



Role of India in United Nations

With **India** being a rising power in the international community, one of the hallmarks of its soft power is its steadfast engagement with multilateral international institutions, particularly the **United Nations (UN)**.

India was among the original members of the United Nations that signed the Declaration of the United Nations at Washington, D.C. on 14 October 1944 and also participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco. As a founding member of the United Nations, India strongly supports the purposes and principles of the UN and has made significant contributions in implementing the goals of the Charter, and the evolution of the UN's specialized programmes and agencies.

India has served as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for seven terms- a total of 14 years- and is an active participant in all the UN's specialized agencies and organizations.



The United Nations Organization came into being after the Second World War. This organization has provided a common platform to various countries in the world including the big powers to work out a programme of peace and prosperity.

India's engagement at the UN can be divided into two broad themes: International Development and International Security. While India also engages with the UN on issues like human rights, health and diseases, and the UN's administrative and budgetary issues, its most intense engagements take place under the umbrella of the two themes.

From the very beginning India urged the United Nations to develop into a truly international institution working for peace and assistance to member states in all matters including human rights, freedom of slave countries, and development of economically backward areas.



India is today at the forefront of efforts on UN reforms, including expansion of the Security Council in both the permanent and non-permanent categories to reflect contemporary realities.