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They Came THEY MET delivered?

**G20
SUMMIT**
CONCLUDES IN ST. PETERSBURG





AT G20

Politicians Push the Same Neo-Liberal Agenda?



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EARLIER this month, world leaders at the G20 Summit in St. Petersburg, Russia were promising to develop proposals to regulate big banks and international tax heavens. Meanwhile, an international group of activists in the same city were proposing a striking alternative.

According to Alec Luhn a journalist focusing on global issues, 'Activists' organized a counter-summit to discuss the problems world leaders were unwilling to address of good governance, i.e., human rights and activism, especially in Eastern Europe and Russia.

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Mike Callaghan Director of the G20 Studies Centre at the Lowy Institute for International Policy, in his analysis "Relaunching the G20" released by the Lowy Institute, observes:

If the G20 is to live up to its potential, it must confront the forces that could see it slide into irrelevancy. The forum should build on what has worked, and avoid what has not.

The G20 has achieved a great deal, beyond what is widely acknowledged as its high point at the London G20 leaders' summit, which President Obama described as "a turning point in our pursuit of global economic recovery."

But criticism is growing. It is being described as little more than a talk shop.

"Do we still need the G20?"
"Absolutely".

We live in an increasingly interconnected world. We need a forum that brings together the leaders of the major advanced and emerging economies. But we need more than a talk shop. We need a forum where leaders can deal with some of the most pressing challenges confronting the global economy. This is the potential that the G20 offers.

But if the G20 is to live up to its potential, it has to confront the forces that could see it slide into irrelevancy. The forum has to build on what has worked, and avoid what has not. In this regard there are few lessons from the G20 summits to date.

a) Recognize the importance of leadership. All forums require leaders, the G20 is no exception. It took the leadership of George Bush to call leaders together in Washington in 2008. And the British Prime Minister Gordon Brown, enthusiastically chaired the London summit. However it needs to cultivate champions for reform both within and outside the forum to get things done.; b) The G20 is above all a political forum. Its strength and effectiveness comes from the highest level of political involvement. So let the leaders lead. Instead of officials trying to pre-cook everything in advance of the summit.; c) side the forum to get things done.; b) The G20 is above all a political forum. Its strength and effectiveness comes from the highest level of political involvement. So let the leaders lead. Instead of officials trying to pre-cook everything in advance of the summit.; c) Those leaders' summits perceived to have been the most successful were the ones that were seen to take real action. For example, there was the commitment at the London summit to increase the resources of the IMF and development banks by over \$1 trillion dollars.; d) What does undermine credibility is a lack of action. A prime example has been the repeated but unrealized commitments by leaders to complete the Doha Development Round.; e) Make sure the messages are clear just as the agenda has increased, the amount of documentation coming from G20 summits has grown enormously. It is hard to determine what the main message is. The G20

needs to replace quantity with quality and spend more time in ensuring that clear and succinct messages emerge from summits. But this is always easier if there is something to say, if the summit has really made progress on some key issues.; f) Targets and timetables can be effective in demonstrating that leaders are committed and also a benchmark to measure progress, but care needs to be taken. The timetables have to be realistic, and changes in economic circumstances have to be taken into account. A major outcome from the 2010 Toronto summit was the commitment by members to reduce public debt and deficits by specific dates. But with ongoing weakness in the global economy, these timetables are no longer appropriate for all countries.;

g) Keep the focus on achieving a sustainable recovery in the global economy.

The G20 declared victory too soon when at the Pittsburgh summit leaders said "our countries agreed to do everything necessary to ensure the recovery". Has it worked?

To be effective, the G20 must maintain its focus and not lose its inherent strength, which is the engagement of leaders. But the agenda continues to grow each year as the rotating chair adds its priorities to what it inherits from previous chairs.

There has to be a collective agreement by G20 members that there needs to be a which is the engagement of leaders. But the agenda continues to grow each year as the rotating chair adds its priorities to what it inherits from previous chairs.

There has to be a collective agreement by G20 members that there needs to be a break from the past. There has to be a circuit-breaker.

The BRICS emerging markets caucus - Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa - also met. They are unlikely to progress on joint steps, such as a shared pool of forex (foreign exchange) reserves, to guard against capital flight.

The G20 needs to be relaunched. This is a challenge Australia should take up when it chairs the G20 in 2014.

So far they have not been able to deliver anything substantial.

At G20 one expect: policy, clarity and global rebalancing to avoid any further mess.



