

CHAPTER 3: INDIA AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

- **Introduction**
- **Liberal Institutionalism and India: Historical Roots**
- **India and Global Institutions**
- **India and Global Governance**
- **Conclusion**

INTRODUCTION

We understand Global Governance, its evolution, its importance on a Global Stage, its composition in a wider manner and its way of functioning. In this chapter, the complete focus is on how India's engagement with Global Governance. From which time period India's participation is visible to all the stakeholders of Global Governance, how India pursues with all the major International organizations and on what level India's active participation on international agenda affects the multipolar world. There are some organizations which formed before India's Independence and will look at India's participation from then to now by considering the time scale, agenda and every possible aspect.

LIBERAL INSTITUTIONALISM AND INDIA: HISTORICAL ROOTS

Liberal Institutionalism is one of the modern theories of International Politics. This theory has its origin in the 20th Century and post-Second World War it becomes more influential. The essence of liberal institutionalism lies in the cooperation between States on the international arena to reduce conflict and make the solution of disputes. Internationally, Woodrow Wilson and from India,

Jawaharlal Nehru was prominent supporters to this theory. As this theory, gives importance to International Institutions which usually considered as an alternate to war.

According to Woodrow Wilson, this theory has huge possibilities to work in International sphere. His source of this idea lies in domestic politics as if anarchy can be contained in domestic spheres; anarchy can also be contained in international sphere. The only thing required is promotion of this Idea. It is less costlier than War and Nations should be willing to try this option. Quite contrary to the general belief, the reality is, wars are not even profitable for the winning parties. The disaster outcome of World War II shows the world that many Institutions and theories and doctrines came up to restore peace which includes United Nations and others but the world is visible that even after emergence of Institutions they could not done well because cold war was also going on during that period. After 1990's, when cold war was over after the collapse of USSR, the world witnessed that all those Institutions became globally workable and a kind of Universal system of work culture by eminent institutions started. The various reasons behind the growth of International Institutions are:

- End of bipolarity which leads to the promotion of international corporations.
- Growth of inter-dependence which increase economic interdependence and the volume of Global Trade.
- Rise of Global threats as terrorism and climate changes. Both are beyond the capacity of single state to deal with such threats.
- Rise of asymmetrical actors as it has been a major factor for Nations coming together.

Before India's Independence itself, Jawaharlal Nehru was supporter to International Order, whose belief lies in Institutionalism at Global Stage. He had been participated in overseas events.

Before Independence, he joined United Nations, partnered with Commonwealth Nations, where he also advocated and propagated the ideas on peaceful co-existence and later on put forward Panchsheel points. For Nehru, United Nations is a futuristic hope for Peace and he supported whole heartedly (SRIVASTAVA, 1996).

In 1948, for the first time, Nehru participated in the general assembly of United Nations, where he addressed his aspirations from the stage of United Nations, about Colonialism and Racialism issues. In further, how India's get participated in all major International Institutions.

INDIA AND GLOBAL INSTITUTIONS

India partnership with various International Organizations:

First and foremost talk about United Nations. As United Nations is the successor of the league of nation and it is considered as the world's largest International Organization

India and United Nations(UN)

On 24 Oct. 1945, the formation of United Nations took place and India was among those countries who acted as a founding member state of such prestigious institution. In 1945, India was not an independent country that is in 1945 when India supports the formation of the United Nations it was not by name of Republic of India rather India was under the Dominion status that time. So, when India got independence in 1947 immediately after independence on the platform of United Nations India raised the issue of free States from colonial powers. So, it can be easily say that since Independence India's active participation and keen interest on global issues put India on limelight.

From United Nations Foundation, India supports the aims, objectives, purpose and fundamental principles of the United Nations. It should not be confused the term United Nations with world government. United Nations is an international organization where all the states act as a member to it and most important thing is that it is not sovereign like States. It does not make law and enforce law as States do in their domestic sphere. It does provide a platform to the states for negotiation and conflict prevention. It can say that it works the best and contribute in converting the Jungle of international politics into zoo.

