intents and purposes each day. The war had prompted an expansion in inside and outer evacuees in Afghanistan and has likewise captivated and radicalized numerous adolescents because of the brutality they have seen and endured (E-International Relations, 2013) from and this has worked negatively in eradicating Al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups (Peslherbe, 2015) and the reason has to do with utilization of power which accidentally focuses on the armless regular citizens has prompted more physically fit men receiving the very philosophy the western world is attempting to kill and again Al-Qaeda's spans have

become wide to achieve a considerable measure of spots, for example, Somalia and Yemen since the war started (E-International Relations, 2013). The intercession was not effective in the eradication of poverty (Paphiti, 2013) that has kept the land at bay for many years but rather increased and killed the not too strong economy of Afghanistan. Another devilish repercussion of the war is that it has spread crosswise over visitor into Pakistan and this has prompted the passing of numerous guiltless (Paphiti, 2013) civilians who became victims of the American drones and so on.

3.2 Libyan Crisis

Muammar Gaddafi became the de facto leader of Libya on the 1st of September 1969 (fausta.mulheres-sexo.info, n.d.) and led Libya for over four decades. Gaddafi led a group of young Libyan military officers against king Idris I in a coup (www.fauga.mulheres-sexo.info, n.d.) that was peaceful leading to king Idris fleeing the country. Gaddafi alongside his coordinated Libyan Revolutionary Command Council (LRCC) abolished Monarchical Constitution. After coming into power, Gaddafi and his team immediately initiated a process of directing funds towards the implementation of education, healthcare and housing although some criticized the policies as not been utterly carried out and effective. The growth in riches of Libya was complemented by a widely condemned external policy which too many observers said led to the fall of Gaddafi. It is hard to believe that Libya of the 1950s and the early 60s that was pro-western and loved by the western (thisisafrica.me, n.d.) world would be taken over by Gaddafi and shut the American and British frolicking. Gaddafi did everything within his power to nationalize foreign oil and commercial interest that belongs to the western world in Libya. He then embarked on praise singing people that the western world does not support and he ruled Libya with iron fist and eliminated all political parties and restricted the lives of Libyans (thisisafrica.me, n.d.) but it is important to state that his 42 years of reign, he made great strides socially and economically - thanks to (thisisafrica.me, n.d.) the great profit made from oil but tribes and clans continue to be part of the demographic landscape. Women are allowed to dress as they wish subject to family restrictions (thisisafrica.me, n.d.). Gaddafi almost wiped out illiteracy in Libya. In early 2011, civil war broke out which was again in the context of Arab spring leading to Anti

Gadhafi forces forming a committee named the National Transition Council (fausta.mulheres-sexo.info, n.d.) which was meant to be an interim government in State conquered by the rebels. Cities such as Benghazi, Beni, Walid and Darmah witnessed the early parts of the fierce protest against the Gaddafi administration. Many Libyans have complained of frustration towards long delays in provision of affordable houses and lack of basic amenities and perceived political corruption. A month after the protested started against the Gaddafi administration, the Gaddafi government had arrested human right activists but it is important to state that what culminated in this crisis started as a mere protests for lack of amenities but soon later changed into anti- government demonstrations as the protesters drew their inspiration from the regional movements and success in Tunisia and Egypt demanding a change of government and insisting on the departure of Gaddafi, but the violence used against the protestors sparked outrage and led to the formation of various rebel groups effectively turning the conflict into a full-fledged civil war. It is however vital to point it out that even though that Gaddafi did fairly well compared to other African and Middle East leaders (bahamaislandsinfo.com, n.d.), Colonel Gaddafi is a troublemaker and has instigated conflict all over the world and has his hands in virtually all conflicts in Africa, Middle East and so on. He was known to have financed the Polisario, front the people's front for the liberation of Saguia et Haura (red canal) and Rio De Oro (gold river) in their struggle for the liberation and independence for Western Sahara against Morocco (bahamaislandsinfo.com, n.d.). Gaddafi supported former Chadian president in person of Guokoni Quadeyyi of the Northern Chad against President Hisseine Hobre and later fought Chad over the phosphate rich (bahamaislandsinfo.com, n.d.) Azozou strip which he nefariously claimed belonged to Libya. Gaddafi was in full support of Late Ugandan warlord, Idi-Amin. Gaddafi was involved and in fact aided Charles Taylor in his war against Samuel Doe. Gaddafi supported the Irish Republican Army (IRA) against the British Government in Northern Ireland (bahamaislandsinfo.com, n.d.). Gaddafi played an active role in the Lebanon crisis, he supported Moussa Bigade and when he fought Moussa Bigade, Ghaddafi was alleged to have arranged his kidnap. Till today, no one knows the whereabouts of Moussa Bigade. He played another devil in Indonesia. He clashed with virtually all leaders of the world and has just few friends. It merits emphasis to state that the western world's hatred for Gaddafi got to the crescendo when he visited the United States to address the United Nation General Assembly.