INDIA FOR A WORLD FREE OF NUCLEAR CHEMICAL WEAPONS



■ BY SURESH SRIVASTAVA
Secretary General, IFLNA

The explosion of death and destruction that consumed Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 engulfed the world in the fear of the unknown forces that were being unlocked. That was the first time when a Nuclear Bomb was used on civilian population and let us hope it was the last time. India under the leadership of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was dedicated to the peaceful use of atomic energy but it could not wish away the lurking threat posed by nuclear weapon, and so purposely India's option for nuclear weapons were kept open for both areas peaceful applications and weapon option. A poor country like India at that time could not afford to give priority to have atomic weapons and uranium enrichment based on diffusion process, the then prevalent route to weapon making. Vagaries of the Indian situation are inevitably imprinted on its quest for nuclear power to be used for peace and for weapons albeit with the limitation that India's aim is a build up of credible

nuclear deterrence and no more. It rules out India joining a nuclear arm race of global proportions.

India decided to join the partial test ban treaty in 1963 hoping that such a step would reverse the nuclear arms race but with the increase in underground test India's hope was razed to ground. India's earlier decision to develop the complete nuclear fuel cycle allowed it to easily acquire technical capability to build nuclear weapons when the geopolitical situation changed.

In November 1964, Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri authorized theoretical work on the Subterranean Nuclear Explosion for Peaceful Purposes (SNPEPP). Subsequently India decided in 1968 not to sign Non proliferation Treaty.

Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi made a statement on the floor of parliament that the NPT is discriminatory to non nuclear states. In 1978 the then Prime Minister Mr. Morarji Desai, proposed in the General Assembly of the United Nations to put a total ban on Nuclear Weapon testing. In 1982 when Mrs. Indira Gandhi was again Prime Minister she proposed for no use or threat of use of Nuclear weapons.

In 1988 the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi presented and action plan based on shared responsibility and global vision. India has always approached the Nuclear disarmament issue from moral and its security point of view.

The flash point in the Indian weapon programme came in 1998 when on 11th



and 13 May five tests of varied strength, which included the testing of thermonuclear device, were conducted with great success at Pokhran. In this run up, the 1974 Pokhran test served as a rehearsal. Between Pokhran I and Pokhran II a vast scientific, nuclear technology acquisition by Indian Scientific Institutions is revealed, a striking advance on all sectors of nuclear capability. Glamorous as the Pokhran II tests appears to be, far most fascinating and absorbing is the uphill road taken by India on the Indian Nuclear Programme. The West imposed a complete embargo, technological as well as nuclear material on the Indian Nuclear Programme. The acquisition of advanced nuclear capability by India in these extraordinary conditions and amidst the limitations of a developing economy may well

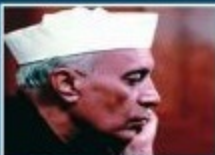


be described as a nuclear miracle.

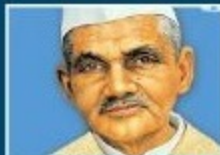
I am not envisaging concept of nuclear weapon by India but at the same time I must say that India's nuclear quest was more circumstantial than a deliberate attempt to become a nuclear power. During the period when China and France were on tossing free which cost India dearly in terms of being declared a spoil sport with one opinion because of its Veto of CTBT. In itself, the Indian Veto of CTBT at the Geneva Parleys was the right act, a far sighted act, for if the Veto had not been imposed the Indian's Implosion as in 1998 would have been veritally impossible. The credit for the Veto at the Geneva Conference goes to Shri J K Gujral, then Foreign Minister. It is true that subsequently, when Gujral ji became Prime Minister he too could not muster enough courage to conduct the test, but he was wise enough to keep the door open for the Vajpayee Government to accomplish this talk. Shri J K Gujral however, extended full support to the test conducted by India on 11th and 13th May 1998 contrary to the strange response of some of his own party men, and even more blatantly, the Congress and left parties.

India with its strong tilt in favour of nuclear disarmament and peaceful application of atomic energy may be seen as a responsible state, far removed from the category of rogue states.

The United States indeed occupies a pivotal position in nuclear world. The America's policies on global in the nuclear issues have inevitably major repercussions initiating the nuclear scenario worldwide. India decided not to be part of NPT and remain outside the Treaty is the most glaring reason is China being given a nuclear weapon status and another hostile neighbour Pakistan which can be termed as rogue state having nuclear capability. The American mistake is not realising that a nuclear armed China could pose a threat to India in futuristic evolution if India was pushed down to a permanent non-weapon status. India on the other hand, erred in not being realistic and pragmatic about American Nuclear supremacy and alongside redefining its own options articulating its nuclear weapon capability.