The term United Nations was coined by the then US President, Roosevelt in a declaration by United Nations. A meeting was taken place at San Francisco, in 1945 where around 50 countries came together with purpose to give a shape to the charter of UN, India was also under those 50 countries and in the same year itself on 24 October 1945, the charter came into force after the ratification by P5 state and the signatory states present there with majority votes. India's ethos which itself similar to the ideology and philosophy of United Nations that is why it is also point out that India's always have been worked with United Nations as the proactive member state.

The philosophy of the United Nations is to establish Peace and it is believed that peace is not just an absence of War and there is strong interdependence between peace, human right, and development which is considered as the three pillars of United Nations. The objectives which are underlined in the Preamble of the United Nations is similar to India ancient philosophy of Scriptures, Puranas and Smriti in Arthashastra which always acted as a legacy to India's policy towards outside world.

-To save succeeding generation from scourage of war.

-To reaffirm faith in fundamental human right and dignity.

-To strengthen the conditions which justice prevails and respect for international law can be maintained.

-To promote social progress, better standard of life in the interest of largest freedom (*In Depth – India and the UN, 70 Years, n.d.*).

This all objectives were all so relatable to Indian freedom struggle as well. The purpose of the United Nations was elaborated described in Article 1 of United Nations charter.

-To maintain International peace and security by taking effective collective action for prevention and removal of threats to peace.

-To suppress all kinds of act of aggression.

-To settle various dispute in accordance to the principal of justice and international law.

-To develop friendly relations among Nations.

-To achieve International cooperation in economic cultural humanitarian issues (*In Depth – India and the UN, 70 Years, n.d.*).

If look the League of Nations and its successor United Nations it can be easily identified that League of nation was completely based on idealism where as United Nations is an amalgamation of both Realism and Idealism. There are also some fundamental foundational stones of United Nations on which the United Nations considered as its principles:

-To give sovereignty equality of all members state.

-To avoid from use of force or threat to use of force.

-To respect territorial integrity and political independence of all member states.

-All the members States will settle their differences not by threat of force but in a peaceful manner.

-To ensure that those States who are not party to the United Nations also act in accordance with the principles of United Nations charter.

-Nothing authorizes United Nations to interfere in domestic affair which is specifically mentioned in article 2(7) of United Nations charter.

-It is obligatory that all member state will act in accordance with the principles of the United Nations charter.

If talk about the membership of the United Nations. The membership is granted by the General Assembly on the recommendation of Security Council. It has to be passed by two third majority and consent of P-5 members. Now, will highlight all the landmark moments of India versus United Nations and how they both develop a healthy relationship with each other. On 1st January 1942, India was one among those select members of the United Nations who signed the declaration of United Nations at Washington and also participated in the historical conference of prestigious international organization at San Francisco from 25 April to 26 June 1945 (*MEA / India and the United Nations*, n.d.).

From India, the delegation to the United Nations was led by Sir Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar and he signed the United Nations charter on behalf of India. He also served as the first President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 1946 as well (*In Depth – India and the UN, 70 Years*, n.d.).

In 1945-47, when India was under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the then interim Government of India engaged itself into the affairs of the United Nations. From that time itself India acted on both the fronts that is in designed the framework of free India foreign policy as well as actively complimenting the goals, objectives, philosophy of the United Nations. In 1946,

India although not was a Sovereign state by that time, but India raised two most important topic in the general assembly of the United Nations, the first issue was the conditions of Indian nationals in South Africa who faced racial discrimination with other major population there. This was the India's first international protest against racial discrimination issue and the second issue was against the colonialism. As India and many other countries of the world under the glitches of colonial system. So, these two issues were very first raised by India on international platform (*In Depth – India and the UN, 70 Years*, n.d.).

