Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION
Since the earliest times men have endeavoured to find out various methods for the preservation of peace and security. Dante preached the establishment of a Universal Empire for the preservation of international peace and security. Thomas Acquinas preached establishment of Pope's authority on various states of the world to further international peace and security. The craving of human beings for peace and prosperity led to the birth of different international organizations and institutions from time to time.

Differences between independent and sovereign states are bound to arise. But they do not go to war always. History is full of examples when disputes between contending states had been settled by the mediation of a third party. During the medieval period and early modern times, when the theory of a common superior still persisted, "disputes were often referred to the Pope by the contending parties for his arbitration. In those days, there was no international organisation, which could provide machinery for an amicable settlement of international disputes".¹ These conditions continued till the nineteenth century.

Development of International Organisation

The origin of the international organisation can be traced back to the earliest periods of recorded history. There are sufficient evidences in the histories of India, China, Mesopotamia and Egypt regarding the
existence of diplomatic practice commercial relations, treaties of alliances etc. These treaties of the past, according to Mangone are the first steps towards the formation of international organisation.

The Greeks formed the first formal organisation known as Amphietyonic League in the early sixth Century B.C. for the regulation of inter-state relations, avoiding war and for promoting international unity. In 477 B.C. the maritime states of Asia Minor, Aegean Island, the Cycles, Euboea and other city states on the shores of Thrace and Propontes formed a Confederation known as Delos. The members of this confederation contributed shipsland men for the maintenance of a common navy. A little later the Greeks formed the Achaean League of the Hellenese, which had seventy states, enjoying full autonomy. It is important to note that these organisations of the Greeks were confined only to the Greek states and the outside states were excluded from it.\

The Romans contributed to the growth of international organisation in an indirect manner. They evolved certain military, administrative and legal techniques, which provided the basis for the growth of international organisations in so far as they include members of other race and nationalities also.
After the fall of the Roman Empire, the important associations formed were, Hanseatic League and Uncleus (A League formed by Shigs cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Ulter Walden). But the most ambitious project which constituted a milestone on the road to the development of international organisation was the 'Grand Design’ an organisation of fifteen Christian Republics, which was formed at the instance of Henry IV in 1603 to eliminate war and settle disputes peacefully. This scheme however, failed as it was too radical and narrow.

Treaty of Westphalia and International Organization

The treaty of Westphalia (1648) was the next important milestone in the development of international organisation. Though this treaty did not formally create any international organisation and made no bid to resolve the social and economic problems of the states which arose as a result of the warfare, yet it opened a new era in international relations by uniting the various European States in diplomatic conference.

The next important step in the direction of establishing international organisations was taken by the peace of Utrecht in 1713, which accorded international sanction to new dynasties and gave a setback to the imperial aspirations.
Development of International Organisation in Nineteenth Century

The nineteenth century witnessed more concrete steps in the direction of the creation of international organisation. The following development have taken place in nineteenth century.

Congress of Vienna

It is the first important step in nineteenth century, which have the nature of international organisation. This congress not only made a political settlement but also settled a variety of social and economic problems. The congress made the European states to admit the principles of basic equality of all the states. The congress of Vienna contributed to the evolution of international organisations in three ways: Firstly, it forced an alliance to enforce peace after the war; secondly, it started the practice of holding conference of great powers at fixed intervals to preserve peace; thirdly, it emphasized the principle that the maintenance of peace depended on collaboration of big powers.

Holy Alliance

In 1815, Tsar Alexander concluded a Holy Alliance with Prussia and Austria with a view to conduct the domestic as well as international relations in accordance with principles of Christian morality. In 1818 the Tsar put forward the idea of League of Nations at the Aix-La-Chappelle Congress. This League was expected to put down with firmness all
threats to the stability of Europe, including domestic revolutions. It also considered numerous other questions, relating to international slave trade, the depredations of the Barbary Pirates, emancipation of Jews, quarrels between Spain and Portugal and revolt of the Spanish American colonies etc. Thus, it demonstrated the utility of resolving the differences and problems through international consultations. So it has been described as the greatest attempt for international co-operation.

**Concert of Europe**

The Concert of Europe sought to secure international peace and security through negotiations between disputed countries. The Concert played a significant role in resolving various issues such as Independence of Belgium (1830), Independence of Greece (1837), recognition of territorial integrity of Ottoman Empire (1853) etc. The most important thing about the Concert was that it produced the prototype of a major organ of modern international organisation.

**The Hague Conference**

The Hague Conference of 1899 and 1907 also played a major role in the creation of the present international organisation. It worked out a convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes. It also made provision of permanent court of arbitration. It convened a meeting of the representatives of all the constituted states to discuss problems of
common interest for the good of entire mankind. This conference can be considered as the First General Assembly of the states. It treated small states as Independent and equal partners for the first time.