He tore a copy of the UN charter in front of startled delegates and accused the Security Council of being an Al-Qaeda and called for George Bush and Tony Blair to be tried for the Iraqi war and demanded the sum of 7.7. Trillion dollars in compensation for the ravages of colonialism on Africa (Taipeitimes.com, 2009) and he right there renamed the Security Council “terror council” and said their veto was equivalent to terrorism. We can now vividly see the kind of person Gaddafi was and he cannot stop looking for enemies.

3.3 How Legal Was the Intervention of the UN in the Libyan Crisis

It is important to state that the interference with the Libyan internal scuffles raises a question that deeply questions the adherence to the legal structures of the UN charter. While there can be no doubt that great benefits were derived from the interaction (Ademola, 2015) as it sent a non-democratic government packing but was it within the tenets of the law? The drum for military intervention for Libya has loudly beaten by USA, UK and France using the slogan “To stop Gaddafi from slaughtering his own people” (saharareporters.com, n.d.). The question to ask is, when these countries became friends with the Libyan people. It is important to state again that change in any country in the world must benefit in the hands of the people, as change from outside may not immediately bring lasting peace to a country. The United States led NATO action in Libya violated the parameters of the United Nations Resolution, when the pretense of imposing a no-fly zone quickly manifested into a government change operation. But taking a look at the consequences of the intervention, things have gone from bad to worse for Libya and has left Libya flooded with weapons that are so dangerous for the peace of the entire world and it has been reported that Gaddafi never perpetuated a bloodbath in any of the cities that his forces has captured from rebels before the illegal intervention of NATO. That says that there is likely no risk of bloodbath if the NATO forces did not intervene in what is totally an internal affair and posed no danger to the peace of the entire world. And by intervening in the crisis, the rebels banked on the support of NATO and resumed hostilities which eventually led to the death of more than 7,000 persons.

Chapter VIII of the Charter of the UN (assembly.coe, n.d.) which recognizes regional “arrangement or agencies” have a marked role to play in the maintenance of international peace and security; hence these organizations (Ademola, 2015) have the necessary empowerment to conduct pacific settlement of disputes among members as postulated by Article 52 entirely on their own without any recourse whatsoever to the Security Council (Article 53) (unu.edu, n.d.). This is one of the three basis postulated by the UN Charter as constituting exceptions to the general prohibition of force under article 2 (4) of the Charter (the other two is the right of individual or collective self- defense (Article 51), which comes to fore only after an armed attack has occurred against (Ademola, 2015) the United Nations members, and now the futile actions against former enemy states (Article 107) (Ademola, 2015). The treaties of most regional organizations contain provisions enabling them to defend themselves once an attack occurs against their members) (Ademola, 2015).

It merits emphasis to state that whenever states decide to use force against another state individually or as a state, the first question that begs to be answered is whether such an option is pursuant to the right of self defence as postulated by article 51 of the United Nations Charter or is it authorized by the Security Council (Ademola, 2015). In the case of Libya, with regard To article 51, Article 51 does not apply as Libya did not attack any NATO member state (Ademola, 2015). It can thus be conclusively reached that only an authorization by the Security Council could provide a legal backing for any military action against Libya and keep NATO action in violation of Article 2(4) (Ademola, 2015). Now, was NATO invasion of Libya authorized? The Security Council understands how important it is for all bodies or organizations that would be involved in the enforcement of the Libyan resolution to act in accordance with article 54 (Ademola, 2015). Hence, the Security Council insisted on the Resolution of 1973 that such organizations must “inform the United Nations Secretary–General and the Secretary General of the League of Arab States immediately of steps to be taken in the exercise of authority conferred. NATO did not comply with Article 54 of the United Nations Charter just for the simple fact that it is not governed by chapter VIII (Ademola, 2015) whereas during the Bosnia/ Herzegovina crisis, NATO complied with article 58 despite the fact it was not governed by chapter VIII [18]. It could thus be said that the UN Security Council despite knowing that NATO lacks the legal standing to interfere in the crisis of

Libya, kept mute and watched ostensibly as NATO forces invaded Libya simply because they are against Gaddafi in person for his stern and virile out take against the United Nations.