In August 1947, when India attained its independence it still pushes the issue of racial discrimination and colonialism on a wider note and taking one step further by advocating universal membership to all state for the sake to maintain International peace. In September 1947 when United Nations assembled for the second session of General Assembly by that time Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit represented India and being vocal for peace and freedom.

In 1948, the Universal declaration of Human Rights was adopted by United Nations General Assembly. India was also one of the member who voted in favour of Human Right Charter declaration. This declaration is considered as one of the most important document to protect the Human Rights on an universal platform. That day that is 10th December, 1948 when this declaration was adopted it is celebrated as Human Rights Day every year. People around the world with different culture, background for the representative to draft such noble declaration. For the human right issue, it is a milestone step from the diars of United Nations in human history. After that it has been translated into almost all the major language of the world approximately 500. In November 1948, the same year from India its first independent Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru delivered his first address to the United Nations General Assembly. He emphasized on the principle and purpose of the United Nations for which it was formed.

In 1950, For the first time, India was elected to its two year term on the security council as a non permanent member of the Security Council. In the same year, India forward to its first commitment to the peacekeeping force of United Nations. Peacekeeping, it is an extra constitutional (charter) function of the United Nations Security Council. It is not explicitly mention in the Charter but can be derived by liberal interpretation of United Nations charter and Prime responsibility of Security Council towards maintenance of international peace. This happens because collective security could not take place and this peacekeeping operations can authorize by Security Council itself and only for very selective type of actions. In 1950, India had sent its troops during Korean War in 1950. By now, India has been one of the largest contributor of Troops and medical corps to the United Nations.

In 1953, the greatest honour of India took place when one woman became the President of United Nations general assembly. From India, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was elected for the post of President as she was the first woman of the world who got such remarkable honour in the history of United Nations and made India proud internationally. In 1957, V.K. Krishna Menon represented India. He holds the record for longest speech in United Nations. There was debate going on, “the India-Pakistan question” for continuous two days he spoke around 8 to 9 hours where he appropriately put the aggression issue from Pakistan side.

In 1972, the Human Environment Conference was going on in Stockholm on United Nations platform. From India, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi explain how the poverty issue and the ecological conversation are co-related as she put emphasis on the development of tribal areas, providing employment for those who live in and around forest area. So, that they do not rely completely on forest and make other source of livelihood. By this way the Ecology in forest would remain intact. In 1973, United Nations came up with a multilateral disarmament treaty

called Biological Weapons Convention. India was also a signatory to this and ratified this in 1974. This Treaty is considered as one of the most effective Treaty to ban all kinds of development, production and concentration of biological weapons and so on.

In 1979, United Nations came up with two new bills, International Covenant on civil and political rights which is a part of human right bill and the second is international Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights. These both bodies keep monitoring and reviewing how the Human Rights issues in member state going on. India signed and ratified both ICCPR and ICESER. In 1980, and by that time, United Nations multidimensional approach started evolving and from general to particular approach was visible. So, in previous years firstly, Human Rights issues, environment issues, selective social cultural issues, has already been taken place. Therefore, this time United Nations came up with women issue that is Convention on the elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women. India also signed this convention and ratified as well in July 1993.

In 1992, United Nations came up with the convention on the Rights of the child. It is based on internationally particularly on different spheres of child that is civil, political, economic, social, health, and cultural. In this convention, United Nations defines a child under the age of 18(CRC,2018). India too acceded this convention that is India signed and ratified and became internationally law bound state. In 1993, United Nations came up with a new disarmament treaty. Previously, its been seen the biological weapon based. This time it is a chemical weapons convention. This too bans the production, dissemination, use of chemical weapons. India too signed the Treaty and ratified as well in 1996.

In 2000, when a new Century begins, a new set of challenges are also coming and face the existing world. United Nations too adapt in the changing scenario. This time, United Nations came up with the Millennium Development Goals. This Millennium Development Goals put more focus on disease, education, poverty, a kind of social issues became a part of it and a deadline was set to fulfillment of such goals. The target year was 2015. To accomplish such targets, United Nations became partnered with NGO's, civil society as well. There were a set of eight goals comes under Millennium development Goals. India too signed this millennium declaration and made significant progress on various social dimension aspects.