**Public International Union**

The creation of a number of international administrative agencies and public international unions in the later half of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century was another step in the direction of development of international organisations. Some of the notable agencies and organisations created were the International Bureau of Telegraphic Administration (1868), the Universal Postal Union (1875), the International Copyright Union (1886), the International Office of Health (1903) etc. Some of these international bodies and agencies are still working.

**The League of Nations**

The greatest advance in internationalism was made in the first quarter of the twentieth century, at least from the point of a view of machinery. When World War I ended, twenty-seven Nations combined together and formed the League of Nations³ the League of Nations has been called the Greatest Event Since Christ The League of Nations was the development of an international movement to free Nations from the demon of war. The League Nations owed its origin to the effort of
European Nations to settle international disputes by Peaceful means. During the First World War the people all over the world and particularly of Europe faced untold distress. Terrible massacre of human souls, large scale destruction of private and National properties and the horror of the deadly scientific weapons created terror in the hearts of the people all over the world. Everywhere people became eager for peace and inter-state co-operation. Political thinkers of England, Germany, the USA, France etc. had been preaching for the establishment of an organisation for holding discussions on all international problems. In a note circulated in 1916, the US President Woodrow Wilson had suggested an organisation for ensuring Peace and Justice throughout the World. In August 1917, Pope Benedict XV had pleaded for the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration instead of war.

The US president Woodrow Wilson was the chief architect of the League of Nations. The League of Nations was formed on the basis of the last principle of his fourteen points. The League of Nations was formally created on 10th January, 1920, the day when the Treaty of Versailles came into operation, with its seat at Geneva in Switzerland. There were 26 Articles in the League Covenant.
Failures of League of Nations

The failures of the League of Nations is evident from the fact that during its life time it failed to protect the weak nations against aggressive designs of the big powers and aggressive nations received good reward for their aggression.

In crucial matters the League failed miserably. One of the main reasons for the Leagues failure was the international dis-equilibrium brought about by economic, political and social forces in the post-war period. Hunger for more land, and craze for new markets became a mania with every country particularly with Germany, Italy and Japan.

The suspicion of the victors about the vanquished states and the revengeful attitude of Germany created obstacles in the way of proper execution of the League responsibilities. As the USA did not join it, and as Russia and Germany were not admitted in to it for a long time, the League from the very beginning lost much importance. The League had no precise power to execute its own decision and for that reason failed to preserve peace. The League also revealed its weakness in the case of executing the principle of disarmament.

Japan was the first to violate the sanctity of the solemn commitments by invading Manchuria in 1931. Till that time the authority
of the League of Nations had been impressive. Mussolini was the next to follow Japan. The Duce pounced upon Ethiopia in 1935. After resigning from the membership of the League Germany denounced the Locorno Treaty in 1936 and conquered Austria in 1937. The ineffectiveness of the League was further demonstrated by Germany's conquest of Czechoslovakia. Then came the subjugation of Poland both by Germany and Russia in September 1939.  

**Origin of the United Nations Organisation**

By 1938, The League of Nations almost passed in to oblivion. Due to aggressive nature of Japan, Italy and Germany and indifferent attitude of the other big powers, the League of Nations almost became a defunct body. With a view of maintaining balance of power, the big powers again reverted to the pre-war policy of alliances and regional pacts. The Second World War broke out in 1939.

During second world war the use of new types of destructive weapons, the large scale of casualties and destruction of property had made the people all over the world anxious for peace and security and they felt the necessity of establishing a well organized and more powerful world organisation. Some people had thought of the revival of the League of Nation. But most of the statesmen of the world resolved to form such organisation which would be able to infuse new hopes and confidence in
the teeming millions for ever lasting peace and security. The United Nations was born out of such anxiety and determination.

As the war advanced the Allies, (UK, France, Russia) who were fighting the Axis powers (Germany, Italy and Japan) came to be called the United Nations. The phrase 'United Nation' was coined by American President F.W. Roosevelt. It is out of deference to his memory that after his death the organisation came to be called the United Nations Organisation.

Stages in the Growth of UNO

The birth of UNO does not take peace all of sudden. There are different stages in its growth.

❖ London Declaration

In June 1941, the representatives of Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa proposed for the first time in the London declaration, the establishment of an international organisation in lieu of regional pacts as the means of enduring permanent peace and security.

❖ Atlantic Charter

On August 15, 1941, the United States of American President Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister Churchill issued the Eight-point declaration, which is popularly known as Atlantic Charter. The objectives
of this charter were to maintain international peace and security to encourage international co-operation in the sphere of social, economic and cultural development of the world; to develop friendly relations among nations on the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to recognize fundamental rights and status of all people. It is important to note that Churchill denied the application of the Atlantic Charter to India. 7

❖ United Nations Declaration

The Word 'United Nations' was first used in the declaration made by 'United Nations' on January 1, 1942, during the world war when the representatives of 26 nations pledged their governments to continue fighting together against the Axis powers. The 26 nations signed the United Nations Declaration at Washington. The declaration subscribed to the principles embodied in the Atlantic charter.

