

# India and UNSC Permanent Membership: Opportunities and Impediments?

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## 1. Introduction

United Nation is an intergovernmental organization that aims to maintain international peace and security at the international level for which that they are claiming for 75 years in history while this is becoming a great debate that they are acting so or they are working furthermore it becomes a famous speech in the third world and developing countries that United Nation is just acting so but in other hand and reality they are just working for the rich and developed countries and their favor and willing and benefit meanwhile for boosting their power and economic capability and through various ways and systems they are exploiting the other least developed countries in a new way like new and modern colonialism.

Within the UN body of the important body is United Nation Security Council and according to the UN charter there are five permanent members in the United Nation Security Council UNSC which are as follow (United States of America, China, Russia, France, and the United Kingdom) and they have the veto power in the united nation security council and general assembly and 10 non-permanent members in their structure for more interaction and contribution which are as follow (India, Norway, Kenya, Ireland and Mexico, Estonia, Niger, Saint Vincent, and the Grenadines, Tunisia, and Vietnam) which are all having desire to be a permanent member of the united nation security council and having the power to maintain the international political order and achieving their national benefits and national interest through this vital membership and success.

This research work is about India as an emerging power in the international system and international economy especially after 2000 and in the 21st century and having the power of being a leader and big power in the region and the world at least, this study is trying to illustrate **India claims UNSC permanent membership: what are the impediments** and what could be the best situation for this action in the united nation and the security council of the united nation in the international politics and international relationships among nation and countries which is a great achievement for the state and nations being a permanent member in the united nation security council.

This research will illustrate the topic in tow major parts and section which are as follow the first part is about why India deserve the full membership in the UNSC according to

which rational and reasons and is India in comfortable circumstances and situation to be a permanent of the UNSC in the current situation. And the second part is about the obstacles and impediments in front of India to achieve this vital and are these obstacles can be removed or what are the possible ways to be a permanent member of the UNSC.

But with all these possibilities and probabilities that India will have the opportunity to be there in the United Nation Security Council they much to do they have much to do and more work for doing within the country they have to do better with its relationship with its people with its women and with its minorities because to be at that level to talk about the human rights to talk about the equality and equal opportunities for all.

## 2. Why India has the Competence to be UNSC Permanent Member

### 1) Population

India being a state among the countries concerning the large population in the world with having 1.38 Billion is the second-largest country in regard of the human resource and citizens and India is representing the 18% of the entire world population which is a huge part of the world population and it composed the 1/6 of the population and this is an enormous case that India has to be a permanent member of the United Nation Security Council as an administration which is ruling the world is vital and particular issues since the end of the Second World War with having five permanent members with VETO power in hand while India is not involved in such a vital organization within the United Nation body with having world second largest population and representing the huge number of world human resources.

### 2) Rapid Economic Growth

India is the fifth-largest economy in the world according to the latest reports and the country had been involved in huge economic deals and development in the world since 1990 and particularly after 2006 and had been one of the fastest-growing economies of the world in the last two decades and having the youngest human resource in the world and highly contributed with great economic powers of the world in all important issues for the international economic stability and international political order and also has been an active member of the global warming counter countries. And the country managed the better HDI index since PM Narendra Modi took the office with great strategies and initiatives for

the economic growth of the country remarkably had been improved, now more people have access to electricity, telecommunication, internet, healthcare, and education sector with increasing GDP and fastest economic growth.

### 3) Leader of Developing Countries

India is the leader of the developing countries since the end of world war two and particularly after their independence in 1947 had been reclaimed from the British after a long period of colonialism and being under colonial rule. A question might come to our mind directly when you heard about India as a developing country that why India is still a developing country with as 5th biggest economy in the world and after 74 years of independence India? This is right and it needs deep research and analysis that why India is still a developing country.

But here we will not go for that and the focus of this work is on India being a leader of the developing country in the world concerning the latest international surveys there are 166 countries known as developing countries in the world by 2020. India is on the top of the table among these developing countries as the first biggest economy among the developing countries and the world fifth biggest economic power with one of the fastest economic and GDP growth in the globe and the 4th biggest exporter of the world with 505 billion dollar export a year and has strong economic ties with EU, China, USA, and Russia the four large economic regions in the world.