In 2007, United Nations came up with a new convention that is Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This convention put focus on such human beings who are not physically fit and state also neglect them. So, this convention was completely focused on disable people so that under the rule of law they people too live their life fully without any hesitation. State would give them all kind of promotion and protection. India signed and ratified this treaty.

In the same year, In United Nations General Assembly it was declared that on 2nd October every year that is the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi has been celebrated as International Day of non-violence. It was a big honour to India as it was a big day for India, the Father of Nation birth anniversary has now been celebrated across the Globe with such a noble message of non-violence. In 2007, itself, First time India sent its first ever All Women Contingent to Peacekeeping Force Mission in Liberia which is a bold move and shows the empowered woman who can maintain public order management. This act was an eye opener for the world when all women contingent became a part of peacekeeping force which shows the potential of a woman and glorify them as a Warrior.

In 2014, Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi addressed United Nations General Assembly and highlighted the importance of “Yoga” and meditation as a tool to heal, recover physical, and mental strength, with additional benefits to the spiritual practice as well for the body, mind, health, and soul and also proposed that 21st June must be celebrated as “International Day of Yoga” for its benefit and 21st June date was chosen because on this date, the Sun lies in Northern Hemisphere and it is considered as longest day of the year. Yoga to consider for the well-being of Humanity. United Nations too adopted this Nobel resolution and more than 175 record member states supported the Indian origin resolution which is the highest level support to any resolution. Since 2015, every year 21st June is celebrated as International Day of yoga which is visible of India's soft power diplomacy on global stage and a big diplomatic win for India which makes India's ancient practice proud and propagate across the world.

In 2015, during the session of United Nations a new concept comes from the diars of United Nations. In many aspect, this year is remarkable, firstly- this year considered and praised for the successful completion of Millennium development goals and secondly, after this United Nations comes up with new set of Goals that is called Sustainable Development Goals. It has a total of 17 goals which has to be achieved worldwide and no state has to be left behind while achieving such goals. That is why it is also called as Global Goals. So, much emphasis put on climate as well apart from health, education, poverty, inequality and so on. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi also adopted this and every country has to made their domestic Laws which also in synthesis with this Global Goals. So, that a boosting power helps to meet all the possible in appropriate time.

In same year, Paris agreement also came out at COP21 which is a legally binding Treaty. This Treaty was adopted in 2015 but it came into force in 2016. This Treaty was completely on

Climate. The main aim of the Treaty is to save the World and Humanity from the ill effects of global warming and climate change. This Treaty brings all the member states together for a noble cause. So that when each member put its effort, then to deal with such disastrous climate effects can be prevented from the planet Earth. Countries have to maintain and strictly follow their long-term strategies to combat climate adversities and make their proper targets under Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC's) which has to be submitted internationally. This is a legally binding agreement, so maybe some poor and underprivileged country may not be able to stand by it. So, under this Paris agreement a Framework has also been provided under which developed and advanced Nation states help poor countries in terms of technologically and financially as well (UNFCCC,2021).

In 2018, one more important step taken that is United Nations signed an Memorandum of Understanding with India which stated that the usage of Hindi began from the social media ,Radio, News of United Nations platform and various other sources. It is one of such kind of MOU which has only been signed by India only (MEA / India and the United Nations, n.d.). So, India's relation with United Nations has been strengthened over the years. In the same year, India was also elected to one of the bodies of United Nations that is Human Rights Council for 2019-22 period with maximum number of votes in favour (188/193) (MEA / India and the United Nations, n.d.).

In 2021, the latest honour to India came in the form of Presidency of the United Nations Security Council. As India's latest 2 years tenure of the Security Council as a non permanent member began on January 1st, 2021 and on 1st August 2021 India took over the presidency seat and three most important areas put on the list, that is, counter-terrorism, maritime security and peace

keeping. So, after seeing all the glorious partnership between India and the United Nations which is itself a testimony to more than 75 years of partnership.