CHAPTER FOUR: SYRIAN SITUATION

4.1 In Comparison to the Afghanistan and Libyan Crisis and Why the United Nations Has Failed To Act/Interfere

Since the Syrian war started in 2011, nearly a quarter million people have perished and thousands forced out of their homes thereby creating the worst refugee crisis ever seen in the past quarter century. The Syrian civil war and crisis is still on going and started in ahead of schedule spring of 2011 inside of the connection Arab spring dissent against president al-Assad's administration whose strengths reacted with savage shutdowns and power and subsequently, the challenge developed into an outfitted resistance following quite a while of military siege. When the crisis started, the Syrian government relied on her armed forces but it has used local protection made of volunteers since 2014 known as National Defense Force (NDF). The Syrian government received support from Russia, Iran and Iraq, on the 30th of September, 2015, Russia started air campaign on the request of the (Meewasin Valley United, 2015). Syrian government which led to the proxy war between America and Russia and led to the situation to be termed as proto world war with nearly a dozen countries embroiled in two overlapping crisis (Meewasin Valley United, 2015). It is imperative to state at this point that international organizations have accused the Syrian government and its military of extreme violations of fundamental rights of its citizens with mass bloodbaths, all leading to mass displacement of population. Human Right situation in Syria has got international condemnation. The country for many years banned the gathering of over 5 individuals and allowing military to arrest and detains violators of the law. Bashar al-Asaad is so believed to have failed while executing democratic transformation with a Human Right Watch of 2010 affirming clearly that his regime was unsuccessful in significantly developing the standard of fundamental rights right from the inception over the political power of the country. Freedom of Speech, Association and Assembly were rigorously tamed by Syria government in the past the crisis started. The regime molested, imprison and intimidate protesters and some antagonist to his government. Women are discriminated against and ethnic minorities widely marginalized.

The protests started on the 15 of March 2011, protesters marched in Damascus, demanding democratic reforms and release of political prisoners. The security forces hit back with irregular shooting, injuring many and arrested many as well. The protests according to reports were triggered by the arrest of a boy and his friends for writing the graffiti; the graffiti was used to send messages underlying the social and political misrule of the government of Bashar a-Asaad. Despite all the messages sent by the protesters, all Assad could say in a public address was that protesters were being pushed by “foreign conspirators” pushing Israeli propaganda for the protests” (rohan.sdsu.edu, n.d.). The protesters initially demanded for release of political detainees and political reforms and gave the government an ultimatum; the focus shifted from making demands to the call for the removal of the Bashar Al- Asaad regime with this spreading to over twenty cities. On the 25th of April, the Asaad military forces began arrangement of extensive measure savage martial assaults on cities utilizing amour-tanks, infantry bearers and big guns prompting mass and large number of deaths of civilians and led to the death of over 1,000 civilians and arrest of a lot of students, open-minded activists and human rights activists. On the 29th of July 2011, seven officers of the army defected to form an alliance with the aim of bringing the Bashar Al Asaad government to dust. On the 31st of July, an across the nation crackdown nicknamed the "Ramadan Massacre" brought about the demise of no less than 142 individuals and hundreds injured (rohan.sdsu.edu, n.d.). It is essential to mention that the rebels received support from Turkey and operates its command and headquarters from Turkey. According to rebels, the Syrian government released imprisoned Islamist militants and armed them up to fight the rebels. Towards the end of 2011, there was a rise in rebels’ attacks as resistance increased in large numbers and launched massive air raids on air force intelligence multifaceted in Damascus and on the 15th of December, they ambushed military base and killing twenty-seven (27) soldiers but suffered a great loss when 72 members were killed. French and British Special Forces trainers are also rendering assistance to the Syrian rebels. January 2012, Asaad started applying artillery operations towards the resistance groups, this destroyed many civilian homes. The army intensified usage of air raids and armored tanks with both the army and the rebels claiming victory over a territory and counter claiming. By the end of April 2013, the estimated death toll had reached 10,000 (123people.nl, n.d.). Acting on the United Nations-Arab league Joint special representative for Syria, Kofi Annan tried a peace

blueprint for end of hostilities but while this plan was on going, Syrian military ran-down some places and killed hundreds of individuals and incarceration of children even persistent, this time in immeasurable quantity (Kofi Annan, 2011). The ceasefire agreed upon was a failure with both sides killing and maiming innocent civilians. This led Annan to officially withdraw from Syria and the kangaroo peace move by the United Nations aborted.

