Chapter - 6

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
The League of Nations was established after the First World-War, the centroidal rationale of establishing such an organisation was to maintain international peace and security. But League of Nations failed to achieve its objective, which was to maintain international peace. The Second World War was the ample proof to establish that League of Nations failed in its purpose. Sparking of World War-II left no doubt in the minds of the nations that there was a need to establish an organization, which can work effectively in maintaining international peace and security. This leads to birth of United Nations.

The pivotal purpose for the establishment of United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, and to develop friendly relations amongst the nations. The United Nations organization is divided into various administrative bodies. The principal organs of the United Nations are General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, Secretariat and International Court of Justice. Amid all these organs of United Nations the onus to maintain international peace and security lies on Security Council. It is enumerated in Article 24 of the United Nations Charter; the primary responsibility of the Security Council is to maintain international peace and security. The Security Council is the only organ of United Nations, which has power to take actions for maintaining international peace and security. The
The name of ‘United Nations’ is coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was first used in the ‘Declaration by United Nations’ of 1 January 1942, during the Second World War, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers.

During the Second World War the great powers have started making efforts for the establishment of organisation like United Nations. Their effort led to the holding of the Sans Francisco Conference in which the United Nations Charter was adopted and signed by 51 nations of the world. The Charter after being ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and a majority of other signatories, came into force on October 24, 1945. Thus, the United Nations was finally established.

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights. Due to its unique international character, and

Security Council is also vested with Elective, Supervisory and Constituent functions.
the powers vested in its founding Charter, the Organization can take action on a wide range of issues, and provide a forum for its 192 Member States to express their views, through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees.

The work of the United Nations reaches every corner of the globe. Although best known for peacekeeping, peace building, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance, there are many other ways the United Nations and its System (specialized agencies, funds and programmes) affect our lives and make the world a better place. The Organization works on a broad range of fundamental issues, from sustainable development, environment and refugees protection, disaster relief, counter terrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation, to promoting democracy, human rights, governance, economic and social development and international health, clearing landmines, expanding food production, and more, in order to achieve its goals and coordinate efforts for a safer world for this and future generations.

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization that endeavour facilitate co-operation in international law, international security, economic development, and social equity. The stated aims of the United Nations are to prevent war, to safeguard human rights, to provide
a mechanism for international law, and to promote social and economic progress, improve living standards and fight diseases. As stated in the Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations, it is an organisation of the people. As compared to the League of Nations, United Nations is much more a representative body. There are 192 United Nations member states. Each member state is a member of the United Nations General Assembly. In December 1946, the General Assembly accepted the $8.5 million gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for constructing headquarter of the United Nations in New York City. Although it’s headquarter is in New York City, the land occupied by the United Nations for its headquarters is international territory.

The UNO is functioning through six organs, namely General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice and the secretariat. Each organ is supreme in it’s area of operation. The membership of General Assembly is open to all. All the countries of the world, which are members of UNO, are the members of General Assembly. The membership of Security Council is limited. It has strength of fifteen members. Out of which five are permanent members and the remaining are non-permanent members. The non-permanent members of security council are elected by the members of General Assembly for two years term. The
permanent members have veto powers. The social and economic wing of the UNO is Economic and Social Council. At present the total strength of this organ is 54. They are elected by the General Assembly. The Trusteeship Council is the other organ of the UNO. At present it consists of five members. The International Court of Justice is a judicial wing of the UNO. It settles the disputes among nations. The Secretariat is the administrative wing of the UNO.

India and UN: Cold War and Beyond

The membership of India in world body became essential as millions of oppressed people throughout the world are looking to it for leadership and guidance. India must not allow itself to become a pawn in the imperialist strategy of America and Britain. Commonwealth connections and dollar aid mean nothing if they stand for the perpetuation of racialism and colonialism, for the utilization of the newly-won status countries for the maintenance and extension of imperialist interest and domination.

One of Indian’s constant war cry is the role that India has played in UN operations over the years, its uncrowned position as the leader of the Third World, its role in disarmament. To be fair, after World War II, there was no way Japan and Germany could have sent their troops overseas, even under the UN flag, without raising the hackles of other
nations. As recently as 1993, when Japanese troops were sent to Cambodia, there was confusion. One can imagine what would have happened if such soldiers had been sent in the 1960.

No doubt, India’s role has earned it high marks in the international fora, especially in the 1950s and 1960s. This was specially so as India carried a moral value in its dealing and refused to lean on either the US or the Soviet Union, giving it a larger than life image on the world stage.