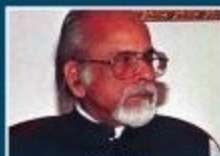
Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru
peaceful use of atomic energy



Lal Bahadur Shastri
SNEPP Peaceful Purposes



Rajiv Gandhi
Responsibility and global vision



J K Gujral
India Veto on CTBT at Geneva

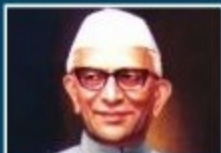
Strange as it might appear, the emergence of Pakistan as a nuclear weapon state has largely been made possible by United States abetting and Ronald Reagan deliberately keeping a close eye. The west european nuclear industry was the principal contributor to build up of Pakistan's nuclear weapon facility, through clandestine multi-billion dollar contracts which added the nuclear black markets murky deals, running into a few billion dollars all under the nose of the CIA and twelve Western Intelligence Agencies. It was not Chinese hardware, but western nuclear equipments that fed these murky black market and clandestine deals. The Chinese contribution to the Pakistani nuclear weapon quest has by comparison been small.

Then came the events of 11 September 2001 which has changed the perspective of an effective non-proliferation region, the monster of terrorism has since occupied centre stage. Begin the war on terrorism described by President Bush as the first war of this century. A fallacious statement, since the first real war took place in Iraq where the American presi-

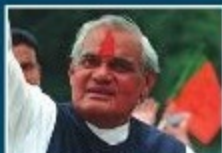
dent has been charged the divergence of battle against Al-Qaeda. Even as CTBT has been tossed about in the wake of the American Senates refusal to rectify the Treaty, the shadow of the twisted International happenings since 11 September have thrown a big question mark on the future role of nuclear weapons and the shape of the non-proliferation regime as such. The outburst of terrorism, cloaked as Islamic jihads with the terrible happenings in United States on 11 September and subsequent outbursts have thrown up a new situation. The factors that guided the United States in carving out its approach hitherto have suddenly received a big blow. Particularly so American strategy of retaining its supremacy in relation to China, and on keeping Indian nuclear capability contained. While there are many indications of re-attachment by Washington for New Delhi, but it is less receptive on what a fool proof known proliferation regime should be in the new circumstances of Al-Qaeda led terrorism. The world policy makers appear to be dazed. The haunting fear of terrorism is



Mrs. Indira Gandhi
NPT is discriminatory



Muraji Desai
Ban on Nuclear Weapon testing.



Atal Behari Vajpayee
Great success at Pokhran



Dr. Manmohan Singh
For Nuclear Power Plant

now the prime concern in relation to nuclear weapons. Washington continues to loiter amidst the proverbial devil and the deep sea. To be or not to be, lest Al-Qaeda led Islamic terrorism lays its hands on some kind of nuclear weapons, even a crude A bomb is a terrifying thought. From this point of view Pakistan is in focus, symbolic of American follies and lack of reception for the future. Here the Islamic fundamentalists have done deep roots. What if these haunting prospects become a stark reality? Has Washington a well thought plan of action to neutralise Pakistan's nuclear weapons in the event of a danger of these weapons falling into wrong hands.

However, the post 11 September scenarios do not mean that the CTBT can now be dispensed with. On the other hand, CTBT and along with it the known proliferation region has to be reviewed, to remove the discriminations and discrepancies so as to seal all loopholes. Countries that are yet outside the orbit, India and Pakistan in particular have to be integrated in the known proliferation struc-

ture. India in its own interest should become an active participant in a strictly inoperable and enforceable nuclear non-proliferation regime of which CTBT will continue to be the centre space. The problem for India is the NPT that does not accord India weapons status, which is its due. This anomaly has to be rectified by suitable modification of the known proliferation regions instrument, eventually merging NPT with the CTBT edifice and completion of negotiations on the fissile materials cut off treaty.

In 1992, India signed the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), stating that it did not have chemical weapons and the capacity or capability to manufacture chemical weapons. By doing this, India became one of the original signatories of the Chemical Weapons Convention. India informed the United Nations in May, 2009 that it had destroyed its stockpile of chemical weapons in compliance with the international Chemical Weapons Convention. With this India has become the third country after South Korea and Albania to do so. This was cross-checked by inspec-

tors of the United Nations. To reiterate the latter point, in October 2002, Indian President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam asserted that "we [India] will not make biological weapons. It is cruel to human beings."

What we have discussed above belongs to 20th Century. Now we are in the 21st Century. The issue of Nuclear Weapons though relevant but not very important as now the race is to control outer space and the nations who control outer space would control the world. The new weapons of mass destruction may be laser-beam weapon or any such advance technology from the outer space which makes Nuclear weapons redundant. We would have reached by and large an agreement on Antarctica and Arctic region where there is no human habitat but a broad consensus is required about outer space and placement of weapons in the outer space. There is a need for a transparency and confidence building measures in outer space activities. India has the capacity and capability to be a part of the race to control outer space but historically India has never postured aggressiveness since time immemorial and as a responsible nation should be a part of CRM and transparency in outer space activities.