After the failure of the ceasefire, killings continued with one hundred and eight (108) deaths recorded at the Houla massacre and seventy-eight members of the public were reportedly killed in the Al- Qubeir massacre. Not until the 12th June 2012, the UN had quietly observed and apart from the Annan move, the UN only said that and proclaimed that “Syria is in a state of civil war.” By Mid - July 2012, about sixteen (16) people have been reportedly killed and the war had spread into the capital of Syria. Later, Defense Minister, AL- Saad’s brother-in-law was murdered in a suicide bomb mission in Damascus. The Syrian intelligence chief who got extremely wounded in the suicide bomb attack later died and a group of the rebel forces claimed responsibility for the attack. Later a UN observer said that Assad has started using fight jets on his people. On the 6th of September 2012, about 21 Kurdish activists were killed by the Army loyal to Asaad. On the 18th of November, insurgents got rid of base 46 in the Aleppo Government, which happens to be one of the Syrian army’s largest bases (123people.nl, n.d.), with about three hundred (300) Syrian troops being killed in the process and about sixty (60) who were captured alive. Later a car explosive got detonated in Damascus, war the Baath Syrian Regional Branch headquarters, with a death toll of at least fifty-three civilians. Later, the Asaad army bombed a mosque where civilian protesters were praying and killed as many as forty-one (41) persons. It was reported that in reclaiming coastal towns of Bayda and Baniyas, over one hundred (100) people were killed by the Syrian Army who are mostly children and harmless women. On the 10th June, pro-government fighters attacked a nearby rebel group and killed four rebels.

In trying to capture the Salma Region, according to a Human Rights Watch, about one hundred and ninety (190) civilians were killed including at least sixty-seven (67) being executed. Another two hundred innocent people which were kids and females

were held captive (123people.nl, n.d.). ISIS later joined in the crisis making it messier and bloodier.

We can go on and on talking about this war and how lives have been lost, how properties worth billions of dollars are being destroyed day by day and yet the international peace umbrella and its most powerful council have looked unconcerned and if concerned, I think not too concerned, because the UN has only made comments only when quizzed and have been making promises upon promises with little or no actions.

4.2 REASONS FOR NOT INTERFERING IN THE SYRIAN CRISIS

As it stands today, Syria continues to grind with Bashir Al-Asaad in power with the security (Miller, 2015) forces shifting focus to ISIS and other Islamic extremists groups. It's been four years of crisis and war in Syria, with large calls for the intervention of the UN and NATO. Unfortunately, the UN and (Kofi Annan, 2011) NATO have remained hesitant to interfere despite parallel conditions similar to that of Libya, in fact, that of Syria as it stands today is over a thousand percent worse off than that of Libya. Despite this, NATO continued to hold back despite the conflict (Miller, 2015) or war over four years and again despite the August 21st 2014 move, attack on civilians in Ghurttta attributed by the US, United kingdom (Archive.org, 2013) and France to the Assad government, an event previously identified as a "redline" by president Obama that would trigger military action (Miller, 2015). Despite vivid evidence that the Asaad government crossed the line, NATO stayed out of Syria (Miller, 2015).

Today, there are many factors contributing to NATO's decision against intervening in the Syria crisis (Miller, 2015). Despite using the liberal based (values) rhetoric and human rights justifications for the invasion of Libya, the Syrian situation elicited a different response; domestic politics in individual NATO States ran against it (Miller, 2015). While there was no justification for invading Afghanistan and similarities (in fact the Syrian situation is worse off that of Libya) with Libya, excuses based on being an ally with Asaad has taken over reasonability of the United Nations and NATO. The Syrian military was well and better trained, equipped,