Yet, after India was forced to get close to the then Soviet Union in the early 1970s, its role as non-aligned was compromised, and forever tainted. Even in 1980, when the whole world condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, India did not further reinforcing its image as a Soviet stooges.

India’s role in disarmament is now under scrutiny, given its refusal to sign the NPT and the CTBT, especially the latter. It sounds principled to refuse to sign until the nuclear powers give a commitment to disarm, but it can also be seen as aspiring to nuclear status at a time when the world is trying to get away from them. And the Third World today needs investment and aid. It is these very factors that will make Third World countries back Japan or Germany, especially if they are further supported
by the US. India's leadership of the Third World is of little avail if it really cannot help the poor countries improve their economics.

During the Cold War, India's participation in the UN was notable for its efforts to resist the imposition of superpower disputes on UN General Assembly debates and to focus international attention on the problems of economic development. In the early 1950s, India attempted unsuccessfully to help China join the UN. India's mediatory role in resolving the stalemate over prisoners of war in Korea led to the signing of the armistice ending the Korean War. India chaired the five-member Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission while the Indian Custodian Force supervised the process of interviews and repatriation that followed. The UN entrusted Indian armed forces with subsequent peace missions in the Middle East, Cyprus, and the Congo (since 1971, Zaire). India also served as chair of the three international commissions for supervision and control for Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos established by the 1954 Geneva Accords on Indochina.

Although not a permanent member of the UN Security Council, India has been elected periodically to fill a nonpermanent seat, and during the 1991-92 period served in that capacity. In the early 1990s, New Delhi supported reform of the UN in the hope of securing a permanent seat on the Security Council. This development would recognize India's position
as the second-largest population (possibly the largest in the early twenty-first century) in the world, with an economy projected by some to become the fourth largest, after China, the United States, and Japan, by 2020.

India also has served as a member of many UN bodies—including the Economic and Social Council, the Human Rights Commission, and the Disarmament Commission—and on the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. In addition, India played a prominent role in articulating the economic concerns of developing countries in such UN-sponsored conferences as the triennial UN Conference on Trade and Development and the 1992 Conference on the Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro.

India is a charter member of the United Nations and participates in all of its specialized agencies. It has contributed troops to UN peacekeeping efforts in the Korea, Egypt and Congo in earlier years and in Somalia, Angola and Rwanda in recent years, and more recently Haiti. India has been a member of the UN Security Council six terms, most recently from 1991 to 1992.

India has traditionally played an active role in the United Nations General Assembly. In 1953, the chief delegate of India at the time, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was elected first woman President of the UN General
Assembly. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was President of the eighth session of the UN General Assembly.

As a founder member of the United Nations, India has been a firm supporter of the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations, and has made significant contributions to the furtherance and implementation of these noble aims, and to the evolution and functioning of its various specialized programmes. It stood at the forefront during the UN's tumultuous years of struggle against colonialism and apartheid, its struggle towards global disarmament and the ending of the arms race, and towards the creation of a more equitable international economic order. At the very first session of the UN, India had raised its voice against colonialism and apartheid, two issues which have been among the most significant of the UN's successes in the last half century. India exulted in the UN's triumph, and saw in the UN's victory, a vindication of the policy relentlessly pursued by it from its initial days at the world forum. India has also played an active role in the deliberations of the United Nations on the creation of a more equitable international economic order. It has been an active member of the Group of 77, and later the core group of the G-15 nations. Other issues, such as environmentally sustainable development and the promotion and protection of human rights, have also been an important focus of India's foreign policy in international forums.
India has been elected six times to the UN Security Council, and is the country that has served for the most number of years as an elected member.

India is currently seeking a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council. It is a member of the G-4, an organization composed of Brazil, Germany, Japan, and India, all nations who are currently seeking permanent representation. According to their plan the UN Security Council would be expanded beyond the current fifteen members to include twenty-five members. This would be the first time that permanent status has been extended to a South Asian nation and supporters of the G-4 plan suggest that this will lead to greater representation of developing nations rather than the current major powers.

India has the world's second largest population and is the world's largest liberal democracy. It is also the world's twelfth largest economy and fourth largest in terms of purchasing power parity. Currently, India maintains the world's third largest armed force.

