
A ROLE OF INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE IN UN

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ABSTRACT

Additionally, the United Nations plays a significant part in developing fields such as cyber security, space exploration, and cutting-edge technology such as artificial intelligence. India is unwavering in its commitment to working with the community of nations in the spirit of multilateralism to find answers that are both comprehensive and equitable to all of the world's problems. India, a staunch supporter of revamped multilateralism, is in favour of a total reform of the United Nations and its institutions. This would enable the UN to better reflect the realities of the 21st century, which would in turn make it easier to engage in more effective collective action. As the nation that has provided the United Nations with the most people, India has a long and illustrious history of service in the UN's peacekeeping operations. To this day, there have been around 244,500 Indians serving in 49 of the 71 United Nations peacekeeping operations that have been formed across the world since 1948. India has a long history of fielding female representatives on United Nations peacekeeping operations. India's top objective in the United Nations is to contribute to the fight against international terrorism. Terrorism is a worldwide problem, the destructive potential of which and the fatal reach of which are both amplified by connections to illegal trafficking in narcotics and small guns, as well as international activities for money laundering.

keywords: *Indian , public, UN*

INTRODUCTION

India is a founding member of the United Nations, and as such, it is a staunch supporter of the organization's goals and principles. India has also made significant contributions to the United Nations's efforts to implement the goals outlined in the Charter, as well as the development of its specialised programmes and agencies. The expansion of India's involvement in the United Nations is predicated on the nation's unwavering dedication to multilateralism and discourse as the essential means to accomplishing shared objectives and finding solutions to shared problems. India holds the firm conviction that the United Nations and the norms of international relations that it has fostered continue to be the most effective means for addressing today's global challenges. These challenges include those associated with sustainable development, the eradication of poverty, the environment, climate change, peace building and peacekeeping, terrorism, disarmament, human rights, migration, and health and pandemics. Additionally, the United Nations plays a significant part in developing fields such as cyber security, space exploration, and cutting-edge technology such as artificial intelligence. India is unwavering in its commitment to working with the community of nations in the spirit of multilateralism to find answers that are both comprehensive and equitable to all of the world's

problems. India, a staunch supporter of revamped multilateralism, is in favour of a total reform of the United Nations and its institutions. This would enable the UN to better reflect the realities of the 21st century, which would in turn make it easier to engage in more effective collective action.

The United Nations in India

There are 26 different organizations within the United Nations system that are given the opportunity to work in India. To advocate for the mission of the United Nations while drawing on the support and direction of the whole United Nations family, the Resident Coordinator, who is the appointed representative of the UN Secretary-General to the Government, leads the United Nations Country Team.

India is receiving strategic assistance from the United Nations in order to assist the nation in achieving its goals of eradicating poverty and inequality and promoting sustainable development in accordance with the SDGs that have been agreed upon worldwide. As the biggest democracy in the world, India receives help from the United Nations (UN) in the country's ambitious commitments to the priority of fast transformation and development.

Milestones

The United Nations Charter is officially ratified by India. On June 26th, India and 49 other countries gathered in San Francisco, California, United States to officially sign the United Nations Charter. The Charter establishes, among other things, the "Purposes of the United Nations," which include, among other things, the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and the achievement of international cooperation in the solution of international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) will soon be the first autonomous UN specialised agency. Since its founding in 1928, the International Labor Organization (ILO) has maintained a presence in India. In 1948, the United Nations decided to transform the ILO into the first autonomous specialised agency. ILO stands for the International Labor Organization and is an agency of the United Nations. It is responsible for establishing international labour standards, promoting workers' rights while they are on the job, and encouraging good employment possibilities, the improvement of social protection, and more discourse on problems pertaining to the workplace.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is approved by the UN General Assembly. On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously approved the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The day is commemorated as "Human Rights Day" each and every year. There were a total of 48 countries who voted in favour of the proclamation, and India was one of those countries. Hansa Mehta, a representative of India, served on the committee that was responsible for drafting the document. As a member of the committee, she was essential in changing the wording "all men are made equal" to "all human beings are created equal." In addition to being a devoted feminist, social worker, and Gandhian activist, she was also the author of the Indian Women's Charter of Rights and Duties. This document argued that women and men should be treated on an equal footing.

