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# POLITICO

(Peer Reviewed Refereed Research Journal)

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2021

## United Nations Reforms

The background of the lower half of the cover is a solid orange color. It features a series of overlapping, semi-transparent circles and lens flare effects, creating a sense of depth and light. The circles vary in size and opacity, with some appearing as bright white highlights and others as softer, glowing halos. The overall effect is a modern, abstract design that complements the journal's title.

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## United Nations Reforms

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# United Nations Reforms and India

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## Introduction

Since its establishment in 1945, the United Nations has been subject to a number of reforms, adapting it to the changing needs and expectations of the international system. The United Nations has encouraged international collaboration by establishing international peace and security, human rights, and social and economic growth. In October 1945, two years before gaining independence from the British Raj, India became a founding member of the United Nations. It began to raise concerns about colonialism, disarmament, and racial discrimination in 1946. During the UN's stormy years of combat against colonialism and apartheid, it was in the forefront. The United Nations was founded 76 years ago with the primary goal of ensuring global peace and security. It was effective in decolonizing the country and averting another World War. The world of the twenty-first century, on the other hand, is significantly different from that of the twentieth century, and it presents many new issues and realities.

Besides, there has been an overall pattern of expanding the quantity of difficulties that are Trans-national in character. United Nations being the exemplification of multilateral world request will be truly necessary in managing worldwide issues. Thusly, changes in the United Nations are important to fortify the UN's adequacy as a multilateral association, carry more straightforwardness to the foundation and upgrade its believability. Since its founding in 1945, the United Nations has undergone institutional reform initiatives. The problems that nations, particularly developing countries, face, as well as the changes brought about by globalisation in terms of global economic, political, social, and environmental interactions, necessitate the maintenance of a stable global governance structure. The United Nations is critical and must be reinforced as the sole intergovernmental organisation with universal State membership that sits at the heart of the whole global governance framework.

Today, International Organisations have become so important in modern-day international relations because of the economic, political and technical purposes that they accomplish in the interest of their

membership and in agreement with the set-out objectives protected in their constituent tool. To maintain relevance, international organizations make timely and necessary changes to nomenclature, objectives, and most importantly, structures to respond to new challenges and are complex. To adapt to the international system, we need to adapt to the changing times of a dynamic and dynamic world that has never been seen before. The United Nations is at a cross road. Unlike its predecessor, the League of Nations, it has survived and prospered in its 76 years as the world's biggest and most representative international agency. However, it is currently beset by a slew of problems, including massive underfunding, bloated bureaucracy, divisiveness, and geopolitical competition among the Security Council's permanent members. These and other difficulties reduce its efficacy and make it less relevant.

The Security Council, as it now stands in terms of membership, functions, and powers, is unable to capability to make to the world's numerous issues. Its permanent membership has shown little interest in internal reforms for many years, but continues to support it for the benefit of other UN member states and civil society. As powerful nations move toward unilateralism, populism, and nationalism at the expense of multilateralism and collective action, a unified and forward-thinking Security Council is a need. From an African viewpoint, the Ezulwini Consensus, which recommends two more permanent seats and two additional elected seats for Africa, should guide Security Council reform. The two permanent members would be given all of the prerogatives and benefits of permanent membership, including veto power, under this suggestion.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi points out that despite the achievements of organizations such as the avoidance of World War III, many conflicts have occurred since then, and the international community is 76 years after the inauguration of the UN. Also said that it still needs to be evaluated for relevance. And today's challenges are very different from past challenges. While India's respect for the UN is supreme, PM Narendra Modi stated that Indians have been waiting for change for a long time and urged for India to be involved in the United Nations decision-making mechanisms. "How long would a country have to wait, especially when the revolutionary changes it is undergoing influence a huge portion of the world?" he wondered.