❖ Moscow Declaration

In the Moscow Declaration of November 1, 1943, the foreign ministers of Britain, USA, Russia and China confirmed the necessity of forming international organisation based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace loving nations for the preservation of international peace and security. This declaration laid down the foundation of the United Nations Organisation.
Dumbarton Oaks Conference

The United States of America devised a new plan, to create a new international organisation. The USA submitted its plan to the representatives of the United Kingdom, Russia, France, and China at a conference held at Dumbarton Oaks in the United States of America on October 7, 1944. The five powers agreed to submit the proposals for the structure of the future world organisation, to all the United Nations governments, and the peoples of all countries for their study and discussions.  

The Dumbarton Oaks plan contained two important proposals. The first was about the creation of an agency, called the Security Council, consisting of eleven members, entrusted with the responsibility of preventing future war. Second, the member states of the new organisation were required to place the armed forces at the disposal of the Security Council, in its task of preventing war and suppressing acts of aggression. But the conference did not decide the voting procedure in Security Council, which was decided in Yalta Conference.

Yalta Conference

On October 7, 1944 the proposed framework of the UNO was tentatively published. These proposals were further discussed at the Yalta Conference in February 1945, where Heads of the UK, the USA and
Russia- Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin - took part. The conference resolved to convene a session of the United Nations at San Francisco on 25th April 1945, to prepare the charter of an international organisation.

**San Francisco Conference**

Delegates of fifty nations representing over eighty percent of the world's population met on the scheduled date (25th April, 1945) at San Francisco. The delegates planned to set up an organisation which would preserve peace and help in building a better world. The conference was divided into various committees and commissions each entrusted to the completion of a special task. There were only ten plenary meetings of all the delegates but nearly four hundred meetings of the committees were held at, which every line and camas was hammered out. On June 25, 1945, the delegates met in full session for the last meeting, when the United Nations Charter was passed unanimously. The next day, (June 26, 1945) each delegate affixed his signature on the Charter.

**Birth of the United Nations Organisation**

The UNO did not come in to existence at the signing of the Charter. In many countries it had to be approved by their parliaments. It was accordingly provided, that the Charter would come into force when the member states deposits notifications to that effect, with the State
Department of the USA. On October 24, 1945 this condition was fulfilled and the UNO came into being.

**United Nations Charter**

United Nations Charter contains 111 Articles embodying the purposes and principles of the UN, and the organs through which its will is expressed and manifested. The preamble expresses the inspiration and guiding spirit of the UNO. It begins with "We the people of United Nations" and it set forth the basic aims of the UN, which are.

- To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war;
- To reaffirm faith in fundamental Human Rights;
- To establish justice and respect for international obligations; and
- To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

**Purposes of the United Nations Organisation**

The purposes of the UNO are set forth in Article 1 of the Charter. They are:

- Maintenance of international peace and security;
- Development of friendly relations among nations;
- International co-operation in solving problems of economic, social, cultural and humanitarian nature; and
To be a centre of harmonizing the actions of the nations to achieve the above ends.

**Principles of the United Nations Organisation**

In order to fulfill the purposes mentioned above, the UNO acts in accordance with the following principles as envisaged in Article 2 of the Charter:

- The organisation is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members;
- All members shall fulfill in good faith the obligation they have assumed under the charter,
- They shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means,
- They shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of UNO;
- They shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action, it takes in accordance with Charter, and refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the organisation is taking preventive or enforcement action.
- The UN to ensure that non-members act in accordance with these principles, in so far as is necessary for maintaining international peace and security.
The organisation shall not intervene, in matters essentially within the
domestic jurisdiction of any state. This provision, shall not however,
prejudice the application enforcement action with respect to threats to
the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression.

Membership of the United Nations Organisation

There are two kinds of members in the United Nations. According
to Article 3, there are original members who have participated in San
Francisco Conference and signed the Charter in 1945. In all 51 states are
regarded as original members. India is also one of the founder Member
State of the UNO. It joined UNO on 30th October, 1945.

Subsequent members are elected under Article 4 of the Charter.
Membership of the UN is open to all peace-loving countries which accept
and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter. Any prospective
country desiring to become member submit an application including a
declaration, that it accepts the obligations of the Charter. New members
are admitted by two-thirds vote of the General Assembly on the
recommendations of the Security Council. Membership become effective
on the date the Assembly accepts the application. At present the members
of UNO is 192 (In September 2002 East Timor Joined as 191 member). A
member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the
principles of the Charter can be expelled from the organisation by the
General Assembly on the recommendations of the Security Council. The Charter contains no provision for the readmission of a member expelled from the organisation.