The first speech that Jawaharlal Nehru gives as Prime Minister of India is before the Indian parliament. "I would like to state to this General Assembly, on behalf of my people and my government, that we adhere completely and absolutely to the principles and purpose of the United Nations Charter, and that we shall try, to the best of our ability, to work toward the realisation of those principles and purposes," the speaker said. "I would like to state that we adhere completely and absolutely to the principles and purpose of the United Nations Charter." On November 3, 1948, Jawaharlal Nehru gave his first address as Prime Minister of India to the United Nations General Assembly. Nehru was delivering the speech in his capacity as India's Prime Minister.

The United Nations General Assembly should make history by electing Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit as its first female president. The first woman to ever be elected to the position of President of the United Nations General Assembly was Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. Since then, there have only been two women to hold the position: Sheikha Haya Rashed Al-Khalifa of Bahrain in 2006 and Angie Elisabeth Brooks of Liberia in 1969. Both of these ladies came from Africa.

This is India's first commitment to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force. Following the armistice that took place in 1953 between the two Koreas, India sent the 60 Para to Korea to serve under United Nations Command. There, the unit would take part in India's very first ever peacekeeping deployment.

The date that would have been Mahatma Gandhi's birthday has been designated as the International Day of Nonviolence. The day of October 2, which is the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's birth, has been designated by the General Assembly of the United Nations as the International Day of Nonviolence. India was the driving force behind the resolution that was passed by the General Assembly on June 15, 2007, which created the observance of the worldwide day as an opportunity to "disseminate the message of nonviolence...through education and public awareness." [Citation needed] In addition to this, the resolution emphasises "the worldwide significance of the principles of nonviolence" and expresses a wish "to ensure a culture of peace, tolerance, understanding, and nonviolence."

India has been officially recognised as being rid of polio. In 2008, there were 559 confirmed cases of polio in India, but in 2012, there were none. The government, along with organisations such as UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Rotary International, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and in collaboration with Amitabh Bachchan, contributed to the nearly universal awareness of the need to vaccinate all children under the age of five against polio. This was accomplished in partnership with UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Amitabh Bachchan. In distant villages, extensive awareness campaigns were run, vaccination booths were erected, and campaigning was done door-to-door. All of these measures were used to combat the disease. As a direct consequence of these efforts, India was taken off the list of nations where the disease was prevalent in the year 2014.

The first-ever all-female peacekeeping detachment from India is now stationed in Liberia. Liberia saw the very first deployment of an all-female peacekeeping team from any nation, and it was led by India. There were nine such rotations of all-female police units from India that were stationed in Liberia between the years 2007 and 2016. Their principal duties have been to perform guard duty and public

order management around the clock, as well as to conduct night patrols in and around the capital city of Monrovia, and to aid in the capacity building of local security organisations.

Indian Contribution to United Nations Peacekeeping

As the nation that has provided the United Nations with the most people, India has a long and illustrious history of service in the UN's peacekeeping operations. To this day, there have been around 244,500 Indians serving in 49 of the 71 United Nations peacekeeping operations that have been formed across the world since 1948. India has a long history of fielding female representatives on United Nations peacekeeping operations. In 2007, India made history by being the first nation to send an all-female force of Formed Police Unit personnel to serve in the United Nations peacekeeping operation in Liberia. They contributed to strengthen the ability of the Liberian police, which led to an increase in the number of native women working in the security sector of Liberia, and they were hailed as role models for doing so. Members of the Indian Women's FPU distinguished themselves in addition via the provision of humanitarian assistance, such as the organisation of medical camps. Indian peacekeepers are responsible for providing a variety of services to the communities in where they are deployed on behalf of the Organization. One of these services is medical treatment. In addition to this, they are capable of doing specialist jobs such as engineering services and veterinary assistance. In the conflict-torn nation of South Sudan, Indian veterinarians serving with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) stepped up to assist cattle herders who were suffering a significant loss of stock due to starvation and illness. The Indian presence in South Sudan has gone above and above its duties by delivering lifesaving medical aid, conducting extensive road repair work, and offering training for jobs that may directly improve people's quality of life. All members of the Indian contingent serving in the Upper Nile region, including the Indian Battalion, the Horizontal Mechanical Engineering Company, the Level II hospital, the Petroleum Platoon, and the Force Signal Unit, have been honoured with medals of honour from the United Nations in recognition of their commitment and service in maintaining peace in the region. Additionally, India has sent 15 Force Commanders to a variety of missions and was the first nation to make a donation to the Trust Fund on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse that was established in 2016. The continued assistance provided by India has not been without expense. 170 Indian peacekeepers have been killed while serving with the United Nations. They paid the ultimate price for their country. India has suffered the greatest number of casualties among all of the Member States' peacekeepers.

