

# Discuss India's achievements during its 2021-22 term as a non-permanent member of the UNSC. What lessons can be drawn to strengthen India's future engagement with global multilateral institutions?

(10 M, 150 words)

## Introduction:

- India's tenure as a **non-permanent member** of the **UN Security Council (UNSC)** during the **2021-22 term** was a crucial phase in its diplomatic journey.
  - It provided India with a platform to advocate for key global issues, such as **peace and security**, **counter-terrorism**, **climate change**, and **sustainable development**.
  - The term also highlighted India's growing role in international governance and the importance of **multilateralism**.
  - Lessons from India's UNSC term are invaluable for enhancing its future engagement in **global multilateral institutions**.
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## India's Achievements as a Non-Permanent Member of the UNSC During Its 2021-22 Term:

### 1. Strengthening Counter-Terrorism Frameworks:

- India played a pivotal role in the listing of **Abdul Rehman Makki**, a Pakistani terrorist, under the **UNSC 1267 sanctions regime**. This was a landmark achievement, as India **co-proposed** the listing, marking the **first time a terrorist from Jammu and Kashmir** was listed with India as a proposer.

### 2. Promoting Multilateral Peace and Security:

- India consistently prioritized **international peacekeeping efforts**, making significant contributions to **UN missions**. It actively supported initiatives to enhance the **mandates** and **effectiveness** of peacekeeping operations in conflict zones such as **Mali** and **South Sudan**.

### 3. Advocating for Maritime Security:

- India highlighted the need for **secure sea lanes** and championed **maritime security** as a global issue. During its **UNSC presidency** in August 2021, India chaired a **high-level meeting**, resulting in the adoption of a resolution emphasizing the importance of **safe and secure maritime routes**.

### 4. Ensuring Inclusive Development:

- India strongly advocated for the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** and focused on addressing **climate change-induced challenges**. India pushed for **global cooperation** on **renewable energy adoption** and supported the **Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)**, aligning its climate agenda with global development priorities.

### 5. Championing Reforms in Global Governance:

- India advocated for **reforms** in the UNSC to make it more **representative**. It highlighted the inequities in the current global governance structure, particularly concerning **decision-making processes**, and consistently called for a more **inclusive** and **equitable international system**.

## 6. Effective Use of Diplomatic Synergy:

- India effectively engaged with both **P-5** and **non-P-5** nations to address critical issues like **Afghanistan's stability**. India played a key role in convening meetings to address the **humanitarian crisis** in Afghanistan, advocating for **inclusive governance** in the region.

## 7. Advancing Humanitarian Efforts:

- India demonstrated leadership in global **humanitarian initiatives**, notably supporting the equitable distribution of **COVID-19 vaccines** through initiatives like **COVAX**, showcasing its commitment to **global public health**.
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## Lessons to Enhance India's Future Engagement in Global Multilateral Institutions:

### 1. Building Stronger Alliances with Non-Permanent Members:

- India should focus on building stronger **coalitions** with countries in the **Global South** and like-minded nations. Enhanced cooperation with **African** and **Latin American** countries can amplify India's voice on critical issues such as **climate finance** and **debt restructuring**.

### 2. Proactive Engagement on Regional Issues:

- India should continue prioritizing **regional stability**, using platforms like the **UNSC** to address key regional concerns. India's active involvement in discussions surrounding **Afghanistan's crisis** demonstrated its ability to influence regional outcomes.

### 3. Strengthening Diplomatic Infrastructure:

- India must improve the **coordination** among its missions worldwide to effectively address challenges within **multilateral institutions**. Preempting attempts by adversarial nations, such as **Pakistan**, to misuse the **UNSC** for bilateral disputes will further bolster India's diplomatic reach.

### 4. Expanding Leadership in Climate Action:

- India must leverage its leadership in **renewable energy** to spearhead **global climate action** initiatives. Promoting platforms like the **International Solar Alliance (ISA)** and the **Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)** will reinforce India's position in addressing global environmental challenges.

### 5. Enhancing Public Diplomacy Efforts:

- India should work on improving its **public diplomacy** by showcasing its contributions to **peacekeeping**, **counter-terrorism**, and **development**. Publishing comprehensive reports on its **multilateral achievements** will help counter misinformation and build a positive global narrative around India's international engagement.

### 6. Diversifying Engagement with Major Powers:

- India must balance its relationships with **P-5** nations while expanding its cooperation with **emerging powers**. Collaborative efforts with both the **U.S.** and **China** on issues like **health** and **sustainable development** will demonstrate India's **strategic autonomy** and its ability to navigate complex global dynamics.

### 7. Institutionalizing Lessons from Past Engagements:

- India should create dedicated bodies to analyze past experiences in **multilateral institutions** and institutionalize the lessons learned. Documenting **successes** and **challenges** during India's **UNSC term** will help refine future strategies and enhance India's diplomatic effectiveness.

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## Conclusion:

- India's active role in the **UNSC (2021-22)** demonstrated its commitment to global peace, security, and sustainable development.
- Key lessons included the need for **strategic diplomacy**, **building alliances**, and aligning national and global priorities.
- Strengthening diplomatic infrastructure, leading in **climate action**, and **enhancing public diplomacy** will further enhance India's global influence.
- India should institutionalize the lessons learned from this term to refine its approach to multilateral engagement in the future.
- With these efforts, India can continue to shape a more **equitable**, **inclusive**, and **sustainable** global order.