### **Historical Perspective**

United Nations were in ruins when World War II came to a close in 1945, and the world yearned for peace. From April 25 to June 26,

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1945, representatives from 50 nations assembled in San Francisco, California for the United Nations Conference on International Organization. They spent the next two months drafting and signing the Charter of the United Nations, which established a new international organization, the United Nations, in the hope of preventing another world war that was just witnessed.

The Axis powers appeared to have the upper hand in August 1941. Despite providing moral and material assistance to the Allies, the United States had not yet entered the war. Two months after the St. James Palace Declaration, news arrived that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were meeting “somewhere at sea” the same seas where the desperate Battle of the Atlantic was being fought and on August 14, the two leaders issued a joint declaration that would become known as the Atlantic Charter. On January 1, 1942, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Soviet Union’s Maxim Litvinov, and China’s T. V. Soong signed a short declaration that became known as the United Nations Declaration. The signatures of delegates from twenty-two more countries were added the next day. The signatories to this proclamation committed to recognise the Atlantic Charter and not to negotiate a separate peace with any of the Axis states. When the San Francisco Conference was being planned three years later, only those countries who had declared war on Germany and Japan and signed the United Nations Declaration by March 1945 were invited to attend. The San Francisco Conference was initially intended for 45 nations, including the four sponsors, who had declared conflict on Germany and Japan and signed the United Nations Declaration. Syria and Lebanon (at France’s request), Argentina, newly-liberated Denmark, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic were among the six countries invited.

They were resolved to establish an organisation that would preserve peace and assist construct a better world, as they represented over 80% of the world’s population. The major goal of the San Francisco conference, officially known as the “United Nations Conference on International Organization” (UNCIO), was to draw from the tap a charter for the new organisation that was acceptable to all governments. There were 850 representatives in presence. The overall number of persons who attended the conference was 3,500, including their advisers and personnel, as well as the conference secretariat. There were also about 2,500 media representatives and observers from a variety of organisations. Overall, the San Francisco Conference was not only one of the most significant in history, but it was also possibly the largest international gathering ever held.

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From April 25 to June 26, 1945, the meeting took place. It took two months to draught a UN Charter. Every aspect of it has to be approved by a two-thirds majority of those voting. The proposed Charter was divided into four sections, based on the Dumbarton Oaks concepts and the Yalta Accord. A “Commission” was constituted by the representatives assigned to each region. The organization’s main aims and principles, membership concerns, the Secretariat, and the subject of Charter changes were all covered by Commission I. The General Assembly’s powers and obligations were examined by Commission II, while the Security Council’s powers and responsibilities were examined by Commission III. Finally, Commission IV worked on a draught of the International Court of Justice Statute, which established the UN’s judicial institution. A 44-nation Committee of Jurists had convened in Washington in April 1945 to produce this document.

### **Charter of the United Nations**

The UN declared its commitment in the Preamble of its Charter to preserve future generations from the scourge of war and to reassert trust in fundamental human rights. The United Nations Charter is regarded as one of the most important texts in the world. It aims to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian nature, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, regardless of race, sex, language, or religion; and to be a centre for harmonising the actions of nations in achieving these common ends, as stated in Chapter I the Purposes and Principles. Despite the fact that each member nation has one vote, the Security Council is dominated by five countries: the United States, the United Kingdom, France, China, and Russia.

According to C.S. Jha, a former Indian Foreign Secretary in the 1960s, the UN’s recommendations, other than those under Chapter XII, are just advisory, not mandatory, but they have had a strong impact in the past in shaping international public opinion and promoting the cause of freedom and human rights. How much have the UN’s recommendations influenced its member nations, notably the P-5 countries? According to Article 23 of the UN Charter, the Security Council consists of 15 members, five of whom are permanent members with veto power. A resolution of the General Assembly with two-thirds of the vote and a vote of any nine members of the Security Council are required to convene a general conference that can take up the review of the current Charter as per Article 109 to discuss the expansion and

restructuring of the Security Council. This technique should be considered in order to go closer to UNSC expansion.