sophisticated and committed to Asaad than the Libyan military (Miller, 2015). This is a very weak excuse as it is well known that many members of the army in Syria has defected to support the rebels and even fight against Asaad and if the army is good, why have they failed to exert peace in about four years of the unrest. Again, NATO said that the entry into Syria of Islamic extremists' combatants on the insurgent side restrained it from interfering (Miller, 2015). This is also laughable and weak, Afghanistan was invaded simply because they wanted Taliban destroyed, simply because, Al- Qaeda was in Afghanistan and despite the fact that, leading fighters in the Al-Qaeda are not Afghan, yet they invaded Afghanistan. It is important to point out that the largest contributing factor was that international resistance to a NATO invasion of Syria compared to that Libya is due to the greater strength of international, regional and internal Allies of the Assad regime (Miller, 2015). Bashar Asaad is a friend to many powerful forces in the United Nations and within the Security Council (fsmitha.com, n.d.). Compared to Gaddafi who called himself an "International leader, the Dean of Arab rulers, the/ Kings of kings of Africa, an Imam of Muslims" (Miller, 2015) etc. Gaddafi will not stop looking for enemies, had no powerful friends and an enemy of the United Nations. NATO faced no opposition whatsoever in the intervention against Gaddafi and NATO received encouragement to act by Arab league and Gaddafi's lack of domestic and international support. The dearth of opposition and lack of allies meant that nothing stood in the way of NATO invasion of Libya (Miller, 2015). Gaddafi only has strength at home. He was internationally naked. It is important to state that NATO had less at stake in Syria than its opponents and Asaad remaining in power did not greatly harm NATO's interests, even if it did no help them (Miller, 2015). Despite the bad company Assad was keeping, he at least had a steady hand on Syria (Miller, 2015). Asaad had a strong base at home and also forged international and regional alliances (Miller, 2015).

Syria presented a different case for NATO (Miller, 2015). The same liberal arguments used in Libya were being used to justify action in Syria (Miller, 2015). However it was argued by Eben Cutzee, from a structural Realist perspective, that supporting liberal democracy and freedom during the Arab Spring had been harmful to security interests and especially NATO's as it had already led to gains for militant Islamism in the region (Miller, 2015). It has led to the rise of Muslim brotherhood in

countries like Egypt, Islamist violence against US targets in Libya and Islamic militant's ties with Al-Qaeda (Miller, 2015). None of these presents a big threat to NATO. What NATO did was to create a space for and enabled ISIS to build a base and increase their influence in the region and also across the world-something which NATO claims does not harm security and interests (Miller, 2015). That led to the baseless and ill political move from getting rid of Asaad to defeating ISIS. Again, it has been pushed that the United Nations is not a democratic global organization and it is not a representation of world citizens.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATION

One criticism against the United Nations structure is that it does not always take part in fruitful confab of Human Rights issues in the real sense of it, but a forum for politically selective finger pointing and criticism (Lankaweb.com, 2013). The states with problematic human rights records in the actual sense of it make up the Security Council and this is viewed largely as a way to defend themselves (Lankaweb.com, 2013). It is believed that the foundation of the United Nations was (kurdmedia.com, n.d.) Rooted in some selfish elitist scheme to be able to control and act as untouchable overlord rather than International body of peace. The politics involved in the doings of the UN is too much and favors the powerful countries against the smaller ones (link.springer.com, n.d.). That is the reason why Unites States can on its own invade Afghanistan when it was crystal clear that Afghanistan had nothing to do with the 9/11 attack on the US. The unilateral decision of the US to unilaterally (although with the quiet support of the UN) invade Afghanistan affirms the wide belief that the UN is a collection of Countries run by Kings, dictators and moneyed/resources' interests.

Another major setback is the fact that reports of Rapporteurs are not to get to the General Assembly or Council until after months or even years after investigation would have been held. The Human Rights Commission (now Human Right council) is also sometimes biased. With what befell Afghanistan and the extra judicial invasion of Libya, it might be safe to say that the UN and the Security Council are Concocted tyrants, the bulk of them right here in our own paradise of arrogant, selfish, power lust, domineering set of acclaimed word leaders. In 2002, Professor Anne Bayefsky wrote "that the United Nations members seek to avoid directly criticizing States with human rights problems by frequently focusing on Israel" (danpritchard.com, n.d.). The politics of the United Nations as a whole has a lot of influence in the structure or approach to Human Rights issues and world politics at large, with fundamental Human Rights mistreatments the major theme of the United Nations. Recent events in the Middle East, North Africa and elsewhere once again demonstrates that we must (Kofi Annan, 2011) all give all we have so as to forge a balanced and credible global body to expose human right abuses (theelders.org, n.d.)