Structure and Functions of the United Nations

The Strength of an organisation depends upon its structure. The well organised organisation achieves its ends without much difficulties. One of the important cause for the failure of the League of Nations was its defective organiastional structure. The UNO as such structured in a befitting manner.

Organs of the United Nations

The Charter of the UN establishes six organs of the United Nations. It is through these organs that the manifold work of the United Nations is carried out. The principal organs are: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat. The General Assembly, the Security Council and, the Economic and Social Council are authorized to create subsidiary organs consistent with the provisions of the Charter.
The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the largest of all the organs of the United Nations. This is the deliberative body of the Organization, which discusses every matter within the scope of the charter.

Structure of the General Assembly

The General Assembly is the only organ of the UN on which all members are represented. When it was established in 1945 its membership was only 50 and now it has risen to 192. India got membership at UN General Assembly at 30-10-1945. Each member state is entitled to send five representatives to participate in its deliberations, but each state enjoys only one vote. The matters relating to maintenance of peace and security, the admission, suspension or expulsion of member states, budgetary questions are decided by the two-third majority of the members present and voting. All other questions are decided by a simple majority vote. Normally the assembly has to meet in regular sessions once every year in September but special sessions may be convened at the request of the Security Council or by a majority of the member states. General Assembly first session was convened on 10th January, 1946 in the Westminster Central Hall in London and included representatives of 51 nations. The president is elected by the General Assembly for each session. It also elects seven vice presidents and six working committees.
Present President of the General Assembly Ali Abdussalam Treki, Libya.  

Functions

The most important functions of the General Assembly are initiative, discussion, study and recommendation. It has the right to discuss all questions and matters within the scope of the Charter and within the activity of the United Nations. The Assembly is competent to take up and discuss any issue bearing on the maintenance of peace and security submitted to it by any member-state by the Security Council or in certain circumstances by non-member and make recommendations either to the Security Council or to the member states direct.

The General Assembly facilitates the admission of new members and the choice of members for other organs. It elects the ten non-permanent members to the Security Council, and all eighteen members of the Trusteeship Council. The General Assembly also appoints the Secretary General on the recommendation of the Security Council. It also elects the Judges of the International Court of Justice for a period of nine years in concurrence with Security Council.

The General Assembly receives and considers reports from other organs. The annual report of the Secretary-General is submitted to it. It
considers and approves the budget of the entire organisation and apportions the expenses among the members.

Although the primary purpose of the Assembly is "to consider, discuss and make recommendation," it is by no means an ineffective body. Its moral authority has been increasing everyday.

The Security Council

The Security Council is often described as Enforcement Wing of the United Nations. Its primary responsibility is to maintain international peace and security. The Security Council is a smaller body than General Assembly. Originally it consists of eleven members, five permanent members (UK, USA, USSR, France and China) and six non-permanent members. In 1965 the strength of non-permanent members was raised to ten. Thus total membership of the Council is raised to fifteen. The General Assembly elects non-permanent members for two years. The non-permanent members are not eligible for immediate re-election. While electing non-permanent members, the General Assembly ensures that different geographical regions get equitable distribution.

Each member of the Council has one vote. Each of the permanent members has the right of Veto on all substantive questions. Abstinence does not constitute a negative vote nor does absence. A valid decision on
all substantive questions requires ten votes including the votes of the permanent five. On procedural matters the affirmative votes of any 10 members are sufficient.  

The Security Council is in permanent session. The interval between meetings is not to exceed fourteen days. The council is to be ready to meet as soon as there is a situation or dispute, which threatens the maintenance of international peace and security.

**Powers and Functions**

The Charter confers on the Security Council the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. It is responsible for framing plans for the establishment of a system for the control of armaments. The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission was set up by virtue of a resolution of the General Assembly, but it is responsible to and operates under the supervision of the Security Council. It recommends the General Assembly to admit new members or suspend or expel the members. It supervises the trust areas classified as 'strategic'. Any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, and act of aggression of whatever nature is subject to preventive and enforcement action by the Security Council. Voting simultaneously, but independently, the Security Council and the General Assembly elect the Judges of International Court of Justice.
The Security Council maintains as military staff committee to assist and advice on all its military requirements including the employment and command of the armed forces placed at the disposal of the Council and on the regulation of armaments and dis-armaments. The Security Council can urge the member-nations to apply sanctions against an aggressor.

So far, India has been elected 6 times as the non-permanent member of the Security Council. Recently it served as non-permanent member during 1991-1992.