To begin, an effort should be made at the highest level of the UN to discuss and debate UN reform, redesigning, and overhauling the Security Council. If military force is used as a measure, the United Nations' basic mission will be destroyed. To guarantee world peace and security, each country, regardless of its size, financial or military capability, should be treated equally, regardless of whether it is large or little, developed or developing.

### **Structure, Functions and Powers of the United Nations**

The main structures of the United Nations are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the United Nations Secretariat. All were established in 1945 when the United Nations was founded.

#### **General Assembly**

The General Assembly is the only United Nations body with universal representation, with all 193 UN Member States represented. Every year in September, the United Nations' entire membership gathers in New York's General Assembly Hall for the annual General Assembly session and general discussion, which many heads of state attend and address. A two-thirds majority of the General Assembly is required to make decisions on crucial issues like as peace and security, admission of new members, and budgetary considerations. Other questions are decided by a simple majority. Each year, the General Assembly elects a General Assembly President to serve a one-year term.

- Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament;
- Discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being deliberated by the Security Council, make references on it;
- Discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Agreement or disturbing the powers and roles of any organ of the United Nations;

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- Initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational and health fields;
- Make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation that might impair friendly relations among nations;
- Receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs;
- Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States;
- Elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General.

The Assembly might also act if the Security Council fails to behave due to a everlasting member's bad vote in a case in which there seems to be a danger to the peace, a breach of the peace, or an act of aggression, in line with its "Uniting for Peace" decision of November 1950 (decision 377 (V)). The Assembly can take urgent action on the subject, with the goal of recommending to Members collective steps to maintain or restore world peace and security.

### **Security Council**

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the UN Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members (5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members). Each Member has one vote. Under the Charter, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions. The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security. The Security Council has a Presidency, which rotates, and changes, each month.

**Under the United Nations Charter, the features and powers of the Security Council are:**

- to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the ideologies and resolutions of the United Nations;
- to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
- to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
- to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
- to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
- to take military action in contradiction of an attacker;
- to mention the admission of new Memberships;
- to exercise the trusteeship roles of the United Nations in “strategic areas”;
- to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice.

**Economic and Social Council**

The Economic and Social Council is the main body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as application of worldwide agreed development goals. It serves because the valuable mechanism for sports of the UN machine and its specialised companies within the economic, social and environmental fields, supervising subsidiary and professional bodies. It has fifty four Members, elected through the General Assembly for overlapping three-yr. terms. It is the United Nations’ central platform for reflection, debate, and innovative thinking on sustainable development.

### **Trusteeship Council**

The Trusteeship Council was established in 1945 through the UN Charter, under Chapter XIII, to provide worldwide supervision for eleven Trust Territories that have been located under the management of 7 Member States, and make sure that all steps have been taken to put together the Territories for self-authorities and independence. By 1994, all Trust Territories had attained self-authorities or independence. The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994. By a decision followed on 25 May 1994, the Council amended its policies of manner to drop the duty to satisfy yearly and agreed to satisfy as event required through its choice or the choice of its President, or on the request of a majority of its contributors or the General Assembly or the Security Council.

### **International Court of Justice**

The International Court of Justice is the most important judicial organ of the United Nations. Its seat is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands). It is one of the six major United Nations agencies not based in New York (United States). The role of the court is to resolve disputes filed by each country in accordance with international law and to provide advisory opinions on legal issues filed by UN accredited and specialized bodies.

### **Secretariat**

The Secretariat contains the Secretary-General and tens of thousands of worldwide UN workforce individuals who perform the everyday functions of the UN as mandated via way of means of the General Assembly and the Organization's different most important organs. The Secretary-General is chief administrative officer of the Organization, appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five-year, renewable term. UN personnel are hired internationally and locally and work in missions and peacekeeping missions around the world. But serving the cause of peace in a violent world is a dangerous profession. Since the founding of the United Nations, hundreds of brave men and women have dedicated their lives to their service.