India and World Health Organization(WHO)

World Health Organization is one of the specialized agency of the United Nations in health sector. It was established in 1948 with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. World Health Assembly is the governing body of the World Health Organization. The funds to run such a prestigious body comes from both way that is contributions from member state and voluntary contribution as well. World Health Organization collect health and diseases related data from all countries and makes its own list which include Universal health guidelines, how to promote health and on the basis of reports, data, indexes, from all across the world. It comes with its own Publication World Health Report which access the worldwide health issues.

In 1948, India became a party to World Health Organization Constitution. The then Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the first session of regional committee of World Health Organization. World Health Organization India office is located in New Delhi which strengthen the government health sector by providing appropriate guidelines and synthesis with Global standards. From its formation, the first decade of World Health Organization, that is, 1948-58, the primary focus of World Health Organization was to Containment of all kind of infectious diseases because infectious diseases was most prevalent in developing countries and a million of population across worldwide was directly impacted by it. Not only in terms of health, but complete social fabric weakened which gives a long-term economic repercussions to the society and the state World Health Organization prime focus were on Tuberculosis, Malaria, Yaws and

Venereal diseases. World Health Organization collaborates with other specialized agencies of the United Nations to provide a hygiene environment as well so that people get easy access to safe water, sanitation, adequate supply of drugs and so on. In next decade, during 1960's that is the period from 1958 to 68 so many African Nations became free from their colonial masters and they also became a party of World Health Organization. In African continent, the situation was more worse than in any part of the world. So that decade World Health Organization put it Full focus on African continent. Therefore, this decade we saw World Health Organization was busy with newly independent African states and Asian continent was not much focused.

In 1967, India hold the maximum number of smallpox cases worldwide. It reaches nearly 65% alone in India only, which was very serious concern. So, World Health Organization put complete focus for India's grave situation and on immediate basis, World Health Organization launched Intensified Smallpox Eradication Program. World Health Organization and Government of India worked in a coordinated manner where there was first focus to eradicate the disease completely and they did it in 1977. On official recorded date Smallpox was eradicated completely from India in 1977. In 1988, World Health Organization centered its focus to another disease, that is, Polio. Polio was in tough battle with mankind. Millions of children affected by it and their whole life become unproductive which ultimately perceive as a burden to themselves towards family, society, and state. It ultimately leads to mental health issues as well in a longer Run. World Health Organization came up with its Global Polio Eradication Initiative in 1988 and to support financially and technically, World Bank too came in this initiative. Under this initiative, a Universal vaccination drive journey started in which children under 5 of age group are vaccinated. No child should be left out. As a result, in 2014, India was removed from the list of endemic countries. This project was important from one more point as well, as in this

initiative rather than Hospital based approach, government move forward with community based approach where aanganwari workers, government teachers, and other staff were engaged to make this initiative successful and door to door campaign make a big hit to this initiative. It saved millions of children from polio virus. This is considered as one of the Program where not only doctors but community also helped to make India as polio free India.

In 2012, World Health Organization and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare jointly came up for Country Co-operation Strategy (2012 to 2017) and (2019 to 2023). Their main aim was to develop inter-sectoral approach for improvisation in health. This also includes Pharmacy sector, health regulation, and its implementation provide quality Healthcare services at affordable prices, wider the dimension of health infrastructure so that larger population too get easily accessed anywhere and so on (*Report-Coe-India-July-2019.Pdf*, n.d.).

India and UNICEF

United Nations Children Fund is an United Nations agency which work for the welfare of the children worldwide. This organization has been inclined towards social sphere. Presently, UNICEF is present in 192 countries and successfully run the program for the development of the children. This came into existence in 1946 with its headquarters in New York, USA. When it was created its main purpose was to address the concerns, provide relief and rehabilitation to those children and mothers who adversely affected by Second World War disaster. In 1950, it's space work increases to all Developing World to cater the needs and provide solution to Women and Children, make long-term strategy for their welfare.