Representation in UN Bodies

The United Nations has a great deal of goodwill and support for India, and it has been elected to a number of different UN committees. In the recent past, India has been elected to numerous international organisations, including the Human Rights Council (HRC), the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the United Nations Board of Auditors, the Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CESCR), the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), the International Law Commission (ILC), and the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). At this time, India has a presence in 22 different UN bodies.

India on the UN Security Council

India has had seven different seats on the United Nations Security Council (1950-51, 1967-68, 1972-73, 1977-78, 1984-85, 1991-92 and 2011-12). India presided over the UNSC 1373 Committee concerning Counter-Terrorism, the 1566 Working Group concerning the threat to international peace and security by terrorist acts, and the Security Council 751/1907 Committee concerning Somalia and Eritrea during its most recent term on the UN Security Council (2011-2012). India participated actively in discussions on all issues relating to international peace and security, including a number of new challenges that the Security Council was asked to address in Afghanistan, Cote d'Ivoire, Iraq, Libya, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. These countries include: Afghanistan, Cote d'Ivoire, Libya, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. In light of the significant risk that piracy off the coast of Somalia poses to the safety and prosperity of international maritime traffic, India has been an advocate for more international collaboration in the fight against pirates. The Indian government proposed that the United Nations Security Council issue a mandate requiring international cooperation for the release of hostages held by pirates, as well as for the prosecution of those responsible for taking hostages and those who aid and abet those responsible for taking hostages. India underlined its commitment to fostering peaceful resolution of issues via diplomatic methods throughout its involvement in the decision making process at the Security Council. This included providing support for initiatives being made at the regional level. In addition, India worked for the improvement of international collaboration in the areas of counterterrorism, the prevention of the spread of weapons of mass destruction to non-state actors, and the enhancement of United Nations peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities.

Reform & Restructuring of the UN

India is a staunch supporter of efforts to reform and restructure the United Nations in order to better equip it to successfully react to the ever-changing requirements of its membership, particularly those of developing nations. The reform of the Security Council need to incorporate both the broadening of its membership and the refinement of the body's procedures for doing business. It is of the utmost importance that the membership of the Security Council be increased, both in the permanent and non-permanent categories. Inclusion of nations that are able to take on global responsibility in matters of peace and security, such as developing countries from Asia, Africa, and Latin America, will help to optimal decision-making by the Council and address the concerns of developing countries at the same time. Any objective criterion, such as population, territorial size, GDP, economic potential, civilizational legacy, cultural diversity, political system, and past and ongoing contributions to the activities of the UN—especially to UN peacekeeping operations—indicate that India is an excellent candidate for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. India has stated that it is both eager and able to take on the duties that come with with having a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. India, along with other countries of the same mind, is actively participating in the efforts being made by G-4 (India, Brazil, Germany, and Japan) and L.69 (Group of like-minded countries from Asia, Africa, and Latin America) to move forward the inter-governmental negotiations taking place in the United Nations on the question of reforming and expanding the United Nations Security Council. These efforts are being led by India.

Terrorism

India's top objective in the United Nations is to contribute to the fight against international terrorism. Terrorism is a worldwide problem, the destructive potential of which and the fatal reach of which are

both amplified by connections to illegal trafficking in narcotics and small guns, as well as international activities for money laundering. To be effective, the fight against terrorism must be long-term, sustained, and global; it must target not only those who commit the acts of terrorism but also those who sponsor them. Domestic measures alone are insufficient to combat terrorism as long as countries continue to provide safe havens for terrorists. India is a signatory to all thirteen of the United Nations' sectoral treaties against terrorism. India, with the intention of providing a comprehensive legal framework to combat terrorism, took the initiative in 1996 to pilot a draught of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT). This was done with the intention of providing a comprehensive legal framework to combat terrorism. The 6th Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations is now in the process of negotiating a text for the Convention. India also supports the strict global implementation of anti-terrorism mechanisms established by United Nations Security Council Resolutions. These include Resolutions 1267/1989 (pertaining to sanctions against ISIS (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda) and 1988 (pertaining to sanctions against Taliban), Resolution 1373 (pertaining to Counter-Terrorism Committee), and Resolution 1540 (pertaining to non-proliferation of WMDs), as well as other international mechanisms such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