### **Why United Nations reforms required?**

Reforms at the United Nations have been long needed. For decades,



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every country has raised the issue of changes in the United Nations. India has been repeatedly and meticulously bringing it up at every conceivable occasion and platform. Between 1963 and 1973, the UN's original Charter was changed three times, according to records. Since 1997, a number of initiatives have been made at the UN level to implement critical changes. In 1997, the United Nations' then-Secretary-General outlined his strategy to implement changes in two packages: Track One and Track Two. Two options for extending the Security Council were presented in 2004. With his report "In Larger Freedom," then-Secretary-General Kofi Annan proposed a comprehensive reform and policy plan in 2005. The Peacebuilding Commission was founded the same year. The previous UN Commission was replaced by the Human Rights Council in 2006. With the announcement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the approval of the Paris Climate Agreement between 2007 and 2016, changes proceeded. Between 2017 and 2020, the UN's peace and security pillar were the subject of revisions.

A proposal to modernise the UN, widen the Security Council, and evaluate the permanent members' veto rights was proposed in the recent Stockholm Initiative. The time has arrived to reform the United Nations as a whole. It should begin with an examination of the UN's procedures for reaching a resolution. In the age of social media, when news can spread quickly to every corner of the globe, the UN's decision-making process has to be reconsidered. The UN's conflict resolution process should be reassessed, with a focus on its capacity to avoid conflicts and the establishment of a well-oiled preventative system. A proposal for a "Summit on Global Governance" with tasks comparable to those undertaken at the meetings in San Francisco and Bretton Woods in the 1940s was floated for establishing a broader knowledge and conducting in-depth research of economic and ecological challenges in order to have unambiguous security. Many historic events have occurred throughout the world, affecting every country. In this context, the UN should conduct a thorough investigation. The colonial era is no longer present on the planet. During the interregnum, several countries, including China and India, adopted liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation, resulting in more poverty, with the rich becoming wealthier and the poor becoming poorer. Why not make the UN Security Council more democratic? Why do majority decisions in the UNSC and other UN institutions not take precedence?

In the United Nations, there has been a call for change. Apart from the nations that have a proper position in the UNSC as permanent members, other developing countries are also calling for UN reforms in light of

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the massive changes that have occurred since 1945. India is one of 120 nations that have backed changes at the United Nations. Former US President Donald Trump, in his first UN speech in 2017, on the theme of 'Reforming United Nations: Management, Security, and Development,' expressed his belief that the UN has not reached its full potential due to bureaucracy and mismanagement, while urging the UN to improve the way it conducts business and fund joint projects such as peacekeeping. He slammed the UN as a "bloated" organisation in need of "really dramatic reforms" to make it a more powerful force for international peace.

What impact would the UNSC's expansion have on the rest of the world? This is a question that the stakeholders are debating. With a fair representation of the regions, the UNSC aids in preventing the P5 nations from pushing their vested interests, particularly through the use of veto, which negates the UNSC's good objectives. Do we need veto power in the UN Security Council? If India joins the UN Security Council, the decisions it makes will be different. India can bring its own geopolitical and negotiating clout, and the UNSC would be constrained by the P5 nations' limited influence. If the UNSC is expanded, there will be fewer hostilities, peace zones across continents and seas, and UNSC resolutions will be accepted by all 193 UN member-countries.

The United Nations General Assembly resolved in 2015 to use "text-based discussions" for Security Council changes. This move was unanimously praised as a great step forward. On this announcement, eleven editorials were written, stating that this is the first time in UN history that the UNGA has made a concerted attempt to argue for Security Council reforms. The UNGA's decision to use text-based talks for Security Council changes was even recognised by the Ministry of External Affairs as a "major development." Let us be realistic since we no longer live in an ideal world. An international body, such as the United States, is required to represent the globe with equal powers among nations. The United Nations must investigate the geopolitical realities of a changing globe. Many nations have made earnest efforts to reform the UN and take up the cause of UNSC expansion throughout the years. The G4 initiatives, of which India is a member, made sincere efforts to expand the UNSC.

