



INDIA’S PRETENDER FOR THE PERMANENT SEAT IN THE U.N SECURITY COUNCIL

Manish Yadav, Student, M.A Political Science, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

Introduction

After India got independence in 1947 at that time India’s Economic and social condition was deteriorated because of the exploitation of India’s resources by the Britishers.

Since then, India has made many policies to emerge as a big global power in the world, since its policy of NAM [Non Align Movement] India expeditiously made great progress in this direction. Now India has become member of many international organizations and all the major powers of the world wants to have ties with India because of its huge man power and resources and fastest growing economy in the world

Now India is keenly looking to attain the permanent membership of the **United Nations Security Council** as it is the main step left for her to become a great international power in the world, as most of the nations of the world are the members of UN, so getting permanent seat in the security council will increase its prestige and dignity in the world and will also increase the reputation and representation of the third world nations in the world.

ISSN : 2348-5612 © URR



Background

India was among one of the 51 members who had signed the charter of the United Nation in 1945. Besides this, India has full faith in the Principles and Objectives of the United Nation. India has given co-operation to United Nation in all the spheres whether it is of Finance, Military, Medical, etc. India has been a member of the UN Security Council for seven terms (a total of 14 years), with the most recent being the 2011–12 term. India has been the largest troop contributor to UN missions since its inception. So far India has taken part in 43 Peacekeeping missions with a total contribution exceeding 180,000 troops and a significant number of police personnel having been deployed. In 2014 India was the third largest troop contributor [TCC] with 7,860 personnel deployed with ten UN Peacekeeping Missions

India claimed for permanent seat in the Security Council for the first time on 24th September, 2004 with that India cleared the world that India is capable of handling any responsibility with great efficiency. India’s honesty and dignity created a sensation in the whole Europe. Britain, France, Russia and many other countries are supporting India’s claim for the permanent seat in Security Council.



Obstacles in the way

Now the main hindrance in front of India for getting permanent membership is firstly, china who is opposing the India's membership for Security Council as China is representing the Asian block in the U.N. therefore, getting membership for India will bring the prestige and the dominance of China down as India will become the competitor.

And secondly, is that the India is not a signatory of NPT [Non Proliferation treaty] 1968 or NSG [Nuclear supplier Group] and can become a threat to the other nations if it gets the permanent seat in the Security Council. India has not signed the NPT and criticise it as monopolistic and discriminatory. It monopolises the right of the existing nuclear power to manufacture weapons and possess them, while the Non –Nuclear countries not only cannot manufacture and posses the nuclear weapons, but cannot even obtain nuclear knowledge for peace purposes. Its discriminatory nature enables the already existing nuclear power to carry out nuclear test without any restraint. Thus it creates imbalance between the nuclear and Non-Nuclear states. This imbalance is further accentuated by the fact that by signing the NPT, the countries belonging to the second group agree to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency to monitor their internal nuclear activities. This results in an international control only for the countries of the second group whereas the nation already owning nuclear weapons are freely allowed to increase their warheads in quantity as well as in quality.

India's Stance without NPT

But the scenario is changing as the wind is now favouring the India's bid. Despite committing a major act of proliferation in 1998 by conducting five nuclear tests, India was labelled as a responsible state by the United States in 2005. During the Indo-U.S. nuclear deal in 2008, India succeeded in documenting its clean record on nuclear non-proliferation while gaining a Nuclear Supplier Group [NSG] waiver. This enabled India to join the main stream of international nuclear commerce however, more importantly it resulted in political consensus among NSG members that segregated India from other non-NPT nuclear weapons states like Pakistan, Israel and North Korea. Since then India has undertaken a process to gain full membership of the NSG. Most Recently, India has got the membership of the **Australian Group in 2018**. Before that India has also acquired the membership of two of the four Non-Proliferation related export control regime that is **Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) in 2016, Wassenaar Arrangement in 2017**. The most important aspect is that China is currently the member of NSG regime only out of the four described above.

In terms of economic power, as per the latest data, India will become the 5th largest economy in the world leaving behind U.K. and France. India is improving its status in other international report also, For instance India has been ranked 100 in Ease of doing business by the World Bank, Moody's have also upgraded India's government bond rating from Baa3 to Baa2.

Most recently, in the International Court of Justice also, India has shown its great influence in the world by defeating a permanent Security Council country for the seat in International Court,



thereby making a history. This shows India's support by the other nations in the world who voted in favour of India.

Conclusion

The major difference between India and other powerful nations is the India's liberal and peaceful behavior in the world and India always favoured the right for the wrong that can be seen in the voting of India in favour of Palestine dissenting its approach from the U.S. declaration of Jerusalem as Israel's capital. India's bid for permanent member of UNSC is now backed by four of the five permanent members namely, France, Russia, United Kingdom and United States. On 15 April 2011, China officially expressed its support for an increased Indian role at the United Nations without explicitly endorsing India's Security Council ambitions. A few months later, China endorsed Indian candidacy as a permanent UNSC member provided that India revokes its support for Japanese candidacy. Now, it is evident from the fact described that Now India is not far behind to get its membership of the NSG and escalation of India's entry to the Security Council seems quite imminent in the near future.

References:

- V.k Malhotra., International Relations 4th edition: 'Disarmament and Arms Control', p.312.
- J.S Badyal, abc of Contemporary world Politics, 'International organization in a Uni-polar World', p.167.
- The Hindu, Report 'India admitted to Australian Group', Dated: 19 January,2018.
- The Hindu, Report 'India gets admission into Wassener Arrangement'. Dated: December 08,2017.
- P.I.B, "India as 35th member of Missile Technology Control Regime", Dated: July 20,2016.
- Civil Services Chronicle, "India's Quest for Responsible Nuclear Status", edition February,2018,p.18-19.
- Times of India, Buisness, "India to be 5th largest economy in 2018: Report, Dated: December 27,2017.

Internet sources:

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Army_United_Nations_peacekeeping_missions
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reform_of_the_United_Nations_Security_Council#India