With all these strong points regarding India as a developing country, it is clear enough that India can be United Nation Security Council permanent member to represent a large number of countries and world economies of all these developing countries will see their selves in the UNSC which have to be involved in the world vital decision making and India is the ideal option and leader which can represent and claim the rights and opportunities for these countries.

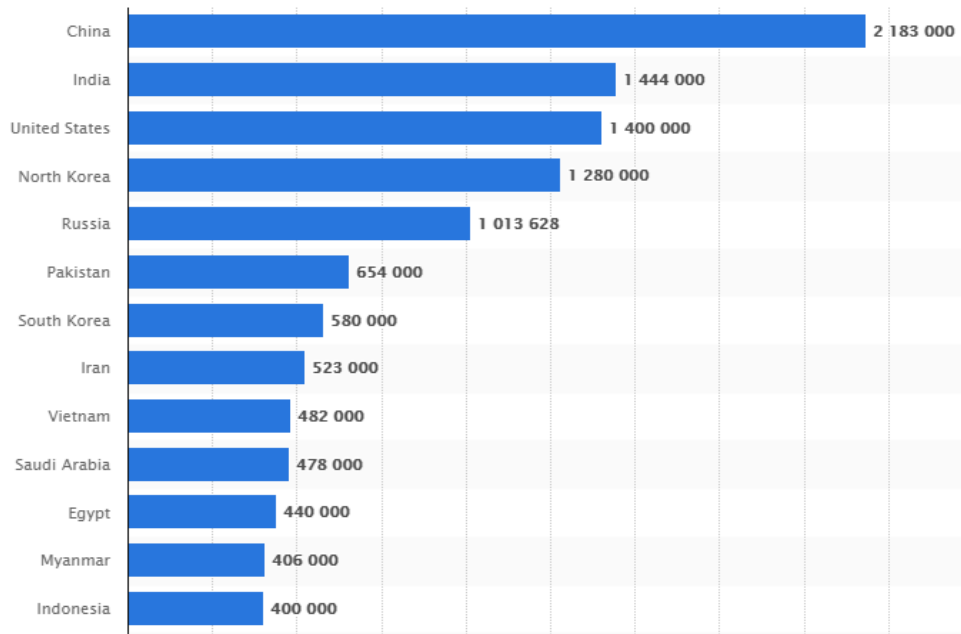
### 4) United Nation Peacekeeping Forces the role of India

The united nation is engaged with all the conflicts and political instability and disputes all over the world and has involved in all issues across the world after the UN approval

by the united nation security council sends peacekeepers to regions where armed conflicts have recently ceased or paused to enforce the terms of peace agreements and to discourage combatants from resuming hostilities and peacekeeping forces.

For instance, we can name the different civil war which had been engaged and interference by the forces and troops for bringing equilibrium and peace in the various societies and countries in the history after the Second World War such as the Vietnam war in 1972 and after and the wars in the south Asian region in Pakistan and Afghanistan after 9/11 2001 by the NATO forces and leading by the United States of America here a question raised that these enforcement and engagement in particular contexts in Afghanistan and Vietnam are conducted by the NATO and united states of America while they are separated organization and countries from the united nation and the united nation security council therefor how we can claim that these are the united nation peacekeeping forces but the main point and key point is here that of course they are separated countries and separate organization which is called NATO but these movements were accepted by the united nation and supported by the united nation general assembly and security council in the majority even it is not the method and system for the support and acknowledging some international issues and typical problems and matters but the united states of America acting as the hegemony in the international politics and international balance of power in the globe after the second world war and especially after the end of cold war and specifically after the 1991 when the soviet union dissolved and becoming 17 independence republics.