### **The Reform of the Security Council**

Following the end of the Cold War, the discussion about Security Council reform gathered pace in the early 1990s. In 2005, a deal that looked to be on the verge of being reached fell through. Since 2009, discussions

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in an informal session of the United Nations General Assembly have yielded no substantive outcomes. Opponents of new permanent seats continue to be vocal, insisting on unanimity before an actual text can be prepared. The 75th anniversary of the United Nations' creation in 2020 is a significant milestone and an excellent chance to take action."No reform of the UN would be complete without reform of the Security Council" said former Secretary-General Kofi Annan in 2005. The Security Council is the UN's principal executive body, with the primary duty of ensuring international peace and security (Article 24), and its reform is universally acknowledged. It does not represent the current distribution of military and economic power, nor does it reflect the geographical balance. It is still made up of five permanent members China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States and 10 non-permanent members, who are elected by the General Assembly every two years, indicating a Realist hierarchy within the UN system. Despite fast development throughout the decolonization process and rising concerns for SC expansion, compelling proposals for permanent membership of large member states powers like Germany and Japan, as well as emerging countries like South Africa, India, Egypt, and Nigeria, have so far been failed. Why do we need to reform the Security Council?

- The United Nations Security Council is the global community's essential organ for peacekeeping and struggle management. Unlike the decisions of the General Assembly, its decisions are binding on all member states. That means it has wide ranging powers and can, if necessary, take actions such as the imposition of sanctions that encroach on state sovereignty.
- It is proper and important that the Security Council ought to have those powers. It is the centrepiece of the worldwide protection architecture. If its resolutions are to be reputable and applied with the aid of using all countries, the Council wishes to have the important authority and legitimacy. This way it must be representative.
- The current composition of the Security Council reflects the geopolitical situation of 1945 and its enlargement in 1963/65 adding non permanent seats did not significantly change this. The Council's present composition is no longer representative of a world that has seen 142 new countries join the United Nations since 1945. Africa in particular does not have the representation on the Council that its current importance requires, and is

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therefore calling for the Council's makeup to be adapted to the original authenticities.

- Alongside stipulating a geographically balanced distribution of seats, the Charter of the United Nations additionally expressly states that international locations that make significant contributions to the UN have to be participants of the Security Council.
- Without reform, there is a risk that the decision-making process will be transferred to other forums, despite the lack of binding and legitimacy of the Security Council. It doesn't benefit anyone.

#### **Group 4: Brazil, Germany, India, Japan**

Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan, together known as the G4, are four countries that support each other's aspirations for permanent seats on the United Nations Security Council. Unlike the G7, where the economy and long-term political goals are the shared denominators, the G4's principal goal is permanent member seats on the Security Council. Since the UN's inception, each of these four countries has been one of the council's elected non-permanent members. Their economic and political clout has increased dramatically in recent decades, approaching that of permanent members. The Uniting for Consensus movement, as well as its economic competitors and political adversaries, frequently reject the G4's ambitions. India, with a population of 138 million people and the world's biggest democracy, demographic dividend, and contribution to the global economy over many decades, is the appropriate contender for permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council. India has a reputation for never going to war with its neighbours. It is not without cause that every other country, with the exception of a few in our neighbourhood, has expressed ambiguous support for India's admission to the UNSC.

