

India - UNSC permanent seat

Why in news?

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- U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN has recently hinted of US's support for India's permanent membership in the UN Security Council. \n

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What is UNSC reform?

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- The United Nations Security Council is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations formed in 1945.
- Despite drastic changes in geopolitics and international relations the Council has not been reformed yet.

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- 1. categories of membership (permanent , non-permanent). $\space{-1mm}\space{$
- 2. the question of the veto held by the five permanent members. $\ensuremath{\sc n}$
- 3. regional representation.

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- 4. the size of an enlarged Council and its working methods. n
- 5. the relationship between Security Council and General Assembly. $\ensuremath{\sc vn}$

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• Notably, any reform of the Security Council would require the agreement of

at least two-thirds of UN member states.

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- Importantly, the agreement of all the permanent members of the UNSC enjoying the veto right is also required. \n

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What is the complication?

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- There is still lack of consensus among member States and regional groups on moving forward with the reforms. \n
- Veto power is one of the prime issues of contention. $\space{\space{1.5}n}$
- The countries aspiring for permanent membership are demanding the same veto power as that of the existing members.
- However the present permanent members reject this demand. h
- Nevertheless, some countries like the US are supporting the expansion of membership, provided without the veto power. \n

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What lies before India?

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- It is to be noted that India had earlier conceded together with the others in G-4 that veto should not be an issue, at least for the present. \n
- But, the government sources have outrightly stressed on India's demand for equal veto rights as that of other permanent members. \n
- Thus India should instead take the lead offered by the U.S and explore the idea further with the U.S to take forward its aims. \n
- It opens up the possibility of permanent membership for India without veto. $\ensuremath{\sc n}$
- India should also focus on Russia and China, the two permanent members of the Security Council who do not want to see any changes. \n

Quick Fact

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G-4

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- The G4 nations comprises Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan. $\space{\space{1.5}n}$
- These four countries support each other's bids for permanent seats on the United Nations Security Council. \n
- The UN currently has five permanent members with veto power in the Security Council China, France, Russia, UK and US. \n

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Source: The Hindu





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