

Report on National Webinar on Efficacy of UNO in 21st Century

On 22nd December, 2020 National Webinar on Efficacy of UNO in 21st century was organized. Smt Deepu.P, Principal welcomed the guest and participants.



In this webinar, the keynote speaker **Dr. Subramanya, Dean, CMR Law School and Former Vice-Chancellor, Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi** delivering his lecture said that, since the end of the Cold War, the United Nations has been challenged by "new threats" such as poverty, terrorism, infectious diseases, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in addition to those caused by interstate conflicts. In coping with these new challenges, the Security Council has evolved to acquire new functions: oversight over the consolidation of peace in post-conflict situations and a de facto legislative role.

In order to prevent the recurrence of violence, the international community needs to adopt a comprehensive and multifaceted approach to consolidate peace, an approach that requires significant amounts of resources. The Security Council thus, needs to enhance its effectiveness by ensuring the fullest participation and cooperation of those Member States that are both willing and able to assume such responsibilities. In addition, the de facto legislative role which the Security Council has come to play recently in such fields as counter-terrorism and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction needs to become more effective by providing the Security Council with greater representativeness by expanding the Security Council membership.

The composition of the Security Council should reflect the geo-political reality of the 21st century. It is vital that countries demonstrating both the will and the capacity to assume responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security play an integral part in the decision-making process. To this end, institutional reform of the Security Council is essential. The majority of UN Member States supports expansion of the Security Council both in permanent and non-permanent membership. United Nations has several bodies such as the

World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) etc. The two principal bodies of the UN are the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). UNGA allows the members to discuss debate and make recommendations on global issues, whereas UNSC is responsible for maintaining international peace & security. UNSC is the most powerful organ of the United Nations.

Speaking on humanitarian assistance on for global security, he said prompt and effective humanitarian assistance is the key to a successful international response during and after conflicts. In this context, humanitarian assistance is clearly one of the essential elements for promoting global security. One salient feature of armed conflicts in recent years is the fact that civilians comprise as much as 80% of the casualties. While armed conflict gives rise to humanitarian crises, it can also instantly wipe out the results of development efforts made over many years and precipitate huge economic losses. Unrest and conflict have at times even destroyed the basic structure of a state, with the result that some countries and regions have been left with a seriously weakened government or no government at all. Assistance to such weak states has become a key international issue. Concluding his speech he said,

The concept of "security" is now better understood in a broader context. As the Brundtland Commission transformed the conceptual thinking of the international community by defining "sustainable development," the conclusions of the Commission on Human Security may well transform the operational modality of the world by calling for the enhancement of security so as to ensure the survival, livelihood and dignity of ordinary people - and not only the integrity of sovereign states. The Commission, chaired by Sadako Ogata and Amartya Sen, focused on the need to protect and empower people at the individual level and called for the integration of fragmented international responses to humanitarian and developmental concerns, thus endeavoring to complement conventional "state security" with "human security." The Commission's report, Human Security Now, was submitted to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan in May 2003 and made a number of significant recommendations to the international community, such as the creation of a "post-conflict transition fund," the establishment of an international system to deal with the movement of people and the adoption of a policy to ensure a "social minimum." The programme concluded with vote of thanks was delivered by Prof. Boregowda S.B., Coordinator of Human Rights Committee.