**India's non-permanent membership of the Security Council**

I) 1950-1951  
ii) 1967-1968  
iii) 1972-1973  
iv) 1977-1978  
v) 1984-1985; and  
vi) 1991-1992

**Economic and Social Council**

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) co-ordinates the economic and social work of the United Nations and the specialised agencies and institutions, known as the "United Nations Family". The authors of the UN Charter are quite aware of the economic and social mal adjustments, which finally leads to violence and war. So in order to avoid such a situation, the Economic and Social Council was made an important organ of the UN.
Originally the Council had 18 members. Amendments to the Charter, which came into force in 1965 and 1973, enlarged the membership respectively to 27 and 54. So at present its membership is 54. The General Assembly elects the members for a 3 years term. Every year 1/3 members (18 members) retire. Retiring members are eligible for re-election\textsuperscript{13}. Each country elected to the Council has one representative with one vote. All decisions are taken by a simple majority of those present and voting. The Council elects its own president for one year and meets at least thrice in a year at the seat of the UN. It may meet elsewhere if it so desires.

**Functions and Powers**

According to Article 45 (55) of the Charter, the Council is responsible for promoting;

- Higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- Solutions of international economic, social health and related problems; international culture and educational co-operation;
- Universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinctions as to race, sex, language and religion.
The Charter makes it obligatory on the part of the Economic and Social Council to make or initiate studies and prepare reports on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and other matters. The Economic and Social Council also makes recommendations with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters to the General Assembly, the members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies of the UN. The Economic and Social Council also undertakes the preparation of draft convention for submission to the General Assembly, with regard to all matters falling within its jurisdiction.

Co-ordinating the work among the specialized agencies is the most important function of the Economic and Social Council. The specialized agencies as the term is used in the Charter are the inter-governmental organisations created by the inter-governmental agreements, having wider international responsibilities. There are 15 specialized agencies working under the supervision and guidance of the Economic and Social Council. It also sets up different commissions for the performance of its functions.

The Trusteeship Council

Article 86 of the UN Charter envisages the establishment of Trusteeship Council Consisting of administering states, the five permanent members of the Security Council. At present there are only
five members of the Trusteeship Council viz, USA, the administering state and four other permanent members of the Security Council - China, France, Russia and the United Kingdom.

The Trusteeship Council acts under the authority of the General Assembly or in case of strategic areas under the authority of the Security Council. The Trusteeship Council provides for an international Trusteeship System for the administration and supervision of:

- The territories placed under it by means of trusteeship agreements submitted by the administering powers and approved by the United Nations;
- The territories held under the mandate system of the League of Nations and territories detached from enemy states as a result of the second;
- The territories voluntarily placed under the trusteeship system.

**Powers and Functions**

For the well-being of the inhabitants of the trusteeship territories it undertakes different steps. It treats the inhabitants justly and protect them against abuse. It ensures to the inhabitants of the trusteeship territories, the political, economic, social and educational advancement without in any way undermining their indigenous cultures. It assists the people in the progressive development of their own free political institution. It
considers the report by administering powers. It examines the petitions from residents of trust territories, visit trust territories regularly and take other measures in accordance with the provisions of Trusteeship Agreements.

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice in many respects is a continuation of the Permanent Court of International Justice under the League of Nations. It is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, with its head quarters at the Huage in Netherlands. All members of the UN are Ipso facto members of the International Court of Justice.

The Court consists of fifteen members elected independently by the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Judges should be persons of high moral Charter and possess qualification required in their respective countries for the highest judicial offices or they should be jurisconsults of recognized ability in international law. No two of the judges may be nationals of the same state. The normal term of judges is nine years. The judges elect from among themselves the President of the Court for a term of three years. The court is permanently in session, except during judicial vacations. A quorum of nine judges is necessary to hear a case and all decisions are by majority of the Judges present. If the votes are equal, the President has a casting vote. Where there is on the court, a
Judge of the nationality of one party to a dispute and more of the other, the other party is permitted to choose a Judge for the hearing of that dispute.

**Powers and Functions**

The International Court of Justice decides the cases in accordance with International Law, international customs, the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists as subsidiary means for the determination of the rules of law. The Court can decide the cases on the principle of equity if the parties concerned agree.

The jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice extends to cases, which involve the interpretation of a treaty, questions of International Law, the existence of any fact which, it established, would constitute breach of an international obligation and the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for wrongs suffered by a state. Several nations have signed the so-called "optional clause" by which they have agreed that the Court may try all cases or all cases relating to specified subjects, which may arise in future. But most countries have specified a limited number of subjects. Once a case has been brought before the Court, the parties to the dispute must abide by its obligation under a judgment of the
Court. The Security Council is empowered to make recommendations or decide upon measure to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