A substantial majority of UN members support reforming the Security Council, including seat expansion in both permanent and non-permanent categories. However, there is still no agreement on specifics. Despite opposition from reform opponents, a first framework paper covering all viewpoints on reform was overwhelmingly accepted on 14 September 2015 for consideration by the General Assembly's 70th session (69/560). The goal continues to utilise the paper as a starting point for talks on a tangible text, easing the transition from reiterating well-known viewpoints to actual text negotiations, as is customary at the UN. The G4 ministers reaffirmed their strong commitment to an

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early and complete UNSC reform in a joint press statement issued during the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2019. In light of the United Nations' 75th anniversary in 2020, the G4 ministers expressed their firm hope that the current General Assembly session will pave the way for finally moving on the call for a 'early reform' of the Security Council, and reaffirmed their unwavering support for Africa's representation in both the permanent and non-permanent categories of membership in any future reform.

### **United Nations Reforms and India**

For the eighth time, India became a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council in January 2021. India will be in office till 2021 and 2022. In August 2021, India was elected President of the United Nations Security Council, a post it will retain until December 2022. India intends to concentrate on topics such as maritime security, peacekeeping, counter-terrorism, and Africa, among other things. As a member of the G4, India seeks a permanent membership on the Security Council. In October 1945, two years before gaining independence from the British Raj, India became a founding member of the United Nations. It began to raise concerns about colonialism, disarmament, and racial discrimination in 1946. During the UN's stormy years of combat against colonialism and apartheid, it was in the forefront. While the UNSC was in disarray, India formed its own global agenda, ranging from decolonization to disarmament to a new international economic system, and garnered significant political backing for the situation. This emphasises the current opportunities for changing global conversation.

India has a long and illustrious history of contributing more people to UN peacekeeping than any other country. Since 1948, about 244,500 Indians have served in 49 of the 71 UN peacekeeping operations that have been formed across the world. Indian women have a long history of serving in UN peacekeeping deployments. In 2007, India became the first nation to send an all-female unit to the UN peacekeeping mission in Liberia, known as the Formed Police Unit. They were hailed as role models for their contributions to the capacity building of the Liberian police, which resulted in an increase in the number of Liberian women working in the security sector. Members of the Indian Women FPU have also made a name for themselves via humanitarian work, such as arranging medical camps.

India has redoubled its attempts to become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. From time to time, such an attempt elicited reflections. Narendra Modi, India's Prime Minister, declared in

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his statement commemorating the UN's 70th anniversary: "Today, all of us in the international community acknowledge and respect the unparalleled reach and the unique legitimacy that the United Nations has achieved as the institution that embodies our aspirations to act for the "common-good". Equally, we are increasingly aware of the imperative need to reform this institution, so that it may better serve us to meet the challenges of the 21st century". Given the significant changes that have occurred in the last 75 years, it is incumbent on the UN as a global body to reach a consensus to assure active involvement of all regions in all of its institutions, including the UNSC. India's hopes of becoming a permanent member of the UNSC are based on the country's growth and development during the last seven decades. It has a track record of telling itself. The United Nations' main goal is to serve the common good and ensure that every human being is free of instability, hunger, poverty, injustice, and other forms of deprivation.

India wants to see fair representation and the UNSC expanded. This, however, would be the most difficult component of UN changes, as the permanent five are typically opposed to strengthening the organisation and will use their authority to prevent any meaningful change. For UN Reforms, Engaging with Other Multilateral Forums: Establishing a "reserve fund" or even a "global tax" are two possible alternatives for reforming UN financing. The primary goal of India's current multilateralism should be to protect its territorial integrity, especially in light of China's aggressive border policy. In this case, India can use multilateralism to its advantage. As an example, working with the Quad nations or using organisations like the FATF to put pressure on Pakistan to cease funding cross-border terrorism in India. Furthermore, while recovering its position in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), India must interact with other international organisations as new rule-makers, as rule-making outside the UN does not disadvantage India.

## **Conclusion**

United Nations came into being in the backdrop of the end of the world war-2. When it came into being the security architecture of the global was different. Today it has changed radically. If UN has to be relevant it needs to cope up with the emerging situation. Ukraine crisis has underlined that UN has to change its mechanism. Many continents are not represented in the UN today. Reform of the UN is on but it needs to be done at the earliest.

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