In 1953, UNICEF came under the umbrella organization that is United Nations and became a part of it. UNICEF came in association with Government of India from 1949 itself. They have

their office in New Delhi. From Indian side, Ministry of Women and Child Development work in association with UNICEF to implement their programs. They increased their work area from women and children during 1950's, presently they reached to other factors which includes- education, nutrition, health, children's right to ensure International Standards, eradication of disease, child protection, and so on. UNICEF main focus rely on those areas were the most disadvantages group of society are commonly found-like victims from any natural disaster or manmade, poverty, violence ridden areas, victims of war, disabilities etc. In 1949, UNICEF provided technical support in the establishment of India's first Penicillin plant. It was setup at Pimpri for the manufacturing of life saving drugs.

In 1954, Regional milk cooperative faced problems regarding the unsold buffalo milk. Dr. Verghese Kurien, who was considered as the "Father of White Revolution", went to UNICEF with the proposal of how to make the optimum utilisation of milk and signed an agreement with Indian Government to provide funds and other possible assistance to milk cooperatives or unions and in reciprocity UNICEF made the point that all the childrens of regional areas would get free and subsidised milk. So, just after a decade, Kaira Union(Amul) created maximum number of processing plants and because of mid 50's effort today India's is the World's largest producer of milk. In 1966, under Indira Gandhi Government, one of the worst drought took place in eastern Uttar Pradesh parts and in Bihar States. There were huge shortage of drinking water and food. People were suffering from starvation, and disease was also prevailed. The then Government approach UNICEF so that as early as possible, people came out of drought prone area and gets relief. UNICEF gave technical assistance and in short span the availability of safe drinking water is provided to the citizens. So, for rural drinking water supply, a major outreach happen to other parts of the country as well and UNICEF was a key partner. In 1950's itself UNICEF also

associated with UNESCO and NCERT for the promotion of science subject. With the help of UNICEF, the water revolution successfully took place in India where it provided the largest rural safe water supply.

In 1983, a disease impacted India on a large scale-Guinea worm. Government of India make National plan to eradicate this disease. UNICEF supported this government initiative and in 2004 WHO declared India as Guinea worm free country. In 1985, UNICEF extended its support to the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi initiative of National Mission on Immunization. In 1989, UNICEF and Mahila Samakhya (means education for women's equality) work together and this program is still going in many parts of the country. In 1991, UNICEF, and other United Nations agencies and Government of India worked together to promote iodized salt. Iodine deficiency has always been present in the country and many newborn babies have severe repercussions because of iodine deficiency which may lead to brain damage. So, to cure such dangerous illness, promotion of iodized salt was utmost necessary.

In coastal areas, Cyclone is a major natural disaster which can cause the killing of people in millions and livestock too. Therefore, UNICEF also coordinated in all relief work when cyclone hit Orissa coast in 1999. Other natural disasters like, Gujarat Earthquake in 2001 and 2004 Tsunami. In both times, UNICEF proactively worked for the rehabilitation of children in terms of their education and health. Other works supported by UNICEF which includes Infant Milk Substitute and Dular projects which were based of targeted region. UNICEF also partnered with States to support them. In 2011, when the last Census took place UNICEF supports gender issue. In 2013, National Health Mission with the support of UNICEF, India saw reduction in Maternal Mortality Rate from 254 in 2004-06 to 40 in 2013, which is a big improvement.

In 2013, a Nationwide Communication Campaign on Maternal and Child Nutrition was launched by the Minister of Women and Child Development. UNICEF supported to provide nutrition to children. This was the largest public service campaign. Recently, during Covid-19 Pandemic, UNICEF was trying fully to provide safe environment to all children so that they can continue with study, education and other co curricular activities

India and UNESCO

UNESCO is a specialized agency of United Nation. It is abbreviated as: the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Education Organization. It was established in 1945 with headquarters in Paris. India joined UNESCO in 1946. The purpose for creation of UNESCO is to build and maintain peace in world community with the help of education, culture and Science. The multiple objective of UNESCO are beyond as its names signify. The wider specialization roles of UNESCO includes:

- UNESCO focuses on how education will transform lives of people. How effectively it will help in maintaining peace, eradicate poverty and give road to sustainable development.