The Secretariat

The Secretariat coordinates and administers the programmes and policies laid down by the organisation. The Secretary General, who is the Chief Administrative Officer of the United Nations, is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of Security Council for a five-year renewable term. The Secretariat staff is appointed by the Secretary General under regulations framed by the General Assembly. The staff of the Secretariat consists of over 2500 men and women drawn from over 150 countries. They are International civil servants pledged to work for the United Nations. While joining duty they have to take an oath not to seek or receive instructions from their governments or any other outside authority. The member states have also pledged to respect the exclusively international Charter of the responsibilities of the Secretary General and the staff and not to influence them in the discharge of their duties. The Secretariat has nine departments, each under an Assistant Secretary General. The Secretary General Banki-moon, South Korea, since January 1st 2007.
Powers and Functions

The Secretariat assist the UN in its varied activities such as administration of peace-keeping operations organisation of international conferences on problems of world wide concern, survey of world economic and social trends and problems, preparation of studies on subjects like human rights, disarmament and development. It interprets the speeches and translates documents and provides information about the United Nations to the World communication media. The Secretary-General can bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter, which poses a threat to International peace and security. He can also use his good offices to resolve International disputes.

The Secretary General performs various duties in relation to the Security Council, the General Assembly, the summoning of special session of the General Assembly, the receiving of reports from countries administering, non-self governing territories, the registration of treaties and the election of Judges to the International Court of Justice. One of his special privileges is to bring to notice of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion is a threat to the maintenance of intentional peace and security.
India's Foreign Policy

The various nations of the world have to live in peaceful coexistence. More the development in specialization in production and growth in international trade more is the interdependence between nations. This interdependence sometimes promotes cooperation and at other times, conflict. Therefore, nations formulate appropriate policies to adjust their relations with other nations to promote their national interests to the best possible extent. These constitute the foreign policies of nations.

Many factors influence the foreign policy, namely, geography, value judgments of the people of the nations, the degree of political consciousness among the general public, international conditions, and personal perceptions of those who formulate the foreign policy. The relative influences of these factors differs from nation to nation.  

Even before her independence India had taken a respectable part in world politics. India had participated in various humanitarian and social activities of the League of Nations. During the Second World War India got an opportunity of participating in the San Francisco Conference. After independence India became a member of the U.N. Practically speaking India by adopting a third approach in world politics has since been able to balancing the rival blocs in the task of world peace and
friendship. There is no room for doubt that India, at present, is leading the neutral states of Asia and Africa and it was evident in the session of U.N. General Assembly in 1960.

Every country has certain basic interests at the root of its foreign policy, India has also similarly certain basic interests, the foremost being national interest. Jawaharlal Nehru, as the first Prime Minister and Foreign Minister told the Constituent Assembly on December 1947 thus "We may talk about peace and freedom and earnestly mean what we say. But in the ultimate analysis, a government functions for the good of the country." In Jawaharlal's view the national interest of India was never incompatible with the legitimate interests of other nations. In his view, a nation's self-interest may itself demand a policy of co-operation with other nations. As a matter of fact, Jawaharlal Nehru looked after India's interests in the context of world-co-operation and world peace. Apart from the maintenance of the territorial integrity of a country, which is the foremost foreign policy objective of all states, Jawaharlal emphasized on four other objectives of India's foreign policy as early as September 1946 which include the maintenance of freedom of policy, the promotion of international peace, the emancipation of the colonial people and the promotion of racial equality. Besides these four basic objectives of India's foreign policy as stated by Jawaharlal Nehru, subsequently added
two other objectives viz., the economic development of India and the protection of the legitimate interests of the people of Indian origin abroad.

Main features of India’s foreign policy

(i) Opposition to colonialism and imperialism.

(ii) Opposition to racial discrimination.

(iii) Promotion of international peace.

(iv) Panchasila.

(v) Non-alignment.

Opposition to Colonialism and Imperialism

The moral precept to which India firmly adheres is her opposition to colonialism and imperialism. Colonialism refers to the policies and methods by which an imperial power maintained or extended its control over territories or peoples. These days it often considered synonymous with imperialism. After the Second World War, many countries have got freedom from colonialism and there has been strong growth of nationalism, and imperialism has been taken to indicate exploitation or the attempt of any government to impose its policies on other.

The struggle against all imperialist designs anywhere in the world was a part of our nationalist struggle for freedom. Even when the French and the British tried to extend their power in the name of preservation of
democracy during the war period of 1914-1918, India claimed that they were secret treaties embodying imperialist designs for the carving up of the Ottoman Empire. In the spirit of its commitment, India has been active in all international forums to create international public opinion against imperialism.

**Opposition to Racial Discrimination**

The father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi fight against racialism in South Africa is a world-known reality. The various Indian leaders were strongly resented against racialism. It was therefore natural for independent India’s foreign policy to speak up against racial discrimination.