Human Rights

Concerning issues pertaining to human rights, India promotes the adoption of an all-encompassing and comprehensive strategy that places an emphasis on the interdependence, interrelatedness, indivisibility, and universality of human rights. The position taken by India strengthens the interconnected nature of democracy, development, respect for human rights, and international collaboration for the sake of advancing development. Both India's status as the largest democracy in the world and its experiences as a large developing country guide India's participation in debates on this topic within the United Nations. India's participation is guided both by its status as the world's largest democracy and by its experiences as a large developing country. From a historical point of view, India was a significant contributor to the writing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the country maintains an unwavering dedication to the rights that are outlined in the Universal Declaration. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child are the five core human rights covenants and conventions to which India is a party (CRC). The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime has also been signed by India (UNTOC). India has been a member of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights ever since it was established in 1947. During its time as a member of the Commission, India was known for its active participation. After the Commission was abolished and replaced by the Human Rights Council in 2006, India was elected to the HRC five times (2006, 2007, 2011-14, 2014-17 and 2019-21) Within the framework of the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) procedure, India has been an active participant in the newly implemented peer review system. The year 2019 marked the beginning of India's most recent three-year tenure on the Human Rights Council. It continues its engagement and participation in a variety of events, including sessions of the Human Rights Council (HRC), annual forum meetings, proceedings of intergovernmental working groups, and the reporting process for human rights treaty bodies.

Development and Economic issues

India has, over the course of several decades, urged the United Nations to pursue a more equitable international order and an economic environment that is conducive to rapid economic growth and development in developing countries by playing a more active role at the UN and being more effective in its efforts to do so. In the framework of the newly established globalised system, India has vigorously pushed the United Nations to strive toward ensuring that poor nations may reap the advantages of these processes in a manner that is equitable. In addition, India has maintained its support for giving the United Nations a stronger profile and a more significant position in the discussion of matters pertaining to development. In particular, India has emphasised the need for increased flows of official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries—in particular, raising ODA from developed countries to 0.7% of their Gross National Income—transfer of technology to developing countries, more equitable terms of trade, accelerating industrialization, agricultural development, and food security in developing countries. These are all issues that India has brought up. To guarantee that concerns of economic growth and the elimination of poverty continue to be prioritised at the United Nations, India has taken the initiative to lead discussions on these topics in forums such as the Non-Aligned Movement and the G-77. The United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Food Programme all get major funding from India.

India at the 74th UNGA Session (2019-20)

The Honorable Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, presided over the Indian delegation as it participated in the High-Level Segment of the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (22-27 September 2019). In addition to other high-ranking officials, he was joined by the Minister of External Affairs, Dr. S. Jaishankar, the Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri V Muraleedharan, and others. The Prime Minister took part in many important high-level events, including the Climate Action Summit, the High-Level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage, and the Leaders' Dialogue on Strategic Responses to Terrorist and Violent Extremist Narratives. As part of the Climate Action Summit, India's Prime Minister also announced the formation of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) and the initiative of the "Leadership Group." These are both outcomes of the IndustryTransition Track, which India and Sweden co-led. During his trip to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), the Prime Minister hosted two major plurilateral engagements. These included a meeting with the heads of state of the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) on September 24, 2019, and a meeting with the heads of state of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) on September 24, 2019. (25 September 2019). It was the first time that talks at the summit level had been held with these Groups, and the Prime Minister highlighted various initiatives for enhancing cooperation with nations that belong to these Groups.

United Nations e-Government Development Surveys

The United Nations Public Administration Network is responsible for the production of the most influential EGD rankings (UNPAN). Global eGovt Surveys have been conducted by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) from 2001 to 2014, and both the survey results and the United Nations Electronic Government Development Databases (UNeGovDDs) have been released (UN, 2001-2014). It was intended to assist governments, researchers, commercial sector organisations, and members of civil society all around the world in gaining a more in-depth understanding of EGD. In each survey, different tactics and overarching topics from the various areas are proposed. By updating the systematic evaluation of general patterns of how governments employ