Recently there has been a lot of discussion on the fact that India was offered the Chinese Security Council seat (then held by Taiwan) by the United States in the period 1953-55. At the time Nehru had outrightly rejected the US offer and advocated instead that the representation of the
Chinese seat be transferred from Taiwan to mainland China (not only in the Security Council but throughout the United Nations, a transfer that ultimately happened in 1971).

While it is true that the US did offer India the Chinese seat in the Security Council (informally, of course), it is also equally true that the seat was not a preserve of the US to give away to whomsoever it liked. If the seat was for the US to give then it would obviously have been offered to a strong partner of the US and not to India which was not so closely aligned to the US at the time.

China was granted its permanent seat at the Security Council at the time of the formation of the United Nations in 1945, being one of the victorious powers. The seat carried with it the power to veto any amendment to the United Nations charter as also the power to veto any Security Council resolution.

The Peoples Republic of China (mainland China) had closely aligned itself with the USSR by 1950. India at the time had maintained a somewhat equal distance from both, the USA and the USSR and had a cordial relationship with mainland China. India had recognised the mainland Chinese government and set up its diplomatic mission there.
At this time the US 'offered' India, China's Security Council seat. If India were to accept this offer it would have required the United Nations charter to be amended to include India in place of China in the Security Council. Even if one assumes that the Taiwanese government representing China's seat would not have vetoed the amendment under US pressure as Taiwan was solely dependent on the US for its protection from mainland China, there is no way to assume that the USSR would not have vetoed such an amendment. The China seat was essential for the USSR as it represented the possibility of a second communist nation being permanently present with veto power at the Security Council. The USSR was at the time very feverishly pressing for the mainland Chinese government to be given recognition in place of the Taiwanese government. The USSR also had a very close working relationship with mainland China at the time.

**India and UN Peace Keeping Operations**

India is regular contributor to United Nation Peacekeeping mission and was other peacekeeping missions. Maintenance of world peace and security is the most important responsibility of UN. As such various members of UNO actively took part in peace keeping operations of the world body. For the first time India participated in UN peace keeping operation during Korean crisis of early 1950s. India also sent it troops to
United Nations Emergency Force during Suez Canal Crisis. During the Constitutional Crisis of Lebanon in 1958 even though India’s role is less significant but it is crucial. The Indian troops were also sent to Congo, Korea, Middle East, Yemen and Cyprus during cold was period. The role of India is praise worthy in these peace keeping operations under the aegis of UNO. After the end of cold was India played a crucial role in restoration of peace in Kuwait, Iraq, Somalia, Rwanda, Haiti, Baidao, Namibia and Sierra Leone.

The troop-contributing to UN peacekeeping operations as of March 2007 were 9,471. It also suffered the death of 127 soldiers, who died while serving on peacekeeping missions. India also provided army contingent for performing peacekeeping operations in Sri Lanka between 1987 and 1990 as Indian Peace Keeping Force and In November 1988, India also helped restore government of Maumoon Abdul Gayoom in Maldives under Operation Cactus. India is one of the main contributors to the UN regular budget. Indian contribution to United Nations Democracy Fund was US $15 million for the 2009.

**India and UN on major World Issues**

The journey of India with UN on major worked humanitarian, and nuclear and other issues is laudable. India is one of the largest contributor to the core resources of UNDP and a significant contributor to those of
UNFPA and UNICEF. As peace loving country India always supported disarmament efforts of UN. It demanded for horizontal and vertical non-proliferation in international forms. India is the signatory of chemical weapons convention in 1993. India also satisfied the Biological Weapons Convention in 1974. India has also been contributing to UN de-mining efforts since 1963.

India has consistently played an important role in the evolution of an international consensus to tackle major global environmental issues. India actively participated UN sponsored environmental conferences and asked the countries of the world to reduce the air and water pollution to protect the future generations. India took active part in the drafting of the universal declaration on Human Rights. India had played an active role as member of the commission on Human Rights since its creation in 1947. Keeping in view of UN resolutions on human rights India established several human rights institutions like NHRC and SHRCs etc. and also adopted a National Charter for Children and Women. India supported numerous resolutions in the UN fora on decolonisation.

**India and UN Specialised Agencies**

The UN is closely associated with social, economic and health issues. To help millions of the people in these areas all over the world the UN established various special agencies. India actively participating in
the activities of these special agencies. India became a member United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation on 4th November 1946. In the areas of education, eco-tourism, and culture UNESCO extending its helping hand to India. India participated various labour conferences and conventions under the aegis of International Labour Organisation and also ratified several of these conventions. India yet to be ratified several of these conventions of ILO. In India, World Health Organisation providing technical assistance and collaborating with the Government of India in health development efforts. In the prevention of various communicable diseases, immunization, vaccine development and family health WHO is playing laudable role.