India has not only condemned the policy of racial discrimination followed towards Indians in South Africa but also supported the cause of the Negroes in the United States and the black majority in Rhodesia against the white minority. India has been a strong advocate of her policy of racial equality. It was mainly due to efforts of India that U.N. General Assembly condemned the Union of South Africa for its policy of apartheid.
Promotion of International Peace

India stands for the maintenance of peace in the world through the United Nations. This was particularly so during the time of Nehru. India cooperated with the United Nations to solve many international problems. Chapter IV of the Indian Constitution (Directive Principles of State Policy), Article 51 imposes upon the Government of India to work for international peace and security.

With the growing technological excellence in nuclear weapons, a war between great powers would destroy mankind if they turn to nuclear war as a last resort. So, at least the instinct for survival calls for a policy aimed at promoting peace. Even small wars may hit our economic development programmes in view of the interdependence of nations today.

Policy of Non-Alignment

India saw in this policy of non-alignment the surest way of assuring peace in a world divided by the ‘cold war’. The policy of non-alignment again is not an accidental product of the whim of one or two individuals. It is the expression of a complete historical process. India on the eve of independence had tested the bitter experience of partition. But she took her place among independent nations with malice towards none and goodwill towards all. The hatred generated towards British
imperialism during the days of national liberation movement was smothered after the transfer of power. India inherited none of the post-war bitterness and jealousies which divided the Western nations.\textsuperscript{21}

As a result of this attitude India found no reason to attach herself to any group or bloc rather she found that in order to ensure international peace it is absolutely necessary to follow a policy of non-alignment. The policy of non-alignment is not a negative policy of isolationism, neither is it a policy of creating a 'third force' of uncommitted nations. It is not an attempt to create a bloc of neutral nations. Non-alignment means detachment from military blocs and a faith in solving all international disputes through co-operation and not conflict.

\textbf{Panchasila}

The term Panchasila is associated with the foreign policy of India. The term consists of two Sanskrit words "Pancha" meaning five and "Sila" or "Sheela" meaning "rule of conduct". The Panchasila of India was first embodied in the Treaty signed between India and China on the issue of Tibet on 29\textsuperscript{th} May, 1954. The five principles mentioned therein were as follows:

(1) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

(2) Mutual non-aggression.
(3) Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

(4) Equality and mutual benefit, and

(5) Peaceful co-existence.

Review of Literature

Here under an attempt is made to review the literature on the role of United Nations Organisations (UNO) in the world affairs in general and India's role in the UNO in particular.

Ross N. Berkes and Mohinder S. Bedi (1958)\(^{22}\) on their voluminous work entitled "The Diplomacy of India: Indian foreign policy in the United Nations" pointed out the India's dependence on the United Nations implies a state in developing its effectiveness, yet a strong United Nations has a quite a different thing to India than to the proponents of a supranational organization. They further remarked that a dichotomy between the Western and Indian approaches to the concept of international organization lies with the issue of the primacy of security Vs. the primacy of Cooperation. They conclude that India's distaste for coercive international machinery appears to stem both from its fear of great power abuse and from its ideological heritage.

Man Mohan Agarwal (1983)\(^{23}\) in his notes on "India and the UNCTAD" examined the extent to which the meeting of the United
Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) serve India's self interest. In the first part of his study he explained the reasons behind the establishment of UNCTAD and the main issues discussed therein. In the second part he analysed the problems of the Indian economy and the extent to which the issues discussed at UNCTAD would help in overcoming these problems. He concluded that, even acceptance and implementation of the proposals put forth by the developing countries would make only a small contribution towards resolving Indian economic Problems.

G.S.R. Murthy (1983)\textsuperscript{24} in his article entitled "India's Participation in the United Nations Patterns and problems "examined the working of India's mechanism mainly its permanent mission at New York from the personnel and functional angles and the emergent patterns and problems. He also illustrated India's interactions in a couple of important political questions, so as to facilitate a general evaluation. He suggested that a high powered team of officials and experts be set up to examine in depth the problems that afflict the tenacious mechanism of national participation.

T.N. Kaul (1985)\textsuperscript{25} in his article entitled "UNESCO – problems and prospects" identifies four major problems bane of regionalism cum political cultural affinities, administrative centralization, irrationalisation, and political division—which hinder the proper functioning of the
UNESCO. He suggested that both the developed and the developing countries make every effort possible to strengthen and not to weaken the UN system. He asked the developed world to do everything possible to help fulfill the bare minimum requirements of the developing countries.

Indra Jit Rikhye (1985) in his paper entitled “United Nations Peace-keeping Operations and India” elaborately discussed the role of India in Suez Canal Crisis, Lebanon civil war, Congo Crisis etc. He declared that India can be proud of its long and meritorious record of its contribution to UN peacekeeping.