information and communication technologies in the overall development of a nation and recognising their position as leaders in this process. When evaluating the UNDESA corpus of data, which consists of eight surveys, conceptual content analysis is the method that is utilised. These surveys are used as a tool to highlight the strengths and problems that nations are facing in the development of their eGovernment systems. Despite the fact that it is not a gauge of eGovernment's success in an absolute sense, it is helpful in analysing the global trends, difficulties, and possibilities in the EGD situation. The basic purpose is to determine how well one national government performs in comparison to other national governments. In recent years, these polls have been subjected to criticism (Hicks) (2010). While using the benchmarking findings of UN surveys as a statistical tool to analyse the growth of eGovernment, the researchers discovered a number of technical concerns that needed to be addressed (Whitmore, A., 2012; Rorissa, A., 2011; Potnis, D.D., 2010; Ayanso, A., 2011; Berntzen, L, 2009).

According to surveys conducted by the United Nations, the EGD of a country is evaluated based on how its member nations utilise information and communications technology (ICT) to provide access for all, how the world wide web (WWW) is used in the public sector to support citizen-centric service delivery, and how governments are employing electronic government policies and initiatives. Collecting the statistical data of TI, HC, and the capability of e-services was done. On the basis of this information, the indexes were assessed, and the member nations were rated according to three different indices, including EGDI, OSI, and ePI. Prior to 2010, this index was known as the eGovt Readiness Index. The eGovernment Readiness Index (EGDI) is a composite grading system that evaluates the competence and desire of national administrations to employ mobile and internet technologies to offer public services. It is a measurement of three significant aspects of eGovernment, including the availability of online services (OSI), the Total Infrastructure Index (TII), and the Human Capital Index (HCI). The formula for determining it is as follows: $EGDI = (0.34 OSI) + (0.33 TII) + (0.33 HCI)$.

The total amount of points that each nation has earned has been adjusted to fall somewhere between 0 and 1. The effectiveness of the e-services that are provided is how the OSI is evaluated. For the purpose of determining this value, the websites of each country's national government, including the national central portal, e-services portal, and e-participation portal, along with the websites of the related ministries of education, finance, health, labour, and social services, and environment, as applicable, were evaluated. This allowed for the determination of the value. The Total Infrastructure Index (TII) is a composite weighted average of five factors that were measured per 100 people. These parameters include internet users, telephone lines, mobile subscriptions, internet subscriptions, and broadband facilities. The Human Capital Index (HCI) is a composite measure that takes into account the adult literacy rate as well as the combined primary, secondary, and tertiary gross enrolment ratio. The adult literacy rate contributes 2/3rds of the weight to the HCI, while the gross enrolment ratio contributes 1/3rd. The surveys compared the use percentages of various stages of maturity supplied in one country to those offered in other nations. The advancements were sought out by the fundamental and advanced technological aspects of websites, in addition to other evidences of institutional and strategic foundations of eGovernment policies for the delivery of services. In order to analyse the availability of e-services in their emerging, improved, interaction, transactional, and networked phases, the surveys were verified on the departmental web sites and national portals. As a result of the nations' adoption of citizen participation as a critical component in the delivery of services geared toward the customer, the role of government has shifted from that of a proactive controller of information and services to that of

a proactive facilitator. e-information, which provides citizens with public information and information access on demand; e-consultation, which engages people in contributions to and deliberation on public policies and services; and e-decision-making, which empowers people through co-design of policy options and co-production of service components and delivery modalities. These three models are used to evaluate e-publication initiatives. This presumption is the foundation of the electronic involvement.

The Indian Civil Services

The Indian Civil Service (ICS) was established during the time of British rule in India, and its legacy lives on today in the form of India's civil services. The introduction of Lord Macaulay's Report brought about a substantial shift away from the Mughal system that had previously been in place within the civil service. It was at this period that the British East India Company was making an effort to gain more control and authority over India's resources. As a result, it became necessary to develop a governance structure inside the colony. According to what was said in the report, it is preferable for the government workers to have acquired "the greatest, the most liberal, and the most completed education that the home nation (Britain) gives." It was recommended that civil workers receive their education from prestigious colleges such as Oxford and Cambridge. The East India Company believed that providing a public worker with a good general education, such as a degree in arts from one of these universities, was even more advantageous than providing that individual with professional qualifications obtained in England. During the time when India was under British rule—which ended in 1947 when India gained its independence—the Indian Civil Service (ICS), often referred to as the Imperial Civil Service, was founded in India. However, nearly the whole colonial government was passed down to the current country in its entirety. The administrative structure of India remained the same in the initial years after independence, despite the fact that the governing ideology of independent India was democracy and the British administration was colonial. This was primarily due to the First Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's acceptance, despite his reservations, that the ICS indeed was the "steel frame," as the British Prime Minister Mr. Lloyd George of that time had referred to it (Administrative Reforms commission's 4). Max Weber's philosophy of rationality in administration served as the inspiration for the development of the hierarchical system of administration. The primary reason that Nehru had reservations about the ICS was that he believed that it had led to the establishment and growth of a "ruling caste," which was unique to the British and was so rigid that it did not allow even Indian members to effectively penetrate it. Nehru held this belief because he believed that the ICS had resulted in the existence and emergence of this "ruling caste."

