INTRODUCTION

The United Nations is established for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations and to cooperate in solving international problems of economic, social, cultural, humanitarian character and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedom.

The Security Council has been given the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security but the Security Council, due to excessive use of veto failed; and the General Assembly which was primarily a deliberative body with power of discussion, investigation, review and supervision in relation to the work of entire United Nations system became the only hope of maintaining world order. Consequently, Uniting for Peace Resolution was passed. The adoption of Uniting for Peace Resolution greatly enlarged the functions and competence of the General Assembly.

The study deals with the important changes on the priorities of the United Nations, which have significant consequences for the role of its organs, particularly the General Assembly. The argument of the present study is that the General Assembly has become a predominant political body and is now being treated as the central organ of the United Nations. The growing importance of the
General Assembly with its increased membership worries the Big powers as they have no veto there.

The changing pattern of power and influence in the United Nations, demands some amendments. In this context, some contemplated structural changes have been dealt with. The desirability of any change in the functions and structures of various organs of the United Nations by way of conventions and precedent is not to be ignored.

The present study is an attempt to focus upon the above issue.

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