- UNESCO also pays attention to protect and nurture the culture, protect and intact the heritage site.

Since 1946, India has connection with UNESCO, India has established a Principle body named - Indian national commission for cooperation with UNESCO. This body work with UNESCO which was the sole purpose of its Commissioned. In India we found two offices of UNESCO:-- The New Delhi cluster office- This body is look after for South and Central Asian countries – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan

and Sri Lanka and second is The Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for peace- This body is fully funded by Indian government (*D 2. COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT.Pdf*, n.d.).

UNESCO's mission in India particularly focus to maintain dialogue among cultures, to build, through education, science and communication. The UNESCO'S New Delhi office highlighted five objectives-

- Quality attainment of education for all.
- Practice science learning for sustainable development.
- To address all challenges which comes in the path of social.
- Maintain peace, diversity and intercultural dialogues.
- Dissemination of information and communication means for inclusive knowledge societies (*UNESCO Establishes Presence in India*, n.d.).

Education for all was the leading program by UNESCO where Government of India is a part of it. After that many initiative like higher education, secondary education, early childhood care and education, enhance research capabilities were supported by it. The World Heritage list of UNESCO is Pan-Globe famous. This one is the flagship work of UNESCO, which provide culture and natural recognition to important sites. India has 40 sides under World Heritage list (Mukherjee B,2015).

INDIA AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Post World War II, India comes out as a player who is very much enthusiastic in Global affairs (Bhagavan, 2013). That time itself when the world was in the nature of bipolar but India acted straight with moral leadership and actively took part in all International negotiations. That was the time when the world was coming out from the clutches of colonialism, India was also one of

them and made a path itself by the name non-aligned but equally acted as a responsible state party on Global platform (Pant, 2017).

India's aspirations to play a big role on world affairs was somehow limited because economic weakness was one of the prime causes during the time and in international politics the cold war was sometimes trying to become hot which increased the degree of war . So, a new name associated with India during the time was “Universalism of the weak” (Mohan, 2010).

So, such weaknesses always was there on the way because of which India was on the more towards the rule-taker rather than rule -maker on Global stage(Jones, 2013). But in International politics, a major event took place in 1990’s era when the collapse of Soviet Union happened, it paved a way for developing countries and they themselves got a share of space in International community and India those times became extreme vocal on Global platform and one other major reason was the liberalization of economic policies which helped to come out from the term ‘Hindu Rate of Growth’ (Baru, 2016).

So, from the times itself , India gradually but definitely came a long way and welcomed the new liberal world order (Mukherji, 2014). Some scholar considers that after second world war, World reaches to ‘Crisis’ state (Goldberg, 2016). As per them, other players of the world also got a chance on Global of the world also got a chance on Global platform especially when China trying to acted as a rising state and even gives a tough challenge to US hegemony as well as the present rules and names on which the International community works (Kagan, 2017).

So, for that India not only in regional areas but on a broad level too has to remain more proactive and maintain balance of power (Xuetong, n.d.). There is no doubt that India got immense benefit from the liberal World order and this reflects when India sees a vision that one day to become a

“leading power”. In an event India's External Affairs Minister also said,” India looks to transform itself from a balancing power to a leading power” (Jaishankar, 2015).

CONCLUSION:

This is how the symbiotic relationship between Institutions of Global Governance and India are going on. But in every sphere there is always have possibilities of improvisation. From the mid of 20th century, India and Organizations of Global Governance have shared a bond which has been flourished with time. The time period itself is testimony to the developing relations. In each sector from health to education, all agencies support India and India too reciprocated in a holistic manner.

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