Nehru was certain that a new order could not be formed in India while the Indian Civil Service and its spirit ruled the administration and public services. He believed this to be the case since the Indian Civil Service had been in place for centuries. Therefore, it was essential, in his opinion, for the ICS to "disappear totally," as he put it. Despite this, his objective was to launch an independent India onto the road to progress as soon as possible and at whatever price. Nehru believed that administration was much more than simply a means to a goal, but rather that it was an essential component of the democratic aspects of governance. Nehru chose to maintain this method of administration for a number of reasons, despite the fact that it was clearly influenced by colonial practises. To begin, the ICS had withstood the test of time and had continued to grow even during the time of the war for independence. Second, Nehru believed that the dismantling of a system that was already in place in the form of an effective administrative network across the country would create a significant obstacle to the country's

development and stability in the post-Partition period, which was characterised by an increase in social, political, and communal unrest. Even under the reign of the British, there were numerous patriots serving as officers in the ICS. In spite of the fact that they loyally served the British government, they were well aware of the plight of their own people and did all they could to alleviate it. In spite of this, throughout the fight for independence, the Congress had sworn to abolish the feudal civil administration structure. According to a quote attributed to Nehru, he once stated that maintaining the administrative structure was one of his greatest mistakes. Indira Gandhi adopted a much more critical position towards the civil services than her father did. Indira Gandhi's regret as Prime Minister was that he was unable to transform the colonial aspect of the government. She was one of the first individuals after independence to urge for a dramatic overhaul of the administration, and when she had served her first 100 days as Prime Minister, she made the following statement:

The problem of administration has added to the difficulties of the country. All along the line, administration has deteriorated – at the Centre, in the States, and even in the lower rungs of the governmental set up. Toning up would have to be done, new procedures might have to be evolved, and even fresh recruitment at all levels would have to be considered.

There was some restructuring of the Indian Civil Service (ICS), which took place when it was redesignated as the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), but beyond this, there wasn't much more that was done. The process of restructuring was particularly challenging for two reasons. To begin, the political figures who held power in India during that era had little prior exposure to other structures of governance and administration. Second, the same leaders who recognised the popularity of the civil service and praised its capacity to keep order throughout the battle for independence also acknowledged the popularity of the civil service. Article 311 of the Constitution of India stipulates that a civil servant may not be dismissed, removed, or reduced in rank without first undergoing an investigation and a due process of hearing. As a result, the civil services became an essential component of the governance system in the newly independent India. In fact, the importance of the civil services was recognised to such an extent that they were granted constitutional protection. Nehru, on the other hand, showed a great deal of openness to the many proposals that were made for changes to the system. This topic will be discussed in greater depth at a later time. This colonial heritage managed to live on despite the fact that its underpinnings have undergone significant transformations in recent years. In contrast to the ICS, which served the British masters, the IAS made it its mission to serve the general populace. In addition to this, it was made possible by placing an emphasis on performing a significant amount of rebuilding work for the government and adhering to the development paradigm.

CONCLUSION

There are 26 different organisations within the United Nations system that are given the opportunity to work in India. To advocate for the mission of the United Nations while drawing on the support and direction of the whole United Nations family, the Resident Coordinator, who is the appointed representative of the UN Secretary-General to the Government, leads the United Nations Country Team. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is approved by the UN General Assembly. On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously approved the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The day is commemorated as "Human Rights Day" each and every year. As the nation that has provided the United Nations with the most people, India has a long and

illustrious history of service in the UN's peacekeeping operations. To this day, there have been around 244,500 Indians serving in 49 of the 71 United Nations peacekeeping operations that have been formed across the world since 1948. India has a long history of fielding female representatives on United Nations peacekeeping operations.

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