While India has more than 1.4 million peacekeeping force India's contribution to the United Nation Security Council peacekeeping force is huge according to the recent figures and India has the second-largest peacekeeping force in the world after china which means more than the remaining four great powers that has the veto power in hand, in conclusion, we can say that India is well and able enough to be the UNSC permanent member according to universal peacekeeping troops in the universe and concerning the India international peacekeeping force the country can be the member of UNSC.



### 5) Representative Democracy

After world war two the international political powers and all the states were leading y the United States was going to have an international organization for the gathering of all nations of the universe together and avoid the upcoming international conflicts and wars according to their past bad and unforgettable experience of a humanitarian crisis of first and second world wars with worst casualties and adversities of the human history.

With this ambition, they came to an end with the establishment of the United Nation 76 years ago that today the UN is one of the remarkable international political organization in the world nearly all the countries are a member in this organization for a bright future of the humankind destiny to avoid clashes and interstates conflicts with interposition, mediation of the United Nation for the sake of reconciliation and peace and spreading of democracy leading by the United States of America so-called mother of democracy and claiming the oldest democracy of the world.Hence in the consequence that we conclude, the aims and goals of the united nation are the universal spread of democracy and democratization process so when it comes to democracy India is the world largest representative democracy holder which is well enough to contain a population of more than 1.38 billion and the transition of power is unique in the country since their independence in 1947 without disputes and conflict with such a huge population.

Hence that India is now having a democratic regime according to United Nation objectives of establishment and the country highly associated with democracy and international democracies for instance the United State of America, the United Kingdom, France, china which are the leaders of political and international relations India as huge democracy is eligible to be the permanent member of the United Nation Security Council as the world largest democracy.

### 6) India political perspective

It is clear that after the world war two came to an end the world was bipolar according to political order and stability there were only two international powers which claimed the leadership worldwide first United State of America and the second USSR and all the disputes internationally between these two powers somehow directly or indirectly all around the world that we have many examples of that.

And other countries were counted as balancing countries in the international politics for the theory of the Balance Of Power and this formula was practiced through history till the end of the proxy and cold war and countries were becoming allies with above mentioned great international powers and military packs and treaties had been conducting like the Warsaw Pack leading by the USSR and NATO leading by the United State of America.This circumstance was during the cold war while India was a founder and basic member of the non-aliment movement so-called NAM an international organization of 55 countries which almost all of them were newly independent and developing countries and one of the basic objectives of their charter was to be neutral and impartial in the political game and cold war between the world war winners.

According to Johan Galton prediction in early 1980 which came true then in 1990 the USSR dissolved and fall apart into 17 independent nations in Central Asia and Eastern Europe and Russia become a single independent and the world international political order changed somehow while there was only one international superpower of hegemon called the United State of America.Then while there was one international power meanwhile China emerged as international economic power the remaining countries were compiled to be either with America or be a part of other groups for balancing the power internationally in terms of economy or concerning the political order while for these balancing India was a great country with having the capacity to change the equations till now India has the power.

While now Indian political doctrine and the governmental bureaucracy aiming to be an international power itself in an international political system with the world second largest population and the world fifth economic power and leader and top of the developing countries, therefore, they are capable enough to have the permanent membership in the UNSC along with other five permanent members holding the VETO power.

### 3. What are the Impediments for India

#### 1) UN Charter

Soon after the end of the cold war, the victorious countries decide to establish an international intergovernmental organization that helps the world all nations to come to gather and avoid such wars and adversity in the world like first and second world wars which were humans history worst wars till the date. After Second World War in 1945 the victorious countries above the United State of America, China, Britain, France, and USSR which subsequently become Russia established the United Nation one of the most trustable organization in the world with having more than 195 countries as members.

According to the UN charter in 1945, the time while India was still ruled by the British colonial powers and the charter mentioned that there are 5 permanent members and should be 5 and only 6 counties can be members as non-permanent which subsequently become 10 in 1963 and these 15 combined permanent and non-permanent are in the decision-making board for international affairs and every decision needs 9 votes out of 15 including all 5 permanent members votes means that these non-permanent are not much important so in the case study of India is one of the countries that become the permanent member for 8 times.

