

International Conference

on

United Nations at 70

Amity Law School Centre – II, Amity University, Noida

on February 4-5, 2016

CALL FOR PAPERS

Since its inception in 1945, the United Nations (UN) has become the foremost forum to address issues that transcend national boundaries and cannot be resolved by any one country acting alone. UN has grown from the original 51 member states to its current 193 nations, acclaimed for its accomplishments and has become a multifarious organization for global governance. The year when we are celebrating 70th anniversary of UN gives an opportunity to analyze whether the institution has been able to fulfil the expectations and goals for which it was formed and contemplation about the future of the organization.

It was founded at the end of a war during which genocide had been committed on a horrific scale. Its prime objective was to prevent such a conflict from ever happening again. Additionally, its initial goals of safeguarding peace, protecting human rights, establishing the framework for international justice and promoting economic and social progress, however new challenges, such as climate change, international terrorism has been added to its agenda. While conflict resolution and peacekeeping continue to be among its most visible efforts is also engaged in a wide array of activities to improve people lives around the world.

However, critics say that the victors of World War II have been the power players since 1945. UN itself has ballooned: 85,000 bureaucrats, an annual spend of about \$40bn (£26bn) – 2,000 times that of the organization's budget during its first year in 1946. Spending had quadrupled in the past 20 years – and still several agencies struggle to balance their books. It is been criticized that since it was formed, UN has become bigger and bigger. Many organizations have overlapping mandates. In some sectors, such as water and energy, more than 20 UN agencies are active and compete for limited resources without a clear collaborative framework. More than 30 UN agencies and programs have a stake in environmental management. Cooperation between organisations has been hindered by competition for funding, mission creep and by outdated business practices.

The scholars have also pointed out that the Security Council appears increasingly incapable of delivering security: its peacekeepers can't always keep the peace; its health

body has been shown up by the Ebola epidemic, while its refugee agency is struggling to deal with record numbers of people fleeing conflict or persecution.

All countries are represented in the General Assembly; however it can only pass nonbinding resolutions. The Security Council, the most important organ of UN, doesn't represent the world today. These permanent members of the Security Council having veto power have led to near-paralysis at the council on major crises like Syria and Ukraine. Since 1982, the US has used its Security Council veto to block resolutions critical of Israel 35 times. The total number of resolutions blocked by other permanent members over the same period is 27. More recently, Russia and China have used their vetoes to block UN intervention in Syria. India, the world's biggest democratic nation, is pushing for expansion of the Security Council to include six more permanent members with the right of veto, as well as several more non-permanent members. However, there are no signs the big five intend to give up any power or share it with more countries.

Mr. Asoke Kumar Mukerji (Indian Ambassador to the UN) highlighted that it is incredible that in the United Nations, which produces negotiating texts on every other area it deals within the area of Security Council reform it has just not been able to put a text on the table. It is pointed out that UN of today is hugely different from the United Nations 70 years ago, and therefore it is very important the United Nations changes and adapts itself to changing circumstances.

There is widespread behind-the-scenes jockeying for top jobs in the U.N. Secretariat and U.N. agencies. Every country belongs to a regional group that lobbies to ensure it is well represented. There is often criticism that those who get the seats are not the best qualified. The developing countries have alleged that the rich countries took the high-level jobs in the name of efficiency. The secretariat of UN is dominated by industrialized economies.

The world continues to grapple with challenges posed by violent conflicts, terrorism, human migration, environmental disasters, and severe human rights violations. Islamic State, Boko Haram, Al Shabab, Al Qaeda, Lashkar-E-Taiba and other terrorist groups grab headlines and take lives with shocking brutality. The lack of rule of law in many countries has made it easier for such groups to operate and expand.

Against this background, the 70th anniversary of UN presents an opportunity to reflect on the role of international law in addressing these problems, and to evaluate the need for reform in the UN and its institutions. In remembrance of UN anniversary and its significance for international law, Amity Law School Centre-II (ALS-II) is hosting an international conference on 'UN@70' on 4-5 February 2016. We invite you to celebrate and discuss international concerns and major challenges to UN. Conference attendees

will learn about core objectives and the changes took over in these seventy years, and the future holds.

Research Papers are invited papers from scholar, academicians, diplomates, policymakers and other stakeholder on any topic under the below mentioned themes for presentation at the conference. The closing date for submission of abstract is 20 December 2015.

Abstracts are hereby invited on the below mentioned subthemes and related areas:

- Threat of International Terrorism
- Reform of the United Nations
- International Protection of Human Rights
- Disarmament
- Sustainable Development
- Political horse-trading at UN

Submission Guidelines: The paper must be accompanied with the following details: A cover letter mentioning the Name of the Author(s), Course, Year of Study (if applicable), Name of the College/University (if applicable), Professional Position (if applicable), with Postal Address, Email Address and Contact Number. The abstract should not exceed 500 words and stating the following:

- Title of the Paper
- Name of the Author(s)
- Name of the Institution
- E-mail Address
- Postal Address
- Contact number

Method of Submission:

All submissions for the conference have to be electronically mailed with the Subject Column as “Submission Abstract” and bearing the names(s) of the authors(s) as the file names only at alsconferencecell@gmail.com

Full Paper: All submissions for the conference have to be electronically mailed with the Subject Column as “Submission Full Paper”, and bearing the names(s) of the authors(s) as the file names, only at alsconferencecell@gmail.com

ALS-II, in keeping with its mandate of publishing original material, adopts a stringent anti-plagiarism policy. Any paper containing any unattributed work is liable to be rejected. **One best paper will be chosen from each sub-theme and awarded a prize.** Students must send a scanned copy of this Registration form with the stamp/seal of the

Institution Head /Head of the Department and a scanned copy of the Demand Draft. The soft and hard copies of the demand draft and registration form should reach us, on or before January 5, 2015.

Formatting Requirements:

- The main text should be in Times New Roman with font size 12 and line spacing of 1.5.
- The footnotes should be in Times New Roman, font size 10 with spacing of 1.0.
- One inch margins should be maintained on all four sides.
- Citation Style: Bluebook, 19th Edition.

Important Dates:

November 18, 2015	Call for Papers
December 20, 2015	Submission of Abstracts
December 25, 2015	Communication of Selected Abstract
January 5, 2016	Registration and Submission of D.D
January 25, 2016	Submission of Full Paper
February 4-5, 2016	International Conference

Registration Fees:

Students	Rs. 500/-
Academicians and Professionals	Rs. 1,000/-

Co-authorship is permitted to a maximum of two authors. However, both authors need to register separately. In case of co-authorship at least one author must attend the conference to present the paper. The registration fee includes conference materials, a working lunch and refreshments during the days of the conference. Please note that this does not include accommodation. However, accommodation details on request shall be provided on acceptance of the full papers. Please note that Registration fees once paid will not be refunded under any circumstances. All queries should be addressed to Mr. Sanjeet Ruhel, (Faculty Coordinator) at sruhal@amity.edu

Payment Details: Demand Draft to be drawn in favour of “Amity University, Noida”, payable at Noida. The Demand Draft along with registration form should be sent to Mr. Sanjeet Ruhel, Assistant Professor, Amity Law School Centre-II, I-3 Block, 4th Floor, Room No. 403, Amity University Campus, Sector-125, Noida – 201303, U.P

Additional details and Registration form are available at: <http://www.amity.edu/als2/default.asp>