We demand that the Indian Ocean be declared as a Zone of peace. The United Nations General Assembly in its resolution No. 64/23 has called for implementation of the declaration of the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace though it was opposed by France, United States and United Kingdom. We also demand that there should be complete ban on dumping of Radio Active Material. We also demand adequate measures to prevent terrorist from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

The most assuring part of Indian polity is that the foreign policy is a national policy and we have seen change of guard at centre with Congress, BJP, Left and Socialist. They all adhered to the established foreign policy starting from Nehru to Dr. Manmohan Singh.

We sincerely hope that coming generation and leadership shall work to make this world free from the threat of Nuclear weapons, Biological weapons, Chemical warfare and a peaceful outer space. ♣

MODEL UN ASSEMBLY AND OBSERVANCE OF INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY 2013 at Mumbai

Maharashtra United Nations Association (MUNA) in association with Rotract Club of Mumbai Shivaji Park (RC-MSP) organized the Model United Nations Assembly, a zealous event at Amulakh Amichand Bhimji Vividhlokshi Vidyalaya, from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm on Sunday 25th August 2013. The resolution being debated at the Model UN Assembly was "Protecting Human Rights in the Syrian Conflict".

The programme was graced by Mr Braphus Kaalund, the Vice Consul for Political Affairs, Consulate General of the United States of America, Mumbai, members of the Maharashtra United Nations Association and Rotary Club. An inaugural and welcome note was read by Mr Abhishek Patel, the President of Rotract Club, Mumbai Shivaji Park, followed by messages of the Chief Guest Mr Braphus Kaalund, members of Rotary Club Mumbai Shivaji Park and Maharashtra United Nations Association.

Mr A. A. Syed read out the Aims and Objectives of Maharashtra United Nations Association with a special emphasis on its numerous activities planned round the year to promote the aims and ideals of the United Nations.

Ms Mohini Mathur expressed her views about the role of youth in today's modern society. She also elaborated on the special qualities possessed by the youth, which makes them an "ideal force for change".

Mr Ashraf Ahmed Shaikh spoke about the role of UN and its programmes in giving the youth a platform to become effective leaders of tomorrow. He also read out the UN Secretary General Mr Ban-Ki-Moon's message on the eve of international youth day 2013 focusing strongly on the theme of the year that is "Youth Migration: Moving Development Forward". He spoke about the



importance of Model UN and also appreciated the partnership of MUNA with Rotract Club in Mumbai.

Mr Malhar Chaudhari spoke about the role of Maharashtra United Nations Youth Association in providing a platform to youngsters in the state to work for the aims and objectives of the United Nations. He also spoke about the rising interest of the UN leadership in the problems of the youth and the various steps taken by them in this regard.

The Chief Guest Mr Braphus Kaalund spoke about the importance of the Model United Nations Assembly and his experience of participating at similar assemblies during his college years.

The members of the Rotary Club on dais Rtn. Himanshu Kapadia (Past District Rotract Representative), Rtn. Sanjay Shah (Past

President of Rotary Club of Bombay Uptown), Rtn. Manish Solanki (PHF, District Rotract Representative) and Rtn. Neena Kalra (Principal, Amulakh Amichand Bhimji Vividhlokshi Vidyalaya) spoke about the role of Model United Nations Assembly in developing proficient diplomats for our country and the role of Rotary in giving the youth such regular platforms to transform themselves into pillars of a sustainable future.

The Model United Nations Session was chaired by Rtn. Himanshu Kapadia with Mr Nisarg Kamdar as the Deputy Secretary General. The 1st part of the session saw the young diplomats delivering their foreign policy statements. It was a truly exhilarating experience to see the participants dressed in the traditional attire of the country they were representing. Also the use of phrases from



MAHARASHTRA UNA

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their country's local dialect added a special touch to the event.

The post break session saw a very heated discussion on the amendments to the resolution presented by the delegates during the lunch break. Towards the end of deliberations, it was a general observation that all the countries accepted the acts of terror and complete negligence of human rights happening in the Syrian conflict. The amendments were in general anti-Syrian government and went to the stretches of introducing democracy into the country to stabilize the current situation. The committee accepted the new resolution with a majority.

The session saw about 120 participants representing 36 countries from various schools across Mumbai, with the total count



A view of Model UN Assembly in Session at Mumbai.

of all the people who attended and organized the Assembly being at around 200.

The session concluded with the prize distribution ceremony. The judges and the executive board committee members of the Model UN Assembly spoke to the participants about developing their negotiating skills and becoming better diplomats.

The judges for the session were Mr Malhar Chaudhari (Secretary General MUNYA) and Mr Nihal Mayur (Member MUNYA). The session formally ended by a vote of thanks proposed by Mr Dhananjay Adodra (Project Chair for the Model UN Assembly).

*(A Report by Ashraf Ahmed Shaikh
Hon. Secretary MUNA and President
MUNA Youth Wing)*