without politicizing the exercise, the Libyan and Afghanistan debacle has shown clearly how an acclaimed helping hand can overrun an entire nation. To have a better world, the Human Right Council that has come to replace the Human Right Commission must be accountable to all countries not only a few and also be broadly representative (Kofi Annan, 2011). Imagine an ostensibly global human rights body that was only accountable to the representations of a handful of countries (Kofi Annan, 2011). The United Nations blue print is working perfectly for those who created it for themselves, but it does not work for smaller and less economically buoyant nations and that is why consolidation for power has perpetually increased everywhere, how on earth will friendship with powerful nations prevent the invasion of the United Nation's forces to bail out Syria. Because of alliances with powerful forces of the world, the United Nations cannot credibly or effectively speak out against or even influence Human Rights situations in much of the world (Kofi Annan, 2011). In the midst of the Arab Spring, the Human Rights Council backed by the UN General Assembly's universal membership voted unanimously to suspend Libya's membership (Kofi Annan, 2011). The Council also condemned Syria's human right violations by a strong majority vote, forced it to withdraw its bid for a seat and appointed an investigation into human rights violations, the Council's actions were seen as legitimate because they were supported by a global representative body (Kofi Annan, 2011). All these although applauded were followed by extra judicial invasion and illegal silence of the UN (docstoc.com, n.d.). For the wide acceptance of the UN (docstoc.com, n.d.), there must be transparency; there should be regular interactions between the leadership of Intergovernmental organizations with civil societies and the media, and there is need for creation of well assessable data base to make available works and call for opinions before taking actions. There is need for the United Nations to work for people and not governments, a people centered institution would have acted on Syria and would not have invaded Afghanistan to please the government of America. Radical new forms of representation should be explored. It has been suggested that the United Nations should do more to promote itself and allow people see beyond the power struggles of the Security Council. There should also be a balance of power and more regional representation at the Security Council. The current picture on Human Rights is worrisome, there seems to be an erosion of commitment, the United Nations should show equal commitment to the enforcement of rights and not appear like a witch

hunt tool in the hands of the United Nations. It has been established that to have peace, we must have a strong and peace seeking United Nations than we have today. At the United Nations, the believed wisdom is “there is nothing wrong with the United Nations. All that is required to make it work is the political will of its members.” It is important to tag this as an erroneous and highly misleading belief as commitment of certain countries to the progress and activities of the United Nations have waned beyond repairs while some countries are committed just for political gains and to show their domineering influence on the other countries of the world. While some countries sees the United Nations as the level playing ground to challenge the decisions of other countries and frustrate the global plans of another country or super power. The entire world must stop the pretense that the UN with a veto in its Security Council can keep the peace of the world intact and without scars inflicted by forces of the world. We must stop pretending that the world community will give real power and real face and power to a General Assembly that makes decisions by one nation one vote systems. That will instill confidence and gives a sense of equality to all nations of the world where fate of a country will not be decided by selective few countries that has varying agendas which are most times selfish and detrimental to the fate of the country in discuss. Leaving the fate of Nations to what suits the administrators in Washington or in Moscow guarantees no peace as it leaves resentments in small and less powerful countries of the world. A Security Council that is prone to be silenced via the vote of one nation cannot in any way guarantee the peace and security (wagingpeace.org, 1991) of the entire human race. A General Assembly that can pass resolutions with the votes of nations representing less than 10 percent of the population of the world’s population, and some 3 percent of the gross world products, will not have and will never get, the respect it must have if its decisions are to be taken seriously by the entire countries (wagingpeace.org, 1991). To have a peace centered United Nations, reforming the United Nations is highly essential. It is without doubt that the United Nations project of keeping the peace of the world is an immense one, which requires tact, great diplomatic brilliance, rhetorical and other skills and above all good luck. All efforts by the nations of the world (link.springer.com, n.d.) to make the United Nations work perfectly for the peace and security of the world (un.org, n.d.) must be real, dedicated and non-political, without these, the story of non-interference of Syria and unlawful inference like that Libya shall forever plague the globe. The Security

Council veto must go, the United Nations must have a taxing power or other dependable source of revenue simply because United States and few countries pumping in money for the activities of the United Nation means that they have the best shot when it comes to consideration simply because he who pays the piper dictates the tune. The United Nations must have its own peace keeping force and military. The United Nations must be able to on its own as a global body supervise the destruction and even prevent countries from building nuclear weapons and other weapons that are capable of disrupting world peace or cause panic and not the United States shouting to fight or invading a country. United Nations must be able to curb countries from pursuing their selfish agenda at the detriment of other nations. The invasion of Afghanistan has to do with the selfish interest of the US. The United Nations as international umbrella should not partake or should not be a side player or should not be a tool to use by few powerful countries, the US used the UN as a tool in the invasion of Afghanistan and the United Nations also politicized the Libya crisis by stylishly giving NATO the go ahead to invade Libya and oust Gaddafi. (link.springer.com, n.d.).

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