Rahul Rao (2000) in his paper entitled “The UN and NATO in the New world order Legal Issues” set aside all the indictments of UN system and expressed that UN is indispensable to world peace. He started his discussion on the relationship between the UN and NATO taking the example of Ikosovo Crisis. He concluded that, with the collapse of communist regimes a new second phase was started in NATIO’S existence, it its new phase, NATO was seen not as subservient to the UN, but as a partner – enforcing its regulations and awaiting strictly within the terms of its authorisation.

discussed the characteristics of intrastate peace keeping operations in the post cold war era. He pointed out that Intrastate operation have become multifarious and comprehensive in their mandates. He also explained the constraints to intrastate peace keeping operations. He analysed the constraints in relation to the mandate, the manning and the means.

Vimal Kaushik and Anita Aggrawal (2003)\textsuperscript{29} in their article entitled “United Nations: Peace-keeping and Humanitarian Activities” pointed out that peace keeping emerged primarily as a response to the failure of Security Council to enforce peace. They divided the UN peace keeping operations in to two phase – pre cold war era and post cold war era. They also discussed the UN humanitarian activities in the fields of economic, development, trade, agriculture, poverty, health, education, environment etc., and also expressed the need of reform in order to make the UN system a real mighty power in the changed international environment.

Chandrakant Yatnoor (2006)\textsuperscript{30} in his scholarly article entitled “Challenges to the United Nations in the New World Order” makes a birds eye view of the performance of UN in the twentieth century and changes ahead in twenty first century to UN system. He pointed out the a severe blow to the UN, as an institution, came from the calculated slight of it by big powers and their venture to use up its authority and role and
act as arbiters of peace and security. He lamented that the biggest single challenge to the UN today is the emergence of the US as the lone super power, with a readiness to act alone, or in the company of willing partners, outside the UN system and international law. Washington's, display of arrogance of power has threatened UN's credibility and it's unilateralism has constantly reduced the space for the UN.

Manoj Kumar Mishra (2007) in his scholarly article entitled “The United Nations Security Council need for a structural change strongly pleased that the conditions responsible for the origin and for the growth of the Security Council are no more applicable in the present international context. He concludes that any re-structuring of the United Nations Security Council has to take note of the contemporary economic and military power factors. The contemporary changes in the international sphere demand the third world being represented, and its security interests being reflected in the body.

Faridi M.H (2008) in his scholarly article entitled “India Role in the United Nations Peace-keeping Operations since 1990s” made an attempt to demonstrate India’s growing support for the UN peace keeping operations abroad. He pointed out that one of the major strengths of India’s participation in UN peace keeping operations has been its ability to provide manpower support. His essay mainly concentrated on India’s
role in UN peace keeping operations in the post cold war period. He made it clear that India’s UN peace keeping operations were based on six fold activities.

He examines the extent to which the meetings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) serve India’s self-interest. The first part studies the reasons behind the establishment of UNCTAD and the main issues discussed at the conferences. The second part analyzes the problems of the Indian economy and the extent to which the issues discussed at UNCTAD would help in overcoming these problems. The final conclusion is that acceptance and implementation of the proposals put forth by the developing countries would make only a small contribution towards resolving Indian economic problems.

**Statement of the Problem**

"India and the UN" is the problem studied.

**Objectives**

The study "India and the UN" keeps the following objectives.

❖ To trace the historical background of the international organisations and their role in world politics from time to time.
❖ To discuss the origin and growth of United Nations and its role in the present day world specially social, economic and political affairs.

❖ To examine the major influencing factors in the conduct of relations between India and the United Nations.

❖ To analyze the important role played by India under the United Nations in promoting world peace and prosperity.

❖ To assess the outcome of India and the United Nations combined efforts and their limitations in promoting the objectives of the United Nations.

**Methodology**

The source material has been collected from both primary and secondary sources. The method followed is historical and descriptive. The primary source material has been collected from the Official Texts, Press Statements released and the Agreements ratified by member countries of United Nations Organisation, the Statements issued by Indian envoys in the United Nations Organisation. The secondary material has been collected from the Libraries of Osmania University, Hyderabad; Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur; Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi; University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad. The material collected has been thoroughly analysed and used purposefully.
Chapterisation

The First Chapter - INTRODUCTION - deals with the development of the International Organisation, Review of Literature, Statement of the problem, Objectives, Methodology and Chapterisation.

The Second Chapter - INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS: COLD WAR AND BEYOND – analyses the major political issues which are taken up by the United Nations Organisation during cold war and post cold war eras and India’s stand.

The Third Chapter - INDIA AND UN PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS – examines the role of United Nations in world peace and India’s contribution to United Nations Peace-keeping operations

The Fourth Chapter- INDIA AND UN ON MAJOR WORLD ISSUES – makes an evaluation of important world issues in the context of changing global scenario.

The Fifth Chapter- INDIA AND UN SPECIALISED AGENCIES - discusses the role of UN specialized agencies in socio-economic development of India with special reference to WTO, UNESCO, UNICEF etc.,

The Sixth Chapter- SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION - summarises the whole study and makes concluding remarks.
References


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