

B.A.L.L.B. 6th semester

unit:1st

topic:united nation and India

Dr. MUKTA JAIN

INSTITUTE OF LAW

Date:30/3/2020

UN Contribution to India--

United Nations agencies, offices, programmes and funds working in India comprise one of the largest UN field networks anywhere in the world.

The Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT):

APCTT founded in 1977 at New Delhi, is a Regional Institute of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) with a geographic focus of the entire Asia-Pacific region.

Centre has focused on three specific areas of activity: technology information; technology transfer; and innovation management.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO):

When FAO began its India operations in 1948, its priority was to transform India's food and farm sectors through technical inputs and support for policy development.

Over the years, FAO's contribution has extended to issues such as access to food, nutrition, livelihoods, rural development and sustainable agriculture.

With the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), much of FAO's focus in India will be on sustainable agricultural practices.

International Labour Organization (ILO):

The first ILO Office in India started in 1928. There are 43 ILO conventions and 1 protocol ratified by India.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

IOM assisted Indian citizens who were among the thousands of people displaced by the Persian Gulf War (1990s).

UNESCO - Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development (MGIEP):

MGIEP is an integral part of UNESCO, established with generous support from the Government of India in 2012 in New Delhi.

The Institute's global mandate is to transform education policies and practices by developing innovative teaching and learning methods.

It works for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4.7 – “education for building peaceful and sustainable societies across the world”.

A project 'Rethinking Schooling' was launched by UNESCO-MGIEP with the UNESCO Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for Education in 2016-17.

United Nations Commission on Human Settlements (UN-Habitat):

UN-Habitat promotes socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.

UN-Habitat's initiatives in India include supporting government projects on sanitation coverage in urban areas, urban water supply and environmental improvement, and supporting organizations that empower women's group and youth groups to fight social exclusion.

United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF):

In 1954, UNICEF signed an agreement with the Government of India to fund the Aarey and Anand milk processing plants. In return, free and subsidised milk would be provided to needy children in the area.

Within a decade, India had thirteen UNICEF assisted milk processing plants.

Today, India has become the world's largest producer of milk.

Polio Campaign-2012: The Government, in partnership with UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Rotary International and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention contributed to almost universal awareness of the need to vaccinate all children under five against polio.

As a result of these efforts, India was removed from the list of endemic countries in 2014.

It is also supporting nationwide campaigns on maternal and child nutrition and the reduction of neonatal mortality and stillbirth rates to single digits by 2030.

World Health Organization (WHO):

India became a party to the WHO Constitution on 12 January 1948.

The WHO Country Office for India is headquartered in Delhi with country-wide presence.

It has also been instrumental in the country's transition from hospital-based to community-based care and the resultant increase in health posts and centres focusing on primary care.

The WHO Country Cooperation Strategy – India (2012-2017) has been jointly developed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW) and the WHO Country Office for India (WCO).

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):

India has a long tradition of receiving refugees that goes back centuries.

UNHCR's support to India dates back to 1969-1975 when it coordinated aid to Tibetan refugees as well as refugees from then East Pakistan.

UNHCR's urban operation is based in New Delhi with a smaller presence in Chennai that helps Sri Lankan refugees in Tamil Nadu voluntarily repatriate back to Sri Lanka. In the absence of a national legal framework for refugees, UNHCR conducts refugee status determination under its mandate for asylum seekers who approach the Office.

India's contribution to UN:---

India was one of the original members of the League of Nations. As a signatory of the Treaty of Versailles-1919, India was granted automatic entry to the League of Nations.

By 1946, India had started raising concerns regarding colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination.

India was among the most outspoken critics of apartheid and racial discrimination (discriminatory treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa) in South Africa, being the first country to have raised the issue in the UN in 1946.

India took an active part in Drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights-1948. Its experience with the UN had not always been positive. On Kashmir issue, Nehru's faith in the UN and adherence to its principles proved costly as UN that was packed with pro-Pakistani partisan powers.

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was elected the first woman President of the UN General Assembly in 1953.

India's status as a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the Group of 77 (G-77) cemented its position within the UN system as a leading advocate of the concerns and aspirations of developing countries and the creation of a more equitable international economic and political order.

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 is a member of G4 (Brazil, Germany, India and Japan), a group of nations who back each other in seeking a permanent seat on the Security Council and advocate in favour of the reformation of the UNSC.

UN peacekeeping missions: From protecting civilians, disarming ex-combatants and helping countries transition from conflict to peace, India has served the cause of peace. At present (2019), India is the third largest troop contributor with 6593 personnel deployed with UN Peacekeeping Missions (Lebanon, Congo, Sudan and South Sudan, Golan Heights, Ivory Coast, Haiti, Liberia).

In 2007, the United Nations declared 2nd October, Mahatma's Gandhi's birthday, as the International day of non-violence.

In 2014, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution commemorating 21 June as the International Yoga Day.

It recognises the holistic benefits of this timeless practice and its inherent compatibility with the principles and values of the United Nations.