The other UN specialized agency namely food and agriculture organization providing regular support to many activities related food security. On the other hand the International Monetary Fund extending financial support for economic development of India. The other UN agency which is associated with education, women and child welfare is United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund. It has 13 regional offices in India. UNICEF working to ensure safe drinking water, sanitation facilities. The timely help of UNICEF during natural calamities like earth quakes and floods is also laudable. India receiving help and technical aid from Universal Postal Union. In UNCTAD Conferences India
raising the concerns of developing and Less Developed Countries of the world. In the same way, India also raising the partisan measures of developed nations in World Trade Organization.

**Critical analysis of UN system**

Criticism of the United Nations has been politically and ideologically diverse, although much of it is focused on the UN's purported inability to handle international conflicts, even on a small scale. Other criticisms tend to focus on the UN's alleged elitism or its presumed support of globalist philosophies.

There has been criticism that the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (Russia, the United States, China, the United Kingdom, France), who are all nuclear powers, have created an exclusive nuclear club whose powers are unchecked. Unlike the General Assembly, the United Nations Security Council does not have true international representation. This has led to accusations that the UNSC only addresses the strategic interests and political motives of the permanent members, especially in humanitarian interventions: for example, protecting the oil-rich Kuwaitis in 1991 but poorly protecting resource-poor Rwandans in 1994.
Any nation may be elected to serve a temporary term on the Security Council, but critics have suggested that this is inadequate. Rather, they argue, the number of permanent members should be expanded to include non-nuclear powers, which would democratize the organization. Still other nations have advocated abolishing the concept of permanency altogether; under the government of Paul Martin, Canada advocated this approach.

Another criticism of the Security Council involves the veto power of the five permanent nations. As it stands, a veto from any of the permanent members can halt any possible action the Council may take. One nation's objection, rather than the opinions of a majority of nations, may cripple any possible UN armed or diplomatic response to a crisis. For instance, John J. Mearsheimer claimed that "since 1982, the US has vetoed 32 Security Council resolutions critical of Israel, more than the total number of vetoes cast by all the other Security Council members."

Since candidates for the Security Council are proposed by regional blocs, the Arab League and its allies are usually included but Israel, which joined the UN in 1949, has never been elected to the Security Council. The Council has repeatedly condemned the Jewish State but not once has it adopted a resolution critical of the PLO or of Arab attacks on Israel. Former U.S. Ambassador to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick declared that what
takes place in the Security Council more closely resembles a mugging than either a political debate or an effort at problem-solving.

The practice of the permanent members meeting privately and then presenting their resolutions to the full council as a *fait accompli* has also drawn fire; according to Erskine Childers, the vast majority of members - North as well as South -- have made very clear...their distaste for the way three Western powers behave in the Council, like a private club of hereditary elite-members who secretly come to decisions and then emerge to tell the grubby elected members that they may now rubber-stamp those decisions.

Other critics object to the idea that the UN is a democratic organization, saying that it represents the interests of the governments of the nations who form it and not necessarily the individuals within those nations. World federalist Dieter Heinrich points out that the powerful Security Council system does not have distinctions between the legislative, executive, and judiciary branches: the UN Charter gives all three powers to the Security Council.

Another concern is that the five permanent members of the UN Security Council are five of the top twelve largest arms dealing countries in the world. In 2004, former ambassador to the UN Dore Gold published
a book called *Tower of Babble: How the United Nations Has Fueled Global Chaos*. The book criticized what it called the organization's moral relativism in the face of (and occasional support of) genocide and terrorism that occurred between the moral clarity of its founding period and the present day. While the UN during its founding period was limited to those nations that declared war on at least one of the Axis powers of World War II, and thus were capable of taking a stand against evil, the modern United Nations has, according to Gold, become diluted to the point where only 75 of the 184 member states during the time of the book's publication "were free democracies, according to House. He further claimed that this had the effect of tipping the scales of the UN so that the organization as a whole was more amenable to the requirements of dictatorships.

There has been controversy and criticism of the UN organization and its activities since at least the 1950s. In the United States, an early opponent of the UN was the John Birch Society, which began a get US out of the UN campaign in 1959, charging that the UN's aim was to establish a 'One World Government'.