



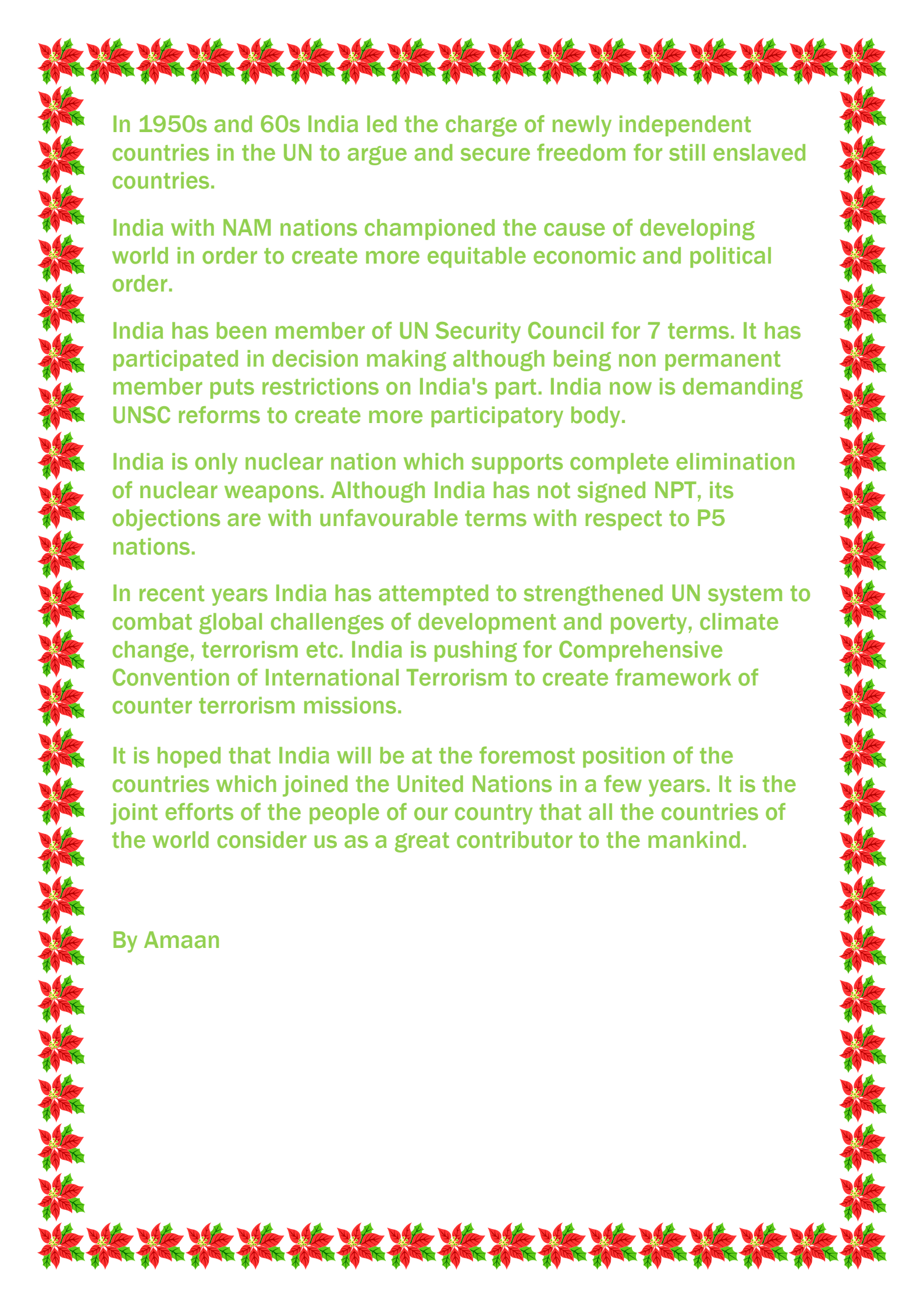
Role of India in United Nations

The United Nations was conceived in the midst of war and in the fear of war. It was the first ever international organisation at the global level which aimed at the spread of sovereignty and peace between different nations for the common welfare and the share of resources for each other's benefits. 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 is a founding member of the UN, and it signed the "Declaration by United Nations" in Washington, D.C. on 1 January 1942 before its independence from the British Empire. 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 specialised agencies and organisations. Recent scholarship has focused on how the rise of India has impacted its participation at the international level and its impact on global governance.

India consistently supported purposes and principles of United Nations. India viewed UN as guarantor of international peace and security and is actively participating in it. India has contributed almost 2,00,000 troops in 50 out of 71 UN peacekeeping missions since 1950s. It is currently contributing more than 7600 military and police personnel to UN peacekeeping operations in Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Middle East, Lebanon, Liberia, south Sudan, and Western Sahara.

India was at forefront in the fight against apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa in 1950s.



In 1950s and 60s India led the charge of newly independent countries in the UN to argue and secure freedom for still enslaved countries.

India with NAM nations championed the cause of developing world in order to create more equitable economic and political order.

India has been member of UN Security Council for 7 terms. It has participated in decision making although being non permanent member puts restrictions on India's part. India now is demanding UNSC reforms to create more participatory body.

India is only nuclear nation which supports complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Although India has not signed NPT, its objections are with unfavourable terms with respect to P5 nations.

In recent years India has attempted to strengthened UN system to combat global challenges of development and poverty, climate change, terrorism etc. India is pushing for Comprehensive Convention of International Terrorism to create framework of counter terrorism missions.

It is hoped that India will be at the foremost position of the countries which joined the United Nations in a few years. It is the joint efforts of the people of our country that all the countries of the world consider us as a great contributor to the mankind.

By Amaan