Hence India is a non-permanent member still the country is not satisfied with this membership because when it comes to the favor of India within the united nation Security Council china will get the opposing side and will use its veto power and probably will reject the case which gives us the sense that this non-permanent membership means nothing for India. For instance, in the case of Masood Azhar an international terrorist that India requests all the world countries through the United Nation Security Council to ban and put restriction against him the members become agree but the only country that rejects was China by using their veto power which subsequently after much bargaining become agree.

#### 2) UN charter Amendment

The only way through India can become a permanent member of the United Nation Security Council is that the United Nation charter amendment for bringing some changes into the structure of the United Nation Security Council that the mentioned permanent members have to be changed from 5 to 6 or more than India can go for the permanent membership officially and regularly according to the UN charter.

So the question is that how this amendment can take place?

According to the UN charter in case if the general assembly wants and request to change the United Nation charter it needs a general assembly meeting with all members and then the vote that this decision needs to meet the change in the charter is 2/3 of all the members which become 129 countries that the amendment will take place which can be very easy for India to chase this much vote for the amendment according to the last election for the non-permanent members India managed to achieve the 184 countries agree on the vote so it is clear enough that India can simply reach the 129 countries vote in their favor for amending the United Nation charter, but the obstacle is that these 129 agree to vote for the amendment is conditional with the 5 votes of the permanent members of the United Nation Security Council with veto power in hand which difficult to reach these 5 votes according to the current situation with the presence of a giant called China.

#### 3) China's perspective

One of the greatest reasons and factors that will make this dream of India shortly nothing just a dream and ambition is a huge country in terms of geography, population, economy, military, and development than India which is called China that they will make it very tough and even we could claim impossible for India to be a permanent member of UNSC shortly is their eastern neighbor China why because they had too many conflicts and disputes with each other in their long history being each other's neighbor while the typical and more dark period of their history is the 20th century that they treat each other and even fought with each other in 1962 famous Indo-Sino war and having worst relation ever and after that, the china's nuclear weapon test two year after the war 1964 was the bad situation ever between them and it was huge pressure on India while there enemy and huge neighbor having a nuclear weapon and so on.

Now their old enemy is one of the 5 permanent members of the united nation security council which could be a challenge for India interring to this group in the presence of their old enemy China which is already sat there and acting against India and their vote and opinion is vital in terms of this issues for India and it is not an ideal condition of India going for the full and permanent membership of UNSC.

#### 4) USA

The United State of America was always a close ally of India since the country got its independence from British rule in 1947 and had great and meaningful contribution and bilateral relation with India through history there are many examples of this close relationship concerning the military cooperation and strong trade and commercial relation among these two great democracies.

If we go back to 1955 the bilateral relation of these two was even closer than any time the US president Dwight D. Eisenhower of the time offered India informally that the USA will grant India permanent membership of the United Nation Security council it is mentioned clearly in the book of Jawaher Lal Nehru "Jawaher Lal Nehru letters to chief ministers 1947-1964" volume 4 page 237 that Nehru acknowledged it the USA president Dwight D. Eisenhower offered us informally for the permanent membership but according to our unstable relation with our neighbor China

and now after almost 65 years this is a big diplomatic question that whether the PM Jawahir Lal Nehru did right or wrong for denying the request of the United State of America president of the time Dwight D. Eisenhower which we are not going to discuss that here but as a probable chance India missed that and still struggling for the permanent membership in the United Nation Security Council.

#### 5) Russia perspective

Russia a country which was the superpower before 1990 and the main country having disputes with the United State of America and still is the country against and opposite of the USA in the majority of the international deals and economic, political, and several other issues and it is difficult to reach to an agreement with the USA. So in the case of India and its permanent membership in the United Nation Security Council, the role of Russia is not clear according to the situation and it's ambiguous in different circumstances because in regional issues they have a strong and deep relation with India and it had been practiced a lot in last 20 years with the huge example of the economic and military cooperation between these two countries.

But in case of the Indian membership in United Nation Security council the Russia have to change their view and perspective about India due to their strong relationships with the huge economic power of the world called China a country which is, of course, a big competitor of India and having numbers of political and territorial and economic scuffles between each other since the very first time of the independence of India 1947 even more rooted in the history of these two countries beyond the 1947 so the relation of Russia with India can be affected by China somehow.

And the next problem which is influencing the relation of the Russia and India is the strong and great bilateral relation of India and the United State of America and according to recent initiatives it is going to be closer and strong than past so it is clear that the USA wants to be in strong relation with India to use this bilateral relation as pressure factor for their opposing countries in the region Russia and China so it is looking difficult for India to have the support of Russia in this mission for being a permanent member of the UNSC.

#### 4. Analysis

The study conducted all the reasons that make India capable and qualified enough to claim the permanent membership of the United Nation Security Council for the current situation and also it has been evaluated that what are the probabilities and the impediments for India becoming a permanent member of UNSC in the upcoming near future they could do it or not and we discussed all aspects of the topic and factors in both situations whether it is in favor of India reaching this big success or they could fail in achieving this important all the reasons and factors are looking rational and logical for becoming a member in UNSC or the opposite of it and both can happen in near future for India.

It is quite difficult to predict the future of India becoming a permanent member of the united nation security council but according to the most reliable reasons and facts it could be

difficult and tough for India to become a permanent member in UNSC and condition and situation shows that it might be far and hard for India for being there in their dreams place and palace in UNSC according to the presence of China Russia and other factors that we argued about all those above it is not easy for this country to be there in future but still they have much to do and more work for doing within the country they have to do better with its relationship with its people with its women and with its minorities because to be at that level to talk about the human rights to talk about the equality and equal opportunities for all.

And as citizens of India keep this track and negotiation with your friend's family member your respective Lok Sabha members and states assembly members and with everyone and ask Why is India not in the united nation security council? Is it our fault or the others we can deal with the others but we need to be ready to take the off-center stage in the world and said this is Hindustan this is where civilization grows this is where chess was invented and this is where Zero was found and this is the land that is protected by the Himalayas and this is the peninsula that just out and has its ocean! No other country has its ocean named after it except India there is no American ocean there is no Chinese ocean there is just the Indian Ocean so don't sell yourself short you are the great people and a great country that has to be there in the United Nation Security Council.

#### 5. Conclusion

The likelihood of India becoming UNSC permanent member is a recent and new topic and debate that what could be the circumstances for this ideal in near future or at least next ten year it is possible or not and what could be the challenges for this process in united nation security council membership and while there are some pushing factors as well for India which may help them for doing so in near future.

There are numbers of strong pushing factors for India to reach this ideal position shortly which are mentioned and illustrated with details above the vast geography of India, the second the huge a population as the second-largest country in terms of population in the world after China, the great economic power of the new century with rapid GDP growth of the world economies, the most important the country as leader of worlds developing nations while there is no representative of the developing countries in the UNSC which are the majority of the worlds country and population and various other pushing factors.

Here the research argued about two types of the reason behind this important first reasons are from the Indian perspective that analysis's the ideal circumstances and details that India is a power full and great enough to be a member in such an important council in the united nation which are listed and illustrated as follow 1. India becoming regional hegemonic power and leader in the last 72 years after their independence through various reasons behind it like having huge geography with rich natural resources which is itself a factor of economic growth second is mass population and human resources in their territory and itself having huge population is a resource of growing national

and domestic products and economic growth. The third thing is that India is acting as a big brother and leader in the region since they got their independence in 1947 through various organizations and conferences on the international level and regional levels.

And the second category of reasons and factors are the external rational are those which is not related to India but will affect India's position in this deal and achievement and those reasons are the following which may cause some problems for India is the presence of China in the UNSC already as a permanent member and having a dark past relation with India and thousands of disputes with them. And the second thing is the tough structure and the ways of decision making among the five permanent members and India have two unlike friend called China and Russia. At the conclusion and result of the study, it is obvious and clear that it could not be an easy task for India to achieve this huge rank and looking themselves there in the UNSC with all these real challenges that they are having in front of this deal.

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